

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATIONS BY EACH OF

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

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

and

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

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Berger, Commissioner)

Inuvik, N.W.T.
February 12, 1976.
and
February 15, 1976.

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 38

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

Mr. Doug Rowe, Esq.

for Canadian Arctic
Gas Pipeline Limited;

Mr. John Ellwood, Esq.

Mr. Ed Mirosh, Esq.

Mr. John Burrell, Esq.

For Foothills Pipe
Line Ltd.

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1 Inuvik, N.W.T.
2 February 12, 1976.
3 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
4 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies
5 and gentlemen, we'll call the meeting to order tonight.
6 This is the fourth community hearing that we have had
7 here in Inuvik and for those of you who haven't
8 attended before, this is your opportunity to tell me
9 and to tell your neighbors here tonight your opinions
10 about the proposed pipeline project.
11 We have representatives here
12 from Arctic Gas and Foothills, the companies that want
13 to build a pipeline, and if you want to ask them any
14 questions you can, and they will do their best to give
15 you answers.
16 Let me just remind you that
17 what we're talking about is the building of a pipeline
18 to take natural gas from the Arctic up the Mackenzie
19 Valley and to Southern Canada and the United States.
20 The Arctic Gas project, we are told, if it goes ahead
21 would be the greatest construction project ever
22 undertaken by private enterprise anywhere in the
23 world The costs of these projects are so vast that
24 the figures really don't mean a great deal to you or to
25 me, or I suppose to anyone else, but the Arctic Gas
26 project to complete it within Canada, that is the
27 pipeline that takes gas from the Alaska boundary
28 across the Mackenzie Delta to join up with the gas line
29 from the delta and then to go south to Southern Albert
30 it, that project would cost apparently something like

1 | \$71/2 billion, and then of course additional pipelines
2 | would have to be built to carry that gas to Eastern
3 | Canada from Southern Alberta.

4 | The Foothills project
5 | involves simply taking the gas from the delta south to
6 | hook up with the Alberta Natural Gas Trunk Line system,
7 | and it is not as expensive a project because it just
8 | carries the gas from the delta to Southern Canada, and
9 | doesn't bring the American gas from Alaska as well to
10 | the south. The project would cost something in excess
11 | of \$4 billion. I don't know whether you're any the
12 | wiser knowing of those differences in price, but there
13 | you are.

14 | So you're entitled to raise
15 | these matters that you're concerned about tonight, and
16 | bear in mind that my job is to report to the Federal
17 | Government as to the consequences here in the north if
18 | the pipeline is built, and we're not just concerned
19 | about the gas pipeline because the Federal Government
20 | has said if a gas pipeline is built, they expect an oil
21 | pipeline will follow. So we're concerned about a
22 | transportation corridor, an energy corridor, that will
23 | go from the Arctic to Southern Canada at least,
24 | carrying gas and oil.

25 | The National Energy Board
26 | will have to decide how much gas there is up here, how
27 | much it will cost to take it to Southern Canada and the
28 | United States, if it is decided to approve the Arctic
29 | Gas project, and what the cost will be to people in the
30 | south.

1 THE COMMISSIONER: I want to
2 hear what you say, and these people do too, so slow
3 down a bit. Start over, if you like.

4 A Well, I think I can take
5 it from here. Personally, I believe my standard of
6 living is all right now, but there are some who would
7 probably like to see their standard of living raised,
8 and I guess that's all for the better.

9 I know that there are a lot
10 of students who will forsake college education for a
11 job on the pipeline. It will be a hard choice because
12 I know I'll probably have to face that choice. I hope
13 and I believe there will be no environmental damage.
14 If I had the slightest doubt there would be, I'd
15 oppose the idea of the pipeline, because what are
16 dollars for an irreplaceable land, water, or animal
17 species? Just ask the native people. Native people
18 should have their land claim settled before any
19 pipeline is even built.

20 Every white and native
21 person should be agreeable to that, so they have a
22 good case.

23 As I am now, I'm not here
24 to make a quick buck then split. In the future I
25 might have investments here, but anybody can do
26 that, white or native. You really can't stop
27 progress and I think it would take a whole bunch of
28 imagination just to think otherwise. Progress was
29 up here long before any oil pipeline was even
30 thought of, or gas -- sorry.

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
2 we're thinking of an oil pipeline too, so --

3 A If I can't be a
4 northerner, then I'm a Canadian. We're all Canadians,
5 white, native and light. I believe we have a
6 responsibility to the south, just as they have a
7 responsibility to the north. The government pays our
8 salaries, the Government of Canada built this town
9 literally and put it on the map. Who are we as
10 Canadians to deny ourselves our own resources? That's
11 why I support the Canadian pipeline carrying only
12 Canadian gas to Canadians, not of Canadian land to be
13 used to transport. foreign gas to their country --
14 from one part of their country to another via us. I
15 think we've survived easily enough without receiving
16 \$400 million a year which a company would try like heck
17 to distribute among us evenly.

18 We have survived in the past
19 without it, and I am sure we can do so in the future.
20 If there is a pipeline in the north, it will not stop
21 the development; possibly slow it down, that's all.
22 I've been to these Inquiries before, I've listened to
23 the questions posed by many people who have an
24 attitude that when the pipeline comes we move. The
25 native people can't move, there's no place to go, and
26 I won't. I'm by no means a pioneer. I'm a citizen
27 living in a Canadian town. Inuvik will develop
28 eventually and I think it will be best to develop it
29 with a pipeline before the costs go even higher.
30 Inuvik will never be another Burnaby but I think

1 | we're all smart enough to realize that. It's my
2 | future and it's the future of many people in this room
3 | that are hinged on the question of the pipeline, and I
4 | think it's more a question of the future more than a
5 | way of life, a way of life that has gone out with the
6 | help of the Twin Otter, the skidoo and the 303. I'm
7 | sure that the way of life as it is now won't change,
8 | pipeline or not.

9 | I'm weighing the arguments
10 | for and against the pipeline, and I find myself for
11 | pipeline for the future.

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
13 | very much, Scott, for a very thoughtful presentation.

14 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: I hate to
16 | use the ultimate weapon, which is to call upon our
17 | friends from the pipeline companies to say a few words,
18 | but can I provoke you into saying something?

19 | I think we might as well take
20 | the plunge. Maybe Mr. Burrell, you would like to say
21 | something for Foothills, and perhaps Mr. Rowe, you
22 | would like to, say something for Arctic Gas. You're
23 | certainly welcome to, and you might sit at this table
24 | and sort of face the people and you don't have to make
25 | a long speech, but just a few words and I think you may
26 | find the people have some questions for you. Why don't
27 | you both sit here and turn that table so people can see
28 | you and sort of chat with you?

29 | The man in the blue shirt
30 | is Mr. Rowe from Arc tic Gas, and the gentlemen in

1 | the brown sweater is Mr. Burrell from Foothills.

2 | MR. BURRELL: I'm John

3 | Burrell with Foothills Pipe Lines, and what I could do
4 | is give you very briefly what our project is, and it is
5 | basically the movement of Canadian gas from the delta
6 | to Canadian markets, and it involves only the
7 | construction of the pipeline section which is in the
8 | Northwest territories, as a new pipe-Line, an the
9 | balance of the system is an extension of existing
10 | systems.

11 | As Judge Berger said, we do not
12 | intend to -- our proposal does not include the movement
13 | of gas from the delta, or I'm sorry, from Prudhoe Bay
14 | over into U.S. markets. The judge mentioned that the
15 | cost of our project is just over \$4 billion. One has to
16 | realize that that is composed of a number of components,
17 | the cost of the pipeline within the Territories, and the
18 | cost of - which is just over \$2 billion -- and the
19 | balance is made up of moving, expanding existing systems
20 | which include not only the Alberta Gas Trunk tine but the
21 | Westcoast system and TransCanada system as well, and the
22 | number, I think, of 7,5 for Arctic Gas basically is their
23 | system within Canada and to compare the two I think you
24 | would have to add the cost of the Westcoast system and
25 | the trunk line system.

26 | I think we stated a number
27 | of times what our position is with respect to hiring
28 | and employment. We say that on construction that
29 | anybody who wants a job, any northerner who wants a
30 | job will get a job, that there will be enough

1 | opportunities for everyone within the operating
2 | section. We feel that this is the area where the
3 | northern people should look towards having employment
4 | because this is where we add or where we offer long-
5 | term employment, and I think that's an important thing
6 | that people should look at. It's a long-term effect.
7 | Construction has lots of jobs to offer, it has only
8 | short duration. I would suggest that northern people
9 | that are looking for employment look toward their own
10 | ambits with the long-term opportunities.

11 | I think that's all I will
12 | say.

13 | MR. ROWE: My name is Doug
14 | Rowe, I'm with Canadian Arctic Gas. I'll just speak
15 | briefly to the differences between Canadian Arctic Gas
16 | and Foothills project, as John has just described.

17 | Arctic Gas proposes a system
18 | which serves two functions, really, I suppose. One is
19 | to move Alaskan gas from Prudhoe Bay across the North
20 | Coast and down the Mackenzie Valley through Canada to
21 | the U.S. The second is the movement of the gas
22 | reserves which are currently found in the delta and
23 | which will be found or hope to be found later on and
24 | move them south as well into the southern parts of
25 | Canada.

26 | The reason that Arctic
27 | Gas believes this method of transporting the gas
28 | is superior is that because of the larger volumes
29 | of gas which will be transported, the cost of moving
30 | just the Canadian gas will be considerably cheaper

1 | this gap in the proceedings myself for, a minute or
2 | two, I think.

3 | It may be that you are
4 | interested in the way the Inquiry is going about its
5 | work and I think that I might just tell you a little
6 | bit about that. While we're here in Inuvik we hold
7 | what we call formal hearings in the daytime here in
8 | the Family Hall, and we listen to the experts, the
9 | engineers, the scientists, biologists, zoologists,
10 | sociologists, the lawyers. We listen to what they
11 | have to say about the pipeline project and about the
12 | related oil and gas development here in the delta and
13 | the Beaufort Sea. That's because you have to know
14 | what the experts say, the people from the industry who
15 | want to build a pipeline who have been searching for
16 | oil and gas, they have come before the Inquiry and
17 | said, "This is how we're going to built the pipeline.
18 | These are some of the problems we think we'll run
19 | into."

20 | But besides the industry, we
21 | have heard from the native organizations, who are
22 | represented, and Mr. Bayly, who represents COPE,
23 | questions the representatives of the industry and tries
24 | to point out where the industry may not have 'examined
25 | the whole picture completely, brings out the points
26 | where COPE disagrees with the industry. That's the way
27 | we work in the daytime.

28 | We have also listened to the
29 | evidence of a group of scientists from the Department
30 | of the Environment who have been giving evidence here

1 | the past two or three weeks, who have been telling us
2 | something about the environment of the Mackenzie Delta
3 | and the Beaufort Sea, and something about the problems
4 | that they foresee if a pipeline is built. So we're
5 | hearing the industry's side, because of course they say
6 | they want to build a pipeline, they say it will be a
7 | good thing for everyone. We're hearing the natives'
8 | side of the case, because they have their point of
9 | view; and we're hearing the side of the
10 | environmentalists, who are saying to the Inquiry that
11 | they're concerned about the white whales in the
12 | Beaufort Sea, about their calving grounds here in the
13 | delta; they've told us their concerns about the birds.
14 | We've been told that two million birds come here from
15 | all over the Western Hemisphere every summer to have
16 | their young. We've been told all about the fishery and
17 | the concerns the environmentalists have about the
18 | fishery, about the caribou. There's a great herd of
19 | caribou that is to be found in the North Coast of the
20 | Yukon -- in the Northern Yukon. It's one of the last
21 | four great herds in North America, and Arctic Gas wants
22 | to build a pipeline across either the coast of the
23 | Northern Yukon or else through the mountains in the
24 | interior of the Yukon, and we've been concerned about
25 | the impact that would have on that herd of caribou.
26 | We've been concerned about the reindeer who can be
27 | found here in the delta, and about a lot of other
28 | things that are. very interesting and very, very
29 | important.

30 | No one has ever -- no one in

1 | the world has sought to build a pipeline buried in the
2 | permafrost. The Russians have built gas pipelines as
3 | far north as we are here. They've built pipelines in
4 | latitudes as far north as Inuvik, but they haven't had
5 | to build them through permafrost because the Russians
6 | don't have as much permafrost as the Canadian have. In
7 | fact, the Canadians appear to be the world champions of
8 | permafrost. We've got more than anybody else. The
9 | Russians go around the permafrost because they want to
10 | avoid it, they don't want to have to build their
11 | pipelines in permafrost.

12 | They're building a pipeline
13 | in Alaska, an oil pipeline right now, in permafrost,
14 | but they are building it above the permafrost. They're
15 | sinking steel piles into the permafrost, and insulating
16 | them so that they won't melt the permafrost, and then
17 | the oil pipeline is above-ground on these piles running
18 | from Prudhoe Bay south to Valdez about eight or 900
19 | miles.

20 | What these two companies
21 | propose to do -- and they have a group of very
22 | distinguished engineers who have already been before
23 | the Inquiry to explain how they want to do it. They
24 | are going to bury this pipeline in the permafrost and
25 | if you want to bring a pipeline from Prudhoe Bay
26 | across the North Coast to the Yukon, across the
27 | Mackenzie Delta, you have to run right through
28 | permafrost the whole way. You can't go around it.
29 | Then if you want to go south from the delta to the
30 | Alberta border, you run through permafrost all the

1 way to Fort Good Hope, and from there you run through
2 patches of permafrost all the way to the Alberta
3 border. You just can't go around it. So for the
4 first time in the world's experience, if this pipeline
5 goes ahead, it will be one built in the permafrost,
6 buried in the permafrost. They intend to cool the
7 gas, to chill the gas so it won't melt the permafrost
8 , and that's why it's a chilled buried gas pipeline.

9 So we're looking at all of
10 these problems. We're looking at the problems that
11 they have got in Alaska. You've read about some of
12 these social problems they've encountered in Alaska
13 because they have such a great influx of people coming
14 to work on the pipeline. Well, we are looking ahead to
15 see what we can do to solve those problems in advance,
16 so to speak, if a pipeline is built here in the
17 Mackenzie Valley, because you will, as these gentlemen
18 have said, have a great influx of construction workers.
19 Some of the jobs they'll be doing are jobs which only
20 trained pipeliners will be able to do because there
21 aren't people here in the north qualifies to do them.
22 There will be other jobs that northerners will be
23 qualified certainly to do, but there won't be enough
24 northerners to fill those jobs. So you will have a
25 great many people coming from Southern Canada to
26 work here on the pipeline and that is why we've been
27 looking at these proposals, to have camps where the
28 workers are quartered and we've been looking at the
29 whole question of whether they should have any access
30 to the towns and villages along the Mackenzie River.

1 This is a big project. As I
2 say, they tell us it's the biggest project in history
3 and so it is a project that requires careful
4 examination if we're going to be able, at the end of
5 the Inquiry, to say to the Federal Government, "All
6 right, if you build a gas pipeline and an oil pipeline
7 follows, these are the consequences that will occur.
8 This is what's going to happen to the people there.
9 This is what's going to happen to their economy. This
10 is what's going to happen to their environment." Some
11 of those things will be good. No doubt some of them
12 will be bad. Then we'll propose measures to make sure
13 that the bad things aren't so bad, if it does go
14 ahead.

15 If there are things that we
16 feel we can't do anything about that will occur anyway,
17 then we will tell the government that, too. Then the
18 Government Of Canada will have to decide whether they
19 are going to build this pipeline and they'll have to
20 decide if they are going to build it, whether they want
21 Arctic Gas to build it, or whether they want Foothills
22 to build it, Arctic Gas being the company that wants to
23 carry both American and Canadian gas and to deliver it
24 to Southern Canada and the United States, Foothills
25 being the company that wants to take the Canadian gas
26 from the delta and deliver it simply to Southern
27 Canada.

28 Well, I'm not trying to
29 pretend I know all there is to know about this project
30 but maybe that gives you a better idea what it's all

1 | about. I can't believe no one has got anything to say.
2 | That would mean that we would -- well, I told you I
3 | couldn't believe it.

4 |

5 |

RICHARD HILL sworn:

6 |

THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,

7 |

my name is Dick Hill, I've been a resident in Inuvik

8 |

for several years and am working with the Inuvik

9 |

Research Lab. In that capacity I had the opportunity

10 |

of taking trips through Northern Russia, and your

11 |

comments.' on pipelines there twiggged a scientific

12 |

reaction within me, and would like to say what I have

13 |

seen in Northern Russia at the comparable latitudes to

14 |

Inuvik.

15 |

The Town of Norilsk in

16 |

particular, a town of 130,000, same latitude as Inuvik,

17 |

very comparable with a comparable degree of permafrost,

18 |

and with --

19 |

THE COMMISSIONER: The town

20 |

itself?

21 |

A No, the surrounding

22 |

area, it's the same temperature, vegetation regime.

23 |

That has a gas pipeline of approximately 36 inches

24 |

diameter coming some 300 miles from the east across a

25 |

large river system, the Yenesei, and has been

26 |

constructed basically above-ground and very simply.

27 |

It sits on wooden piles like railway piles and just

28 |

sits on these, and is no great hassle. It was built

29 |

in winter and was completely simplistic. But it was

30 |

built in a permafrost area without difficulty to

1 provide energy to this rather large Town of Norilsk.

2 Also I've seen a gas pipeline
3 coming into a town in Yakutsk, the City of Yakutsk,
4 about 130,000 people, considerably south of Inuvik in
5 latitude, more like Yellowknife, also very comparable
6 to Inuvik in permafrost in that its silts from the
7 Leanna River system so they have possibilities of
8 permafrost degradation as we have here in Inuvik, and
9 it has a gas pipeline coming from the north only about
10 170 miles, and it was about a 22-inch pipeline.

11 Just that I'd hate to have
12 the Russians outdo us either in being better in not
13 having permafrost in that they do, and we are a
14 little behind, though, in that they have gas providing
15 energy to their towns and keeping their homes warm at
16 the same latitude as our places here in Northern
17 Canada.

18 Another factor relates, I
19 must admit I had a very hot point which my train of
20 thought has escaped me. But just that there are
21 some people that are making use of gas at this
22 latitude.

23 Ah, I know what it was. You
24 mentioned the Soviet technology of going around
25 permafrost. This is in an area further to the south in
26 the Tyumen area where they're taking oil out, and it's
27 more like the Hay River area where you're into sporadic
28 permafrost. Sometimes it is and sometimes it isn't,
29 but it is considerably south of the Inuvik latitude and
30 there is quite a different animal, and is an oil

1 | situation rather than gas.

2 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
3 | thanks very much, Mr. Hill.

4 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

5 |

6 | AL PLUIM resumed:

7 | THE WITNESS: Ladies and
8 | gentlemen, Judge Berger, my name is Al Pluim, I'm a
9 | consultant, I'm a resident of Inuvik. I was born and
10 | raised in Alberta. I spent 35 years in Alberta being
11 | brought up and farming prior to coming to Inuvik back
12 | in 1962. I got involved in the oil industry, along
13 | with the farming, and so therefore I feel that I
14 | perhaps have a fair knowledge of what we're talking
15 | about up here. Many of the things that are happening
16 | up here relate to the things that I myself was so near
17 | to.

18 | Being raised and born on the
19 | farm I was in very close contact with animals and to be
20 | a farmer therefore I had to know something about animal
21 | husbandry. I was -- we had to know something about the
22 | environment. We had to be environmentalists. We had
23 | to be economists. We had to know economics in order to
24 | survive on the farm, and we seen years whereby things
25 | ran in cycles. You'd notice that one year you'd have
26 | an abundance of mice and you'd notice that the
27 | following year, with the abundance of mice the previous
28 | year you'd have quite an influx of coyote and so
29 | therefore --

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: Sorry, an

1 | influx of?

2 | A Coyotes. The coyotes
3 | population, the coyote population would be that much
4 | greater the following year because the young had more
5 | to thrive on while they were being brought up and
6 | raised. So the predators thrived real well.

7 | Prior to coming to Inuvik I
8 | worked the areas of Northern Alberta and in 1966 and
9 | '67 I worked just around the Territorial -Alberta-
10 | Territories border, and then ventured up into this
11 | part in '67. In coming to Inuvik in '67 the things
12 | that I noticed were that the town was fairly new, the
13 | people were terrific, the thing that has really
14 | bothered me is the way that this area here has been
15 | more or less controlled by environmentalists and
16 | ecologists whereby they are all trying to say their
17 | piece, and I don't want to discredit them in any way
18 | whatsoever, but I do feel that they're being very
19 | unjust and for the simple fact that most of these
20 | people were born and raised in cities whereby they
21 | only came by being environmentalists or ecologists,
22 | zoologists by going to school and becoming interested
23 | in it. So therefore I think that they fail to realize
24 | how all of these things interlock, how one thing
25 | relates to another. Their scope is very narrow and I
26 | feel that the Indian and native people up here, the
27 | Eskimos have been used by them for these people to
28 | promote their ideas, and they have fallen prey to this
29 | type of thing. I figure this is very unjust for the
30 | Indians and the Eskimos.

1 I myself would like to see a
2 fair and just land claims. I think that it is only
3 just to see it happen, and one thing that I would like
4 to mention is the fact that in Alberta in 1947 we seen
5 the Leduc oil field come into being, and it was said at
6 that time that the expectancy of the field would be
7 approximately 20 years. 20 years has come and gone,
8 and the Leduc oil field is still in existence. Some of
9 the wells have gone dry, but they were able to revive
10 them by recycling water down them to bring up the
11 pressure and bring up the oil that has -- that was
12 still down there. Other wells have been drilled in the
13 same areas and are functioning properly, so a lot of
14 statements that come out whereby, "What are we going to
15 do after this oil and gas is gone?" This I fail to see
16 that it's going to be gone.

17 Development can take place,
18 it can be controlled, it can be beneficial, it can
19 contribute very tremendously to the economy. It gives
20 people work and these people that try to tell me that
21 they would like to see things just as they are, I can
22 recall that when I was born in the '30's we went
23 through the depression, and I can tell you what it is
24 to go shy of food and to wonder where your next meal
25 was coming. You worked for 30 and 40 a day. I didn't
26 because I was too young at that time to be working,
27 but my father did. So they all like to enjoy the
28 luxuries that we have in life, and I cannot see
29 whereby they are justified in saying that we should
30 leave as is.

1 Now these people up here have
2 a standard of living that has been bettered in the
3 years and it can continue to be brought to a higher
4 rate whereby people will live better and housing and
5 such will be of a better quality, whereby sewage and
6 the disposal systems can be adequate to handle all of
7 these things.

8 When you look at the
9 Northwest Territories as being part of Canada, we're
10 all Canadians and I think that being all Canadians we
11 all want to enjoy the same things, and we talk about
12 pollution and so forth and so on. Well, I would like
13 to say that the people that have come up here, I didn't
14 see them riding dog sleds to come up here to study the
15 environment. They came up here by jet aircraft, and it
16 pollutes the environment. We can become very, very
17 hard and can become very, very narrow-minded and we
18 fail to see all the things that everyone of us likes to
19 enjoy.

20 Alberta enjoys a revenue of
21 \$1.5 billion and from this \$1.5 billion you can see the
22 old age pensioners being looked after, whereby they
23 have the highest rate of old age pension security in
24 Canada, and that is \$495 per month per couple. \$25
25 million is being spent on old age homes, and if we
26 realize the amount of wealth that lies up here, and it
27 is controlled and developed properly, with the
28 technique and the ingenuity that the oil companies
29 have, we can develop these things and no one can become
30 hurt.

1 One other thing that I
2 would like to say is that I had the opportunity of
3 working in Alaska and observing a portion of what is
4 taking place on the Alyeska Pipeline. This was in
5 1968 and '69 when oil was discovered on the North
6 Slope, and I do admit that things got out of hand In
7 this area things are better controlled and so
8 therefore I would just like to end on this note, and
9 I thank you for being given this opportunity to view
10 my opinion.

11 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
12 sir. Thanks very much.

13 (WITNESS ASIDE)

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Anyone
15 else wish to say anything or ask a question? Yes
16 sir.

17
18 ISMAEL ALONIK resumed:

19 THE WITNESS: Good evening,
20 everyone. My name is Ismael Alonik, and I'm president
21 of Hunters & Trappers Association.

22 I got a couple of questions I
23 would like to ask. I hoped the other oil companies'
24 representative that was representing the others here
25 the last time was here.

26 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse
27 me. Is there somebody from the oil companies here
28 tonight? There was two nights ago. Mr. Benson, he's
29 not here, eh? Well, go ahead and ask the question
30 anyway, Mr. Alonik.

1 THE WITNESS: The first one,
2 Arctic Gas when he was talking that time, he said at
3 the last part of his saying that he would like to see
4 the land claims settled as soon as possible.

5 There is another Foothills'
6 representative here, I would like to see what he thinks
7 about it.

8 THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.
9 Mr. Burrell?

10 MR. BURRELL: We've been, as
11 far as the land claim settlement is concerned, we've
12 been stating our position now before these Inquiries
13 and community hearings, and perhaps I can just state
14 what Mr. Gibson, our Chairman of the Board, had to say
15 before the National Energy Board when he appeared there
16 in early January. Basically what Mr. Gibson said was
17 that,

18 "Our company was sympathetic to the land claims
19 and would like to see them settled before the
20 construction of the pipeline began."

21 He said, too, that

22 "The pipeline should be built as soon as possi-
23 ble in order to provide natural gas for the
24 needs of Eastern Canada."

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Sorry,
26 Mr. Burrell, Miss Hutchinson was speaking to me. Would
27 you mind repeating to me what Mr. Gibson said?

28 MR. BURRELL: Certainly.

29 THE COMMISSIONER: I missed
30 the first point.

1 MR. BURRELL: He said that,
2 "Our company was sympathetic to the native land
3 claims issue and that they should be settled be-
4 fore construction of the pipeline began."

5 He said, too, that

6 "The pipeline should be built as soon as possi-
7 ble in order to meet Eastern Canada's needs for
8 natural gas, but this need for natural gas must
9 be weighed against the time needed to settle
10 Northern Affairs."

11 THE COMMISSIONER: To settle
12 Northern Affairs?

13 MR. BURRELL: I'm sorry, he
14 said that the need for this natural gas in Eastern
15 Canada had to be weighed against the time needed to
16 settle the --

17 THE COMMISSIONER: To settle
18 the land claims?

19 MR. BURRELL: Yes, that's
20 correct.

21 THE COMMISSIONER: Did he
22 say anything else?

23 MR. BURRELL: Well, I can
24 go on. Perhaps what I should do is to go forward and
25 say basically the total amount of what he did say, and
26 he said further that "the settlement of land claims
27 issue is not our company's responsibility but that
28 this great responsibility lies with the Federal
29 Government. We don't have the authority or are we
30 the people involved."

1 He also said that,

2 "It wasn't up to Foothills to establish any time
3 frame in which the land claims issue should be
4 settled."

5 Whenever Foothill is given the authority, whenever it is
6 accepted by the native people it will move on the land
7 and commence to build the pipeline. He said,

8 "I think the timing really involves the Fed-
9 eral Government getting to work on it. If
10 they want the line built they are going to let
11 us or whoever gets the certificate get on the
12 land in such a way that we won't disturb or
13 upset those people whose land we are crossing.
14 We are not going to go on the land unless
15 proper arrangements have been made, more than
16 legal, the proper arrangements."

17 What we are saying is that if the government tells us
18 to go and build the line and we are not welcome on the
19 land, and if the land claims are not settled, Mr. Gibson
20 said, "I don't see how we can do it." That's basically
21 the extent of the statement he made before the National
22 Energy Board.

23 A That's A. Now B, does
24 that mean that they would wait until the land claims
25 are settled?

26 MR. BURRELL: It certainly
27 means that as far as we are concerned, that the it's
28 much preferable that the land claims be settled. As
29 far as the responsibility lies with respect to
30 settling land claims, that certainly lies with the

1 | government.

2 | THE COMMISSIONER: What was
3 | that last thing Mr. Gibson said? Something about, "We
4 | couldn't build it --"

5 | MR. BURRELL: He said -- and
6 | I'll read this again:

7 | "What we are saying is that if the government
8 | tells us to go and build the line and we are not
9 | welcome on the land, and if the land claims have
10 | not been settled, I don't see how we can do it."

11 | A Another one is -- I
12 | don't know which man said it, but No. 2 question is,
13 | I think it was one of the oil companies that was
14 | sitting here, he said -- an oil company man, when I
15 | was listening over here that time he said there
16 | would be a profit of \$400 million from this pipeline
17 | from Alaska. I want to know who is going to get
18 | that money? Is it Canada, N.W.T., or pipeline
19 | companies, other people who lost their livelihood in
20 | the delta areas?

21 | MR. ROWE: That money, that
22 | \$400 million which you referred to was the money that
23 | the American companies would pay the pipeline company
24 | to transport their gas across Canada; it would be like
25 | a tariff that they would pay to the pipeline company.
26 | That money would go to the pipeline company and then it
27 | in turn, part of it would go to the Federal Government
28 | in taxes in the company taxes that it pays to the
29 | government; part of it would go to the local
30 | government, assuming that these same arrangements

1 | applied in the north as they do in the provinces where
2 | the pipeline company pays taxes to the local
3 | municipalities, land owners, and so on, so that money
4 | would be distributed to all the various agencies which
5 | receive tax money and so on, from the pipeline company.

6 | THE COMMISSIONER: I think,
7 | sir, that I should add to that. I've listened to that
8 | question and the answer quite a few times and what
9 | happens apparently is that because the Arctic Gas
10 | Pipeline takes gas from Alaska right through Canada and
11 | delivers it to the U.S., that the U.S. would pay
12 | Arctic Gas \$400 million a year for carrying that gas
13 | all that way to the United States. But that is Arctic
14 | Gas' money, and what Mr. Rowe is saying is that it goes
15 | into the pot with the rest of their money and at the
16 | end of the year when they've made a profit the
17 | government taxes it and so they pay taxes like every
18 | other company, and I suppose like you and me. I think
19 | that he's saying that you will get a benefit back from
20 | it, but I don't think it's going to be something that
21 | you can open up your cash box at home and say, "Well,
22 | there it is."

23 | A I think some people they
24 | wondering about that, if just they going to get
25 | anything from that pipeline on the valley that's their
26 | trapline. That's what most of the people is thinking
27 | right now, if they're going to get anything or nothing.

28 | MR. ROWE: Perhaps I could
29 | answer that. In the southern part of Canada where the
30 | pipeline crosses farmers' land that they have under

1 | cultivation and where they are raising cattle or crops
2 | on it, so on, if the pipeline crosses their land then
3 | the pipeline company makes an agreement with the farmer
4 | or maybe the trapper that they will pay that man so
5 | much money for the right to cross his land, and we will
6 | pay for any damage that the pipeline does while it
7 | crosses the land. In the south if it destroys a man's
8 | crop, then the pipeline company will pay the farmer an
9 | equivalent amount of money to replace the crop. The
10 | same would be the policy of the pipeline company in the
11 | north, that if a trapline or some other livelihood were
12 | disturbed by the -- or reduced by the pipeline, that
13 | they would then negotiate with the owner of that to
14 | reimburse him for that amount of money that he did not
15 | realize.

16 | A I kind of understood it
17 | this way, that Americans was going to pay for using the
18 | land across the Mackenzie Delta or some place. I must
19 | be wrong.

20 | THE COMMISSIONER: No, I
21 | don't think that's so. Arctic Gas would have to pay
22 | for a right-of-way across the delta, that is would
23 | have to pay for the land in which they wanted to bury
24 | the pipeline, and they'd have to pay for the access
25 | roads, for the wharves and staging areas, and the
26 | helicopter pads and airstrips that they would need.
27 | They'd have to pay for all of those things, but
28 | the Americans pay, as I understand it, by paying
29 | 400 million to Arctic Gas, and to be fair to Arctic
30 | Gas, Arctic Gas says that means they won't have to

1 | that. I thought they said Canada or N.W.T. would
2 | profit from that 400 million dollars, that's why I
3 | asked that question.

4 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, do
5 | you want to take another crack at it, Mr. Rowe? I'm not
6 | being very kind to you. I keep -- I'm fascinated by
7 | this 400 million.

8 | A The people when they
9 | hear about that much amount, you know, they like to
10 | know where that money is going to and we like to know
11 | too, ourselves.

12 | MR. ROWE: I'm not a
13 | financial expert by any means. I have very limited
14 | knowledge of the workings of the company, but I do
15 | know that it is typical of pipelines in the south that
16 | they pay what they call ad valorem taxes or local
17 | taxes to wherever the pipeline goes -- to
18 | municipalities, counties and so on, where the pipeline
19 | goes, and I would assume that the pipeline company
20 | will pay the same sort of taxes in the north. As
21 | Judge Berger has mentioned, it may not be to the
22 | Territorial Government, as they at the moment do not
23 | have the authority to impose that, but perhaps in the
24 | future it will go to the -part of the taxes will go to
25 | the north to be used for development of the north or
26 | whatever the government should decide; but I'm afraid
27 | I can't give you any more specific details about how
28 | that money will flow within the company. It's a very
29 | complex subject, and I'm afraid it's over my head.

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

1 A Thank you, sir.

2 (WITNESS ASIDE)

3 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
4 anyone else with a question, or anything to add, to
5 say? Yes sir.

6
7 PETER LEWIS resumed:

8 THE WITNESS: My name is
9 Pete Lewis, and I'm one of these scientists who comes
10 here by jet to make environmental recommendations.

11 I've testified at the formal
12 hearings in Yellowknife and I'll be testifying here
13 tomorrow on scientific things, but what I'd like to say
14 tonight is more what I think. Perhaps I shouldn't be
15 talking here probably, but no one else seems to want to
16 say anything.

17 The only thing I have to say
18 for myself is that I've been doing scientific work in
19 the delta area for about ten years now, and I work with
20 a lot of local delta people. I've worked with Victor
21 Allen's son, Gerry, and with Albert Oliver, and Oliver
22 Oliver, and Jack Olenik, and a lot of other people
23 around in the area. I'd just like to say tonight that
24 Peter Usher on Tuesday night said a lot of things about
25 the -- about what the native people might think about
26 this pipeline and I haven't heard a thing here since
27 Peter talked from anybody with respect to the points he
28 made.

29 I know that I talked to a
30 number of my friends in Inuvik since Peter talked and

1 a lot of them agree with what Peter said, and some of
2 them don't, and I sure hope that they'll tell Mr.
3 Berger whether or not they agree with Peter, because I
4 think he made some very, very important points and I
5 might say that I agree 100% with what Peter said, in
6 terms of fact that the native people are the people
7 who have to live here. They can't leave for the south
8 any time they want, and I hope they'll let Mr. Berger
9 know what they think about what Peter Usher had to
10 say.

11 That's the main thing I want
12 to say. The other thing I want to say is we've been
13 talking about the Government of Alberta making so much
14 money off oil. We've been talking about \$400 million
15 that Arctic Gas is going to get from the Americans.
16 These are sort of large amounts of money and a question
17 I'd like to put to the Arctic Gas people and the
18 Foothills people here tonight is and really all I ask
19 for is a "yes" or "no" answer and that is: Is there
20 any guarantee whatsoever that any of the money that the
21 Americans pay to Arctic Gas or that is made from the
22 building of the pipeline, is there any guarantee
23 whatsoever that any of that money will come to the
24 people of the delta area?

25 MR. ROWE: If I might answer
26 that to begin with, or try. As you are probably aware,
27 the pipeline industry in Canada is a regulated utility
28 in that it is fully controlled by the Federal
29 Government who set the rate of return that the company
30 may earn, how much money they earn and so on, how they

1 | may declare their taxes and costs and so on. So that
2 | is a government area, I think, that is to be resolved
3 | by the Federal Government. The whole issue of
4 | royalties, who owns the gas, who should be paid the
5 | royalties, where the money should be distributed from
6 | the pipeline company is, at the moment, a federal
7 | issue, as I understand it.

8 | A Yes, I certainly do
9 | agree with you, so the fact is at the moment there is
10 | no guarantee. This is not the fault of Arctic Gas or
11 | the fault of Foothills. This is a government thing and
12 | at the moment there is no guarantee whatsoever---that
13 | one plug nickel will come to this area. It may well
14 | do, I probably will, but there is absolutely no
15 | guarantee to the native people of this area, that any
16 | of that 400 million or any of the other money will come
17 | to the delta area.

18 | MR. ROWE: I suppose from my
19 | knowledge that that is true.

20 | A Thank you. That's all I
21 | have to say.

22 | MR. ROWE: Mr. Burrell may
23 | wish to comment on that.

24 | MR. BURRELL: Well, as far as
25 | flowing money from the U.S., our project doesn't envision
26 | that would happen because we are moving gas strictly from
27 | Canadian markets to -- and from the Canadian suppliers to
28 | the Canadian markets. But the situation with respect to
29 | royalties is as Mr. Rowe described, it's a matter that
30 | has to be resolved between governments as to how it would

1 | be split. But as it presently stands the money does go
2 | to the Federal Government.

3 | A: I think perhaps that is
4 | why the land claims issue is so important. We've
5 | talked about -- one of you gentlemen talked about
6 | paying farmers for crossing their land, but until we
7 | have a land claims settlement in the N.W.T. nobody is
8 | going to pay anyone because nobody owns the land. So
9 | perhaps that's why land claims is very, very important.
10 | That's all I have to say.

11 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank
12 | you, Mr. Lewis.

13 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

14 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
15 | we'll -- we have some coffee and I want to invite you
16 | all to stay for a cup of coffee, but if there is anyone
17 | else who wishes to say anything at this time, or to ask
18 | a question, you're certainly -- I certainly invite you
19 | to do so. I should tell you that tomorrow morning at
20 | ten o'clock we will get under way again with the
21 | evidence of the environmental people, and Mr. Lewis,
22 | who just spoke, will be one of the witnesses, and
23 | there will be two others along with him who will be
24 | giving evidence tomorrow morning here at ten and they
25 | are employed by the Federal Government in the
26 | Department of the Environment and they will be
27 | discussing some of these environmental questions, and
28 | if you're free at ten tomorrow and you want to come
29 | down and listen, you're welcome. It's a public meeting
30 | just like this one and you can come down and hear what

1 | they've got to say. We'll be continuing with the
2 | hearings tomorrow morning, tomorrow afternoon, and
3 | Saturday morning and Saturday afternoon, and then
4 | Sunday afternoon at two we'll have another community
5 | hearing like this in the Ingamo Hall, and then Monday
6 | morning at ten o'clock we'll begin our formal hearings
7 | again here in the Family Hall.

8 | So that if you want to come
9 | down and listen to these experts and hear what they
10 | have to say, and hear the questions the lawyers ask
11 | them, you're certainly welcome, and don't feel that
12 | it's just a pje for the lawyers and the experts to do
13 | their thing. We want the public to feel free to come
14 | down, too.

15 | Yes?

16 |
17 | MRS. YVONNE ALLISON sworn:
18 | THE WITNESS: I'm Yvonne
19 | Allison, and I'd like to read a summary taken from the
20 | 1975 "Pipeline Impact, Anchorage," which is published
21 | by the Technical Services Division of the Greater
22 | Anchorage Area, Borough Planning Department.

23 | "The major impact of the pipeline on Anchorage
24 | is the influx of speculative immigration, which
25 | has increased the demand and pressure of exist-
26 | ing resources and services within the Greater
27 | Anchorage Area Borough. The increase in popula-
28 | tion has resulted in higher population density,
29 | which causes greater competition for available
30 | space, thereby increasing rents and cost of both

1 | land and housing. As a result, Anchorage resi-
2 | dents are going through a change in their tradi-
3 | tional lifestyle which has been large lot sin-
4 | gle-family dwellings, for higher density dwell-
5 | ing units such as apartments, duplexes, condo-
6 | miniums. and planned unit developments. Thus
7 | the pipeline is contributing to a cultural
8 | change in the area. In addition, low vacancy
9 | rates and crowding resulting from the large in-
10 | flux of population are creating conditions con-
11 | dusive to the breeding of social problems which
12 | must be dealt with by local government. The
13 | Health Department is experiencing the greatest
14 | increase in demand
15 | for services, with the Police Department
16 | feeling similar pressure. The additional popu-
17 | lation is also affecting the quality of
18 | life in other ways within the area. The rise
19 | in demand for public services is increasing
20 | at a greater rate than the availability of
21 | these facilities, thereby lowering the quality
22 | and the level of existing services provided
23 | in the Greater Anchorage Borough. The local
24 | taxpayer will be called upon to incur the addi-
25 | tional cost to simply maintain the present level
26 | of services, making it extremely difficult, if
27 | not impossible, to provide a higher level of
28 | service in the near future. The rise in popula-
29 | tion means additional cars, which generate more
30 | congestion on the highways, thereby increasing

1 | the time necessary to make a trip as well as the
2 | danger and frequency of traffic accidents. Cars
3 | are also major contributors to air pollution,
4 | which is currently an impending problem seeking
5 | solution. There is also increased competition
6 | for recreational space. People are spending
7 | more time at greater cost to reach fewer places
8 | due to the expansion of the population. The
9 | economy is booming at the expense of change and
10 | the quality of life in the Greater Anchorage
11 | Area Borough. Total employment is up, and the
12 | mining, construction and supportive industries
13 | are experiencing growth at an accelerated pace
14 | compared to previous years. The skyline of An-
15 | chorage is mushrooming through the area to ac-
16 | commodate the additional population. Residen-
17 | tial developments are mushrooming throughout the
18 | area to accommodate the additional population.
19 | Anchorage is rapidly moving from a large town
20 | with urban and
21 | suburban mixture, to a centralized city encir-
22 | cled by increased suburban sprawl. This report
23 | examined benefits and ill-effects of the con-
24 | struction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline on the
25 | Greater Anchorage Area Borough. Anchorage has
26 | already experienced noticeable changes in all
27 | facets of community life, and will continue
28 | to change with pipeline construction. It is im-
29 | portant that the citizens, local and state gov-
30 | ernments combine their efforts to meet the im-

1 pact of the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline."
2 This booklet is available at the COPE office for anyone
3 that would like to read the facts and figures of changes
4 that are happening in Anchorage alone, and it's very
5 interesting. It's really depressing to read this
6 whole thing because we're going to have to face some of
7 those changes, and I don't think we're ready for it at
8 all.

9 We can say, "It's not going
10 to change that much," but it's not going to be ever the
11 same again, and I'd just like to let people know that
12 this booklet is available from the COPE office, and I
13 think it's a really very good article to read before
14 anybody goes any further. They should take a look at
15 it.

16 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
17 very much.

18 (BOOKLET FROM COPE MARKED EXHIBIT C-235)

19 (WITNESS ASIDE)

20 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
21 anybody else wish to say anything or ask a question?
22 Yes, Fred? I was afraid this would happen.

23 (LAUGHTER)

24

25 FRED SCRIBNER resumed:

26 THE WITNESS: Well, I haven't
27 wrote down anything what to say yet but I think I'll
28 just make it up as I go along.

29 First thing I would like to
30 say is that I've only been up here for about three

1 months. I'm a bit nervous now. Anyway, I don't know
2 what all is going on. I'm a lot nervous now. I've
3 only been to two of these hearings here. The main
4 point that I've heard is most people are in favor of
5 this pipeline, but there are a couple of people that
6 don't think that we're ready for these developments but
7 I think by the time this pipeline thing goes around
8 we'll all be pretty old -- well, we'll be ready for it,
9 that's for sure.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I
11 will be anyway.

12 (LAUGHTER)

13 A You should. Well, the
14 major argument, I think, is what the pipeline will do
15 to the environment, the pollution and that part. Well,
16 anybody who is afraid of that, I think they should go
17 around and look outside. They'll see what us, what
18 we've been doing to it ourselves. I think that it
19 would give us a lot more jobs. It will probably, like
20 Scott said, give us a higher standard of living with
21 lower gas prices. We might even get better roads and
22 facilities up here. I don't know, I'm not sure, and
23 like I said before, I haven't prepared nothing or
24 anything, but well I guess that's about all I've got to
25 say.

26 THE COMMISSIONER : O.K.
27 thanks very much.

28 (APPLAUSE)

29 (WITNESS ASIDE)

30 THE COMMISSIONER: I feel

1 | like that siren that went a while ago.

2 | Well, anyone else wish to say
3 | anything or well, I think I'll adjourn the meeting then
4 | and invite you to stay for coffee, and invite you to
5 | cane tomorrow at ten if you want to, to listen to the
6 | evidence to be given then by these people from the
7 | Department of the Environment, and we're going to have
8 | another of these hearings for you people at the Ingamo
9 | Hall Sunday afternoon at two, and I invite you all to
10 | come at that time.

11 | Let me just say that in the
12 | past when governments have been considering a large
13 | scale project they've sometimes just consulted with
14 | industry and haven't asked the people who live in the
15 | area what they think about it. Well, the Government of
16 | Canada in this instance has appointed this Inquiry to
17 | come here to the north, to listen to the experts, and
18 | to listen to the people who live here. That's why the
19 | Inquiry has already been to 21 towns and villages and
20 | settlements in the Mackenzie Valley and the Northern
21 | Yukon to listen to people like yourselves to hear what
22 | you have to say, because you live here. It's your
23 | future that we're concerned with, and that's why we
24 | will be hearing from you again on Sunday at two in the
25 | Ingamo Hall, and that's why in March we're going to
26 | Tuktoyaktuk, Sachs, Holman, Paulatuk and Arctic
27 | Red to hear those people. We've already
28 | been to Fort McPherson, and we'll be going to Aklavik I
29 | think, in about a week and a half's time so that the
30 | people who live here can tell me what they think about

1 | this project, what their concerns are, what their hopes
2 | are, what their fears are. That means that I can go
3 | back to the Government of Canada and give them a report
4 | that will enable them to make an intelligent informed
5 | judgment about this project.

6 | You're all participating in
7 | what I think is an unprecedented exercise in democracy.
8 | It takes time, but I think it's worthwhile.

9 | So I'll adjourn the meeting
10 | and would like you to stay for coffee.

11 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO FEBRUARY 15, 1976)

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1 Inuvik, N.W.T.

2 February 15, 1976.

3 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

4 THE COMMISSIONER: We'll
5 come to order, ladies and gentlemen.

6 The representatives of the
7 pipeline companies are here, from Arctic Gas and
8 Foothills, so if you want to ask them any questions you
9 can; and of course if you have anything to say about
10 the pipeline project and what it will mean to the
11 people here in the north, I want you to tell me this
12 afternoon.

13 Mrs. Albert will translate
14 what is said into Anooktatuk, and Mr. Koe into
15 Loucheux. That is not only for your benefit, but so
16 that the C.B.C. can tape it and the programs can be in
17 the languages of the people who live here in the delta
18 and having said that, I think we'll begin.

19 (MRS. ALBERT AND JIM ROE SWORN AS INTERPRETERS)

20 THE COMMISSIONER: I
21 understand you had some questions to ask, Mrs. Albert.
22 If you want to start off with your questions, that's
23 fine.

24
25 MRS. ROSE ALBERT resumed:

26 THE WITNESS: Yes, I have
27 been writing down some of the notes that we've been
28 writing, the people have been talking about since
29 the Inquiry started, and the first one was that when
30 they were talking about training from Nortran, and

1 | what kind of training there was going to be training
2 | the people if they do come down to train them. Would
3 | they be hiring them after they train them?

4 | Also, there will be all kinds
5 | of business people. One of the guys said if he came
6 | down because he heard there was going to be a big boom
7 | in Inuvik, and Arctic Gas put chilled pipelines in that
8 | they would make sure they would hire all the north and
9 | that they have to have Grade 10. Most of the people
10 | are asking the people that needed the jobs right now
11 | they don't have Grade 10, and what do you do with
12 | people that are like that?

13 | THE COMMISSIONER: Respond
14 | as you wish.

15 | MR. MIROSH: Well, I can
16 | start off by speaking a little bit about how Foothills
17 | would look at this.

18 | THE COMMISSIONER: This is
19 | Mr. Mirosh. You're the vice-president of Foothills?

20 | MR. MIROSH: Yes, of
21 | engineering.

22 | I can perhaps best describe
23 | the sort of jobs that a pipeline has by referring to
24 | Alberta Gas Trunk Line, one of the companies that is
25 | involved in Foothills.

26 | THE COMMISSIONER: Why don't
27 | you give us your whole statement, and then you can
28 | translate the whole statement? We'll try it that way.

29 | MR. MIROSH: O.K. In a pipe-
30 | line operating company there are a great variety of types

1 | of jobs right from operating heavy equipment to welding,
2 | to technicians, office staff, engineers.

3 | Now, the sort of lobs that
4 | I would see for this pipeline would be the same as
5 | when Alberta Gas Trunk Line was starting in Alberta.
6 | There would be initially a number of people trained
7 | to be electricians, in other areas, and then they
8 | would come into pipeline and specialize in the
9 | electrical area for pipelining. The same would be
10 | true of plumbers and pipe-fitters. They would
11 | perhaps have been working elsewhere, and I'm thinking
12 | here of Nortran training, and then they would come
13 | into the pipeline company and specialize in the
14 | pipeline work there.

15 | About Grade 10, you asked
16 | whether people with less than Grade 10 would be
17 | employed, well in Alberta during the early days of our
18 | operating pipeline experience there were many farmers
19 | who lived in the areas where the pipeline had certain
20 | facilities were hired to do things like check the
21 | valves and change charts, and there was no
22 | educational! requirement; but as these farm people
23 | continued working for the pipeline, they eventually
24 | upgraded themselves into positions where they were
25 | foremen or perhaps superintendents of certain parts of
26 | the pipeline. So I may not have answered your
27 | question directly, but those are the kinds of jobs
28 | that a pipeline has, and they're the same kind we
29 | would hope Nortran would be giving training for people
30 | in the Northwest Territories.

1 A You'll be supplying one
2 of the guys said that you'll be supplying houses for
3 the people that they have working for them. Is that
4 the one you're talking about 25 miles out of here, or
5 what if their kids had to go to school and that? Would
6 somebody answer that question, please?

7 MR. ELLWOOD: Well, when
8 John Burrell mentioned that we would be supplying
9 housing for our employees, those houses would be here
10 in Inuvik and the people would live here and they would
11 go out to work on the pipeline during the day and then
12 come back in at night.

13 A Thank you.

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
15 we'll see if anyone wants to say anything or ask a
16 question.

17 (WITNESS ASIDE)

18 MR. ALLEN: Yes. What
19 happens if you was working for the last 20 years and
20 then the pipeline come in and you've got no education,
21 have you got any chance to get in there, or do you just
22 have to sit back and there's a union tractor and union
23 man -- when you got no education, do you have to do
24 that?

25 THE COMMISSIONER: The
26 question is a good one. Do you want to translate that?

27 MRS. ALBERT: Yes.

28 (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)

29 MR. ROWE: My name is, Doug
30 Rowe with Arc tic Gas, and the question about jobs

1 me just answer your question this way, that when the
2 pipeline is built the jobs that there will be in
3 constructing it -- and there will be 6,000 workers
4 needed to build the pipeline -- there will be another
5 thousand or 1,200 workers who will be needed to build
6 the gas plants in the delta, so that's about 7,000 jobs
7 or more. I don't know whether you can hear me with
8 this thing in the background, but the government has
9 laid it down that the unions will represent the men who
10 are working on the pipeline.

11 Now, my job is to make sure
12 that if they build this pipeline that the people who
13 live up here, like yourself, have the chance to work on
14 the pipeline if they want to. So that's what will
15 happen when it is being built.

16 Now once it is finished, and
17 is all that you have to do then is look after it and
18 make sure it doesn't spring a leak or something like
19 that, then there will be 250 people employed
20 permanently. It will take three years to build the
21 pipeline and the gas plants, so there will be 7,000 or
22 more men needed then for three years. Then when you've
23 built the pipeline and the gas plants, you'll have
24 about 250 men needed to run the gas plants and about
25 250 men needed to look after the pipeline carrying the
26 gas to Southern Canada.

27 Now what these gentlemen are
28 saying is that the people that work after it's built
29 running the gas plants, they say that there won't be a
30 union in there. So those jobs will, be jobs that

1 | you can get by going to the company.

2 | Now there is the problem that
3 | they discussed about whether you'll be qualified to do
4 | those jobs, and I think I should tell you that from
5 | what I've heard, those jobs running the gas plants and
6 | running the pipeline are jobs where you need to be
7 | pretty well qualified. It's not like working on the
8 | pipeline, running a machine or maybe cutting brush.
9 | You have to have some pretty good qualifications, and
10 | they've made that clear and that's why they've set up
11 | this Nortran program, so some people can obtain those
12 | qualifications now.

13 | Before you translate that, I
14 | hope I'm doing justice to this. If you want to add
15 | anything, you feel free.

16 | MR. ROWE: You mentioned,
17 | sir, that the gas plants would not be unionized as
18 | well. I think it's --

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: That's
20 | what Imperial, Gulf and Shell have told me. Now it's
21 | not altogether in their hands. I think they understand
22 | that.

23 | MR. ROWE: I was going to
24 | say, in the south some are and some are not.

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Mr.
26 | Sider of Gulf said he hoped they wouldn't be.

27 | Maybe if you could translate
28 | what I said, it might be helpful.

29 | MRS. ALBERT: Yeah. In other
30 | words, there's a couple of points I wanted to talk

1 | to you. You wanted to say something back there?

2 | THE COMMISSIONER: If you
3 | want to say something you can come up here and sit down
4 | beside Mrs. Albert and make yourself comfortable, if
5 | you like, or you can stay where you are. It's O.K.
6 | with me. It's a little easier to hear you when you're
7 | up here. Yes sir?

8 |

9 | BUSTER KAILIK sworn:

10 | MRS. ALBERT: His name is
11 | Buster Kailik., and he comes from Reindeer Station.
12 | He said that he hunts and traps for a living, and he
13 | keep hearing about this pipeline that's coming
14 | through and he wants to know if they ever have an
15 | oil spill or anything like that what will happen to
16 | them.

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: I wish
18 | there were some way of giving a simple answer we could
19 | all agree on. But do you want to say something about
20 | it, gentlemen?

21 | MR. MIROSH: Well, I won't
22 | say anything about an oil spill, but I will say that
23 | with a 'gas pipeline, which is what we are talking
24 | about, if that ever breaks then the gas will not
25 | damage the surroundings unless there is a fire and if
26 | there is, then the fire will be confined to the area
27 | of the break. It is not -- there will not be any oil
28 | spilling on the ground during a break of a gas
29 | pipeline.

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe I

1 | could just say something about your question, Mr.
2 | Kailik. What the government has said is -- the
3 | Government of Canada has said that my job is to
4 | look into the consequences of the building of a gas
5 | pipeline, that is to see what will happen if a gas
6 | pipeline is built. But then the government says,
7 | "If we go ahead with a gas pipeline, then there will
8 | be an oil pipeline too, coming afterward, and
9 | Imperial, Gulf and Shell have already formed a
10 | group to build an oil pipeline from the delta to
11 | Southern Canada, and we have been told by the
12 | pipeline companies that if you build a gas pipeline
13 | and then an oil pipeline, you will get more and more
14 | exploration wells being drilled in the delta and the
15 | Beaufort Sea.

16 | So we have been here in
17 | Inuvik trying to figure out what the consequences of
18 | all of this would be over the last month, that's why
19 | we've been holding hearings here. Now, you asked
20 | about an oil spill. Dr. Milne, who is with the
21 | Department of the Environment, gave evidence at the
22 | Inquiry this week -- he headed the Beaufort Study
23 | Project -- now he said the chances of a blowout in a
24 | well being drilled were something like one in 1,000 or
25 | one in 10,000. So, he said, it's a remote
26 | possibility. But, he said, if you drill more and more
27 | wells the chances increase that you will have a
28 | blowout.

29 | Now he made it clear that
30 | if there were a blowout that oil would be forced --

1 oil would be issuing from the well in the Beaufort
2 Sea for maybe a year or two years before they could
3 stop it, and he said that if that happened the
4 damage to the Beaufort Sea and the life of the
5 Beaufort Sea and the delta would be very serious.
6 That's, I think, a fair summary of what Dr. Milne
7 told us, and we're studying those problems so that
8 we can say to the government at the end of the
9 Inquiry, "Well, if you build the pipelines, the gas
10 pipeline and the oil pipeline, then you'll get a lot
11 more drilling in the delta and Beaufort sea, you'll
12 have increased exploration and development and there
13 will be an increased chance of a blowout."

14 This is what will happen, so
15 then the government will be in a position to decide
16 what they want to do.

17 I'm trying to summarize what
18 we've been listening to over the last few weeks and I
19 hope I've done it fairly. I'm not going to ask these
20 people to -- well, all right, do you want to add
21 anything to that? You'd better translate that, I think
22 that's an important matter.

23 MRS. ALBERT: I'd like to
24 comment on that. I don't think he got the right
25 answer for what's going to happen to him, that's what,
26 he's worried about. What kind of living will he be
27 making in the meantime? Like you said it will take two
28 years to clean up, if it ever happened, and what is he
29 going to do in the meantime? I think that's what he's
30 worried about.

1 | Like even if they started exploring right around where
2 | he is, and he's making a living out of trapping, and
3 | then what is he supposed to do in the meantime? I
4 | think that's what he wants to try to get across.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
6 | thank you, Mrs. Albert. Do you want to comment on that?

7 | MR. ROWE: Is that the oil
8 | spill that you're referring to, sir?

9 | MRS. ALBERT: Yeah, if they
10 | ever have a blowout and then he's making a living out
11 | in the bush and what kind of guarantee will he have?
12 | How is he going to make a living if the place where
13 | he's been living all the time happened to be
14 | destroyed? That's what I think he's most concerned
15 | about, he's trying to find out what will happen to
16 | him, out of his trapping and the way he makes his
17 | living out in the bush. Yes, that's what he's
18 | referring to. He hasn't got the right answer yet so
19 | he wants to --

20 | MR. MIROSH: If for some
21 | reason a pipeline did -- an operating pipeline did
22 | break and caused let's say a fire in the area that
23 | people are trapping in, the pipeline company would
24 | provide compensation in some way which is very hard to
25 | determine right now, because we don't know the
26 | situation that would occur. But the pipeline company
27 | would be obligated to fairly compensate the people
28 | involved in terms of loss of their own equipment and
29 | loss of their productive area for however long that
30 | loss happens to occur.

1 MRS. ALBERT: He said he
2 know that the oil companies are going to do some good
3 for the people, especially where there is no trees,
4 and he knows that they will need the oil to keep them
5 warm and where they're living a lot of people will
6 make good use of the oil and gas if it come. But he
7 says he's still concerned about the caribou and the
8 fish in the waters and things like that because
9 they're not like -- I should say like in a farm where
10 you have a piece of property that you look after them
11 if something is going on; but in this area in the
12 delta, once you destroy fish in one part of the water
13 or maybe in the land, especially in the springtime,
14 the fishes and things like that live in the water and
15 these animals we can't control them, the people can't
16 control them. It's not like looking after them. They
17 go anywhere they want to go and if, they ever have an
18 oil spill, he says they will be damaged forever
19 because animals don't live in dirty water. They
20 always go where it's dean water and clean
21 surroundings, also the animals, so he thinks that if
22 this ever happened they would go somewhere else and
23 that's what he worried about. He says he knows that
24 he's not worried that if you people do a good job,
25 he's not worried about that. That's O.K., but he says
26 he's really worried about the animals, especially what
27 we're going to do if they ever all died of oil spill
28 or anything like that.

29 THE COMMISSIONER: I'll
30 bear what you say in mind, Mr. Kailik. Do you wish

1 to add anything?

2 MRS. ALBERT: At the last
3 he said about he's worried mostly about some of the
4 fish that live in small creeks and also some fish live
5 in lakes, and if there ever happen to be an oil spill
6 or if there happen to be a fire they will be all
7 destroyed. He said that's all he has to say.

8 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank
9 you, sir.

10 (WITNESS ASIDE)

11 THE COMMISSIONER: Does
12 anyone else wish to say anything, or ask any
13 questions?

14 MRS. MARY KAILIK sworn:

15 MRS. ALBERT: That was Mary
16 Kailik from Reindeer Station. She was talking about
17 she heard about this oil company coming and down north
18 and she hear about it. She said she's not very
19 pleased what might happen if anything ever happened to
20 have a spill or if they happened to have a fire. She
21 said her and her husband lived out in the bush for ten
22 years. Before that, she said, her husband was a
23 herder in Reindeer Station, and after -- also in the
24 meantime the delta peoples' trapping areas were
25 closed, they were all under, you know each person had
26 a place to hunt and fish, like registered areas, and
27 there was no other people that could come, like him,
28 he came from Cambridge Bay. But she said like herself
29 and her husband, she feels really bad when they say
30 "Government is going to help us. The government will

1 | be helping you; but she said when they closed the
2 | herd down they just left her husband there with
3 | nothing, no other job to go to, and they never ever
4 | get help. The only one that's helping them right now,
5 | she said, is every summer they go whaling and her
6 | husband, Buster, whales. When he catches the whale
7 | that's for the people that go down there, the ones
8 | that don't have a hunter of their own. So Kailik
9 | comes for them, he says the game warden gives them
10 | nets and gas and stuff like that to help them, but
11 | that's the only way.

12 | Ever since he was a herder
13 | and they never ever been to school, and they don't
14 | know anything. They just only hear from hearsay, and
15 | they also say they're going to help but they never do.
16 | S said there is not only her, there was other people
17 | that were just left without a job, and no place to go
18 | when the reindeer herd closed down.

19 | She say yesterday now her
20 | husband's been sick and he had to go to Camsell and
21 | she had to work alone so she hurt her back and she
22 | can't do anything, and the doctors told her that she
23 | have to have a house where it's nice and warm, so she
24 | could heal. She said she's been going to the Housing
25 | Association just about every day to try to still get
26 | help, but she hasn't got one for the last three
27 | months. She says right now she's staying in one of
28 | those 512s where it's very cold and there's a lot of
29 | ice even along the walls, and also they have a house
30 | in Reindeer Station where they stay out in the bush

1 all the time. It's very cold there too, so they both
2 can't work and they are living in Inuvik right now.
3 They're under doctor's care, both of them; but they
4 can't get a house either.

5 Also another thing she
6 mentioned that she had a grand-daughter -- I just
7 asked her if it was a boy or girl she was talking
8 about -- she said her daughter died in Fort Smith and
9 she left a baby, a little girl, and she said she was
10 going to look after it and the welfare said they were
11 going to help her to look after that kid, her little
12 grandson; but at the end they took him away and took
13 him back to Fort Smith. They said that they would
14 keep him there until the papers were fixed. She said
15 that she's like to see her grandson. She did see him
16 after her daughter first died, she went there for a
17 while; but after that they took her little grandchild
18 away and she never ever heard anything again for a
19 long time. But one of the people informed her, a girl
20 that went out for a while, was Billy Day's daughter,
21 and said that she was still staying with her foster
22 parents, with white people, and she's worried that
23 he'd never remember his own relatives or grandparents
24 for being away this long. She said she wanted to go
25 back and see him but now she heard they moved to Fort
26 Simpson, and that's what she said about government
27 saying they're going to help people, a n1 they never.
28 That was her statement.

29 Also she's talking about
30 she know about pipeline and the stuff that they're

1 | working with. She said one summer they were down at
2 | Whitefish Station to go whaling and while they were
3 | there they started blasting in the mouth of the river
4 | and her husband got only -- I mean the people that he
5 | was whaling with only got 17, and at Tuk she heard
6 | that they got only one. She said every summer they
7 | have to go out to fish, they dry it, and they freeze
8 | some of them so that they will have food for all year.
9 | She said if something ever happened this was her
10 | biggest concern also.

11 | (WITNESS ASIDE)
12 | THE COMMISSIONER: Would
13 | anyone else like to say anything or ask a question?
14 |

15 | JIM KOE resumed:
16 | THE WITNESS: I just wanted
17 | you people to keep this in mind. What I heard, I've
18 | been to quite a few meetings now and my people are
19 | quite worried because this is our livelihood. This
20 | country is our livelihood, it's our bank. We've got
21 | no jobs, we're out of a dollar, I'll go out ratting in
22 | the spring, it wouldn't take me an hour and I'd have
23 | about \$10 right there.

24 | But I just like you to
25 | keep this in mind. You people say you're going to
26 | build a pipeline, you're going to put it under rivers.
27 | Well, don't you know that the rivers got quite a
28 | power behind them? You put anything under the river
29 | I bet within the next ten years something is going
30 | to happen, because you are taking the Mackenzie

1 River and you'll also take the Peel River, sometime
2 the ice is moving but the ice down below is holding it
3 up and all this ice is piling underneath, piling
4 underneath, and all at once, bang, the ice blows up
5 and no matter what's in the way, something has got to
6 happen.

7 That's one thing I would
8 like you to keep that in mind.

9 Another thing, too, you take
10 on the ocean down here, I always sound quite a few
11 times myself and I seen the current down there, I
12 think it's stronger than the river when the ice goes
13 out.

14 I also heard that you're
15 going to connect your pipeline to Alaska Pipeline and
16 you're going to put it across around mouth of the
17 river over to Shallow Bay and right across the
18 Mackenzie again. This is what we dislike because the
19 fish right after the ice go away, all the fish come up
20 the Peel River, all the streams down here, especially
21 the Mackenzie too, them fish go up the Peel River
22 about 200 miles, that's where they spawn. They go up
23 the Arctic Red River, same thing, they spawn. They go
24 as far as the falls where they can't land and they
25 stay there. They go right up to San Sault Rapids and
26 that's where they spawn, too.

27 This is not telling you
28 what to do, but this is -- I want you to keep this in
29 mind that if you're going to connect the Alaska
30 Pipeline to the pipeline over here, why don't you

1 | people. think of building an oil tank and pump it
2 | over from the other side, from say Cape Point or
3 | Shingle Point and pump it over? Pump it from the gas
4 | tank into the other pipeline and then that wouldn't
5 | destroy our rivers.

6 | THE COMMISSIONER: Send the
7 | delta gas over to Alaska and let them ship it out that
8 | way?

9 | A No, I mean to say --
10 | well, I heard that the gas pipeline is coming up
11 | this way too. All right. Well, why don't you build
12 | a tank and haul it over to Tuktoyaktuk or wherever
13 | along that coast where the pipeline is coming down
14 | and put it into the pipeline instead of putting
15 | it under the ocean there? Because you don't know
16 | the thickness of the ice, I guess, when the ice goes,
17 | boy.

18 | THE COMMISSIONER: You
19 | don't have to cross the Mackenzie.

20 | A Then you -- the
21 | pipeline don't have to go across the Mackenzie.

22 | Q And it doesn't have to
23 | cross Shallow Bay then.

24 | A Yeah, and not across
25 | the Peel River either.

26 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
27 | thank you, Mr. Koe. Those are very important points.
28 | Maybe we should ask these gentlemen if they'd like to
29 | comment on them.

30 | MR. MIROSH: Well, the first

1 | thing I would say is I would like to indicate a
2 | difference between the two pipelines, Foothills and
3 | Arctic Gas. Foothills is not planning on connecting a
4 | pipeline to Alaska, but we also share your concern
5 | about going across that particular area.

6 | With regard to rivers and
7 | ice, yes, we're as concerned as you are and we've been
8 | studying these problems and we feel that if we
9 | understand enough about the worst flooding that can
10 | happen, then we'll know how deep to bury the pipeline
11 | and that should protect it from the sort of flood that
12 | you've described.

13 | THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe I
14 | should just say, Mr. Koe, that Mr. Mirosh here is with
15 | Foothills and they just want to take gas from the
16 | delta along the east side of the delta and south. It
17 | is Arctic Gas, which Mr. Rowe represents, that wants
18 | to bring that pipeline from Alaska across Shallow Bay
19 | to connect up with the pipeline on the east side of
20 | the delta, and I should say that they tell us that
21 | they will bury the pipeline 25 feet under the bottom
22 | of Shallow Bay. That's what they say they want to do,
23 | but do you want to comment, Mr. Rowe? Mr. Rowe is with
24 | Arctic Gas.

25 | MR. ROWE: One of the
26 | things that the engineers are studying is the problem
27 | of ice coming out in the spring and they have been
28 | watching the Mackenzie River at several points for the
29 | past few years to watch where the ice, like you say,
30 | builds up and then digs under the river and they

1 | measure that each time to find out how deep the pipe
2 | would have to go to get below that, and that is a
3 | situation that they will have to study for each river
4 | that they cross, each one of course will be different
5 | and they will want to get below that.

6 | The Arctic Gas pipeline is
7 | the one, as Judge Berger mentioned, that will come
8 | across Shallow Bay and over to tie into the other
9 | pipeline near Tununik. It would be possible, I
10 | suppose, to take the gas on the west side of the delta
11 | and liquify it and haul it across and then regasify
12 | it; but I don't think that would be a very -- that
13 | would be a very expensive way to do it and it might
14 | create more trouble doing it that way than putting the
15 | pipeline underneath Shallow Bay. It is something that
16 | I will mention to the people when I go back to
17 | Calgary.

18 | THE COMMISSIONER: He said
19 | he couldn't use a tanker, and I don't think he could
20 | either. Not that that makes any difference.

21 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

22 | THE COMMISSIONER: Does
23 | anyone else have any questions or want to say
24 | anything? Yes sir.

25 | MR. ALLEN: I would like to
26 | know what they will do when they destroy the place,
27 | where his trapping ground is. He couldn't trap
28 | because the company rips it up. What will they do
29 | about supplying -- he is not supplying himself with
30 | that money that he could make from a year of trapping,

1 | when they destroy that place.

2 | THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder
3 | if you could just repeat that? I didn't quite get it.

4 | MR. ALLEN: Yes. We
5 | worried about the land destroyed when the pipeline
6 | come, and then they -- the hunting ground and I don't
7 | know, but he comes in there again -- because he says
8 | it's take likely to two years to clean it out, and
9 | then the money he make every year, because he was
10 | making a good living on it, you know he make maybe 12
11 | -10,000 a year and he couldn't get t in one year to
12 | make a living and he got to travel in summertime and
13 | he got to have skidoo to travel on. Did you cover
14 | that money with Foothills trap line, cover if he don't
15 | get nothing ma couple of years?

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
17 | I'll answer that. You're really making a point, sir,
18 | that if damage is done by the pipeline to somebody's
19 | trapping grounds, and it takes two years before it can
20 | be cleaned up and if a man is making \$10,000 a year,
21 | then he can't make it for two years so he's going to
22 | lose \$10,000 each year till it's cleaned up. Well,
23 | you're saying that the pipeline company should have to
24 | pay him that money till his trapline is cleaned up,
25 | and that's an argument that I'll certainly consider in
26 | my report to the government, and that's a point well
27 | made, and I think that that's really about all we can
28 | say on that.

29 | You gentlemen, I take it as
30 | a matter of policy your companies would regard this

1 gentleman's suggestion as a good idea, would you,
2 or --

3 MR. ROWE: Yes, that would
4 be the policy of Arctic Gas, that it would be
5 responsible for any damage that his trapline incurred
6 and any loss of livelihood.

7 MR. MIROSH: Yes, that's
8 actually I had thought that I had said that earlier,
9 that we would be obligated, and I'm saying this
10 without legal process. In other words, the pipeline
11 company would probably feel obligated to make a
12 settlement with the individual or individuals and if
13 this settlement did not appear fair, then there might
14 be some sort of reason for a legal process. But our
15 track record in Alberta, or in the south, if I can
16 just point to that, with most Canadian pipeline
17 companies is to ensure that any damage caused by a
18 pipeline either during construction or operation is
19 compensated for, any people involved.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: You made
21 that point earlier, but I think it's necessary to be
22 explicit about what compensation means. Well, do you
23 want to translate what --

24 MRS. ALBERT: Yes.

25 (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)

26 MRS. ALBERT: The guy that
27 was talking about that settlement in Alberta, would he
28 explain that a little more, please? What kind of
29 settlements, did you have to look after the peoples
30 like when you went by their farm, or something

1 | like that and they had to move somewhere else?

2 | MR. MIROSH: Well, for
3 | instance, if pipelines are buried in Alberta just like
4 | this one that we're talking about here, and the land
5 | if it's farmland, is used for farming right over the
6 | pipeline. Now, if there happens to be some reason to
7 | get into that land, perhaps to inspect 'a valve that's
8 | on the land, or to do some other pipeline activity,
9 | then we might have to get onto the land and damage a
10 | fence or ruin some crop.

11 | Now this kind of a settlement
12 | would be settled by the pipeline company and the
13 | landowner on the spot. In other words, there would be
14 | some sort of a negotiation for how much that damaged
15 | crop and how much the fence repair is worth, and this
16 | would be what I meant as a typical example.

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: Would
18 | anyone else like to say anything or make a remark or
19 | ask a question? Any questions, Mrs. Albert, you wanted
20 | to --

21 | MRS. ALBERT: Yes. I would
22 | like to give somebody else a chance if they want to
23 | say something first. I been putting down these reports
24 | for the last -- since last week, and everything and I
25 | don't know if you know about this, but if you're a
26 | contractor and you came from somewhere, you could
27 | start a construction business right in Inuvik and the
28 | way that Nortran, they were talking about how they
29 | were going to be training the people and most of the
30 | people was asking where would they be taking the

1 | training? If you were a married couple and you had some
2 | children and you wanted to go training, will they be
3 | taking you down south to train, or would they have a
4 | training camp somewhere?

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: In Inuvik
6 | or in the delta.

7 | MRS. ALBERT: Yes, in Inuvik
8 | or in the delta, like there's people that would be
9 | coming from Tuk and Sachs Harbour and Paulatuk and all
10 | these places. If they had to go for training would
11 | they have to go down south, or would they be having a
12 | training here in Inuvik or on the job?

13 | MR. ELLWOOD: The people
14 | that are in the Nortran program right now go down to
15 | the south to Alberta and Saskatchewan, Manitoba to take
16 | training on the pipelines, and we would expect that
17 | once the pipeline is built here then we could move
18 | those trainees back to the north and we could train
19 | more people on the pipeline once it's built here but
20 | you must have a pipeline for them to operate. That's
21 | how they learn to do it, by operating the real
22 | pipeline. So until there is a pipeline in the north,
23 | we must train them in the south where a pipeline
24 | exists.

25 | For training on the
26 | construction of the pipeline, that would be done on the
27 | job while the pipeline is being built in the north.

28 | MRS. ALBERT: Also there
29 | was a question about the Foothills Pipe Lines and
30 | also Gas Arctic, they'd be supplying their workers

1 | with houses. I'm wondering about this, it's been on my
2 | mind for a long time. Did you know that if you are an
3 | Inuit or an Indian and you lived in the north all your
4 | life you don't get subsidized housing? If you're a
5 | native and if I have to go to work for you right now
6 | like, and I'm living in a government house the more
7 | money I make, the more they take; whereas if you was a
8 | government person and you come down here to train the
9 | people and they'll have to be living off the
10 | government, and once they make that money it's taken
11 | right out, whereas if you came you could go to one of
12 | the D.P.W. houses and they'd just give you a writ,
13 | separate, it didn't make if you made \$1,000, you only
14 | pay about 210; where if you were an Eskimo and you made
15 | \$1,000, you pay 400.

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: You mean
17 | Eskimos as opposed to someone the government brings
18 | from Southern Canada?

19 | MRS. ALBERT: Yes.

20 | THE COMMISSIONER: To work here?

21 | MRS. ALBERT: M-hm. I wonder
22 | if any of you knew that? You don't get a subsidized
23 | housing if you're a northerner and you don't get into a
24 | government house either. The house that they rent even
25 | if it was a 2-room house, the more money you make the
26 | more they take. So if you were supplying the houses
27 | for the people that's going to be working here for
28 | Foothills and Arctic Gas, I wonder if you'd have a set
29 | rate for all the people that's working for them or
30 | would you be going by how much money they make?

1 MR. MIROSH: Well, maybe I
2 can answer that by telling you what happens in the
3 south in the pipeline companies, and we would do much
4 the same thing here. Where we provide housing to
5 people in the south in remote areas of the south, there
6 is a set amount per month that the people pay for
7 rental, and generally it's subsidized considerably.
8 It's based on how large the house is, not on who is in
9 the house, and specifically with regard to houses that
10 we would have in the north or propose to have in the
11 north for this pipeline here in Inuvik and Norman Wells
12 and Fort Simpson, there would be different sized
13 houses. There would probably be some apartments for
14 single people, and the people would pay for the
15 housing generally on how large the area they're
16 occupying is; but it would be subsidized by the
17 pipeline company.

18 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse
19 me, Mrs. Albert.

20 MR. MIROSH: Could I make one
21 more point on that? There would be no differentiation
22 on how much people pay, whether they're from the north
23 or from the south. It would be how much they pay for
24 that space, whoever it is that moves in.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: You might
26 just make that point and then we'll take a coffee
27 break, but you might just say that Mr. Mirosh says
28 Foothills wouldn't discriminate in favor of southerners
29 over northerners when it comes to housing. That was
30 your point, wasn't it?

1 We'll adjourn for five or ten
2 minutes for coffee and then after we've had a cup of
3 coffee we'll carry on and those of you who wish to
4 speak after coffee we'll just stay till supper and if
5 you want to speak after coffee, feel free to come and
6 sit here where there's a microphone, or over here.
7 There's a couple of seats by Mrs. Albert. Just sit
8 down there and we'll get started with you as soon as
9 we've had coffee.

10 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES)

11 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

12 THE COMMISSIONER: We'll
13 come to order, ladies and gentlemen, and anyone who
14 wishes to say anything or participate may do so. I
15 think we'll just take our seats and --

16 MRS. RIGBY: These children
17 came to the meeting and were told they couldn't say
18 anything, so they asked me what was going on and I
19 explained a little about this Inquiry in simple terms.
20 So they said, "Well, can we say something?"

21 I said, "Well, I you want to
22 say how you feel about things," so they've written
23 these things.

24 THE COMMISSIONER: All
25 right, just tell me your names.

26 MISS LORETTA CARDINAL unsworn:

27 THE WITNESS: Loretta
28 Cardinal.

29 Q O.K., you go ahead,
30 Loretta.

1 else wish to make a statement or ask a question?

2

3 RICHARD McNEELY sworn:

4 THE WITNESS: I don't know

5 how to start this, but a few moments ago as I was

6 coming out of the washroom I ran into a person who

7 asked me if I was nervous; and I said, "No."

8 She said, "Well, why are you

9 in the women's washroom?"

10 (LAUGHTER)

11 Then I had a prepared

12 statement and I realized I crossed out three-quarters

13 of it and that the rest have been said already by many

14 other people so I'll make my most helpful suggestion

15 first, I think.

16 I think you could have got

17 your mukluks a size or two larger.

18 Secondly, I thought I'd start

19 out with I think we should deal with some morality as a

20 whole Inquiry, philosophical morality. Down the

21 Mackenzie Valley I've read many, many transcripts and I

22 don't think people fully realize the guidelines of the

23 Inquiry. I don't think the people understand it. It's

24 an Inquiry to listen. The government may not follow

25 the guidelines that the Inquiry establishes but you're

26 here to listen and by the time it's over if it ends in

27 the fall we may have already had a legislated

28 settlement.

29 Our economic conditions

30 are such that any excuse that the government may find

1 | will bring about a legislated settlement. I feel it
2 | would be very, very unfortunate if the people aren't
3 | brought to realize that Mr. Berger can't stop the
4 | pipeline on his own, if one is to be built. We hear
5 | statements in private that Berger will do this, but the
6 | only thing I think that he is going to do is to listen
7 | and make recommendations. I think it's highly immoral
8 | if the Inquiry with the funds made available to it if
9 | it don't come about and explain to all of the people,
10 | especially those that have to live here, many, many of
11 | us who were born and raised here have gone south and are
12 | well able to make our own way. But those that are 40
13 | and 50 years old, that have only Grade 1 or 2, that
14 | don't have the job skills and will be unable to
15 | participate in the northern training program, they have
16 | to live here and if this isn't explained to them
17 | they're going to wonder, "What the hell, you know,
18 | what's our judicial system come to?"

19 | They have a judge who's come
20 | north, he's gone into an Inquiry, and they'll feel
21 | cheated, and rightly so because it hasn't been
22 | explained to them.

23 | Secondly, I look around and
24 | there's someone missing here. You know, it's been
25 | such that the Inquiry seems to be a public
26 | confession and we have such things as residency
27 | clauses, which have very little to do with whether a
28 | pipeline is built or not. Some searching and I find
29 | the Happy Hooker isn't here to plead her case for
30 | citizenship. You know, this would be just another

1 instance. I think that the Inquiry must progress at
2 a faster pace because government will legislate a
3 settlement. In the last election our Prime Minister
4 came out and made a statement, they're going to
5 proceed with the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, it's
6 necessary to our economics. Now that we're no
7 longer exporting as much oil and gas to the States,
8 how long will the Federal Government be able to
9 subsidize oil to the east? The economics of that
10 situation is such that when we're no longer able to
11 subsidize, it will become very, very popular to slam
12 that pipeline through and no one will be prepared to
13 take advantage of the opportunities because they
14 just won't know what the hell to do.

15 A legislated settlement would
16 be one of the worst possible things that ever hit the
17 north. It will be similar to the C.P. Rail crossing
18 Canada in the 1800's. People were not prepared; bang,
19 they had a railway. The same thing will happen up
20 here.

21 You look at some of the -
22 we've taken oaths to tell the whole truth and I think
23 we have to have some definitions cleared up. Like I
24 read one where there are 77 full-time trappers in the
25 Mackenzie Delta. I think it's necessary to define
26 that. I was born and raised just a wee bit south of
27 here. I was raised in Fort Good Hope and I know these
28 people that are supposedly full-time trappers. I
29 gather one is looking at his watch, he had to go to
30 work as a full-time janitor. So you have a

1 | contradiction right there. I think it's necessary that
2 | we define "full-time trapper" because at such time as
3 | there's a publicity push to get the pipeline through,
4 | these things will become apparent in the south, these
5 | things will be used to discredit the Inquiry. These
6 | are things that are very, very important that we define
7 | all of these things for the time when you go to major
8 | capitals and people are putting on a push.

9 | I think that in the north
10 | we've had many, many failings. Organizations are
11 | being set up once they've gotten funded. There's a
12 | need for finding more money for self-perpetuation,
13 | not always to serve the best interests of the
14 | people. Right now with organizations holding back,
15 | leading people to believe that we can stop the line,
16 | I think it's highly immoral, it's very unethical.
17 | Those of us who can function in that milieu and not
18 | know you will not be affected by a pipeline, by
19 | industry, because we've seen it before. We can
20 | survive well. It's those people that are the object
21 | of our view that will be affected. I think if
22 | they're not properly prepared to take advantage of
23 | the opportunities that may come or may not, the
24 | development of the people of the Territories will be
25 | set back 50 to 100 years. By the time they're at
26 | this stage, society will have changed so radically
27 | that they may never catch up.

28 | I think in the north one of
29 | the biggest failings has been government, Indian
30 | Affairs has failed to provide leadership, has failed

1 | to do many, many things. They've acted out a charade
2 | in terms of their responsibilities in the north and
3 | when government fails, our whole society is based on
4 | this series of balances and counter-balances. When one
5 | segment of society doesn't do its share, something
6 | balls up and I think in the north particularly where
7 | all parties have to get together, it is up to the
8 | private sector to assume some of the responsibilities
9 | of government. The oil industry, the pipelines, they
10 | have to assume some of the social responsibilities that
11 | government is failing to come up with any set policy
12 | on.

13 | I think we should rise above
14 | their politics because peoples' lives and livelihoods
15 | are at stake. Many, many people may say, "oh, if there
16 | is no settlement and negotiations for land claims drag
17 | on, let them expropriate the bloody land, slam it
18 | through the way we would some farmer's field down
19 | south." It won't work up here, the very reason being --
20 | I've just come from the southern part of the
21 | Territories and I'll have a thing called the Rainbow
22 | Warriors Society, and I think the last time we had a
23 | Warriors Society in the papers they took over a park in
24 | Anishinabi in Kenora, and just for the sake of
25 | theatrics let's assume an incident does take place in
26 | the springtime. Any incident, somebody gets drunk
27 | and fires off a rifle, you know, maybe the Inquiry
28 | might be in Yellowknife and somebody doesn't like
29 | the judge's looks and blasts into the ceiling and
30 | heads off into the woods. You know, it may take

1 | many, many days to apprehend the person. I'm sure the
2 | C.B.C., we can hear Lloyd Robertson come on, "And now
3 | we return to Mr. Fraser," or whoever is covering the
4 | chase in the Mackenzie Valley. There will be an
5 | instant polarization of feeling in the south, and
6 | especially in the north. You'll have, in of 20,000
7 | northerners or whatever the case may be, you'll have X
8 | number of whites very red-necked, X number of natives,
9 | Indians, Eskimos, whatever, and a whole bunch of Metis
10 | will be forced to group together out of necessity
11 | because of the attack, and this will be brought about
12 | by some meaningless incident. Unless we proceed, each
13 | of us, to assume our responsibilities to society, I can
14 | see nothing except a disastrous mess in the
15 | Territories.

16 | Thank you.

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: I think I
18 | might just say to you, sir, Mr. McNeely, that I have
19 | made it clear from the beginning when these hearings
20 | began last March that the Government of Canada will
21 | make the decision about whether there is going to be a
22 | pipeline. The government has said they won't make that
23 | decision until this Inquiry has completed its work.
24 | The government is running the country, they can't come
25 | up here and listen to all of you. They can't conduct
26 | an Inquiry themselves, so they sent me to do it. It is
27 | an Inquiry that is unprecedented in the history of our
28 | country.

29 | Now if I am going to conduct
30 | this Inquiry, I am going to do it right, and I am going

1 | to make sure that when I present my report to the
2 | government they understand what the consequences will
3 | be if a gas pipeline is built, and a transportation
4 | corridor is established here in the Mackenzie Valley.

5 | If we do it that way, the
6 | government will be able to make an intelligent
7 | decision. They will have the facts before them.
8 | They can make an informed choice. That's why we are
9 | taking the time and the trouble to take this Inquiry
10 | to every community in the Mackenzie Valley and to
11 | hear from the experts who spent their lives studying
12 | the environment of the north. We've been -- we've
13 | heard the experts about -- we've spent something
14 | like two months hearing the experts from all over
15 | Canada and Alaska discussing the caribou. Now if
16 | we're going to understand what the impact of a
17 | transportation corridor will be on the caribou, then
18 | we had better find out now and there's only one way
19 | to find that out, and that's to get the evidence,
20 | test it, and then decide.

21 | If you don't conduct an
22 | Inquiry that way, then you might as well not have, an
23 | Inquiry. I think that many people like you, sir, want
24 | the Inquiry to proceed at a faster pace. Let me just
25 | tell you that that is out of the question. This
26 | Inquiry is sitting mornings, afternoons, and evenings,
27 | and this happens to be Sunday afternoon. We work
28 | weekends, we hold hearings on the weekends, Saturdays
29 | and Sundays. We are, I think, getting along very
30 | well, and this Inquiry will finish in good

1 | time, and the government will have the facts before it
2 | and they will be able to make an intelligent decision
3 | about the future of Canada's northland. That's the
4 | object of the Inquiry.

5 | I think that if you consider
6 | the matter in that light, you may well agree that it is
7 | the part of wisdom to do this thing fairly and
8 | completely, and then and only then to make a decision
9 | that you're going to have to live with, you people who
10 | live here in the north will have to live with for the
11 | rest of your lives. So let's do it right and let' not
12 | be stampeded into making a hasty and ill-informed
13 | judgment on a matter of great importance to the north
14 | and to our country. I'd like you to translate that.

15 | (MRS. ALBERT TRANSLATES)

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: Look at
17 | it this way, Mr. McNeely, if the Inquiry doesn't stand
18 | firm on its insistence on considering all of the
19 | evidence then nobody will.

20 | THE WITNESS: I'm not going
21 | to get into a debate with you on the grounds that you
22 | started out, but I think you missed my point in the
23 | beginning. I didn't say -- I didn't come out and
24 | make a stand that the Inquiry was misleading people.
25 | The very parameters you set out were fine and I agree
26 | with you 100%, and I agree with all that you've said
27 | except you defended something that wasn't attacked. I
28 | think that the groups participating have misled a lot
29 | of --

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: If not by

1 | you, then by others.

2 | THE WITNESS: O.K., well I
3 | can't say that I agree with Dave Nickerson that it's a
4 | flying circus; if anything it's on the ground right
5 | now.

6 | I was trying to make the
7 | point that many, many people that are participating
8 | have insinuated and the innuendo that goes about is
9 | that it can be changed and I think all of us that have
10 | ever read a history book realize that we're not
11 | building a line for 20 million people in Canada, we're
12 | building -- it's a line for North America. I think
13 | that when it comes down to when you spoke of the
14 | government saying that they'd wait till the end of the
15 | Inquiry, then we have Mitchell Sharp, the Acting Prime
16 | Minister getting up in the House and saying, "If
17 | necessary, we'll build it while the Inquiry is
18 | proceeding."

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: I don't
20 | think you're being quite fair to Mr. Sharp.

21 | THE WITNESS: I gather that
22 | about 10 or 12 days ago Donald McDonald got up in the
23 | House and I may not be quite fair to him again, but he
24 | made the remark that --

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: I insist
26 | upon fairness to all of these gentlemen.

27 | THE WITNESS: -- got up in
28 | the House and said "With something of this magnitude
29 | where history may be changed, it will have to be
30 | dealt with in the House. It will have to be passed

1 | in the House, and I think with the scenario that's
2 | going on where Marshall Crow is in danger of being
3 | booted off the National Energy Board, rather
4 | unceremoniously, and if they come about and say, "We
5 | have to rehear all of this evidence," that will throw
6 | this whole schedule out and I gather Gas Arctic has
7 | spent in the neighborhood of \$100 million. Their
8 | budget's been cut back, it's not 2/3rds⁷ what it was
9 | last year -- I might not be exactly correct but it's
10 | pretty close -- with that particular situation I for
11 | one see a situation where they will legislate something
12 | and I agree with you, you should hear everything. I'm
13 | not up on all the technical aspects of speeding up the
14 | Inquiry or anything like this, and I'm not saying that
15 | it should in any way not hear anyone just because the
16 | person is repeating what was said in Providence or
17 | Simpson or anywhere else. Everyone should be heard;
18 | but I feel that unless it makes some sort of thing --
19 | maybe an interim report would be what would be one
20 | means of making some impact, because I feel that
21 | supposing -- I gather Mr. Scott said it that would
22 | conclude somewhere at the end of September or
23 | something like this, and three, four months more for a
24 | report at the beginning of the year, I gather and I
25 | feel that by this time the impact will be minimal. I'm
26 | not saying this in any way to criticize the Inquiry.
27 | I'm just saying I think this will become a fact in our
28 | society.

29 | THE COMMISSIONER: O.K., I
30 | have your point, and it's one that has occurred to

1 | me too, but I think that I have to abide by the order-
2 | in-council establishing the Inquiry which said it was
3 | to be fair and it was to be complete. When you have
4 | the whole of the Mackenzie Valley and the Northern
5 | Yukon) an area as large as Europe, people speaking six
6 | languages, people of four races, and environmental
7 | questions that have to be examined, and in-depth if
8 | we're going to understand the consequences, it takes
9 | time. If Canada can't take the time to make an
10 | informed decision of what's going to happen in our
11 | northland, then what's Canada got time for?

12 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

13 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I
14 | think I'd better call upon somebody else because I've
15 | enjoyed talking with you. I promise that if someone
16 | else speaks I will keep my mouth shut.

17 | I have a feeling that it's
18 | getting colder in here.

19 | Ladies and gentlemen, it's
20 | 5:20 and we've had a useful afternoon, and what each of
21 | you has said has been helpful to me because you know
22 | more about the north than 'I do, and I want to hear
23 | from you.

24 | I think we'll adjourn the
25 | hearing and I'll invite you all to come to Family Hall
26 | on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock and we'll have
27 | our last community hearing at that time.

28 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO FEBRUARY 18, 1976)

29 |
30 |