July 19, 1989
VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE REGISTRAR: Order in court. In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, this 19th day of July, 1989, in the matter of Delgamuukw versus Her Majesty the Queen at bar, my lord.
May I remind you, sir, you are still under oath?
THE WITNESS: Yes.
THE REGISTRAR: And would you state your name for the record, please?
THE WITNESS: Mr. Shelford.
THE REGISTRAR: Thank you, sir.
THE COURT: Mr. Willms.
MR. WILLMS:
Q Mr. Shelford, can you recall attending a function in Hazelton in 1976 where I believe you attended, your wife attended, and Iona Campagnolo?
A Yes, I recall it. It was a very nice affair as I recall.
Q Now, can you just explain, first of all, how you came to attend it, what it was called, and what transpired?
A It was really just a social event and Iona Campagnolo, being a federal member, she was the principal speaker. I just thanked the people of Hazelton for inviting us there and that was really all.
Q Who else was at the meeting?
A I don't recall. There was a lot of people there. I mean, there'd be certainly well over a hundred people.
Q And was it a cross-section of the constituent in Hazelton?
A No, I would say it was largely native.
Q Do you recall how it was that you came to be invited to it?
A I suppose being as I was a provincial member. A lot of -- quite a number of functions such as that they're more inclined to invite federal members than they are provincial members. That goes in any of these communities, but especially like a place like Hazelton where there's so many natives and --
Q And at the meeting in Hazelton in 1976 do you recall any native people speaking and, if so, what they were speaking about?
A No, I don't -- I can't say I recall anything particularly, except they were welcomed and the chair person was welcoming everyone there and hoped they enjoyed themselves.

Q Do you happen to recall who the chair person was?
A No, I don't.
Q Now, do you recall another meeting in 1977 in Kitwanga?
A Yes, I do.
Q And can you describe, first of all, how you were invited to attend that?
A Yes. I think in that case I was asked by Richard Morgan to come as they were having a banquet or a feast or whatever you call it, and I can remember there was a beautiful dinner, everything from smoked salmon to seaweed to salmon eggs, and I remember that very well, and again Iona Campagnolo was there and myself.
Q Other than Iona Campagnolo and yourself, were there any other, to your knowledge, white people in the audience or was it native?
A I don't recall any. No.
Q And where was it held?
A It was held I believe in the Indian Hall in Kitwanga.
Q And you mentioned Richard Morgan. He invited you?
A Yes, he did. I used to drop in and talk to Richard Morgan fairly often. He was a fisherman and I was always interested in fish and game management.
Q Do you recall what, if anything -- after Miss Campagnolo spoke I take it you just said a few words of thank you again?
A That's right. And if there was any particular interest, areas that they wanted to communicate with me, to drop me a line later on.
Q And were there any native people who spoke about issues or concerns that they had at that meeting?
A I believe housing was mentioned at the meeting, which is very common. Housing was mentioned more than any other issue in the early days until the land claim issue came on.
THE COURT: The land claim issue did come up you said?
THE WITNESS: The land claim issue was talked about by newspapers and pretty well everyone else, but there was no discussion on it as such at the meeting, as I recall.
MR. WILLMS:
Q Now, did you know who Richard Morgan was? Did -- I think maybe you said yesterday, but correct me if I'm wrong, you knew that he was a chief?
A Yes, I did.
Q And I think you said Kitwanga Band?

A Yes.
Q All right. And you mentioned Alice Jeffery as well?
A Yes, I did.
Q All right. And --
A She was a very prominent leader in the community up there.
Q All right. Now, during the period that you were the MLA for Skeena, '75 to '79, to your personal knowledge and observation what were the occupations of the native people that you observed?
A I would say mainly in the forest industry, but there was a serious unemployment problem in those days in that particular area. There would be some guiding up in the Kispiox region and the Hazelton region, but not too much that I ever run across close around Terrace.
Q How about did you run across any trapping while you were the MLA?
A No, I didn't. I ran across one white trapper, but it wasn't because he was a trapper, it was because he was an ex-serviceman from overseas who knew me over in Europe.
Q Okay. And how about hunting during that period?
A Very little hunting in the Terrace area. There was quite a lot of hunting in the Kispiox, Hazelton area, Moricetown and through there, but further down there was so many mountains that there isn't as much hunting.
Q How about fishing?
A Fishing? There was lots of fishing along the Skeena River and various rivers that come into the Skeena.
Q And did you at some time observe native fishing near Moricetown?
A I've watched fishing at Moricetown. I took a cousin from England to watch it in -- during the 70's, and I must say I didn't like what I saw.
Q Without describing your opinion, could you just describe what you saw?
A I just saw them gaffing fish, and of course the pinks are not a fish that most people like and so the pinks were usually shaken off the gaff, and the fish that most people like are the coho, the steelhead, and the spring salmon. I liked the fyke system.
Q Who were the people that you observed gaffing these fish?
A Well, the only people that can -- are allowed to gaff fish are the native Indians.
Q Now, what did they do with the pinks?

A Well, they'd either shake them off the gaff or put them in a pile beside the river.
Q All right. Now, did -- just in respect of that, were you at any time downriver from Moricetown and did you make observations about anything in the river?
A Yes. I used to fish down below and there'd be some fish floating belly up which had been damaged too badly. That is true of course with white fishermen too with catching smaller size fish and letting them loose. Quite often if they're not handled carefully they will die. So it's both ways.
MR. WILLMS: All right. And did you make any observations of the fish that were floating down in respect of what the bodies looked like?
MR. GRANT: Well, I'd like to know --
MR. WILLMS: Personal --
MR. GRANT: -- my lord, when was this that he made these observations?
THE WITNESS: In 1977.
MR. WILLMS: In 1977.
MR. GRANT: And what time of year?
THE WITNESS: It would be August. There was all kinds of fish in the pools below the falls.
MR. GRANT: The season of the fish run, of course, is for more than one month, my lord. That's why I would like to know. I'm sure the witness knows and I know that, but I'm sure Mr. Willms may not.
MR. WILLMS:
Q Probably not February, but I don't know. Do you remember what season was it?
A It was in August.
Q Can you describe what you observed of the fish that were floating down the river?
A Well, as I say, some of them were damaged. All of the ones that were floating naturally were damaged, I mean, by one cause or another. That's why I say I choose the fyke system to catch fish in situations such as that. When we were kids we always used a gaff because you were allowed to in those days, but it's not the best way in my opinion.
Q Now, did you observe other methods of fishing by natives along the Skeena or the Bulkley River?
A Yes. By net fishing they can set nets in the river, which they do. Driving up and down between Terrace and Hazelton and the Bulkley River to Smithers it's quite common to see nets in the river. I've sometimes gone and watched them take the nets out because we

used to net fish ourselves when I was a youngster and growing up in the farm area.
Q Did you know any native fishermen who were commercial fishermen?
A Just Richard Morgan, but there is lots of them. I know Richard told me that quite a large group --
MR. GRANT: Objective.
THE COURT: Richard Morgan is not a plaintiff?
MR. GRANT: Oh, I'm sorry, he's telling what Richard said?
THE COURT: Yes.
THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. GRANT: Okay.
MR. WILLMS:
Q Sorry, can you carry on with what Richard Morgan told you?
A He just told me that a very large group of the fishermen were native, which is well known because we knew about the buy-out programme and the various federal programmes that have helped native people buy fish boats, which is good.
Q Now, you were defeated as the MLA in Skeena in 1979?
A Yes.
Q And then you and your wife moved to Victoria in 1980 and sold your house in Terrace?
A Right.
Q And since that time you've had a residence in Victoria?
A Yes.
Q And also the cabin on Francois Lake?
A Yes, and I spend two months up at Francois Lake every year.
Q And then the rest of the time?
A The rest of the time in and around Victoria. I still do a lot of travelling.
Q Now, do you recall a conversation last summer, August of 1988, in the Francois Lake region with a native Indian?
A I remember meeting -- the first name has slipped me, but Morgan. He was a forest ranger at Houston for many years. I've known him very well.
Q Ray Morgan?
A Ray Morgan. Yes.
Q All right. And can you -- at the time that you spoke with him did you know what his occupation was?
A Well, yes, I knew that he was a forest ranger because I'd had quite a few problems to deal with over the years with timber sales, et cetera, and Ray Morgan was

always very willing to co-operate and help resolve various problems, so I knew him really quite well.
Q All right. Did you have a discussion with Mr. Morgan about the -- this litigation?
A Yes, I did. I also knew Ray Morgan from army days, so I knew him very well, but I did. I asked him about the litigation because I said I didn't understand it fully. I didn't think it had been properly explained and it's -- one thing I think was sort of a missing link to the average person was understanding fully what it really meant.
Q All right.
A So I asked him.
Q Stick with what you said and what he said.
A Yes. And he mentioned that he had retired from the Forest Service and he'd moved to Kitwanga because that's his home community where he come from originally, and of course with the land claims taking place I suppose quite a number of them wanted --
Q Just say what he told you, please.
A Yes. He told me that being as the claim was on that he wanted to be close by and he did tell me the numbers of people that had come back to Kitwanga during this period of time to take part in the claims settlement.
Q All right. Do you remember anything else that he said about this litigation or about the land claim?
A No. No.
Q Mr. Shelford, I'm showing you a three-paged list with three columns on it, the column on the left entitled "Indian name", the column down the middle entitled "Holder per amended writ of summons July 1989", and then a column entitled "Previous holder", and you and I went over this list this morning before court?
A Yes.
MR. WILLMS: All right. Now, my lord, I should say I'm not putting this forward as proof that these are the exact names. There may be some -- I don't think there are any mistakes, but if there are my friend can certainly point them out. I'm just using it so that the witness can go through and identify which English names he's heard, which Indians names he's heard, as a matter of doing it conveniently rather than one at a time.
MR. GRANT: I don't object to that process but, my lord, I just received this list and I don't want this document to go in to establish -- I don't want to be silent that this necessarily is accurate. I just haven't had a

chance to look at it, and especially the "previous holders" that requires an analysis, a review of the genealogies and the Indians names of the holder per the amended statement of claim. That is the Indian names. So if it's just used for reference to the English and Indian's names on it and titles are disregarded, that's fine with me. And the other point of course is that it appears that in many cases there's only one previous holder referred to, such as Amagyet, and on down, and that is of course not to imply that there's not more than one previous holder. I don't think my friend intends that.

MR. WILLMS: It's not intended to, my lord.

MR. GRANT: So if the title on the top is generally disregarded and my friend is just putting it to this witness to show him these names, I don't object.

THE COURT: I think that the document has been adequately described and the limitations on its use have been limited sufficiently.

MR. WILLMS:

Q Thank you, my lord.

Now, I'm going to put some names to you. You went through this before. If you look down the English list in the middle column to William Blackwater?

A Yes.

Q That's a name you recognize?

A Yes, I do.

Q And can you just explain briefly how you know that name?

A Yes. Well, it goes quite a way back, so I'm not as familiar as I should be, like on some of these names, but William Blackwater, I met him during the time that the Hydro power was being extended into the Kispiox region. He, like quite a number of other people in the Kispiox Valley, were pushing us to extend power which was badly needed in that area.

Q All right. Do you recall ever hearing either Mr. Blackwater tell you or anyone else tell you that he was a chief?

A Yes, I did.

Q And what did you understand that he was a chief of?

A I understood he was chief of the Kispiox Reserve.

Q Now, going down skipping over the next name, Ken Muldoe. That's a name that you --

A Yes.

Q -- know?

A Ken Muldoe, unless I'm -- my memory is not as good as

it should be, but I think he was involved in the carving of the totem poles for San Francisco Golden Gate Park, the same as Walter Harris I think was involved in that. It was certainly a Muldoe and a Harris that was involved, and one other that was involved in the carving of the totem pole, which they did a great job I must say.

Q And that -- the Muldoe, did you hear or understand that he was a chief?

A Yes.

Q And chief of what, to your understanding?

A Well, I thought he was up in the Kispiox area, Hazelton area too, but I'm not absolutely sure which one he's from.

Q Now, just going down further four names to Walter Harris, you just mentioned Walter Harris?

A Yes. I thought Walter Harris was from the Hazelton area.

Q Did you understand or hear from Walter Harris that he was a chief?

A Well, if it's the same Walter Harris, he was introduced as a chief in San Francisco when the totem pole was put up in the Golden Gate Park.

Q And do you recall what your -- what he was the chief of?

A They used the word Hazelton Band.

Q Now, if you can --

A But I'm not sure of that, if that was correct, but that's the words they used.

MR. WILLMS: Now, turn the page to page 2.

THE COURT: You don't recognize any other names on page 1?

THE WITNESS: No, I recognize -- like I've heard the names mentioned, but you meet just so many people in a year.

THE COURT: Then you don't know them?

THE WITNESS: That's right. I mean, no doubt I've spoken to them at functions, but that would be about it.

MR. WILLMS:

Q Now, down on the second page, if you look under the column to the right, the name Christine Holland?

A Yes. Christine Holland was a well known name in the Nadina River area because I think that was her trapline area, and there was Holland Flats up the Nadina River where the road to Tahtsa Lake went through, and so the name is well known and I presume it was named after her father or grandfather.

Q Did you know or understand or hear her referred to as being a chief?

A No, I didn't.
Q Okay. Down to -- down the middle column down to Alice Jeffery, you've already given evidence about Alice Jeffery?
A Yes.
Q And I think you said you thought she was the chief of the Glen Vowell Band?
A Yes, I did.
Q Okay. Then down two lines to David Blackwater.
A Yes, I've met David Blackwater at functions and that's really all.
Q Do you recall ever hearing from him or from anyone else that he was a chief?
A No, I didn't.
Q Now, if you just skip over to the right-hand column and dropping down two lines, Moses David. You've given evidence about Moses David?
A Yes. I knew him better than most in that area.
Q Did you ever hear from him or from anyone else that he was a chief?
A No, I didn't.
Q Moving back to the middle column down two lines to Leonard George. You know Leonard?
A Yes. I knew Leonard George likely better than most because he was the leader in the development of a sawmill at Moricetown, and when I was minister in charge of the ARDA projects and the Indian supplement that came under my jurisdiction, and so I met with Leonard George on a number of occasions before the mill was built and I came up twice afterwards to see how it was working out.
Q Okay. Did you ever hear or understand that Leonard George was a chief?
A No, I really didn't. I knew that the Georges were very well known and respected in the Telkwa area in the early days more than the Moricetown area.
Q Now, over to the right of Leonard George, Jimmy Andrews you've given evidence about?
A Yes.
Q And did you ever know or hear from Jimmy Andrews that he was a chief?
A No, I didn't.
Q And for English names those are all of the English names that you presently recall on the second page?
A Yes.
Q If you could turn to the third page, down the middle column six names, Neil B. Sterritt?

A Yes.
Q And can you explain how you know that name?
A Well, Neil Sterritt was very well known for his activity in the land claims and the papers -- every paper from Smithers would have something about Neil Sterritt.
Q All right. Now, is that Neil Sterritt senior or junior?
A Junior.
Q Okay.
A Neil Sterritt senior was well known by the old-timers around the Hazelton area, very well known.
Q And did you ever hear of Neil Sterritt senior being referred to or did he ever tell you that he was a chief?
A Not -- no, I didn't.
Q And during the period of time while you were MLA, what about Neil Sterritt junior?
A No, I thought he was more of a band manager than a chief. I didn't realize he was a chief.
Q Well, I don't know that he was.
Now, down to -- on the right-hand column again down to Jimmy Blackwater?
A Yes. I knew a family, with my involvement in the Hydro development and such like, in the Kispiox area.
Q All right. And did you know or understand either from Jimmy Blackwater or others that he was a chief?
A No, I didn't know him really well enough for that.
Q Moving back to the middle column to Roy Morris. Did you know that name?
A I knew the Morris family quite well, and I knew him as a boy but not later on.
Q Later on, although you didn't know him?
A I knew the name, yes.
Q Did you hear of him?
A Yes.
Q All right. Did you know or understand that he was a chief?
A No, I didn't.
Q And then you've given evidence -- it's called Topley Matthew Sam to distinguish the Matthew Sams, but you know Matthew Sam who lived at Francois Lake?
A Yes, I knew both of them. I didn't know the Topley Matthew Sam as well as I did the one at the head of Francois Lake, and there was always quite of bit of confusion as to who was who among the community, but he used to come to meetings in Topley when I'd come

1 back and give a report on what was happening down in
2 Victoria.
3 Q All right. And --
4 A He showed interest in community affairs.
5 Q And did you ever hear or know or understand that
6 Topley Matthew Sam was a chief?
7 A No, I didn't.
8 Q And other than those names, English names on page 3,
9 do you have a recollection of meeting the -- or of the
10 other names?
11 A No. I recognize the names from different people
12 talking about them, but that is really all.
13 Q Not from talking to them?
14 A No.
15 Q Or knowing them. Now, on -- there are three pages of,
16 in the left-hand column, Indian names, and you've
17 reviewed those Indian names prior to court this
18 morning?
19 A Yes.
20 Q Have you ever heard those names used, and I better say
21 prior to this litigation because of the names in
22 the --
23 A No.
24 Q -- names in the lawsuit, but had you heard the names
25 used or seen the names prior to this litigation?
26 A Not prior to, no.
27 Q You mentioned in your evidence Keom Morris. Did you
28 know or did you understand that Keom Morris was a
29 chief?
30 A Yes. A long way back.
31 Q Did you know or understand what he was the chief of?
32 A Of the Grassy Plains Band.
33 Q At any time did any native Indian or native person
34 tell you that you were ranching on his or her
35 territory?
36 A No.
37 Q Did any native person ever tell you that you were
38 picking berries, hunting, fishing, guiding, or
39 trapping on his or her territory?
40 A No.
41 Q Did any native person tell you that you required his
42 or her permission to carry out the activities that
43 I've described in the last two questions --
44 A No.
45 Q -- on his or her territory?
46 A No.
47 MR. WILLMS: My lord, those are all my questions.

THE COURT: What about this document?
MR. WILLMS: Oh, my lord, perhaps that could be the next exhibit.
THE COURT: That's for the limited purposes that have been described.
MR. WILLMS: Yes.
THE COURT: Next exhibit number?
THE REGISTRAR: 1104, my lord.
THE COURT: 1104?
THE REGISTRAR: Yes.

(EXHIBIT 1104: Document entitled "Holders of Chiefs' names")

MR. WILLMS: Now, I should say, my lord, I just received in court this morning a new list of documents from my friends which includes documents which I haven't seen before, including documents referring to Mr. Shelford, correspondence to and from. I just draw that to the attention of the court at this time because I have not had an opportunity to go through any of these documents with the witness and so something may arise during the cross-examination. I've asked my friends for copies and I don't know whether copies are in the court or not.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Mr. Macaulay?
MR. MACAULAY: No cross-examination, my lord.
THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Grant?

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. GRANT:
Q Thank you, my lord.
Mr. Shelford, I just wanted to be clear about your early life. How old were you when you had your first -- the first things that you can remember, about how old would you be?
A I can remember -- I'm quite sure I can remember starting to trap around six or seven years old because my dad made me a little pair of snowshoes and so I had to try them out on my own little trapline right around the barnyard and around the stream that went through our meadow, and that's one of the early things I remember.
Q So around six or seven is when you recall?
A Yes, which would bring me around to about 1927.
Q And when do you first remember meeting Jimmy Andrew and his family?
A Oh, certainly by that time.

1 Q Uh-huh?
2 A Because it was quite something special to have someone
3 come and visit in a rural area like that.
4 Q Right. Now, you -- in your -- I'm going to call it
5 your young days, that is up to the war when you left,
6 okay?
7 A Okay.
8 Q In that period of time you explained that you were
9 educated at home through correspondence?
10 A That's right.
11 Q And you learned to read and write at that time?
12 A Yes.
13 Q And you were widely read yourself as you grew up?
14 A Yes. We -- we had relatives in England that sent us
15 the London Times. They were three weeks late when
16 they got to us, but I read every page of them from
17 when I was 12 years old. I knew every prime minister
18 and foreign minister in Europe by that time too.
19 Q Right. And did you read or did your father or your
20 family get any local papers such as the Omineca Herald
21 or the Interior News?
22 A Yes, we had the Omineca Herald fairly early I would
23 say. I remember it.
24 Q Yes.
25 A A fellow by the name of Goodwin used to be editor of
26 it.
27 Q Right. And this would have been in your childhood you
28 remember it?
29 A Yes.
30 Q And you would have read it as well?
31 A Yes.
32 Q I gather that you would read whatever you could get
33 your hands on because there wasn't a lot --
34 A That's right.
35 Q -- of new information. Now, did Jimmy Andrews speak
36 any language other than English?
37 A Yes, he spoke his own language because he'd speak to
38 his wife and family most times in his own language,
39 but he'd always speak to us in English because he knew
40 we didn't know their language.
41 Q What was the name of that language?
42 A I don't know.
43 Q Okay. Did you ever ask Jimmy?
44 A I would say yes I did, but I don't recall his answer.
45 Q Right. Okay. And did -- Jimmy, from what you've
46 said, was an aid and an assist to you; he taught you
47 things when you were growing up?

A Yes, he did.
Q And I think you've already mentioned he taught you about hunting?
A Yes.
Q And tracking in the bush; is that right?
A Yes. Yes, that's right.
Q Okay. It's important that you verbalize a yes or no just for the court record, okay?
A Okay.
Q And he taught you fishing as well?
A Yes. Of course my dad was an expert fisherman too so it was a two-way street really.
Q Jimmy, was he one of the ones who showed you or your father about how to make these fish traps?
A No, Jimmy was the one that actually showed us all, the four of us, how he made one, and we went and looked at his fish trap on Andrews Creek. And so he was an expert in that, and I like that system.
Q Now, Jimmy also was involved in assisting you or showing you where to find game when you were small?
A A fair amount, but I would say my dad and uncle showed us more about where to find game. Jimmy was eight miles away so there was plenty of game closer at hand.
Q Right. And don't take it from this -- I understand your father was also an influence and your uncle in your life, I'm just trying to determine what Jimmy did. You were taught about the use of certain trees such as balsam pitch for medicine; is that right?
A Yes. That was from my dad's experience in Alaska when he had blood poisoning up the Tanaha River when he was trapping and several hundred miles from a doctor, and it's a very effective bit of medicine.
Q Now, the fish traps that you made, that you were shown to make by Jimmy, they were made from willows; is that right?
A Willows, usually about an inch in diameter.
Q Okay. Now, as you grew up you understood that the Indian people had their hunting and trapping grounds and they had areas; is that right?
A Yes.
Q And you were told that and it was known in the community that you were in?
A Yes. Yes. Jimmy Andrew had the area around the head of Ootsa Lake and Matthew Sam around the head of Francois Lake. That was well known in the family.
Q And -- but it was well known that this was common for Indian people to have distinct areas that they hunted

and trapped?
A Yes. Comparatively small areas really in a large country like that.
Q Your father was between Jimmy Andrews -- his trapline was between where Jimmy Andrew hunted and trapped and where Matthew Sam hunted and trapped?
A That's right.
Q I think you told us that yesterday. And you told us today that you knew Christine Holland?
A Yes.
Q And Christine Holland, she had a hunting area just to the north of Matthew Sam?
A Yes. I thought it was more west, but -- I think it is more west, but anyway, it's up the Nadina River. It makes so many circles and bends.
Q But you knew that area as you were growing up --
A Right.
Q -- as Christine Holland's? Had you ever heard the name Tulbas(ph)?
A No.
Q Did Jimmy -- did you ever talk to Jimmy about -- ask him about the Indian society?
A We asked him every question we could think of on how they survived in such a harsh country. Like it's easy to understand on the coast how people survived, but certainly the white people had a rough time surviving themselves, and they had the rifles and the fish nets. I found it was very interesting for Jimmy to tell us how they did survive and it's quite remarkable I think.
Q This was how -- and you were focusing, of course, as a young man and a young boy, you were focusing on how they caught game?
A Yes.
Q How they caught fish, how they provided their basic needs?
A Yes.
Q That's what you were asking Jimmy about?
A That's right.
Q When you were -- how old would you have been when you first learned of the existence of a community at Moricetown far to the west, I guess, the north-west of you?
A Oh, I suppose I'd know by -- I was 12 years old.
Q Okay. And did you know what was at Moricetown?
A Not really.
Q When --

A I went through there by train, but that's all.
Q How old would you have been when you first went through Moricetown?
A I'm sorry, I didn't get as far as Moricetown. I went from Houston to Smithers, but I would say I knew of Moricetown by I was 12 years old.
Q Okay. And how old were you when you first saw Moricetown? Would this have been after you were elected?
A I would say it was '52 or 3.
Q Now, you indicated that you visited Jimmy Andrew's home and you saw how they ate, in fact you shared meals with them?
A Yes.
Q Now, I just want to be clear. You were talking at that time yesterday about when you were older because you were talking about when you went down to get the hay?
A Yes.
Q And take the cattle out to the farther fields?
A Yes. That would be -- by the time I was 14 though I'd be hauling hay from the head of Ootsa Lake.
MR. GRANT: Okay. Would --
THE COURT: To where, back to your home?
THE WITNESS: Back to the ranch.
THE COURT: Yes.
THE WITNESS: It was approximately eight miles.
MR. GRANT:
Q And how would that -- would you have been about 14 the first time that you were at Jimmy's house?
A No, I'd be there with my dad by the time I was eight years old.
Q Okay. And this would only be in the -- I'm sorry, this -- you would visit Jimmy's house at the time that you were cutting the hay or hauling the hay?
A Yes, but not just then because we were fishing for our foxes and mink at around the head of Ootsa Lake.
Q Okay. I want to come back to that, but I just want to be clear at what time of year would it be that you would be cutting the hay?
A Oh, it would be August and September.
Q Okay. And when you went back there you would visit Jimmy sometimes when you were fishing for your foxes and mink?
A Yes.
Q And what time of year would that be?
A That could be any time of the year from when the lake

broke up in the end of May until it froze up in November.
Q You wouldn't dispute that Jimmy and his wife taught their children about the laws of the Wet'suwet'en people? You would have no reason to disagree with that?
A I wouldn't know either way, but I would presume he would.
MR. GRANT: And you wouldn't -- you would have -- would not dispute that they taught them about the clans and the crest system?
MR. WILLMS: I object, my lord. I mean, what else does he not know? We can spend all day asking the witness what he doesn't know. It's more interesting what he knows, in my submission, other than this. This is improper, in my submission.
THE COURT: There's no usefulness in a question about whether a witness disputes something he's already said he doesn't know about.
MR. GRANT: No. Okay. Well, I --
THE COURT: Any --
MR. GRANT: I'll reframe the question.
THE COURT: Any answer you give would have to be argumentative.
MR. GRANT:
Q Do you know if he taught his children about the crest or clan system?
A No, I don't.
Q Okay. Did you have -- ever ask him to teach you words in his language?
A No, I didn't, and furthermore, Jimmy Andrews was a strong believer that he was a Canadian like the rest of them -- of everyone else, and they should be speaking English.
Q But he spoke even in your presence to his wife and his children in his own language?
A Yes.
Q And he only spoke to you and your brother -- you and your family in English?
A Or any other people like myself.
Q I'm saying in that situation --
A Yes.
Q -- where he was with his family and your family was there, he would speak to you in English, but to his own family in his language?
A Yes.
Q Did his children speak that language?
A His children spoke English very well.

Q Did his children speak his language?
A I would say yes.
Q Isn't it fair to say, Mr. Shelford, that you weren't really interested in his language? I mean, you would have had no interest in learning it, you were learning all about the country; wouldn't that be fair to say?
A Yes, I suppose if I had my life over again I'd have learned several languages. I was in Italy and I should have learned that as soon as I landed.
Q Fair enough, but just --
A But I didn't.
Q You didn't learn that and you didn't -- language wasn't your strong point as you were growing up in terms of learning many languages?
A That's right.
Q Did you know that there were Indian names --
A No, I didn't.
Q -- for these places?
A No, I didn't, except in Hagwilget and names like that which we presumed were Indian, and Kitwanga and those type of names, but not people names.
Q Okay. Now, when you say Hagwilget and Kitwanga, you're referring to two of the villages you know for example?
A Yes.
Q Now, what I'm referring to is places where you grew up. The place that later became known as the Shelford Hills, did you know that that had an Indian name before it was named Shelford Hills?
A No, I didn't.
Q And you don't to this day --
A No.
Q -- know that? And when you came across a small lake -- this country you grew up in was many many many lakes; is that right? It's known as the lakes district for good reason?
A Right.
Q And when you'd come to a small lake, you and your brothers, you would name it if you saw something of prominence to you?
A Yes.
Q As explorers and as young boys or young men?
A We named one lake Lake Wesaw because we saw it.
Q Right. And really in your growing up time you never perceived or never thought of the fact of whether the people that were there before the Indian people had named those lakes, you just didn't think about that;

1 would that be fair to say?
2 A No, I would say we thought about it, but I suppose we
3 didn't ask enough questions on it.
4 Q Okay. I'd just like to get some sense of the
5 background of your time in the area before I go on.
6 I've been talking -- asking you about the time when
7 you were growing up and then, as Mr. Willms led from
8 you, you were away from September '39 until the fall
9 of 1945 in the war, and then you returned, and you --
10 from 1945 to '52 you lived at the same place as your
11 parents had lived?
12 A Yes.
13 Q That's right, isn't it?
14 A Yes.
15 Q But you -- I think what you said is you -- for part of
16 that time you went and worked at a small sawmill
17 operation you and your -- or logging show you and your
18 brother had?
19 A Yes, we did.
20 Q And so -- and you would stay out there for some
21 periods of time?
22 A Yes. Quite often I would communicate back to the
23 ranch, sometimes to feed the cattle before I went to
24 work, but for the first two years I stayed right out
25 in the camp.
26 Q And what two years would that have been?
27 A That would be '46, '47, and '48 too.
28 Q Now, from 1952 to '68 when you were an MLA you were
29 away from the area every year from January to March,
30 that was when the sessions were; is that right?
31 A That's right.
32 Q And I just want to be clear, in this time before you
33 became the minister, did the sessions increase in
34 length --
35 A No.
36 Q -- as you say they are now?
37 A No.
38 Q And then you would come back home and you said
39 yesterday, but my recollection from your writing is
40 that you started guiding in '56; is that right?
41 A It was before that.
42 Q You said yesterday '54?
43 A Yes.
44 Q And I just want to be sure you're --
45 A Well, I'm sure I started guiding in '54.
46 Q Okay. Okay. I -- my note was that you had written
47 that you'd started in '56, but --

Now, and you guided in the area part of what is now Tweedsmuir Park?
A Yes.
Q Is that right? You have guided on the south side of Ootsa Lake and further south?
A Yes, about 35 miles further south.
Q Okay. I'm just going to see if we can assist with one of my friend's maps there here. Maybe you could just indicate for his lordship around the area where you would have guided? That's Ootsa there.
A Yes. We'd land -- oh, here we landed at Wells Creek Bay. These are the trails we used went up over Mount Wells and then over the top of Michel Mountain, and we had one of our camps on the lake here, Glathali Lake, and we'd cross the river and go over into this lake area here. Sometimes we'd go down to Fenton Lake.
Q Okay. Maybe you could just put -- I don't know even what number we have here. Put a letter A in the area where you guided --
A Yes.
MR. GRANT: -- down there just in the general area. That's a letter A in blue.
THE COURT: Is that C-h-i-t-e-l-i?
THE WITNESS: M-i-c-h-e-l-e I believe it's spelled.
THE COURT: Pardon me again? How do you spell it again?
THE WITNESS: I think it's -- just let me look.
MR. MACAULAY: It's on the small map, my lord.
THE COURT: Yes, I just can't figure out how to spell it. Is it a G or C?
THE WITNESS: M-i-c-h-e-l.
THE COURT: That's Michel, but didn't you say something that sounded almost like Catelli?
THE WITNESS: Oh, Glathali. It's spelled G-l-a-t-h-a-l-i.
THE COURT: Oh, all right. Thank you.
MR. GRANT:
Q That's where you put the A is on Glathali?
A Yes.
THE COURT: Can I have that spelling again?
MR. GRANT: It's on this map.
MR. RUSH: It's G-l-a-t-h-e-l-i by the map, which I think is 55.
THE COURT: That's where you had a camp?
THE WITNESS: We had three camps, but we used a lot of tent camps where we'd take a canvass or a piece of -- or a small tent and put it on the pack horses and go and camp in a patch of trees and cook over the camp fires.
MR. GRANT: That's outside the claim area from my observation.
THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. GRANT:
Q But just to deal with your relocations, just to place you in different places, in the year 1963 you were very active with the Morrow Commission on the gas pricing as I recall?
A Yes, I was.
Q And that -- you spent the better part of that year doing that work?
A I made 27 trips by bus in one year from Burns Lake to Vancouver.
Q So most of the time in that year you were away?
A Well, I'd go down for a hearing and then come back the next day and do some work on the ranch and then go back again.
THE COURT: What year was that?
MR. GRANT:
Q 1963. And then I think you've already described that you moved away from the territory in 1968?
A Yes. I still kept a residence up there because all of our relatives live in that area.
Q Okay. But you lived in Victoria?
A I lived in Victoria.
Q You sold your house and you moved to Victoria?
A And being a minister there's so many things you have to do that I didn't have as much time.
Q No, I understand. I just want to be clear as to where you were. That's all.
A Yes.
Q Have you ever heard of the wolf clan?
A I have.
Q Or a wolf crest among the Indian people?
A I've heard the name wolf clan, yes.
Q When would you have first heard reference to the wolf clan or wolf?
A I think it would be in '75, somewhere in that period.
Q What about the frog?
A I've heard of it. Yes.
Q And the killer whale?
A No, I can't say I did until later than that.
Q Okay. Fireweed?
A I've heard of it.
Q About when would you have first heard of it?
A Somewhere in the 70's.
Q Now, you mentioned yesterday about Jimmy talking to you about his parents, his family?
A Yes.
Q You were asking about how things were in the earlier

days?
A Yes.
Q Do you remember his father's name?
A No, I don't -- I think it was Jimmy senior, but I'm not sure of that.
Q Okay. Could it have been Billy?
A I don't think so.
Q Does that assist you?
A I didn't think so. But he always referred to him as his grandfather, not by his name.
Q Oh, I see. You're talking here about his grandfather?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Did he tell you -- does the name James Yami ring a bell with you?
A No.
Q Caspit?
A No.
Q C-a-s-p-i-t. What was Jimmy's wife's name, the Jimmy that you knew?
A It's -- I don't -- I can't recall it.
Q Okay.
A I knew Amelia was Matthew Sam's. They were sisters, but it just slips me.
THE COURT: They were sisters?
THE WITNESS: They were sisters.
MR. GRANT:
Q Amelia and Jimmy's wife were sisters and they spent time communicating, visiting each other, that you knew of when you were growing up?
A Yes.
Q They were fairly close?
A Fairly close, but it wasn't that often I wouldn't say, but they'd likely get together once a year.
Q In fact, do you recall that at the time of the flooding, when Jimmy was flooded out in 1952, before moving to Uncha Lake he spent a couple of years with Matthew Sam and his family, they took them in so to speak?
A Yes, I remember him cutting the hay on the little clearings there for his cow.
Q At Matthew Sam's place?
A Yes.
Q And he'd moved there for a couple of years?
A Yes, he moved there for a while.
Q You mentioned Keom Morris that you knew. Do you know how Jimmy or his wife were related to Keom?
A No, I'm not altogether sure, but I knew they were

1 related. They were Morrises I'm quite sure before
2 they were married.
3 Q When you say "they" are you referring to Jimmy's wife?
4 A Yes.
5 Q Okay. I'm instructed that Jimmy's wife, Julia was her
6 name, does that help you?
7 A That is right.
8 Q Yes. And that she was the sister of Keom Morris?
9 A Sister? I didn't know that.
10 Q You didn't know that?
11 A No.
12 Q Okay.
13 A Well, yes, I said she was a Morris.
14 Q You said they were related?
15 A I said they were Morrises. Sister. They were
16 Morrises.
17 MR. GRANT: Yes. Oh, yes, I'm not disputing that. I'm just
18 trying to help you refresh your memory. That's all.
19 THE COURT: Where's Uncha Lake?
20 THE WITNESS: Uncha Lake is east of south bank where the ferry
21 comes across Francois Lake.
22 THE COURT: East of south bank?
23 THE WITNESS: East of south bank, so that would be slightly
24 south-east I would think. It's quite a large lake.
25 THE COURT: Thank you.
26 MR. GRANT:
27 Q I just want to be sure that I understood you. You
28 mentioned that you remember Jimmy Andrew after the
29 flooding cutting hay?
30 A Yes.
31 Q And you said at that little place, and you were
32 referring to a place that was part of Francois Lake
33 Matthew Sam's place?
34 A Yes.
35 Q Is that right?
36 A That's right.
37 Q Okay. And that's the one that Francois Lake Matthew
38 Sam, I think you've described already, was at the head
39 of Francois Lake?
40 A That's right. It's a lovely location.
41 Q Did you know someone named Donald Walter?
42 A No, I don't think so.
43 Q You mentioned this morning Roy Morris, that you knew
44 him?
45 A Yes.
46 Q Roy Morris spent a great deal of time with Matthew
47 Sam, didn't he, when he was smaller?

A He may have done.
Q This would have been --
A But they moved back and forth quite a bit, you know, and I'm not surprised, but I really didn't know him.
Q Okay. Okay. Did you know that Jimmy Andrews had a sister and a brother?
A I never met them, but I met -- no, I never met them.
Q Okay. I understand you didn't meet them, I'm just trying to be sure what you knew. You spent this time with Jimmy Andrew, did he tell you about his sister or his brother?
A Very little.
Q But you knew that he did have relatives in Hagwilget?
A Yes.
Q And you knew that he had relatives at Moricetown?
A But he never hardly went there.
Q No, I understand that. I'm just being clear about what you knew. He did have relatives at Hagwilget and he mentioned that to you, right?
A Yes.
Q Did you know Maurice Seymour or that name?
A No, I didn't. I've heard it, but I don't know him.
Q Do you know whether he was related at all to Julia?
A I don't know.
Q The name Smogelgem doesn't -- you've never heard that before?
A No, not until very recently. I've seen various names in the newspapers, but I didn't attach them to any particular place or person.
Q Did you ever hear the name Tsee Tseec, T-s-e-e, one word, T-s-e-e-c, the second word?
A No.
Q Or any word like that?
A No.
Q Okay. And I'm talking here in reference to the naming of Shelford Hills.
A No.
Q Okay. Did you ever hear the name Tloo Tseet, T-l-o-o, one word, T-s-e-e-t?
A Say that again?
Q Tloo Tseet?
A No.
Q And that is with reference to Andrew Bay.
A Yes.
Q Andrew Bay is where Jimmy Andrew lived, isn't it?
A Yes. He lived just east of Andrew Bay where his cabin was.

Q You said your father made you snowshoes, you remember that, one of your earliest memories when you were young, and he made those out of tree limbs or --
A Usually out of spruce or birch. Birch lasted longer than spruce. Spruce would wear in the rough snow.
Q Did Jimmy Andrew's family have similar kinds of snow shoes?
A Not quite the same. They were a different style.
Q Okay. Do you know how your father learned how to make snowshoes?
A Likely in Alaska. He certainly made snowshoes in Alaska, so he no doubt learned how to make them there.
Q Okay. Do you remember the name of a person known as Skin Tyee?
A Yes.
Q Did you ever meet this person?
A At social picnics and such like only.
Q Was he older than your father?
A I would say yes.
Q Yes?
A A little older I would think.
Q Right.
A He was well known though in the area.
Q And he was well known by all of the people in the area?
A I would say pretty well most people knew Skin Tyee.
Q And he was known to be concerned about people on his trapping grounds, wasn't he?
A He was known, yes. Yes.
Q But it was known to the community that he was concerned about that?
A Yes. He wasn't concerned about any around where I lived.
Q Okay. I understand. But he was concerned regarding some families?
A Yes.
Q Settler families?
A I think any time traplines are overlapping you have concerns, yes.
Q Well, and that was one of the things he was known for is being upset about white people on his trapping grounds, isn't that -- wasn't that well known in the community?
A I would say it's fairly well known. My uncle mentions it even in his writing.
Q Yes.
A That it was known that if there's an overlap that he

was one that would express his concern quite forcefully I guess.
Q Right. In fact, he had some altercations with the Eakins about this that you knew about?
A Eakins you mean.
Q How do you say it?
A Eakins.
Q Eakins, E-a-k-i-n-s I think is how you spell it?
A I didn't know that.
Q You didn't know that. Okay. Did your father have any exchanges with Skin Tyee that you know of regarding using any of his --
A I didn't know anything about it, no. My uncle mentions it in the book that they discussed it.
Q I see. Okay.
A But it was nothing to do with his trapline.
Q With your father's?
A With my dad's trapline.
Q Your father had sorted matters out with Jimmy Andrew and Matthew Sam?
A Just in discussion around picnics and such, like when people meet they discuss trapline problems and such, like farmers get together, and I imagine lawyers do the same thing.
MR. GRANT: We try to avoid it.
THE COURT: Lawyers never talk shop. Mr. Grant, how are you spelling the second name?
MR. GRANT: Skin Tyee is S-k-i-n, Skin, of course, Tyee is spelled in two ways, T-y-e-e, and in some places you may see it as D-y-e-e.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
MR. GRANT:
Q And it's T-h-y-e, but it's -- do you know what Skin Tyee -- why that man had that name?
A No, I don't.
Q Okay. You never knew that from what others told you?
A No. Some people they expressed opinions that they thought it was plenty tough man sort of thing, but --
Q Okay.
A But I don't know personally.
Q When you were growing up were Indian people holding feasts that you knew? Were Indian people holding feasts?
A Not around in that area they didn't, so I wasn't aware of it.
Q When you say "around that area" you mean?
A In the --

Q South bank Ootsa Lake area?
A That's right. We had a very small radius in those early years.
Q So people may have been holding feasts in Burns Lake and you wouldn't have known about it?
A That's right.
Q Was Skin Tyee an Indian person?
A Yes.
Q Okay. I'm going to ask you about some other Indian people, and just -- do you know -- did you know where or hear of Tommy Skin?
A I've heard of him, yes.
Q You don't know him?
A I no doubt have met him, yes, I'm sure I have.
Q Is he an Indian?
A As far as I know.
Q Okay. Joe Augusta?
A Don't know him. I know the name, but I don't know him.
Q John Coultas?
A No.
Q Marie Edmund?
A No.
Q Rosalee, Pierre, Michelle Edmund?
A I've heard the name.
Q Okay. You've never met them to your knowledge?
A No, I'm not saying I haven't, but I don't recall it. I've met so many thousands of people that I don't --
Q No, I understand, but you may have met them and not know who they were?
A Yes.
Q William Jack?
A Heard of him.
Q Is he an Indian?
A I would think most certainly, yes.
Q One-eyed Jack?
A I'm sure he was an Indian.
Q Jim --
A If it's the Jack family at Grassy Plains they're definitely Indians because I had Donald Jack working with me.
Q Okay. Jim Patrick or Miriam Jack.
A Same family, as far as I know, but I don't know.
Q Okay. And so you knew Donald at that family and they were all the Indian people at Grassy Plains?
A I knew Donald was, yes.
Q When did Donald work for you? Was that before or

after the election of '52?
A Oh, this was way after the first election. It was in '55 I would say.
Q Okay. Was he working on your farm you mean?
A No, he worked in the -- he was a guide working for Allan Blackwell.
Q I see. All right. Patrick Michell, do you know that name?
A Know the name well.
Q Do you know that person?
A I likely met him, but again I don't really know him.
Q Did you know any Michells?
A Charlie Michell down in Ootsa Lake.
Q George Justa, J-u-s-t-a, did you know him?
A Yes, I met him.
Q And he was an Indian person?
A Yes.
Q And he --
A As far as I know.
Q -- was in that area?
A Yes.
Q In the Ootsa Lake area I'm talking about.
A Well, he was -- I think he spent most of his time around Uncha Lake, as far as I know. That's why I didn't get to really know him.
Q That's U-n-c-h-a. Could you just assist me, where in relation to where you were, that is, on the north side of Ootsa Lake at Wistaria, where would Uncha Lake be?
A Uncha Lake was east of -- south-east of the ferry landing on Francois Lake, so it would be around 55 miles from the ranch.
Q Okay. So it would be actually east of Ootsa Lake wouldn't it?
A Northeast.
Q That's right.
A Yeah, Ootsa Lake was 45 miles long before it was flooded, so it depends at what point on Ootsa Lake you take. You could be pret near due north of the foot of Ootsa Lake.
Q That's what I was wondering is if it was east of the foot of Ootsa Lake or --
A It would be very nearly north, maybe slightly north-east.
THE COURT: Of the present foot or the former foot?
THE WITNESS: The former lake.
THE COURT: Right.
THE WITNESS: The present lake goes right down to Kenney Dam

which is not far from Vanderhoof.
MR. GRANT:
Q Louie Baptiste, did you know him?
A Heard of him.
Q He was an Indian?
A I think. I would suppose he was.
Q He wasn't at Ootsa Lake?
A No.
Q But --
A I didn't meet him if he was.
Q Okay. Jimmy Louie?
A Heard of him.
Q Did you know where he was?
A No, I didn't.
Q Old Theophile, T-h-e-o-p-h-i-l-e?
A Never heard of them.
THE COURT: Do you have a lot of these, Mr. Grant?
MR. GRANT: I see the time. It's a convenient time to break. It's not one more or two more, it's a few more.
THE COURT: All right. We'll take the morning adjournment.
THE REGISTRAR: Order in court. Court stands adjourned for a short recess.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR MORNING RECESS)

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings herein to the best of my skill and ability.

Tanita S. French
Official Reporter

(PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED PURSUANT TO THE MORNING BREAK)

THE REGISTRAR: Order in court.
THE COURT: Mr. Mackenzie.
MR. GRANT: Mr. Mackenzie.
THE COURT: I'm sorry.
MR. GRANT: I've been confused, but never yet with Mr. Mackenzie in this case, my lord.
THE COURT: As I left, my secretary said, "Is Mr. Mackenzie still examining?" I guess I just assumed that he was.
MR. GRANT:
Q Oh. You had said before the break, Mr. Shelford, that you recall Charlie Michell, you knew him?
A Yes.
Q And where did Charlie Michell -- where did you know him from?
A I knew him from my days in the guiding business.
Q And he guided as well?
A He guided for Alec Blackwell.
Q And he was a good guide?
A Yes.
Q I think he's one of the ones you mentioned the other day who was quite good in the bush?
A Yes. In my experience most of the people that go into the guiding business are pretty good guides generally. They don't stay there long otherwise.
Q But Charlie was knowledgeable about the bush lore?
A Oh, yes.
Q Louie George --
A Don't know him.
Q -- do you know him?
What about George Louie? No?
A No.
Q Chief Louie?
A Chief Louie, he's well-known around the Ootsa Lake area. I don't think I ever met him.
Q He was well-known. He was an Indian person?
A Yes.
Q And he hunted and trapped in the Ootsa Lake area?
A The east end of Ootsa Lake, which was about 40 miles from our place. But very well-known and respected.
Q Michel Aleck?
A Don't recognize it, no.
Q Okay. Now, you've said about Christine Holland you recognize that name?
A Yes.
Q And who was Christine Holland's -- do you know the

other members of the family that were there?
A No, I don't.
Q Do you remember any of the other names?
A No.
Q Her husband was Jim Holland. Does that ring a bell?
A No, it doesn't really.
Q Okay. Christine was quite elderly when she died?
A Yeah. I think she lived more around Houston in the latter years, I believe. But I didn't know her.
Q Okay. But she lived up north of you in the Ootsa Lake in the earlier years?
A Yeah, it would be north-west I would think.
Q Sorry?
A North-west I would think. I'd have to have a map to be absolutely sure, but it was up the Nadina River anyway.
THE COURT: At Park Lake?
THE WITNESS: Yes, it's up -- we called it Holland Flats, which is not far from Park Lake.
MR. GRANT:
Q Okay. That would be on the south side of Park Lake?
A I guess it would. I thought it would be south-east but --
Q South-east, yes. Did you know Sarah Layton?
A No, I didn't.
Q Katherine Michell?
A No.
Q Dan Michell?
A Dan Michell sounds familiar, but I -- I'm looking mainly 30 years back -- you know -- and it's -- no, I don't really.
Q Dan Michell was a Wet'suwet'en person who was also the chief councillor at Moricetown Band --
A Really.
Q -- at the time of your last election. Does that help you remember?
A No, it doesn't.
Q Okay.
A I was more interested in dealing with issues rather than names of people.
Q Okay.
A And if people had a problem, it didn't matter what race they were, I wanted to resolve it.
Q Well, you were approached by the Moricetown Band around the time of your last election, the one in which you were defeated, about the sawmill -- a sawmill proposal they had; is that right?

A Yes, and they got the sawmill.
Q They have got the sawmill since that time, haven't they?
A They had got the sawmill during the time I was there. They got a new sawmill now.
Q I see. All right. And Dan Michell -- I'm instructed Dan Michell was the person who approached you regarding that. Does that help to refresh your memory?
A I don't recall that. I remember Leonard George very well in regard to the sawmill, but I don't remember other names.
Q Okay. That's -- I'm just trying to assist you in your memory. Warner William?
A No.
Q Okay. Do you remember Mary Holland? This is -- these are children of Christine so --
A I've heard the name, but I never met her.
Q Okay. Elizabeth --
A No.
Q -- Holland?
A No.
Q Joe Holland?
A No.
Q Benjamin Holland?
A No.
Q Cecilia Holland?
A No.
Q Okay. You don't remember the names?
A I've heard the Holland name, of course, very well, but not individual members of the family.
Q Okay. Jimmy Skin, do you remember that name?
A I know the Skin family, and there was a lot of Skins, but I don't know him personally, I don't think.
Q Okay. So you know -- but you do know the family --
A Yes.
Q -- of the Skins?
A Yes.
Q And where did they live?
A They were mainly around either the Skins Lake area, Cheslatta, mainly Grassy Plains though, and it would be at Grassy Plains where I would normally run into them when I went out to the store and garage at Grassy Plains.
Q This was before the war?
A Yes, both before the war and afterwards I met quite a number of the Skin family.

Q Okay. I think you mentioned Jimmy Donald. Do you remember that name?
A Yes.
Q And --
A He was at Topley Landing.
Q He was at Topley Landing?
A Yes. He spent quite a lot of time in Burns Lake too, but most of the time I would meet him when I went to Topley Landing.
Q Okay. And was he -- did he -- so he -- the area that he lived in was around Topley Landing?
A Yes, at the reserve at Topley Landing. But they -- he, like quite a few others, moved to -- sometimes they'd go down to Old Ford Babine and different places. I mean, like everyone else, they move around too.
Q Right. And especially for hunting and trapping and being on the land they would move around?
A Yes, yes. Not very many people live on their trapline in the summertime, for instance.
Q Right. Jack Joseph?
A No.
Q David Dennis?
A No.
Q Johnny David?
A No.
Q Lazelle Charlie?
A Yes.
Q Now, Lazelle Charlie, how do you know him?
A Lazelle Charlie was about as political as I was, I think.
Q Right.
A And he worked for me during campaigns.
Q And he also was a Liberal at one point, wasn't he?
A Yes, and likely NDP too. People up in that country change political parties far easier than people in a city, and I think they're right.
Q This is not the place for you to announce your future plans, Mr. Shelford. Did Lazelle Charlie -- when would you have first met Lazelle?
A I would say likely in -- certainly not later than '53, but I would think I met him in '52.
Q Okay. Do you remember him being very active and outspoken in the Burns Lake area in the post war to '52 period?
A No. No, I had never heard of him before I met him when I went into politics.

Q And in what context did you meet him? In other words, how did you meet him?
A Well, he came to one of my first political meetings, and they asked lots of questions such like what the Social Credit was all about, what I planned on doing. I never used to make promises though. I used to say I'll do the best I could. That's about all you can do.
THE COURT: Where did he live?
THE WITNESS: He lived at Topley Landing most of the time on Babine Lake.
MR. GRANT:
Q You mentioned Ken Muldoe?
A Yes.
Q Now, you're assuming -- I think, if I remember rightly what you said this morning, you're assuming he is the person that did the carving of the pole for San Francisco?
A That's right.
Q Did you know his brother, Earl Muldoe?
A It sounds familiar. I know it was a Muldoe that was one of the carvers.
Q Okay. Earl Muldoe is the brother of Ken Muldoe, who is a carver. Does that assist you? And Ken Muldoe does not carve at this time.
A It's Earl, is it, that carves?
Q My instructions are that Earl Muldoe carves, yes.
A He's the one I know then, so I don't know Ken Muldoe that well, except by name.
Q Okay. Do you remember Walter Harris being introduced as Geel --
A No.
Q -- in San Francisco?
A No, I don't.
Q Is it possible that he was and you just can't remember?
A Oh, very possible. In a noisy crowd lots of things can happen that you miss. My hearing wasn't that good by that time even so --
Q Right.
A -- so it's possible.
Q What year would that have been?
A I would say '76.
Q Okay. But you indicated that he was introduced as being from Hazelton?
A Yes.
Q Now, in the last two days you've been asked a lot

about if you heard of this person or that person as a chief. What do you -- when you were asked if a person's a chief, what is your understanding of what is meant by a chief?
A He's a chief of a certain reserve or tribe.
Q Like a chief of a band council?
A Yes.
Q And that's how you've connected to these people, as chiefs of band councils --
A Yes.
Q -- is that right?
A That's right.
Q And I think you described yesterday that in those days, in your days in politics you would deal with the Stoney Creek Band, and they had a chief and a council, and you'd deal with the chief councillor?
A Or whoever happened to be the spokesman.
Q Oh, right. Sometimes it wouldn't be him, but you would know that there would be a chief councillor for the different bands?
A That's right.
Q And that was your connection with the bands?
A Yes.
Q And so neither Jimmy Andrew, when you were young, nor others talked to you about the hereditary chief system?
A No. I naturally heard about it, but it was never explained real thoroughly how the whole system worked. We dealt with people in any area.
Q But you would deal -- for example, if you went to a town, you would deal with the mayor of the town, right?
A That's if the mayor was the one that wrote to you, yes, otherwise it might be the Farmer's Institute or Chamber of Commerce so --
Q Okay. And if it was the Farmer's Institute, you'd deal with the head of the Farmer's Institute for that branch?
A Yes.
Q And if it was the Chamber of Commerce, you would deal with the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce for that branch?
A Yes, or his designate.
Q Or his designate. So in order for you to cover this vast riding and deal with all of the issues that were being directed to you, an organization wrote to you, you would go to either the head of the organization --

1 local of that organization or the person they
2 designate, so-and-so's in charge of electrification,
3 for example?
4 A That would be the normal procedure.
5 Q And would it be fair to say then, Mr. Shelford, that
6 that's how you dealt with the Indian bands? When the
7 band council or a band wrote to you, it would either
8 be the chief councillor or, as you say, his designate
9 that you would deal with; is that right?
10 A I would say that's generally right, yes.
11 Q And so when you've connected or been asked about did
12 you know these people as chiefs, what you've been
13 thinking of or how you're dealing with them is -- like
14 Alice Jeffrey, for example, that you mixed up with
15 Alice Maitland yesterday but clarified it -- you were
16 thinking, oh, chief councillor of a band or else a
17 band manager or person working under the chief
18 councillor?
19 A That's right.
20 Q And that's how you connected to the Indian people in
21 your riding? I mean, it was efficient, and it worked?
22 A Yes, it worked during a certain period of time.
23 Q Right. I mean, I'm talking about that year when you
24 were in politics.
25 A Yes.
26 Q And when I say it worked, I'm saying it worked for
27 your -- what you had to do, which was you had to
28 handle all these different organizations?
29 A Yes, and you needed to be about three people to do it.
30 Q Right. So if Walter Harris was introduced as Chief
31 Geel or a chief and given -- his Indian name was
32 announced, that was not of significance to you because
33 you were not dealing with the Indian people in that
34 way?
35 A I guess I grew up in a period where we dealt strictly
36 with the English name of the Indian people.
37 Q Right. Now, you were involved -- you took over your
38 father's trapline when you were -- just one moment.
39 In terms of the Jack family that you referred to, you
40 said you knew them. Which area were they living in?
41 A They were mainly around the Grassy Plains area as far
42 as I know.
43 Q And were they hunters and trappers when you were
44 growing up?
45 A Yes, but I -- I didn't know them until I was -- I may
46 have -- I must have known them before I went into the
47 army, but I certainly knew them after I come out of

the army.
Q So the '46 to '52 period you knew them?
A '46, '52 I knew them just meeting them at stores. I had no dealings with them.
Q And I think you mentioned that you had -- you knew Joe Augusta; is that right?
A I don't recall the name.
Q Oh, I'm sorry. And the Skins you've already referred to. And the Edmonds, you did know the Edmonds?
A I knew the family, that's all. I didn't know them individually really.
Q Right. And where did they live, the Edmonds?
A I thought they were mainly around the Grassy Plains area too.
Q Okay. Were they hunters and trappers to your knowledge?
A I would think most of the people in the whole country, whether it be Indian or white, were hunters, one member of the family or another. Trappers not so many because there's not enough traplines to go around. But I would think they were.
Q Now, you took over your father's trapline in your name in 1951?
A Yes.
Q And you would agree with me that when you were growing up in the pre-war period there were many Indian people involved in trapping in your area, in the Ootsa Lake area?
A There was really only two that we really knew and Morris' coming through to go to their trapline up at Tahtsa, Whitesail River, so it isn't a great number of people.
Q Okay. But you knew -- you knew of the Hollands, for example?
A I knew they -- they lived up the Nadina River, yes.
Q Now, I'll try to pronounce this correctly. I think you said it was Eakins, that's E-a-k-i-n-s?
A Yes.
Q You knew the Eakins?
A Sammy Eakin.
Q Sammy Eakin, he died around 1957?
A Yes.
Q And do you remember a dispute that was widely publicized in the -- when you were about 16, just before you went off to the war, between the Skins and the Eakins?
A I don't recall too much about it, no, I don't.

MR. GRANT: You don't. Okay.
THE COURT: The Eakins were white?
THE WITNESS: The Eakins were white, yes. They were one of the early families in the Ootsa Lake area.
THE COURT: And where did they live?
THE WITNESS: Pardon?
THE COURT: And where did they live?
THE WITNESS: They lived at Eakin Lake. It was north-east of Ootsa Lake settlement, about 14 -- no, no, about 12 miles roughly. It's on the road now from Skins Lake dam through to Takysie Lake.
MR. GRANT: Now, what I would like to show you --
THE COURT: I'm sorry, Mr. Grant. Where is the Ootsa Lake settlement?
THE WITNESS: Ootsa Lake settlement is where the road from Southbank comes into Ootsa Lake itself, and prior to the flooding it was quite a large settlement and a very small hotel owned by the MacNeils.
THE COURT: Yes. All right.
THE WITNESS: And it was about 20 miles from our ranch.
THE COURT: Yes. All right.
MR. GRANT:
Q I'd like to show you these two articles, and they're -- the only reason -- they're both from the Interior News. One is dated June 7th, 1919, and I only attach it because the June 30th, 1937 article makes some reference to something happening 30 years earlier, and you don't have to pay attention to the 1919 article. But this is an article that was in the June 30th, 1937 Interior News. I just wondered if you could take a moment to look at the article titled "Trapline Troubles Brew Near Ootsa" --
A Yes.
Q -- and see if that assists you in refreshing your memory about -- about the Skins and the Eakins.
A I don't recall it, but I certainly know the names of Romeo, the game warden, but no, I don't remember the dispute.
Q You never -- you don't remember hearing anything about Magistrate Campbell coming there and tending court at Ootsa Lake?
A No, I don't.
MR. GRANT: Okay. I'd ask that that be marked as the next exhibit for identification.
THE COURT: Which one are you asking, just the 1937?
MR. GRANT: Well, because the 1937 refers back to the 1919, I just ask that they be dealt with together and be

marked as an exhibit for identification and kept together for convenience.

THE COURT: All right. That will be what exhibit number?

THE REGISTRAR: 1105, my lord, for identification.

THE COURT: Yes.

(EXHIBIT 1105 FOR IDENTIFICATION: ARTICLE DATED JUNE 30, 1937 - INTERIOR NEWS WITH JUNE 7, 1919 ARTICLE ATTACHED)

MR. GRANT:

Q Now, do you -- were you aware that at the time of the flooding the Skins' trapline was reduced by the flooding?

A No doubt. Quite a number of traplines were reduced, and I would have no doubt known a lot about it providing the Indian Affairs Department hadn't have told me to mind my own business and only worry about the white settlers. I think it was wrong but --

Q Well, since you've raised that now -- I was going to ask you about it later. You mentioned this yesterday. I just want to understand. A group of people at Ootsa Lake got together because they discovered about the flooding. This is, I understand, your evidence, right?

A Yes. There was a meeting at Wistaria, Wistaria Community Hall.

Q W-i-s-t-a-r-i-a. And they came to you because they thought you were a good organizer?

A Yes, most of the people that came to the meeting thought I could organize it, yes.

Q Had you been organizing other things in the community before that they had --

A Not really, other than the Farmer's Institute, but, of course, my experience in the army. Naturally you're organizing various events that happen.

Q Okay. So they -- you had experience in a leadership role in the army and --

A Some. I was a sergeant in the army, so I had some experience.

Q Okay. But you hadn't been politically active before this event at Wistaria or in organizing your community in a political fashion?

A No, I hadn't. I used to go to all political meetings no matter what party, but no, I wasn't really active. I was asked to run by the Liberals in '46.

Q Now, the people came, and you were chosen as the chairman even though your lands were not being

1 flooded? I think that's what I understand.
2 A That is right.
3 Q Okay. Now --
4 A My personal lands. My brother's land was being
5 flooded.
6 Q Right. And that was your brother -- which brother?
7 A We were in a partnership arrangement.
8 Q Which brother?
9 A Hugh and Miles were in the flooded area. John and I
10 were on the home place.
11 Q Okay. Now, you went to the government and you
12 understood that the government was making an agreement
13 with Alcan?
14 A Well, they had already really made one at that stage.
15 Q Right. And the government -- you went to the
16 government to seek your compensation, that is, the
17 provincial government?
18 A That's right.
19 Q Because you felt they were obligated to take care of
20 your interests, right?
21 A That's right.
22 Q And they told you to go and deal with the company?
23 A That's right.
24 Q There was nothing really to stop you from doing the
25 same for your friend Jimmy Andrew, was there? I mean,
26 you could have gone and negotiated with the company
27 directly on behalf of him and the other Indians?
28 A Yeah, the committee, when they went to Victoria and
29 met with the premier and Ed Kenny, we mentioned the
30 plight of the Indian people, and Ed Kenny's answer
31 was, well, that's dealt through Indian Affairs, which
32 is federal, and it's better to leave it that way. But
33 we kept on, and no doubt somewhere in files are my
34 uncle's letters and likely some of my own to people in
35 government asking them to assist in the settlement of
36 the native claims, and Jimmy Andrew in particular
37 because he was the one that we knew personally.
38 Q And he was completely flooded out, wasn't he, his
39 home?
40 A His home, oh, yes, yes, 140 feet of water. But his
41 trapline wasn't completely flooded, but the best part
42 was flooded.
43 Q Right.
44 A And so we had many arguments with the Aluminum Company
45 of Canada on the unfairness of paying so little for
46 traplines, and we never really did win an argument on
47 that one.

Q Okay. Now, did you know Dick and Evan Noble?
A Yes.
Q And they were two white people?
A Yes.
Q Brothers, I gather?
A Yes.
Q Similar to you and your brother?
A I knew Evan better than Dick.
Q Oh, you knew Evan?
A Better than Dick.
Q Okay. And they had a sawmill operation?
A Yes. I thought they were more involved in the trucking of lumber than in the sawmill, but they likely -- pret near everyone had a small sawmill.
Q Okay. And where did they -- this is -- now we're talking in the '40s, aren't we, the post-war period?
A Late '40s.
Q '48 -- '46 to '52 period?
A Yes. It would be closer to the '50s when -- when they would be involved in the sawmill industry I would think.
Q And where was their sawmill; do you recall?
A No. I think it was around the Grassy Plains area, but it was too far away from where I was to really know exactly where it was.
Q Okay. Do you recall any disputes or did you hear of any disputes between them and Jimmy Donald --
A No.
Q -- about them killing fur game in the logging area?
A No. The only discussions with Jimmy Donald I had was mainly in the Topley Landing area.
Q Okay.
A Because that's where he was. Any time I met Jimmy Donald he was at Topley Landing.
Q Did the Nobles go up to the Topley Landing area? Did they log up there?
A They may have, but I wasn't aware of it.
Q Okay. Now, do you recall hearing any -- reading in the newspaper about any problems of people -- this is in the '47 period -- of people killing game by road hunting in the Francois Lake area?
A Well, I would say certainly 80 per cent --
Q 1949 sometime.
A 80 per cent of hunters -- I wouldn't call them hunters, but they hunted, game hunted from the road, which I don't consider a form of hunting. But anyway, a lot of people did it. Especially from our ranch out

to Houston on the Morice River Road. It's a main crossing place of moose in the fall, in -- whenever the snow comes, usually in the November, December 15th period. Moose used to cross the highway there by the hundreds.

Q Okay. I'd like to show you an article from the Burns Lake Review dated June 16th, 1949, and the article on the front page is entitled "Game Destroyer Active At Francois Lake." Do you recall any concerns around that time about people to which that makes reference?

A I don't recall this particular incident, but I do know the guides' association was always opposed to road hunting, period.

Q Okay. Just take a moment to look at it. If you can read that very short extract. You don't have to refer to the ball game on Sunday.

A I know very well if my dad would have caught us doing that we'd have been skinned alive.

Q In that article -- have you had a chance to look at it?

A Yes, I did.

Q In the article the commentator says that it's evidently not the work of natives, as their women would at least have skinned them. Was that generally correct at that time, that the Indian people were using the skins?

A I would think they used quite a number of skins. I don't say they'd use every skin on every animal they killed because I don't think they'd have the time to do it, but certainly they used skins, yes, both for making snow-shoes and I suppose some of them did handicraft work too.

Q And this is, of course, 1949, so the skins were being used in the '30s when you were younger?

A Yes. To my knowledge, of course, mainly for snow-shoes. Some people made moccasins, handbags type things.

Q Did you get the Burns Lake Review at this period of time after the war?

A Yes, the Burns Lake -- we had the Burns Lake Review.

Q Okay. I'd ask that that be marked as the next exhibit, my lord.

A But as far as the wanton killing of game, I would say it was a problem, and you couldn't attach any particular race to it. I think in all races we find good and bad sort of thing.

THE COURT: What's the evidentiary value of this, Mr. Grant? He

1 doesn't know about this particular incident. He's
2 given some general evidence.
3 MR. GRANT: No, I can withdraw that.
4 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
5 MR. GRANT:
6 Q I believe you said that you knew Chief Tibbett?
7 A Yes, in Burns Lake.
8 Q Did you know Paddy Isaac?
9 A Just by name.
10 Q Were you aware of concerns expressed by Chief Tibbett
11 relating to trapping grounds?
12 A There was quite a number of both whites and natives of
13 course came to me when I went to a trappers'
14 convention, and they would be deeply concerned about
15 clear cuts and the effect on trapping grounds, and it
16 usually ended up in an argument and discussion on how
17 much the damage really was because some fur-bearing
18 animals it helped and others it hurt, and so there was
19 always a dispute, which no one would agree to, on
20 whether it was very bad, fairly bad, or real bad or
21 whatever.
22 Q So this was a -- so this dispute that you talked about
23 yesterday about agriculture and forestry, there was
24 similar disputes between trappers and forestry?
25 A Yes, both whites and Indians.
26 THE COURT: What were the options?
27 THE WITNESS: What was the options?
28 THE COURT: Yes.
29 THE WITNESS: Yes, that's a very good question.
30 THE COURT: You said bad or really bad. Were those just the two
31 or is there --
32 THE WITNESS: There's no doubt the forest companies were pretty
33 careless in going into areas without telling the
34 trapper that they were going into the area, and
35 whether it be native people or ourselves, we used to
36 take our traps up, climb halfway up a spruce tree and
37 cache our traps for the summer so no one -- if anyone
38 happened to stumble on them during the summer, which
39 is very rare in those large areas because there isn't
40 one people in 20 years go over some of those areas
41 where -- like where we were trapping. And when the
42 forest company came in and cut the trees down, the
43 traps up in the trees, of course, the poor trapper
44 comes back next fall to do some trapping, and all he
45 finds is a great big opening in the timber and no
46 traps in some cases, and that's what quite a number of
47 trappers would bring up at the trappers' convention,

that at least they should be warned and there should be discussions. And that's what brought about partly later on the integrated land management system whereby fish and wildlife, forestry, agriculture and other interests supposedly were to put their concerns on a map, on an overlay map, and you could say, well, this area no one's particularly concerned about timber harvesting, this area is a valley where agriculture, recreation and everyone else is interested.

MR. GRANT:

Q Okay. Now, Chief Tibbett, did he -- when did you first meet Chief Tibbett?

A I would think in the early '50s.

Q Okay. Now --

A He used to come to meetings.

Q Okay. You're not aware of any concern expressed by him or other Indian people around Burns Lake about white trappers as opposed to Indian trappers in the '40s?

A No.

Q You didn't hear anything about that?

A No, I didn't.

Q Okay.

A No. Forest companies, yes, but not white trappers.

Q Okay. You were aware that the trapping registration system was in a state of flux through this period of time, the '30s and the '40s and early '50s?

A Yes.

Q You would agree with me on that?

A Yes, I would.

Q And, in fact, I believe it's -- your uncle never really registered his trapline?

A No, he only trapped for a couple of years, and that was in the very early years. Must have been '12, '14. I believe it mentions the date in his book, but I don't recall it. But, I mean, the very early days.

Q Okay. And who -- was that area the area later registered by your brother?

A No, no.

Q Okay. Now, I just want to be clear about your trapline. I think it was -- since my friends are using this large map, yours was T039, if I remember rightly; is that right?

A I believe it is.

Q That's right. It's a long angular one that's along the north shore of Ootsa Lake and heads out west?

A Yes.

Q That's a fair way of summarizing it?
A Yes.
Q Okay. And you've given evidence that the one to the north of yours was Matthew Sam's?
A Yes.
Q And he trapped and hunted in that area to your knowledge?
A Yes. He wouldn't hunt in much of his trapline because he could get game so much closer to his cabin. So it -- it's referred to as a trapping/hunting area, but we never used to get -- other than going up the lake by boat, we didn't get more than four or five miles really from the ranch because you could get sufficient game without going any further.
Q Okay. But you say he didn't hunt in his trapping area?
A No doubt he did at certain times, yes, because his trapping area went right down to his house practically.
Q Just wait for my -- okay. But you never hunted with Matthew Sam, did you?
A No.
Q And you never trapped with him?
A That's right.
Q So that -- you're assuming that he didn't hunt that far out because it was easier to hunt closer to home; is that right?
A That's right.
Q But he may have; you just don't know?
A He may have, but I can't -- knowing Matthew Sam, I think he was a little smarter than that. I think he'd get game closer to home.
Q But of course you knew that the Indian people had their hunting territories at areas that different groups hunted in?
A Yes, which was normally right around their particular camping area or reserve.
Q Now --
A Which white people did the same thing.
Q Right. Where Matthew Sam was, Jimmy Andrew moved up there in the '50s, where his home was --
A Yes.
Q -- right after the flooding?
Was it a small settlement area around Matthew Sam?
A About three houses.
Q Okay. But there were more than one family? There was --

A Yes, yes.
Q Right. And that's the nature of the communities in the area where you were growing up, wasn't it?
A Pretty well.
Q That would have been large?
A Yeah, our closest neighbour, other than my uncle, was four miles away.
Q Right. Okay. Now then, it's my understanding that to the south of -- I should say to the west of you was Jimmy Andrew's trapping ground?
A Yes, it would be I think a little bit south-west from our ranch.
Q Right. Okay.
A But it was the head of Ootsa Lake, in that area.
Q Right. And it was to the north and west of your brother John's trapping ground?
A Yes. An excellent trapline.
Q Jimmy Andrew's?
A Yes.
Q And there were -- did you ever go out on that trapping line with Jimmy?
A Not far really. We'd go sometimes five or six miles.
Q There were well --
A It was really just to see how he was doing it compared to the way we were doing it, and there was really no difference.
Q Okay. But you went out to see if there were any things that he did that you could do?
A That's right. Good opportunity to have a chat with him too.
Q Right. And these were -- you would agree with me that these were -- that this was an old established trapping area?
A Oh, I would think so. I'm quite sure. According to what he told us, it was his dad's and grandfather's trapping grounds too, but he couldn't go past that.
Q And you -- but what you observed was there were well-defined trails there, for example?
A No, I wouldn't agree with that because a trapping -- traplines normally don't have clearly defined trails. You find your way by a black stump or a crooked tree, and you don't usually cut out trails. You hear a lot about cutting out trapping trails. I would say that's done mainly by amateurs, not by professionals.
Q And the reason for that is that you don't want others to know where you're setting your traps?
A That's exactly right.

Q Right. So a person knowledgeable in the bush won't have necessarily trails that are easily visible to a newcomer into the area?
A All they would -- like we -- we would -- growing up and berry picking and that we would sometimes follow Indian trails, and they'd have distinct trails to a certain area, but from there on there was nothing. And the same as we did. We had a distinct trail to our first cabin.
Q Right. But -- so a newcomer coming in to Jimmy Andrew's area, for example, would not easily see where the trapping activities were going on; you would agree with me?
A He would know exactly where it went on in the wintertime because the tracks in the snow would tell him.
Q Okay. But I'm talking about --
A But not in the summertime.
Q Right. And this is your experience generally with experienced trappers?
A Yes. I mean, we knew exactly that if anyone come across our trapline. If they come across in a snow storm, we might miss them, possibly, because the tracks might get covered up, but otherwise we would know.
Q In the winter?
A In the winter.
Q But if they came across and then there was a snow storm after, of course, once again you wouldn't know?
A No. But if they come back to look at their traps --
Q Oh, I see.
A -- we'd know. So it's pretty hard to fool a good trapper, I'll tell you.
Q Okay. Now, do you know or did you hear of Charles Priest?
A Yes.
Q And Charles Priest, did he trap in the area near to the east of you?
A I would expect -- you're allowed to trap on your own property without really a trapping licence, and I would expect he did that. He may have had a trapping licence, but I wasn't aware of it.
Q And he was a non-Indian person?
A Yes.
Q But Joe Augusta -- well, you don't recall Joe Augusta.
A No.
Q I think I asked you about Sam Seymour. Do you

remember him?
A Not really.
Q Okay. And Michell -- and you never went out on the area of Christine Holland, the Holland Flats area?
A No. I went through it quite a number of times going up to Tahtsa Lake when the development was going ahead. I used to go up and see what was going on and of course talk to the workers and that.
Q When was that again?
A That was when the Tahtsa Alcan development was going through in the early '50s.
Q Okay. And there was --
A I never saw anyone there, but I was -- went through.
Q But there were -- there was cabins and places there?
A Old cabins, yes, but it didn't look like they had been inhabited for quite a while, unless there was some I didn't see from the road.
Q You didn't stop and look at them?
A No.
Q Enoch Seymour. Enoch Seymour, do you recall that name?
A I remember my dad talking about him, but I don't recall ever meeting him myself.
Q Okay. Was it your understanding that he was an Indian people?
A Yes.
Q Do you know where he lived?
A No, I don't.
Q Okay. Do you know a Michell Allan or Allan Michell?
A Alec Michell, yes. Alec Michell had land on the reserve at -- near Matthew Sam, but I never saw Alec Michell actually living there. No doubt he did possibly, but I didn't know it. It would be more in my dad's time, I think, than it would mine.
Q Do you know that he -- that he trapped and hunted at the -- to the north-west of you, that would be if you went to the end of that long trapping ground of yours, the next area that he was trapping in?
A No, I wasn't aware of that. We never were in contact with anyone at all.
Q Okay. Of course, that's one of the points of trapping too. A good trapper will not necessarily always be communicating with the neighbour because you know where your trapping ground ends?
A Yes. And it was always our policy and it was certainly the policy of Jimmy Andrew and Matthew Sam to respect your neighbours' grounds, and we liked to

keep it that way, and they liked to keep it that way, and that's the way it should be.
Q And Alec Michell, you never saw him in the area --
A No.
Q -- where you were?
A No.
Q And Johnny Skin?
A Johnny Skin, I knew him to talk -- to see him at functions, but that was all.
Q Were you aware that he was trapping on the area to the north-west of you --
A No, I wasn't.
Q -- and to the west of Jimmy Andrew?
A No, I wasn't. I wonder how he got in there. Likely up the Nadina River, I would expect.
Q Well, they could come down or -- come down from the -- from the Matthew Sam area?
A Well, they'd have to go past the Matthew Sam area to get there.
Q Yes.
A But, no, I have no idea how they got there. Likely by boat up the Nadina River as far as they could go and then walk, I suppose.
Q And I think you mentioned you knew Chief Louie, and he trapped or hunted in the area to the south -- I'm sorry -- he trapped further west of you up at the heads of Tahtsa Lake?
A Yeah, he went so far past he'd move up there by boat no doubt in the fall. We never run across him though. But he was well-known at the foot of Ootsa Lake. That's where he lived.
Q Okay. And Reuben Skin?
A No, I didn't know him except in name again.
Q Okay. Now, I think you mentioned Keom Morris -- well, you did -- and Steven Morris. Did you know Eddie Morris?
A It was Justa Morris that we knew better.
Q Sorry?
A Justa I think it's pronounced.
Q Or Justa?
A Justa.
Q J-u-s-t-a?
A Yeah.
Q I'm sorry.
A We knew him better than -- but only when they passed through.
Q Okay. And Steven Morris, did you know him?

A I know him, but not well.
Q And he's the father of Roy Morris. You knew that, didn't you?
A Yes. Yes, I would.
Q Keom and Justa were brothers --
A Right.
Q -- I think you've described. Did you know Eddie Morris?
A No.
Q Now, you don't remember Steven Morris from your childhood before -- I mean before 1939?
A Not really. I think he travelled with his dad though, so -- but I didn't really know him that well.
Q Okay. You don't remember when Keom and Justa Morris came by any time that Steven was with them?
A He was likely one that may have brought the sleigh and taken it back home too in the early days, but I don't really know. Wouldn't know the name.
Q Right. And Keom and Justa are easier to remember? They're different names than you think of usually?
A Yeah, they're more my age group too.
Q Oh, okay. Now, did you know -- I know you said you knew the Skin family, but Robert Skin, who trapped in an area to the -- near the foot of Ootsa Lake?
A Yes, I knew Robert quite well.
Q And he was an Indian person?
A Yes.
Q And he had -- he trapped -- you knew he hunted and trapped in that area?
A No, I didn't.
MR. GRANT: Okay.
THE COURT: I'm sorry, did you say -- I thought you said he trapped at the foot of Ootsa Lake or did you say --
THE WITNESS No, I didn't say. I didn't know where he trapped.
MR. WILLMS: My friend ran two questions into one, and then the witness separated it and said he knew the person but didn't know he hunted or trapped where my friend suggested he did.
MR. GRANT:
Q Did the -- to the -- to the east -- south-east of your brother John's trapping area, do you know who used that area?
A No, I don't know. It was -- I'm quite sure it was an Indian, but I'm not sure where he was from or his name.
Q Right. Okay. Now, in the 1946 to 1952 period would you agree that it was -- that period, particularly the

1 latter half, was a period of substantial change in
2 your area?
3 A Yes, the forest industry was the change. You see, up
4 until that period you couldn't sell your lumber even
5 if you cut it, and so there was a major change at that
6 particular time.
7 Q Okay. Now, were you aware of meetings being held in
8 the 1946 to '52 period, for example, in February of
9 1946 a meeting in Burns Lake regarding land claims?
10 A No.
11 Q Were you aware of a meeting of Indian peoples in Burns
12 Lake in February of '46?
13 A No, I wouldn't be aware of it.
14 Q Why would you not be aware of it?
15 A Well, I imagine mainly because we were too busy
16 running our sawmill and our ranch, and I would only go
17 to Burns Lake about once every two months, so it's
18 very easy -- lots of things happen that you're not
19 aware of until they're over. Quite often you wish you
20 did know. But people like myself wouldn't be notified
21 of such a thing in those days.
22 Q Okay.
23 A There is no reason why they should.
24 Q Did you subscribe to the Interior News at that time?
25 A Well, I didn't, but someone in the family did, yes.
26 Q And you got a chance to read it?
27 A Yes.
28 Q I mean, you maintained your reading --
29 A Sure.
30 Q -- and your upgrading -- not upgrading, but knowledge
31 of what was going on?
32 A I maintained my reading, but I didn't always remember
33 what I read 20 years later.
34 Q That's fair enough. In this case I may not remember
35 what I read two years ago.
36 A No, that's right.
37 Q February 20th, '46 Interior News I'm putting to you,
38 and the column in the far right, and I'm just asking
39 if this assists in refreshing your memory. Now, to
40 ease, Mr. Shelford, I have photocopied it in small
41 size so you have the date at the front, but if you
42 turn the page over, it's somewhat enlarged so that you
43 can --
44 A Oh, yeah.
45 MR. GRANT: It's a bit easier to read. Now, this was a meeting
46 of February 13th, 1946, in Burns Lake where Chief
47 Paddy Isaac and David Tibbett were host to Indian

chiefs.
MR. WILLMS: My lord, perhaps the witness could read it. My friend wanted to refresh his memory. The best way to do that is if the witness got a chance to read it and then my friend would know whether or not he had a basis to ask further questions or not.
MR. GRANT: And that Andrew Paul came there. I just want to -- so this is what this meeting is about, that Andrew Paul came to visit, and he was, from this, president of the North American Indian Brotherhood. If you want a minute to take a look, to read it, that's fine.
THE COURT: When he finishes reading it, there's not going to be time for any questions, Mr. Grant. Why don't we adjourn for lunch.
MR. GRANT: I see that, my lord. He can take it over the lunch break and look at it.
THE COURT: All right. Two o'clock, please.
THE REGISTRAR: Order in court. Court's adjourned until two o'clock.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 12:30 P.M.)

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings herein to the best of my skill and ability.

Leanna Smith
Official Reporter
United Reporting Service Ltd.

(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO LUNCH ADJOURNMENT)

THE REGISTRAR: Order in court.
THE COURT: Grant.
MR. GRANT:
Q You had an opportunity to look at that article over the lunch hour, Mr. Shelford?
A Yes, I did.
Q I believe you've already told us you knew Paddy Isaac?
A Yes. Not well, but I knew him. But not well.
Q And he was active even in the time -- he was active in Indian politics in the Burns Lake area even while you were in the Legislature later; is that right?
A Yeah, I would think so. Yes.
Q And he was I think -- he was involved in the Burns Lake Band as well; is that right?
A Again, I think he was.
Q Okay. David Tibbetts?
A David Tibbetts definitely was.
Q Yes. And you knew David Tibbetts?
A Yes.
Q Now, earlier I'd mentioned a Chief Tibbetts and I should have said Chief David Tibbetts, that's who you understood I was referring to was David Tibbetts?
A Yes.
Q And you knew -- did you know, I should ask, Alec McKinnon from Fort St. James?
A Yes, I did. Not well, but I knew him.
Q Uh-huh. And Leon Prince and Felix Antoine at Fort St. James?
A Prince was a relation to the ones that I was in the army with.
Q I think that was Ray and Fred Prince wasn't it?
A That I was in the army with, yes.
Q And you knew --
A I think he was a cousin of Ray and Freddie.
Q And you knew him?
A Yes.
Q And you knew Chief Michell and Matthew Aleck from Fort Babine?
A Not well, no.
Q Did you know them at all?
A Just by name.
Q Okay. And you knew Abraham William?
A No.
Q From -- okay. Did you know any of the Williams?
A I don't think so.

Q Okay. Did you know Chief Isadore?
A No.
Q Isadore is I-s-a-d-o-r-e from Fraser Lake. What about Patrick Michell?
A Patrick Michell I knew, not well, but I knew him.
Q Okay. What about Charlie Pete from Moricetown?
A No.
Q Did you later know him?
A No, I didn't.
Q George Naziel?
A No.
Q Johnny Mack?
A No.
Q Okay. They were both from Moricetown. Michel Aleck you knew. I believe we've already discussed Michel Aleck?
A Yes. Yes.
Q Now, in this report of 1946 the -- this report at this meeting in Burns Lake there's a discussion that Andrew Paul arrived, and you know who Andrew Paul is don't you?
A Yes.
Q You couldn't be in politics in B.C. without knowing Andrew Paul?
A No, he was well known.
Q And he was a well known Indian political leader in the province?
A Yes, he was.
Q Do you recall later while you were in the Legislature receiving petitions or copies of petitions from him?
A I don't recall it, but I wouldn't say I didn't.
Q Okay. Now, in the -- in this report Mr. -- do you remember Andrew Paul -- an occasion when Andrew Paul came to Burns Lake?
A No, I didn't recall that he actually come to Burns Lake. I remember him going to various Indian functions around the province, but I didn't recall this particular one.
Q Right. Okay. And there he reported reconstruction programmes for Indians of Canada, which included the building of hospitals, day schools, and homes for indigent Indians. Do you recall in that period of time concerns by Indians about hospitals, day schools and homes?
A Of course in the Omineca riding there was concerns about hospitals by all of the people of Omineca.
Q Right.

A And they wanted hospitals in Fraser Lake, Fort St. James, Houston, and it was not just the Indians that wanted that, all the people of the area wanted hospitals and schools. That's nearly true today too.
Q Yes, but there was a special concern that Indian people had at that time for day schools wasn't there?
A Yes.
Q That was a more prominent concern for Indians than for non-Indians because there were schools for non-Indians that were not accessible to Indians; you remember that don't you?
A Yes.
Q And so that was an issue that you were aware of at that time?
A Yes.
MR. WILLMS: By "that time" my friend means 1946, which is the date of this paper, is that what he means or -- I think the witness has been talking about while he was MLA.
THE WITNESS: Yes, that is right. I'd only been back from overseas four months when this was held.
MR. GRANT:
Q I'm talking about the period of time 1946 to 1952, that's the period; you understand that?
A Yes.
Q I'm not talking about this specific date. Now, there is a statement here made in this report -- by the way, did you know who edited the Interior News at this time?
A No, I don't.
Q Okay. It was a paper of general distribution though?
A Yes. I should know too because he was -- he was around there quite a while until about '55.
Q Okay. And it's in this report the -- it goes on to state that:

> "The chiefs and delegates lodged their complaints against the invasion of their hereditary rights to hunt and trap over areas which for time immemorial their ancestors had enjoyed the aboriginal right to hunt and trap. They pointed out that these were alienated and registered by white trappers when Indian Department Officials failed to inform them of the decision of the provincial government to register traplines, and that their interests had not been

1 protected."
2
3 Now, were you aware of concerns by Indian people
4 in the Burns Lake area at that time?
5 A Not at this particular time. It would be later on
6 that I would be aware.
7 Q Okay. But you were aware of the -- of the utilization
8 before the registration system of the Indian people
9 had divided the areas up for hunting and trapping?
10 You referred to that this morning and yesterday?
11 A I think it's true that there's always concerns about
12 trapping and who should have them ever since then too.
13 Q Right now?
14 A I mean, that's among whites against whites too.
15 Q Okay. But you were aware of pre-registration and
16 pre -- in the earlier days, as you said, Jimmy Andrew
17 hunted and trapped where his grandparents had, and you
18 were aware that that was generally known in the
19 community you grew up in?
20 A Yes.
21 Q Now, were you aware about the problem with the -- you
22 later became involved in communications with the
23 Department of Indian Affairs or the Indian Affairs
24 Branch, didn't you?
25 A Yes, I did, mainly about timber problems more than
26 this type of a problem.
27 Q Okay. But you were -- were you aware of problems that
28 the department -- that Indians felt in terms of -- as
29 espoused here, that the department wasn't protecting
30 their interests in the trapping grounds?
31 A Yes, there was always a dispute on the size of the
32 area they normally trapped and hunted and I guess
33 that's still true today. I mean, some claim they went
34 from say Matthew Sam's clear up to Tahtsa Lake, which
35 is usually not true. I mean, they're nowhere near
36 that large, but those kind of disputes have been going
37 on no doubt and will continue.
38 Q Okay.
39 A Because who am I to say that Matthew Sam didn't trap
40 up as far as Tahtsa Lake or I didn't trap up to Tahtsa
41 Lake, but if I did I was going off my line, wasn't I?
42 Q Okay. But you don't know how far Matthew Sam for
43 example --
44 A I presume he stayed on his trapline.
45 Q Right. But I'm saying you don't know -- you say that
46 people said they went so far, and there's -- I think,
47 as you've said fairly enough, you can't presume to

1 know how far -- what areas they used; is that fair to
2 say?
3 A That's fair to say. I do know how far you can travel
4 on snowshoes in a day.
5 Q Right. So you knew what one day's travel would be?
6 A Yes.
7 Q And you do know what you and your father did, what you
8 used?
9 A Yes.
10 Q So having read this -- the Interior News was published
11 out of Smithers in 1946 as well, wasn't it?
12 A Yes, it was.
13 Q Were meetings like this where Andrew Paul arrived,
14 were they common in the Burns Lake area?
15 A Certainly not that I'm aware of.
16 Q Okay. Okay. But so this doesn't bring any
17 particular --
18 A No, it doesn't.
19 Q Bring it to your attention?
20 A No.
21 Q Okay. Now, at this time of course, as you said, 1946,
22 you were unwinding, one may say, from your overseas
23 expedition and living a more relaxed life at least
24 than you were in Europe in terms of --
25 A Yes. By February I was on the wrong end of a
26 cross-cut saw too, so I was fairly busy.
27 Q Okay. By February of '46 you were working?
28 A Yes.
29 Q Okay. You talked about the incident about the dance
30 where you went where Moses David was there?
31 A Yes.
32 Q You went -- at this time you socialized and went out
33 with your friends and colleagues --
34 A Yes.
35 Q -- to dances and social events?
36 A That's, yes, around mainly around the Wistaria, Grassy
37 Plains, Francois Lake area.
38 Q Okay.
39 A That's the only one I can think of in Burns Lake.
40 Q The one that you described with Moses?
41 A The one that I described yesterday.
42 Q Okay. That type of treatment was not unusual in that
43 era, was it?
44 A No.
45 Q Of Indian people in the Burns Lake area?
46 A No. I wish there was a Hansard because there's quite
47 a few of my speeches on the issue in the Legislature.

1 Q But you would agree with me that that -- of course you
2 opposed that kind of attitude very strongly? You
3 opposed that very strongly, but I'm saying that that
4 attitude towards Indians was common in that period
5 around Burns Lake, to your experience?
6 A Yes, more so around Vanderhoof than Burns Lake I would
7 think.
8 Q Okay. My lord, I'd ask that this be marked as an
9 exhibit for identification. What I have is the two
10 pages, the first page -- the second page which is
11 enlarged I see has the very last sentence cut off. If
12 I could just -- I'm just going to refer you to this.
13 At the bottom of the article it referred that it was
14 concluded -- the convention was concluded with a dance
15 with the music provided by the Moricetown Indian
16 Orchestra. Did you know the Moricetown Indian
17 Orchestra?
18 A No. I've heard of them. I knew the Kitwanga Brass
19 Band. They had an excellent brass band.
20 MR. GRANT: Thank you. I'm not sure what number that is.
21 THE REGISTRAR: 1106 for identification, my lord.
22
23 (EXHIBIT 1106 FOR ID: Two pages from The Interior
24 News, February 20, 1946)
25
26 MR. GRANT:
27 Q I'm sorry, my lord. Now, this is an extract from an
28 article from The Native Voice, and I presume you
29 didn't read The Native Voice in 19 -- this is March
30 1950, and I have -- I've enlarged it, my lord, but in
31 enlarging it I cut off the date, but the date of
32 this -- it's page 10 of March 1950. Now, I'm only --
33 you didn't read The Native Voice, did you?
34 A No, I didn't.
35 Q Were you aware that there was a native publication
36 around this time?
37 A I suppose I was aware, but I didn't receive it.
38 Q Okay. Well, the only reason I'm referring you to this
39 is that -- to assist in referring to some of the
40 people. Lazelle Charlie, you already referred to that
41 you knew him?
42 A Yes.
43 Q And here he was referred to as the Vice-President of
44 the Liberal Association and he held a native
45 population of the Babine on February 11th, 1950. And
46 then he refers to Chief Mitchell and Alec Cassimier,
47 and that may be Alec Cassimiel. Cassimier is

C-a-s-s-i-m-i-e-r, and I think it might be a spelling -- that the "r" should be an "l". Did you know an Alec Cassimiel?
A I knew him, but not well.
Q Okay.
A I knew the name though.
Q Right. Now, in the second column it refers to Alec Mitchell of Burns Lake and that would be the same Alec Mitchell that we've referred to earlier?
A I would think so.
Q And Jimmy Donald?
A Yes, Jimmy Donald, that would certainly be the Jimmy Donald from Babine.
Q Right. That's the one that you referred to earlier?
A Yes.
Q You knew him from Topley I think you said?
A Topley Landing.
Q Topley Landing, right.
A Topley Landing is over 30 miles from Topley.
Q Okay. And Lawrence Tom, the secretary of the Burns Lake Native Brotherhood?
A I knew him quite well too.
Q Okay. And when did you know Lawrence from?
A Lawrence from political days in the 50's.
Q Okay.
A He was very active in the Babine area at that time.
Q And where did he live?
A Well, he lived then at Topley Landing.
Q This is in the 50's when you remember him?
A Yes. I think he didn't always live right in Topley Landing. He moved back and forward likely even up as far as old Fort Babine.
Q Okay. Well, let me -- if you look at the second full paragraph starting "The vote" -- do you recall by the way when the vote was given to the Indians? Were you in the first election?
A Yes, I was in the first election. I think it was around 1948/49.
Q And the next election was the one -- the first one in which you ran?
A Yes.
MR. GRANT: Okay. Now, it says there "The vote". This is March 1950.
MR. WILLMS: My lord, my friend can put questions, but I object to him reading from a newspaper that the witness never read, has never seen before, and in fact hasn't -- we just -- my friend hasn't even disclosed it on a list

1 of documents. He just pulled it out of his back
2 packsack, and I object to this. This is -- if my
3 friend has a question, if he wants the witness to read
4 this and then ask the witness a question as to whether
5 this refreshes his memory as to whether something
6 happened at a particular time, that's not
7 objectionable. Even though -- I don't object, even
8 though there's been late delivery and disclosure of
9 this, but I do object to reading from a document that
10 the witness hasn't identified, which will not be
11 marked because the witness hasn't identified it, and
12 as I said, if he wants the witness to read it, refresh
13 his memory, and then ask him some questions without
14 reading from it, that's fine, but I object to what my
15 friend is doing in reading from the document now.
16 THE COURT: Well, it's a matter of style isn't it? A neutral
17 word.
18 MR. WILLMS: Well, it's more.
19 THE COURT: Counsel can do it the way you've described, which
20 might be a preferable way, but is there any real or
21 substantial difference between that way and what your
22 learned friend's doing now?
23 MR. WILLMS: Only to this extent, my lord. At least then the
24 witness will have a chance to read the whole document
25 which he's never seen before rather than being taken
26 through bits and pieces of the document. There may be
27 something later on in the document that does refresh
28 the witness' memory about portions that my friend is
29 putting to him and I think that when he puts a brand
30 new document to the witness, he should give the
31 witness an opportunity to read the whole document
32 before he asks him any questions. Now --
33 THE COURT: Well, I think that that could certainly be done, and
34 your friend then will have to do it this way if he's
35 so minded. You have no objection if the witness reads
36 the document do you, Mr. Grant?
37 MR. GRANT: I have no objection at all to the witness reading
38 the document, but I seem to recall this was exactly --
39 I was faced with a -- I raised some similar objection,
40 and I'm not -- it's not the entire document that I'm
41 dealing with. There's one sentence in the document
42 that I want to refer the witness to and then ask him
43 from his experience. That's all. It's just -- the
44 document deals with a number of issues and --
45 THE COURT: If you're not going to be dealing with the rest of
46 the document, there's no reason to stop while the
47 witness reads it. You can ask him the question about

the part you want to inquire about.
MR. GRANT: I think the witness has read most of it now while my friend's objecting.
MR. WILLMS: And I'd just like to say on that, my lord, if that's all my friend wants to do, he doesn't even need to put the document to the witness. It's no help to anybody. If he's just got one question, he can ask the question.
THE COURT: As I say, I think that's a matter of style and what you're suggesting may be the preferable way, but I'm sure there are a number of schools of advocacy on this question. I don't think the witness is being terrorized by the document as some witnesses are.
MR. GRANT:
Q Mr. Shelford, you've had a chance to look at the document?
A Yes, I've glanced over it, yes.
Q Okay. I just wanted to refer you to the section in the second paragraph, and it says there --
A That's under "The vote"?
Q Yes. It appears that this is where Mr. Charlie explained his purpose, and you can see that that's from the previous paragraph. And then he says:

> "The vote was granted to the natives of B.C. without the loss of their aboriginal rights and it was one of the purposes of the meeting held that we must have this clarified."

Now, my question to you is this: During the time leading up to that first election and the time between when the Indian people were given the vote and those discussions, and in your canvassing the first election, did you hear that concern raised by Indian people that their -- that giving the vote was -- they were not giving up their rights?
A No, I didn't hear that at all. They were very pleased naturally to get the vote, but I didn't hear anything else besides that.
Q It was not raised with you?
A No.
Q Did you know about the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia at that time?
A I would, yes.
Q Yes. It was a well known provincial organization?
A Yes.

Q And did you know that Lazelle Charlie was the district vice-president of the Native Brotherhood?
A No, I didn't.
Q In the Burns Lake area?
A No.
Q Did you later discover that?
A Later discovered it, yes.
Q Would that have been after you were elected?
A Yes.
Q And did you know that Paddy Isaac was a representative on the Native Brotherhood?
A Yes, I did. I understand the Native Brotherhood wasn't united in those days.
Q It wasn't united?
A No, there was a breakaway from the Native Brotherhood in the 50's for a short time.
Q Okay.
A On disagreements over policy.
Q Okay. Was Paddy Isaac -- did he remain with the Native Brotherhood as far as you know?
A I don't know.
Q No, I just asked you because I thought you were suggesting he was involved in the split.
A Yes.
Q And did you know Lawrence Tom to be the secretary of the Burns Lake Native Brotherhood branch at that time?
A No, I didn't.
Q Did you know he was an officer?
A All I knew is he was involved and very prominent in the Topley Landing Band.

MR. GRANT: Okay. My lord, I'd like to mark that as an exhibit for Id. because I made reference to these different names in here to the witness.

THE COURT: Oh, Mr. Grant, there's no reason to mark that document. The witness hardly looked at it, hardly used it, gave you his evidence which is completely independent of the paper. If it can ever have any use again, it will have to be introduced in a different way than it is now. There's no magic in marking it now.

MR. GRANT:

Q No, I agree. I think I just -- if it is going to be referred to again then I can -- I've labelled it or referred to it.

Were you aware of Andrew Paul attending in Victoria around the time of your election campaign?

A No.

1 Q Or shortly before? Were you aware that the North
2 American Brotherhood met with the Attorney-General
3 around that time?
4 A No. That would be the coalition of the
5 Attorney-General.
6 Q Andrew -- Gordon Wismer?
7 A Yes.
8 Q W-i-s-m-e-r. He was the Attorney-General of the
9 coalition under --
10 A Attorney-General for under the coalition.
11 THE COURT: Not for all of them.
12 MR. GRANT: No.
13 THE COURT: Fraser was the Attorney-General for part of the
14 coalition.
15 MR. GRANT: I'm sorry, yes, he was not a -- but Wismer was.
16 THE COURT: I'm sorry, not Fraser, Maitland, wasn't it?
17 MR. GRANT: Maitland was earlier.
18 THE COURT: They were partners and it was one of them.
19 THE WITNESS: I didn't catch that.
20 MR. GRANT:
21 Q Maitland. His lordship just referred to the fact that
22 Maitland was also the Attorney-General with the
23 coalition?
24 A In the early days, yes.
25 Q Yes. Did you later have experience with claims being
26 presented to the government while you were in the
27 government about the aboriginal rights that you can
28 recall?
29 A You mean -- in what years were you referring to?
30 Q Let's start with the '52 to '68 period?
31 A No.
32 Q '68 to '72 period as a minister?
33 A No.
34 Q And --
35 A Not that I can recall. I don't think there was.
36 Q You just can't remember?
37 A I don't think there was.
38 Q Okay. Now, when was that election campaign, the first
39 one that you fought?
40 A The campaign was over -- I believe 1952, 1952, but it
41 was under the transferrable ballot so it went on
42 forever.
43 Q And when did it -- that was June the 5th, 1952, was
44 when the election date was; is that right?
45 A Yes. See the government took off on the 3rd of August
46 I believe '52.
47 Q Do you recall while you were in that campaign were you

1 keeping up with the media coverage of the election
2 campaign?
3 A Not too likely.
4 Q You were too busy commuting?
5 A I was driving to Fort St. James for a meeting and then
6 I'd run back to Houston a hundred miles to put up
7 posters. It was one of those kind of campaigns.
8 Q Okay.
9 A And the roads were so bad I was stuck most of the
10 time.
11 Q Do you remember whether members of the coalition
12 government travelled to the north as part of the
13 campaign?
14 A Yes, they did. I remember Ernie Carson coming just
15 before the campaign started and I went in to give him
16 a bad time.
17 Q And where was that, in Burns Lake?
18 A Burns Lake.
19 Q Okay. Did you -- I believe you described that your
20 riding went as far as Telkwa; is that right, or
21 between Telkwa and Smithers?
22 A Just west of Telkwa about four miles, less than -- no
23 about four miles west of Telkwa.
24 Q That's actually on the -- when you say west you're
25 referring to the road between Telkwa and Smithers?
26 A Right.
27 Q So it would be north-west really of Telkwa?
28 A Maybe.
29 Q Yes. And do you remember the Attorney-General Gordon
30 Wismer attending rallies in the north?
31 A No, I don't.
32 Q Okay. You don't recall any of those?
33 A No. I knew there was speakers from the coalition
34 though because some of the -- my people in Telkwa went
35 there to heckle them, but other than that I don't know
36 much about it.
37 MR. GRANT: Okay. And did you --
38 THE COURT: You missed a treat because you didn't see them
39 heckling Gordon Wismer. It was the best show in town
40 back then.
41 MR. GRANT:
42 Q I understand that in May of that year Gordon Wismer
43 attended in Smithers at a rally and he was given a
44 rough ride. You don't remember anything about that?
45 A No, I don't.
46 Q Was there a -- previous to that election had there
47 been discussion or had there been legislation

1 allowing -- there had been legislation, as I recall,
2 allowing Indian people into the bars; is that right?
3 A Yes, I think the legislation came in during that
4 period, if I recall.
5 Q Was there quite a reaction or what we call a day of
6 backlash against that during that time?
7 A No.
8 Q Not that you were aware of?
9 A No, I don't think there was.
10 Q No?
11 A I think it was expected a long time before it
12 happened.
13 Q And people in the Burns Lake area or the Vanderhoof
14 area did not express opposition to that?
15 A Well, not that I was aware of. There's no doubt you
16 can find someone that's against anything,
17 especially --
18 Q No, I'm talking from your experience in the campaign.
19 A No, I didn't know of any.
20 Q Do you know an Indian person named Harold Sinclair?
21 A Sounds familiar, but I don't recall. It sounds very
22 familiar some place, but he was involved in --
23 certainly in native organization some place.
24 Q The Harold Sinclair I'm referring to was a man from
25 Kitwanga and he was very active in Indian politics
26 within the province. Does that help refresh your
27 memory?
28 A Not really.
29 Q You can't --
30 A No, I can't connect him where he'd fit in, but I know
31 the name quite well.
32 Q Now, if I may, I'd like to go back to -- let me ask
33 you this first: When you -- from both before you got
34 in as a MLA and after --
35 A Before I got in did you say?
36 Q Yes, I'm talking in the year 1950, '52, and after, and
37 even more particularly after, would it be fair to say
38 that you took an active interest in concerns of Indian
39 people as an MLA?
40 A Yes.
41 Q And you -- when you were I believe asked to be the
42 minister in 1968, you even -- one of your initiatives
43 was with respect to assistance for Indian people by
44 the provincial government?
45 A You're referring to the First Citizen Fund?
46 Q I believe that's what it's called.
47 A Yes, a $25 million fund which was established to use

the interest for Indian projects.
Q And you proposed that initially to the premier didn't you?
A Yes, and it was announced at Fort St. James in my own riding.
Q After you were appointed minister?
A I believe it was after or just before. I think it was just after.
Q Okay. And as an MLA you corresponded with officials, you did many things I know, but one of the things you did was you would correspond with officials of the federal government?
A Yes, and certainly to the Attorney-General there's no doubt letters likely still on record in regard to some of the problems.
Q Okay. I'd just like to refer you to this letter and ask you to maybe -- I'm short now. Madam registrar can give you her -- you can look at this. I'll get that one. Now, the last paragraph is what I'm -- you recall Mr. Jutras, the Indian agent in Hazelton?
A Yes, I do.
Q Now, can I just ask you, because you seem to have some familiarity with the bands in the area that you represented, do you know of a name of the Stuart Agency? Do you know what that referred to?
A No.
Q Okay. Babine Agency?
A Babine Agency, yes.
Q What was that to your understanding?
A Well, I thought that was the area surrounding the Babine water-shed.
Q Okay. In any event, Mr. Jutras was the Indian agent at Hazelton and you corresponded with him regarding matters relating to Indians from your riding; is that right?
A Yes, on various issues.
Q Right. Now, and here you appear to have been sending him a letter from Mr. Charlie. Now, the last paragraph you said:

> "There are many matters that I would like to discuss with you at a later date and would be very glad if I could have an opportunity of meeting you in Burns Lake after the Session is over."

Now, this is January '55, so you were actually in

1 session at this time that you corresponded?
2 A Uh-huh.
3 Q What types of matters were you dealing with with Mr.
4 Jutras?
5 A Oh, it would be mainly in the areas of trapline
6 problems, housing problems. That would be the main
7 problems I'd be dealing with.
8 Q Right. Okay.
9 A No doubt there is other problems because MLAs at that
10 time were more or less like ombudsmen. They even
11 helped people fill out old age pension forms and stuff
12 like that because there weren't any services in the
13 area that provided those kind of services.
14 Q Now, did you actually have meetings with Mr. Jutras?
15 A Yes, I certainly had a meeting with him, likely
16 several.
17 Q Do you recall if you would have had one around this
18 time, like after --
19 A I would expect -- dated?
20 Q January '55?
21 A January '55, yes, I would think in '56 I would have.
22 Q That is your signature on the bottom of that letter?
23 A Yes, it is.
24 MR. GRANT: I'd ask that to be marked as the next exhibit.
25 THE COURT: All right.
26 THE REGISTRAR: 1107.
27 THE COURT: 1107.
28
29 (EXHIBIT 1107: Letter to Mr. Jutras dated January 31,
30 1955)
31
32 MR. GRANT:
33 Q Just dealing with -- just a moment Mr. Shelford. I'm
34 showing you a letter dated May 5th, 1976, and ask if
35 that's your signature on the bottom of this letter to
36 Mr. Gordon Price?
37 A Yes, that's my signature.
38 Q Okay. And you wrote that letter or it was written
39 under your instruction?
40 A Yes, I would say so.
41 Q Okay. Now, in this letter it appears that you were
42 asked -- you were responding to his inquiry about what
43 was done with your files, and you stated, the third
44 paragraph:
45
46 "As Minister of Agriculture between 1968 and
47 1972 I left all the files, except the

1 constituency files, which are of a political
2 nature."
3
4 And that's in fact what you did do, right?
5 A Uh-huh.
6 Q Now, can you just -- I don't -- what did you mean by
7 consitituency files? Are these the files of
8 correspondence from members or --
9 A Most of the files would be -- would be files within
10 the ministry. Consitituency would be files that dealt
11 mainly with individual people around the constituency.
12 Q For example, correspondence with individuals?
13 A Yes, but of course there would be a lot of individual
14 files in the ministry files. Like if you wrote to me
15 asking for ARDA assistance for natives at Steilako,
16 that would go in the ministry files because it would
17 be useful for the next minister to get the background
18 of why certain things were done.
19 Q Okay.
20 A And so it's a lot of grey areas there.
21 Q Okay. Well, let's -- suffice to say here, what
22 happened to what you described here and have now
23 explained as the "constituency files"?
24 A I thought I answered that yesterday by saying that the
25 constituency files were left with my secretary in the
26 office.
27 Q Okay.
28 A And with instructions that if the new MLA that came in
29 asked for what I'd done on certain issues, he could go
30 to the office and get these files.
31 Q Okay. And a new MLA of whatever political stripe, the
32 MLA for that constituency?
33 A And in this case it was Mr. Kelly from Fraser Lake.
34 Q Mr. Kelly?
35 A Uh-huh.
36 Q Uh-huh. Okay. Now, okay. You were asked by my
37 friend yesterday about cabinet minutes and you
38 indicated that at the time that you were in cabinet
39 you -- I believe from your recollection there were no
40 cabinet minutes, remember that?
41 A That's right. You're talking between '68 and '72?
42 Q Yes.
43 A No.
44 Q Okay. Were there cabinet minutes kept between '78 and
45 '79 --
46 A No.
47 Q -- when you were in the --

A No.
Q No. Were agendas prepared for your cabinet meetings in either of those two periods now?
A Sometimes.
Q Okay.
A Yes. Usually it would be a phone call, but -- and there was quite often nothing more.
Q Okay. But sometimes agendas were prepared?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Did you keep, if there was something, for example, that you -- out of the meeting that you had to do, did you keep your own personal memos of that or make a memo?
A I'd jot something down on a memo pad, yes, that -- if I had to look into an ARDA project or something dealing with agriculture, I would usually then go back to the office and do whatever I had to do in that regard.
Q Okay. So those kinds of memos you would put in your ministry file?
A I don't think so. They'd be just handwritten notes scrawled to myself to jog my memory.
Q They'd go in the round file?
A I would think so. Yes.
Q Okay. In 1969 to '72 what minister was responsible within the provincial cabinet for Indian Affairs matters?
A I'm afraid I couldn't tell you. Before in the '72 period it was Dan Campbell and Wes Black, but --
Q In the -- sorry, before '72?
A Yes.
Q You may have misunderstood my question then. I'm talking about the period of time, Mr. Shelford, when you were the cabinet minister.
A In '78 and '79 I think you asked.
Q '68 to '72 I asked.
A '68 and '72?
Q Yes.
A That would be Dan Campbell or Wes Black.
Q And Wes Black was also the provincial secretary?
A Yes.
Q You have to try to allow the reporter just -- and Wes Black was the provincial secretary and Dan Campbell the municipal affairs minister?
A No, Dan Campbell was municipal affairs part of the time.
Q Oh, I see. What about in the '78, '79 period when you

1 were the minister. Who was in charge of the Indian
2 Affairs then?
3 A I'm not sure. No, I'm afraid I can't -- I don't
4 recall.
5 MR. GRANT: Okay. Yes, I'll mark -- I'm not going to mark that
6 last document, my lord.
7 THE COURT: All right.
8 MR. GRANT:
9 Q Did you give the witness a copy of that last -- I'm
10 showing you a copy of the Hansard for April 25th,
11 1978, and the cover page and page 893, and I'd refer
12 you -- that's yourself it appears that it's referring
13 to after it appears that the premier spoke, and you
14 said that you wanted to make a couple of points, of
15 short points, and I'm referring you to the second
16 paragraph in the left hand column.
17 A Yes.
18 Q Second last paragraph of your statement. And it
19 appears to be with reference to the leg hold, and you
20 state:
21
22 "Another thing I would point out to the
23 minister to keep in the back of his mind is
24 the fact that once we do find new methods to
25 replace the leg hold trap, the fact will
26 remain that most of these trappers who are
27 mainly Indians have at least $2,500 to
28 $3,000 invested in traps. If they're all of
29 a sudden banned and new traps have to be
30 purchased, I would expect that they would be
31 extremely expensive, far more expensive than
32 present traps, so it's very likely that if
33 you do move into this field you'll have to
34 consider some method of financing. Most of
35 these Indian people especially haven't got
36 the money to buy all of this new equipment
37 that will be required for the new type of
38 trap when it does come in, if and when it
39 does."
40
41 And here you were talking about the hot debate
42 around that time, the popular debate about the banning
43 of the leg hold trap and the government's
44 consideration to ban it; is that right?
45 A Yes.
46 Q And those comments, I mean, that you say that -- about
47 the trappers being financially hurt if the leg hold

trap was banned, is that -- is that what happened?
A I would say I'm proud of the statement I made at that time to point out the problem of changing over from one method to another because it was expensive.
Q It did turn out to be expensive when they were banned?
A Certainly. Any time you make a change like that it becomes expensive whether you be a white trapper or an Indian trapper.
Q Right. Right. In this -- in your statement here you indicated that most of the trappers were mainly Indians, and that was correct at that time?
A I would think the majority were Indians. Yes.
Q Yes.
A I'm not sure how many were trapping in that particular time and only the records of the department would show how much fur were caught during that time.
Q And this was -- this is of course an accurate -- these were -- this was your statement?
A Yes.
MR. GRANT: I'd ask that that be marked as the next exhibit, my lord.
THE COURT: 1108.
THE REGISTRAR: Yes, my lord.

(EXHIBIT 1108: Hansard of C. Shelford dated April 25, 1988, page 893)

MR. GRANT:
Q Now, do you know an organization known as the Lake District Beef Growers Association?
A I do. I belong to it.
Q You do today?
A Not today I don't, but I did and both my brothers belong to it.
Q In fact, one of your brothers was the president for sometime, wasn't he?
A Yes. School-board too.
Q Okay. What was the purpose of the Lake District's Beef Growers Association?
A It was really like any other organization, to look out for the interests of the industry in general and send resolutions down to the parent body once they had a convention, which is once a year, usually held in Kamloops, Williams Lake, but it goes to all areas of the province.
Q Okay. And then the provincial body of the Beef Growers Association would, if necessary, lobby or --

for changes.
A Yes.
Q Or to protect the interests of the Beef Growers?
A Yes, they also were affiliated with the Federation of Agriculture which would meet with cabinet.
Q And you were a member of the Lake District Beef Growers Association in the years 1962, '63, '64?
A Yes, as long as I paid my dues I was.
Q Well, didn't you actually become an honorary member, a life time member at one stage in '65?
A I would think so.
Q Okay. And you -- you dealt as an MLA in this period of time, I'm now talking about the mid-60's, with concerns of the Beef Growers regarding logging and the impact on grazing leases didn't you?
A Yes.
Q And you did express concerns to the government ministries regarding the adverse impacts of logging on grazing?
A Yes. I wasn't a hundred per cent correct though in my criticism at that time because quite often the clear-cuts became very good grazing areas, especially when companies didn't plant their trees like they should have done.
Q So inefficiency in the Ministry of Forests actually assisted the ranchers?
A Sometimes.
Q Sometimes. But I'm not asking you of course here to defend your concerns or criticisms, but this was one of the things that you worked for and in terms of your -- as an MLA to protect or to advocate in support of the ranchers and their concerns as logging increased?
A Yes. That was one of the many concerns.
Q Right. Okay. Would it be fair to say that in that period of time and by 1981 you could be described as a vocal proponent of farmers' rights and wildlife preservation?
A You said '81?
Q Yes. By 1981 you could -- I'm not saying in 1981, but that your background was that you had been prior to 1981 a vocal proponent of farmers' rights and wildlife preservation?
A Certainly wildlife preservation more than farmers' rights.
Q Okay. Well, I'm quoting from the words of Bill Ritch, the vice-president of Aluminium Company of Canada, and

he at the time that you were hired as a consultant by Alcan in 1981, he described you in that way, and that would be a fair description, wouldn't it?
A It was complimentary anyway.
Q Yes. And I think it was --
A I think it was fair. There's quite a lot that wouldn't agree to that.
Q Quite a lot of the persons whose battles you didn't win for them?
A Yes.
Q Just if I could ask you briefly about your consulting work, Mr. Shelford. You have consulted since 1979 until now?
A No, 1980.
Q You started in '80?
A '80. Yes.
Q I'm sorry. And you are still a consultant today?
A Yes.
Q Okay.
A It's a two-man company, two people company, my wife and I.
Q And in 1981 you were announced as an -- as being retained as a consultant with Alcan for -- regarding the Kemano Completion Project?
A Only in relation to agriculture and wildlife.
Q Okay. But you were retained by them as a consultant in those areas?
A That's right. For two years or so.
Q Okay.
A Until the project fell apart.
Q And you're not -- so you're not -- that's one of the questions -- you anticipated my next question. Are you retained by them now regarding that?
A Oh, no. No, and I haven't been for quite a while.
Q Okay. And have you -- and you of course were involved in the -- I take it this was as a consultant, you were retained as a consultant, but in the one -- I believe it was the one-man commission on the fate of the Peregrine falcon by the provincial government?
A That's right.
Q And that would have been in '83 or --
A That was a year ago this last spring.
Q Okay.
A I might say I've been proved right too if you want to know that.
Q If Peregrine falcons were an issue in the case I would ask you a lot more about them, but I won't.

Other than that, have you been -- who was your main clientele?
A For the first year or two years I was mainly working for the B.C. Hotel Association, and I was advising on liquor regulations, et cetera.
Q Okay. I take it when you received the contract with Alcan that took a fair amount of your time in that second two years?
A A fair amount of my time, but I still had other groups.
Q Okay. And have you been retained by the provincial government other than for the Peregrine falcon study?
A Also the milk price inquiry which I completed last November.
Q Rights.
A It was just a study on milk prices in B.C. and Alberta and the state of Washington.
Q Have you been retained by the provincial government with respect to land claims issues, for example?
A No.
Q Or with respect to communication with the farmers in the north?
A No.
Q Or people of the north --
A No.
Q -- regarding these issues?
A No.
Q Okay. Now, I wanted to move into, or move back I should say, to your time with Alcan. I shouldn't say your time with Alcan, I should say with your first events with Alcan when you were working with the people in the north in your area who were being flooded out.
A Oh, yes. That was when I was on the other side of the fence.
Q Yes. That's right. That's right. Is it correct to say that people -- there were a number of other Indian people, other than Jimmy Andrews, who were flooded out?
A Yes, I suppose the ones that would be affected equally to Jimmy Andrew would be the Cheslatta Lake area where the spillway came from the Ootsa Lake Reservoir down to Skins Lake and into Cheslatta Lake, Murray Lake, and into the Nechako River.
Q Okay. Now, were you in your -- in your lobbying or -- first of all, there were hearings of the water controller, were there not?

A Yes.
Q One at Wistaria?
A Yes.
Q And one at Victoria?
A There was one ahead of that. There was three all together.
Q Where was the first one, do you recall?
A I think in Vancouver, but it came from there to Wistaria to Victoria.
Q And Major Farrow, F-a-r-r-o-w, was the water controller who chaired those?
A Yes.
Q And were you present at those hearings?
A I was present only at the one at Wistaria. My uncle was present at the one in -- I think it was in Vancouver.
Q Okay. Okay.
A I have it in my briefcase, but -- somewhere.
Q You have the Vancouver one or --
A I think I might have both. I'm not sure.
Q Okay. Well, I have a transcript of the hearing of October 31st, 1949, held in Victoria B.C., in which a Mr. Shelford is referred to.
A Is that ahead of the one at Wistaria then?
Q Well --
A If it is, they went Victoria, Wistaria, and back to Victoria.
MR. WILLMS: Okay. I'm not -- I don't know because I do not have the record of hearing of the Wistaria application. I do have minutes of a meeting or a reference.
MR. GRANT:
Q It appears from the notes my friends have that the Wistaria meeting at -- October 24th was October 24th, and the Victoria meeting was October 24th, but the minutes I have are of a Victoria meeting on October 31st of '49?
A That would be the last one then.
Q But what I was going to ask you was there's a reference here to a Mr. Shelford and I'm not sure from my reading of this whether that was yourself, your brother or your uncle?
A It was my uncle.
Q That would have been Arthur?
A Yes. He was the secretary manager of the Farmers' Institute District B, and so he was the first spokesman. Later on when we got into the negotiations then I was came to the forefront.

MR. GRANT: Okay. Well, this is what I would like to --
THE COURT: I think before you --
MR. GRANT: We can take the break.
THE COURT: -- do that, Mr. Grant, we'll take the afternoon adjournment. Thank you.
THE REGISTRAR: Order in court. Court stands adjourned for a short recess.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR AFTERNOON RECESS)

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings herein to the best of my skill and ability.

_____
Tanita S. French
Official Reporter

1 (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED PURSUANT TO THE AFTERNOON BREAK)
2
3 THE REGISTRAR: Order in court.
4 THE COURT: Mr. Grant.
5 MR. WILLMS: My lord, I have a small matter, I could raise it
6 now or just before we break, just about something that
7 could be conveniently dealt with hopefully tomorrow or
8 Friday, and that is we have sent a list to my friends
9 of exhibits for identification that we would like to
10 lift the identification and mark them as exhibits
11 proper, and my friends have mentioned a number of
12 times that they have some exhibits for identification
13 where they would like to lift the identification and
14 mark them as exhibits proper, and what we would
15 appreciate, first of all, is being able to deal with
16 our exhibits before the end of the week, and we've
17 asked our friends if they have any objections to any
18 of them, and we would also like to know which ones
19 they would like to deal with or at least advise us by
20 the end of the week so that we can make whatever
21 arrangements we might need to make. I don't think it
22 would take very long, and it might be something that
23 would be conveniently dealt with before the case
24 adjourns over to the fall.
25 THE COURT: Have the plaintiffs furnished a list?
26 MR. WILLMS: Not to my knowledge. Not by this morning yet, my
27 lord.
28 THE COURT: Are you planning to do so, Mr. Grant?
29 MR. GRANT: We have one of our -- one of the counsel on our side
30 is investigating that, and we're endeavouring to keep
31 to the same -- it's our objective to deal with that
32 matter later this week as well subject to the fact
33 that --
34 THE COURT: How are we doing for time?
35 MR. GRANT: In terms of Mr. Shelford?
36 THE COURT: Yes.
37 MR. GRANT: Oh, we're doing fine as far as I'm concerned.
38 THE COURT: So we'll have lots of time for the argument?
39 MR. GRANT: Well, yes, I anticipate -- I don't anticipate him
40 going beyond lunch hour tomorrow, but right now -- but
41 even if I did, I think there's still lots of time for
42 the argument this week.
43 THE COURT: All right. Well, I think we should deal with the
44 exhibits either before or after the argument, but not
45 until after the witness is finished then.
46 MR. GRANT: I'd like us to have some say as to when we -- the
47 order of dealing with them because we're also

1 preparing the argument issues.
2 THE COURT: All right.
3 MR. GRANT: I don't have -- I only have one copy of this, and
4 I'll just -- now, it's clear from what you've said,
5 Mr. Shelford, that this was your uncle speaking, and I
6 was going to ask --
7 MR. WILLMS: Just for the record, maybe my friend could
8 identify --
9 MR. GRANT: Yes.
10 MR. WILLMS: -- what it is he's putting to the witness --
11 MR. GRANT: Yes.
12 MR. WILLMS: -- and the page.
13 MR. GRANT:
14 Q I'll do all of those things. My lord, I have a record
15 of hearing on applications by the Aluminum Company of
16 Canada Limited for water licences on the Nechako and
17 Nanika Rivers held Victoria, B.C., October 31st, 1949,
18 record made by George A. Morrison, stenotype reporter,
19 and then a note at the bottom: "This copy was made
20 from an original transcript kindly loaned by the
21 Aluminum Company of Canada, W.R.B., March 1950," and
22 it's from the provincial archive, and I'm referring --
23 this is the hearing in Victoria.
24 Now, it states here, "Mr. Shelford," and it
25 attributes this statement to him, "We said definitely
26 we weren't too much interested in the man who just
27 owned wild land. We were interested in the person who
28 lived there and made his living there and his whole
29 way of life was right sunk in that country. I
30 wouldn't say that anybody who owned wild land in the
31 country and holding it for no particular reason as an
32 owner that they are entitled to anything more than the
33 wild land value. They are not doing anything to help
34 develop the country. They are just holding the land.
35 That is all." Now, firstly I'd like to ask you, did
36 you know -- did you ever have a copy or see this
37 transcript?
38 A No, I didn't.
39 Q Okay. Now, your uncle obviously would have talked to
40 you about what happened there, but you wouldn't know
41 exact words he said?
42 A No.
43 Q Right.
44 A No.
45 Q Well, when -- my question to you is that when you were
46 involved in the negotiations, was the approach
47 described here by your uncle the approach you took for

the settlers or was it different?
A It was different. It wasn't in those words, but I think it's the same as what he meant. What really I was saying was that speculators that had bought wild land in the flood area I didn't have an awful lot of sympathy for, but people that had made their homes there, they were the types of people that -- that I was concerned with. And I'm quite sure that's what he meant too in that statement. It's not well recorded or he didn't put it very well, one or the other.
Q But --
A I'd have said speculators there no doubt.
Q But let me say -- okay. But let me ask you this: Your uncle after -- when you became involved after these hearings -- it was after these hearings?
A It was after.
Q One of the people that you talked to about what you were doing in your approach was your uncle, Arthur; is that right?
A Say that again?
Q One of the people that you would have talked to about what you were doing would have been your uncle?
A Yes.
Q I mean, he knew what you were doing on that?
A Yes.
Q And did he agree with your position as you've now described it?
A Not exactly. He thought I was too radical because I was saying we were going to stay there sitting on the house tops when the water come up.
Q Now, that didn't happen though, did it?
A It didn't happen, no.
Q I'd like to show you a -- could you provide the witness with this? This is a confidential -- this is a document undated entitled "Confidential Report To (the) Minister of Lands, Part 1. Concluded Purchases of Ootsa Lake Properties." Now --
A What date was this?
Q It does not appear to be dated on this document, Mr. Shelford. But first of all I would ask you this: Do you remember seeing a document like this or seeing this document?
A No, I don't recall it.
Q Okay. Now, secondly, can you just look down under the left-hand column under "Owner," and do you recognize any of those names?
A Likely pret near all of them, but not all. Olaf

Anderson, yes; Oscar Anderson, yes. Eric Baber I don't recall. Ab Beaver, yes. Harold Bennett, Bergen. Boden, no.
Q Bennett, Bergen you did recall?
A Bennett and Bergen I knew.
Q Okay. What about Acrea?
A Don't know.
Q Okay.
A Acrea.
Q The first one.
A Don't know.
Q Acrea. A-c-r-e-a for the record. Go ahead.
A There was an Acree Island on Ootsa Lake, but I thought it had gone long before this, but it certainly wasn't spelt quite this way.
THE COURT: I'm sorry, Mr. Shelford, did you say there was an Acreas Island?
THE WITNESS Yeah, Acree Island.
THE COURT: Island on Ootsa --
THE WITNESS: On Ootsa Lake, which was flooded and it's no longer there.
MR. GRATN
Q Can you look over on the comments. Maybe that is what it's referring to. They say on that same column or the same row: "Registered name of 8 family connections; 3 deceased - property consists of small island." Would that be with reference to --
A I would say so. I think the spelling is different. I think that's all.
Q Okay. Go ahead and just tell me which ones you recognize.
A On the second page?
Q Sure.
A Cadle.
THE COURT: What about Brown?
THE WITNESS: Brown?
THE COURT: Yes.
THE WITNESS: I don't know.
MR. GRANT:
Q That's an estate.
A I don't know.
Q Okay.
A Cadle I knew. Cain, no. Oh, sure. Sure, Jack Cain. And I don't know Eleanor Cain. It's likely one of his kids, I would think, but I knew Jack Cain quite well.
Q Okay. Clemenson?
A No.

Q Davis?
A Yes.
Q Deming?
A No.
Q Dignam?
A No.
Q No?
A No.
Q Elstone?
A Yes.
Q Fehr?
A Yes.
Q Ford?
A Yes.
Q Godwin?
A Not well.
Q Would you -- when you were negotiating, would you have been assisting the Godwins?
A No.
Q Okay.
A You see, I tried to get everyone to stick together as a group and sell at the same time, and I spent all of my time running between different places trying to convince them not to accept the first offer, and -- but some did because they were scared of going to arbitration. So it finally ended up with only 12 left.
Q Okay. We'll come back to those 12. Just the ones that you know. Did you know Guss?
A Yes.
Q Harrison?
A Yes, a lot of Harrisons.
Q Yeah, there's Billie, John, W.H. You knew all of them?
A Yes.
Q And Ernie?
A Yes.
Q Henkel?
A Yes. Henry, yes.
Q The next page, 4?
A Henson, yes.
Q Both of them, Frank and Mrs. Mary?
A Yes.
Q Hinsche?
A Yes.
Q Howe?
A No.

Q Irvine?
A No.
Q That wouldn't be the Irvine that was later in --
A -- Fort Fraser.
Q No. Okay.
A No, I don't think.
Q Kergin?
A Kergin, yes. I should know him. He took a bullet out of my backside.
Q Christina Kerr?
A Yes.
Q Was that before or after you worked for him on this, Kergin?
A It was after.
Q Klaverwyden?
A Yes.
Q Page 5?
A Knox, yes; Lobeck, yes; Luff, not well, but I knew him; Morgan, yes; McNeill, yes; McCain, no.
Q McLane?
A McLane I don't -- I didn't know either of them.
Q That's two different names, madam reporter.
A Yes.
Q McLarry?
A Yes.
Q I'm sorry, you didn't know McLane you said?
A No.
THE COURT: There's one at the bottom of the page, isn't there?
THE WITNESS: There's two McLanes, isn't there?
THE COURT: There's one below that too.
MR. GRANT:
Q Oh, yes, Neighbor?
A Yes. I didn't see him.
Q Nelson?
A Yes.
Q Nichols?
A Yes.
Q Both of them?
A Both of them.
Q Nicholas?
A Yes.
Q Parker?
A No.
Q Petkau?
A Yes.
Q Rehill?
A Yes.

Q Roos?
A Yes.
Q Roy?
A Yes.
Q Schreiber?
A Schreiber actually.
Q Schreiber. I'm sorry.
A Yes.
Q Shelton?
A Yes.
Q Sykes?
A No.
Q Van Tine?
A Yes.
Q And Wiebe?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Now, which of those -- you said, I think, there were 12 of you left or 12 -- well, first of all, let me ask you this: There's no reference to your brothers on this list, but they were compensated as well, weren't they?
A They were compensated, yes.
Q Are any of the 12 that were hold-outs, are they on this list?
A I think not. I haven't seen Carols on here, and they were at the last. And my brothers were at the last. And Blackwell, see, isn't on here, and he was one of the last, so I would think the 12 at the very last are not on here. I don't see any of them.
Q Okay.
A I don't know who would prepare this unless there was --
Q Well, the stamp is that this is -- it came from the public archives, but it appears that this was a report to the Minister of Lands, so possibly they were more involved than you knew. At least they were being report -- it was being reported. What I'd like to ask you is this. Let's take one of the people that you do know. Well, you see Bergen on the first page, just as an example?
A Yes.
Q Any example. If you'd look there, in this case there's a residence and there's buildings? I'm looking at I. Bergen.
A Oh, yes.
Q Okay. And it's described as frame house and barn, etcetera, and the valuation average of two consultants

is $12,025. There's no asking price there, but the Ootsa Lake offer is 20,230, and it's settled at 20,230?
A What do they mean by the Ootsa Lake offer?
Q What do they mean?
A Yes.
Q Well, I was going to ask you if you knew what that reference was.
A No, I don't.
Q Okay.
A No.
Q Okay. Now, I have nothing more than this either, Mr. Shelford, and you were involved, I wasn't, so I don't -- I can't tell you what they meant by Ootsa Lake offer. But what I'm asking you is was that your experience, that the settlements came in higher than these valuations that were obtained?
A Yes, due to our efforts.
Q And that was what you were campaigning for?
A Right.
Q The valuations weren't sufficiently reflective of the loss of the lifestyle and what people were sacrificing?
A Yeah. Well, the appraiser was from a city, and he wasn't aware of the values in that part of the country, and he looked on the values of the outside areas of British Columbia as being next to nil.
Q I'd like to show you -- go to page 3, the Fehrs, F-e-h-r?
A Yes, top of the page.
Q The very top, the first one, yes.
A Yes.
Q Now, in that case it says that -- it says that there were no buildings. Do you recall was the Fehr property -- at that time had there been any clearing done there?
A Not too much, no.
Q No.
A No. Very little.
THE COURT: These are all white persons, are they?
THE WITNESS: These are all white persons, yes. The trapline settlements came a lot later, and they were certainly not very high.
MR. GRANT:
Q And you say the trapline settlements, but settlements for persons like the Cheslatta people and Jimmy Andrew, who lost their homes, came later as well; is

1 that right?
2 A I'm quite sure that's right.
3 Q And they were not as high as these?
4 A I'm not sure. The Indian Affairs wouldn't give us
5 what they got because I asked that.
6 Q You never --
7 A I never got it.
8 Q -- could determine that?
9 A No.
10 Q Did you ever determine that from Jimmy Andrew?
11 A Jimmy Andrew I think I was aware. I'm sure he told
12 me. And his came up quite a bit because he knew he
13 was quite a bit of pressure -- or they knew he was
14 quite a bit of pressure, so I'm sure Jimmy Andrew
15 likely did slightly better than some.
16 Q Than the Cheslatta people?
17 A Possibly, yes. But unless I saw what they received, I
18 wouldn't know, and they never came to me.
19 Q No, I understand. I'm just saying from your knowledge
20 of Jimmy. And I think, yes, you've answered his
21 lordship that all of these persons were white people
22 on this list here?
23 A Yes, yes.
24 Q Okay.
25 Q Let me ask you this in terms of what you did. The
26 people that you ended up working for on this, the
27 group, did that include any of the people on this
28 list?
29 A Some of these on this list were with my group, but as
30 prices moved upwards, some of them settled.
31 Q Okay. Could you just tell us which of these ones that
32 you have indicated --
33 A Certainly. Right on the first page Anderson, Olaf; Ab
34 Beaver; Harold Bennett; J. Bergen. Certainly they
35 were with us to start with, and as prices came up -- I
36 think there was one here, Nelson -- where is he? I'm
37 not --
38 Q Page 6 is Nelson.
39 A I don't think that's the Nelson. No, it's not the
40 Nelson that I was -- was with us. He's not on here.
41 It was W. Nelson, W.H. Nelson.
42 Q Okay. This is W.H. Nelson?
43 A Is it W.H.? It doesn't show it on mine.
44 Q Well, I think it is a "W," although it's not very
45 clear.
46 A I sure thought he settled for more than 25,000. I
47 thought he settled for over 50,000.

Q Well, the comment suggests this is an old couple, old-timers, postmaster at Wistaria.
A Well, yes, that has to be him.
Q Do you remember any discussions regarding compassionate allowance for them?
A Yes, we were arguing compassionate allowances all the way through because these older people with their families all around them, their grandchildren and everything all around them, once the flooding took place, they scattered all across the province, and so the old people were no longer close to their families, and most off them didn't live more than a year or two. It was a very sad case really for the older people.
Q Thank you. You can put that aside now. I won't mark that as an exhibit.
This morning one of the -- one of the matters that you raised was that logging was a major impact in the period -- I think we were talking about '46 and following?
A Yes.
Q And when you and your brother were involved in logging, were you involved in selective logging, that is -- you were involved in horse logging, I take it?
A Yes, and selective logging.
Q Which meant that you would pick out the prime trees from your cut and haul them out; is that right?
A Mainly the older trees. You see, there was a lot of trees that are say 40, 50 years old, very healthy trees but small. They would be left. And the areas that we logged, they're being re-logged today, and you can go and count the years back to when it was.
Q All right. Now, the -- you mentioned yesterday that there were, I believe, 81 sawmills between Francois Lake and Ootsa Lake --
A Yes.
Q -- in this period of time I think we're talking about, right?
A Yes.
Q And then you were asked about whether Indian people worked at those, and you indicated they did. You described that some of them were -- the ones that you knew of there was -- I think your -- one neighbour had one with two or three workers --
A Yes.
Q -- in total, and another with a larger one with eight to ten workers --
A Yeah.

Q -- is that right?
A There was very few over eight to ten workers in those days.
Q Right. So there was a lot of small logging shows and logging operations with independent sawmills?
A All small.
Q All of them were small?
A Yes.
Q And did you know of any that were run by Indian people at that time in that area?
A I really don't, but I'm quite sure there was.
Q All right. Given the large number of them, it was probably inevitable that the Indian people would have been running some of them?
A I know they were very, very active in falling and skidding and that.
Q Now, I take it, Mr. Shelford, that in your experience and over the period of time from then you actually saw the major change in the forest industry in the province or in that -- in that part of the province at least?
A Yes.
Q And that -- when did those small shows in that area stop?
A They didn't stop all suddenly by any means.
Q No, I understand.
A But they started to disappear very rapidly in the '60s, about the time that Houston Forest Products came along. They bought up a lot of the small ones. And I referred to it in the legislature as the scorched earth policy: buying out a mill, tearing it down, moving the timber to elsewhere.
Q And that's why -- the product of that in the area that you were familiar with is that there's I think you said three mills now?
A Certainly no more than that.
Q And those are small mills still?
A They're still quite small. Most of the wood is being moved across the ferry to Babine Lumber in Burns Lake.
Q Right. And then coming down the other way from, as you indicated earlier, coming down from Houston --
A Yes.
Q -- down through the Morice Lake and over?
A Yes. Most of the timber on sort of the backside of Shelford Hills and up at Twinkle Lake and the area up the Tahtsa Road, that pretty well all goes through by Owen Lake, the Morice River Road and down into the two

1 mills at Houston.
2 Q Now, you've already described this morning that the
3 impact of this change in policy was -- in the forestry
4 policy was a concern of the cattle ranchers, and they
5 expressed concerns about the re-grazing lands?
6 A Yes. They weren't the only ones, but they were
7 concerned, yes.
8 Q It was a concern of trappers?
9 A Yes.
10 Q And you even vividly described how the impact of a
11 company coming in can -- you can lose your traps in a
12 year?
13 A Um hum.
14 Q And you were aware of that at the time?
15 A Yes, I was.
16 Q And it was a concern of -- and were there other groups
17 that were concerned about -- expressed concerns while
18 you were?
19 A Certainly the guide association showed concern, but
20 I'm not sure their concern was as well-founded as it
21 should have been because clear cuts turned into
22 excellent moose pasture the same as forest fire areas.
23 The only thing is some of them are so big that the
24 moose don't get out to the centre of them for some
25 time. So the guides weren't altogether right in their
26 concern.
27 Q Right. I understand that, that that -- but you would
28 agree that the large clear cuts aren't as compatible
29 for moose because they tend to be -- want to be near
30 the brush? That's your experience?
31 A Yes.
32 Q Now, you actually referred yesterday to what's known
33 as TFL number 1, and this was the first large tree
34 farm licence in the province --
35 A Yes.
36 Q -- and it was issued in the 1950s; is that right?
37 A Yes.
38 Q And you opposed that?
39 A Yes. Not very actively because I wasn't in politics
40 at the time, but I had many arguments and -- with the
41 company and everything after that.
42 Q Well, I understood that you actually spoke out against
43 it in the legislature?
44 A Oh, I think several times in the legislature, but that
45 was '51 -- '52 and beyond. I spoke --
46 Q I mean, just so you understand me, I understood that
47 you spoke out in the legislature against the issuance

of TFL number 1, is that --
A Against TFLs period. I spoke out against them.
Q And you predicted or saw the adverse effects of this method in terms of the lifestyle that you were used to and your community was used to --
A Yes.
Q -- is that right?
And is that why you opposed it?
A Yes, that's right.
Q Okay.
A The thing I was opposing mainly was the movement of timber from one community outside the area, which left little employment in the area where the timber came from.
Q You later in 1960 became chairman of the forestry committee of the legislature?
A Yes.
Q And I take it at that time you heard complaints and concerns of people regarding the impacts of the forestry?
A Yes. The concentration of forest companies was what came before the committee more than anything else, I would say, and who was responsible for planting the trees. And it appeared at that particular time that no one really was responsible for planting trees, and we came up with the idea of cut a tree, plant a tree, which was a little bit controversial in the legislature at the time, but history has proved that we were a hundred per cent right.
Q When you say "we," you meant the party?
A Those that sat on the committee.
Q The committee members.
A There were unanimous decisions for seven years in a row.
Q I'd just like to ask you if -- you described this morning two events that you went to, one in Hazelton and one in Kitwanga when Mr. Willms was questioning you. Do you remember that?
A No, I'm quite sure there wasn't any question and answer period.
Q Oh, I'm sorry, you may not --
A I thought that's what you said.
Q No. Mr. Willms asked you this morning about -- he asked you about attending events --
A Yes.
Q -- in Hazelton and Kitwanga. Do you recall that?
A Yes, I do.

Q Now, do you -- have you attended any Indian feasts or potlatches?
A Well, I referred to these two as feasts, but I'm not sure whether I was correct or -- they certainly weren't potlatches, but I would call them a banquet.
Q Okay. Now, you don't remember too much about what occurred at them, I gather?
A Not too much. Nothing specially stood out that -- something that I'd remember for that long.
Q Other than these two events, you did not attend any potlatch or feast, and I'm using that word interchangeably here --
A Yes.
Q -- so you understand, you didn't attend any such potlatch or feast in Burns Lake in your career?
A No, I'm quite sure I didn't. I certainly don't recall it.
Q Okay. And so you haven't to this day, to your knowledge, attended such an event?
A No.
Q Okay. I take it from what you've described in your evidence, Mr. Shelford, that your contact with Indian people in the area increased after you were elected as part of your function as an M.L.A.; would that be fair to say?
A Oh, that would be quite fair to say.
Q Yes. Do you recall the opening of the 'Ksan Exhibition Centre?
A Yes, I do.
Q And that was in 1970?
A Yes. 'Ksan came under -- under the ARDA project, which was administered by myself.
Q Right. And you were involved in assisting to get funding for that project?
A Yes.
Q And you attended along with the then premier, Bennett?
A W.A.C. Bennett, yes.
Q Okay. And at that event there was a feast put on; is that right?
A I'm quite sure there was, yes, afterwards.
Q There was Indian dancing?
A Yes.
Q Do you recall there being a taped song by Jeffrey Johnson?
A I don't recall it, but -- no, I don't.
Q Okay. Do you recall there being an opening in which the feast was described?

1 A No, I don't.
2 MR. GRANT: Okay. Now, I'm just showing you a typescript that
3 I'm instructed was sent to the premier's office
4 about -- if you could provide a copy to Mr.
5 Shelford -- about a draft of opening remarks. Now, I
6 want you -- before you read it, Mr. Shelford, I want
7 you to understand I do not know -- I'm not saying
8 these were the opening remarks, okay, but I'm just
9 asking if you would look at it and if it refreshes
10 your memory about what occurred?
11 MR. WILLMS: My lord, this is not even listed, as far as I'm
12 aware, on my friend's most recent list. Perhaps he
13 could tell me -- I don't recall this document.
14 Perhaps he could tell me where he got it and when he
15 disclosed it.
16 MR. GRANT: Yes, I can. This is a document that is in the
17 archives, and I acquired it last evening. It is in
18 the archives under the archives of the late premier
19 W.A.C. Bennett, which are contained in archival files,
20 and this is from his correspondence file, and it is
21 correspondence from Mrs. Polly Sargeant, and this is
22 the reference to this event at the opening of 'Ksan.
23 MR. WILLMS: Well, I'd like to know how my friend can say that
24 from this document. He says -- there's no archival
25 stamp on it. Now, I've let my friend put a number of
26 documents which I saw for the first time about 20
27 minutes ago to this witness, but this one -- because
28 they were self-descriptive, but this is a two-page I
29 don't know what from I don't know where except from
30 what my friend just said, so unless my friend can
31 provide me with some better information, I object to
32 him putting this to the witness at this time. It
33 hasn't been disclosed, it's not identified, and I
34 object.
35 THE COURT: Well, the witness can be shown the document and
36 asked if he recognizes or remembers this taking place.
37 It seems to me that it is not a document that came
38 from the possession of the parties, and while it may
39 be that a supplementary list should have been provided
40 today, I'm not sure that the failure to do so is a
41 matter that should carry any particular consequences.
42 If, as counsel says, it was only obtained yesterday,
43 there would be no time or opportunity to disclose it.
44 MR. WILLMS: Well, with all due respect, my lord, Polly
45 Sargeant, I understood, is in one of the plaintiff's
46 houses -- no. Or worked for them.
47 MR. MACKENZIE: Worked for them.

1 MR. WILLMS: Worked for them. There we go, an employee.
2 MR. GRANT: That's not at all true, my lord, and my friend is
3 mistaken entirely in that respect, in that she's
4 either a member of the house or that she worked for
5 the plaintiffs.
6 MR. WILLMS: Well, as I said, my lord, I -- when a document --
7 when you can look at a document and tell what is from
8 the document, that's fine, but when my friend gives me
9 a document and I see it a couple of minutes before it
10 goes to a witness and then puts to the witness -- and
11 it's most unfair to put to the witness and say here's
12 a document --
13 THE COURT: The witness shouldn't have any trouble with this if
14 he has a chance to read it. Either he remembers this
15 or something like it or he doesn't.
16 MR. GRANT: That's all I really wanted to do. I just wondered
17 if it assisted him. If he doesn't remember anything
18 from it, that's the end of the matter, my lord.
19 MR. WILLMS: Well, I'll just say this, my lord, and I'll sit
20 down, but it is most unfair to tell a witness here is
21 a document that I got from the premier's file sent by
22 Polly Sargeant with nothing else on it for the first
23 time that he sees it and the first time that we hear
24 about it. If he wants to put a document to the
25 witness and tell me about it -- but in my submission
26 it is wrong and inappropriate and improper to do it
27 the way my friend did it.
28 MR. GRANT:
29 Q My lord, it's all a question, I think, of style here,
30 and my friends, of course, have listed 40,000
31 documents and then have told us that they're listed
32 and put them to the witnesses, and there was no
33 possibility of putting them to a witness in advance.
34 I just want to know if this assists to refresh the
35 witness' memory. I do concur with my friend that if I
36 had this document before the late time I received it
37 that I would have -- I would have -- should have
38 listed it, and I would have listed it. And there is
39 no problem, it will be on the next list. I did not
40 raise where it came from because I did not want to
41 intimidate the witness with that, but my friend then
42 asked me. And my friend received it I believe at two
43 o'clock.
44 In any event, Mr. Shelford, do you remember --
45 does that assist you in remembering what occurred at
46 that time?
47 A Not really. I don't recall this at all.

Q You don't recall an opening of that nature?
A No, I remember there was dancers and it was a banquet, and the premier spoke and I think one of the other ministers spoke. Ken Kiernan, I believe.
Q Did you speak at it?
A No.
Q Okay. Did any of the Indian people speak at it?
A Oh, I'm sure there was three or four spoke at it, yes.
Q Do you remember if they were wearing blankets or regalia when they spoke?
A I would say yes.
Q You know what I'm referring to as the button blanket?
A Yes.
Q You've seen those?
A I'm pretty sure they were dressed up that way. It was quite colourful. I recall that part.
Q Had you seen the use of regalia such as that before that 'Ksan ceremony?
A Yes, I saw it at Fort St. James during the -- Fort St. James Day they have a celebration of the founding of the Hudson Bay Company and Indian dancers, and it's quite a nice -- quite a nice event. So I have seen it at Fort St. James before.
Q When was that?
A That was in the '60s during the -- '65, '66, in that period. There was so much going on all the time though you didn't see everything that was going on.
Q Right. Right. You couldn't attend every special event in your riding, for example?
A No, no, it's impossible.
Q Did you -- do you know an event known as the Telkwa Barbecue?
A Yes.
Q It's a well-known event in the north, isn't it?
A Yes, nearly as well-known as the Smithers Fair. One week it's the Smithers Fair, and the next week it's the Telkwa Barbecue.
Q Right. And there are special events that occur at the Telkwa Barbecue?
A Yes.
Q And did you ever go to it?
A Yes.
Q And when you went to the Telkwa Barbecue, did you -- did you see Indian dancing?
A No, I didn't.
Q Okay.
A No, all I saw was -- was a ball game and a demolition

derby, then I went home.
Q Okay. You mean you didn't stay for everything?
A No.
Q That was enough. Okay.
A I've been twice, and they had nice barbecued beef. I'll say that.
MR. GRANT: All right.
THE COURT: Sounds like a cultural festival.
MR. GRANT: It is. A great deal of litigation in the north arises out of the Telkwa Barbecue, and it pays the Smithers bar for the rest of the year.
THE COURT: Something like the Kispiox Rodeo.
MR. GRANT:
Q It's trying to compete with it.
And the Smithers Fall Fair, you've attended that on numerous occasions?
A I think I've only missed one year in 25.
Q When did you first attend then?
A Oh, in the early '50s.
Q Okay. So your attendance at the Telkwa -- did you attend the Telkwa Barbecue when -- in the pre-war years?
A No.
Q Or any of the events in Smithers then?
A No.
Q And then what about the '46 to '52 years, that is, before you were an M.L.A.?
A No.
Q So your attendance at these occurred after you became elected?
A Yes.
MR. GRANT: Okay.
THE COURT: Do you want to adjourn, Mr. Grant?
MR. GRANT: Well, I just see I'm moving into an entirely new area, and maybe we should adjourn.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Ten o'clock, please.
THE REGISTRAR: Order in court. Court stands adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 4:00 P.M.)

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings herein to the best of my skill and ability.

_____

Leanna Smith
Official Reporter
United Reporting Service Ltd.