## MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

## IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATIONS BY EACH OF

- (a) CANADIAN ARCTIC GAS PIPELINE LIMITED FOR A RIGHT-OF-WAY THAT MIGHT BE GRANTED ACROSS CROWN LANDS WITHIN THE YUKON TERRITORY AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, and
- (b) FOOTHILLS PIPE LINES LTD. FOR A RIGHT-OF-WAY THAT MIGHT BE GRANTED ACROSS CROWN LANDS WITHIN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF A PROPOSED MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE

and

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

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Berger, Commissioner)

## WHITEHORSE, Y.T. August 14, 1975

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

## Volume 23

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WHITEHORSE, Y.T. August 14, 1975 1 2 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) THE COMMISSIONER: Call to 3 order again, ladies and gentlemen, and I understand 4 some members of the public wish to make a contribution 5 at this stage, and well -just come forward to this 6 chair where Mr. Waddell is seated and --7 MISS ANITA CABRET, sworn: 8 THE WITNESS: My name is 9 Anita Cabret, and right now I'm really rather nervous. 10 I don't think that this Inquiry has really made it 11 conducive for an informal atmosphere to talk to you 12 informally, and I'd like to make some recommendations 13 that perhaps these formal hearings shouldn't go on in 14 the community hearings, and consider the community 15 hearings a priority because I think what people have to 16 say is an important thing. 17 I don't think any effort has 18 been done to do that here in Whitehorse, except on 19 Monday night, which I really appreciated your attitude 20 Monday night and I was surprised you didn't act on what 21 22 said then. You said at that time you were quite willing to have pauses, to just wait for people to 23 I feel really foolish here, being at this 24 informal hearing, but because all I have is really an 25 emotional gut reaction to this whole pipeline question. 26 I personally am against, the 27 pipeline. I foresee a lot of social upheaval, a lot of 28 I see what's going on as rather short-29 social mess. term proposal for the north and I don't really

think that's a very logical or realistic way to 1 approach development in the north. This boom-bust 2 effect, we've felt it before. We've heard today, from 3 both the C.Y.I. and the Dene through its president that 4 it's just left a lot of problems and I foresee the 5 pipeline really leading to the same sort of things. 6 I'd like to recommend on my 7 own personal voice that I recommend to you, Mr. 8 Commissioner, that you take seriously the 9 recommendation of CYI and the Dene people that work on 10 the pipeline doesn't go on until the land claim 11 settlement is settled. 12 I'm nervous, I must say. 13 When I start thinking of this northern development and 14 this pipeline, I sort of foresee a whole lot of things 15 coming from the south, sort of the idea of "Well, let's 16 go for that. We have to find these things here, " and 17 you know, it has all this great profit kind of things. 18 I don't think we've really been considering the north, 19 I don't think we've been looking at the north a s 20 serious political reality and that its development 21 22 should be looked at in long-term sort of policy thing. 23 Also in terms of myself being a woman, I have some considerations in terms of the 24 number of men coming into the Yukon. 25 In terms of hiring policy, I have no idea what this is going to 26 be, but I suspect that it is going to be all men, I 27 don't think women are going to be considered. 28 29 30

like to recommend that women 1 be considered for working on 2 these pipelines. If no recruiting goes into hiring 3 women, obviously it's going to create another wage 4 discrepancy where women are obviously going to suffer 5 from it, and they're housing and going to suffer from it 6 in terms of/all kinds of things, sir, economic realities. 7 I also think in terms of the 8 social problems that are going to be created. I 9 foresee, sir, really pessimistic things like rape and 10 sort of wild things, and I'd like to make some 11 recommendations for family planning that information in 12 terms of birth control information and perhaps rape 13 crisis centres set up. 14 I think I'll end up by saying 15 I know I don't sound very logical but again I think a 16 lot of this has to do with the formal atmosphere, and I 17 don't really feel adequate to take on the atmosphere. 18 Thank you. 19 20 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, thank you, ma'am. Just before you leave, just before 21 22 you leave the table, I mean, I'm anxious that people in the, community should feel free to speak. 23 slipping these panels in in the evening because we 24 simply are running behind schedule, and I blame Goudge, 25 who is my Commission counsel, for that, and we have had 26 some witnesses today. We had Magistrate Sprecker 27 from Alaska. We have two distinguished gentlemen 28 from the United States here tonight, and some 29 other witnesses from Alaska tomorrow, and I

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was faced with this kind of dilemma. We were running I wanted very much to hear from these people so that they just didn't fly away again and we had to wait another month, two months, three months to hear from them, and that's why when it appeared evening that we were able to finish, I think about 10, and we're used to going on till midnight or even three in the morning in this Inquiry, I thought we might find time for some of the panels. But Mr. Goudge told me at the coffee break that we would he able to be on schedule again tomorrow, and I fully intend to devote the whole of tomorrow evening to the community hearing, and I hope that we can make it as informal as possible. trouble is when 80 or 90 people get into a room, if it is to be a public Inquiry, anyone who wishes to speak has to speak in the presence of all of the others, But I may say I've appreciated the contribution that each of the members of the community here has made because there really is no substitute for living here and being concerned, as someone who is going to have to stay here if the pipeline is built, about what it will mean; and I may say that that is why from the beginning at these community hearings I have made it plain to the pipeline companies that I want them to send their representation so that they will know what people in the communities

have to say. That's why I invited the presidents of

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the two pipeline companies to come with me to three communities in the Mackenzie Valley last week -- one a native community, one an isolated native community, and the third a white community; and I think there's no substitute for the people expressing their views to on and at the same time expressing their views to people that want to build this pipeline. We've deviated somewhat from that this week, and it's just one of those horrible dilemmas you get into and we'll try to behave tram now on, I realize that you have Α you know, your problems in scheduling. What my concern was where your priorities were. Like one of the things that I really recommend about this entire Inquiry, what I felt the Inquiry was about was that it was an investigation into the pipeline, and also that it was an investigation into the community. What I've seen here in Whitehorse is that the community is not a priority at all, and I was just rather concerned that this was going to happen elsewhere, not just here. Plus the fact that we happen to be quite a big community, and in terms of the time that you've given the smaller communities, statistics we suffer very badly. I would have thought that even though you didn't get that much of a response on Monday night, it did go on for two hours, that perhaps you could have held off the informal hearings for at least two hours and if we sat here doing

nothing for two hours at least people would have felt

1	encouraged and that their opinions were really wanted.
2	I really don't feel that your
3	Inquiry has encouraged the people of Whitehorse to give
4	their opinions. I really feel as though, well, if you
5	don't do it real quick, they just don't have time for
6	you. "
7	I was trying to correct that
8	that's why I came up here.
9	Q Well, that's too had
10	then. Thank you.
11	A Thank you.
12	(WITNESS ASIDE)
13	THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
14	notwithstanding what this last witness said, I really
15	an anxious to hear from anyone else who wishes to say
16	something, and the difficulty is I can't sit down end
17	have a cup of coffee with everybody in Whitehorse one
18	by one, and when you have a public Inquiry it means
19	that everybody is entitled to come and everybody is
20	entitled to hear what ever, Nobody else says.
21	Yes sir?
22	
23	DAVID GREG sworn:
24	
25	THE WITNESS: I feel as bad
26	as the woman that just spoke. I'm very nervous because
27	this is a very ominous setting. You have all sorts of
28	experts and technocrats, the whole thing, and I'm just
29	really not one of those.
30	

I'm living down in Carcross, 1 2 just the other side of Carcross. 3 THE COMMISSIONER: May we 4 have your name, please? My name is David, David 5 Α I am living inside a small town 54 miles south 6 7 west of here, and this is pretty illogical. know where to start. There are so many things. Like 8 I've seen the lawyers dicker with trying to quantify 9 things like how will a resource be deemed, how a 10 resource will be put into dollars and cents, and 11 whatever, and I just can't comprehend that. 12 I had the opportunity to see 13 a caribou calf being born, and I had the realization 14 that I couldn't put \$25 on that, and I couldn't even 15 begin to think that one could estimate a value of a 16 17 herd like the Porcupine herd. It's a fact of natural science, I'm afraid, from what I understand it to be. 18 19 You know, when you deal with 20 21 dollars and cents, that's something that a prosperous 22 south can deal with because they'll never have an opportunity to see wildlife or whatever, and when you 23 have a chance to preserve that sort of thing for 24 another generation for people who may not ever get the 25 feeling of what wildlife can be, or what the wild can 26 be like, you know, it's ineffable to me, I just can't 27 28 comprehend that. 29 Down in Carcross there's a road being built from Skagway to Carcross that's going

to open up the whole place, the whole territory. 1 Already it's upsetting an awful lot of wildlife, from 2 what I've seen, it's driving the caribou slowly back, 3 driving the moose away, the bear, that whole thing, and 4 I just can only see that a lot of damage will be done 5 if one pushes this through as quick as possible, this 6 7 is what was said by some other people. So I am in opposition to the 8 pipeline in that respect, and the native people, my 9 goodness, I can never hope to be a spokesman or 10 anything of that sort, but it's merely another case of 11 cultural ethnicide which is a very nice term that one 12 can throw around, and it's been used in the past 13 especially down in the south but here people have a 14 chance to really take a look at what people are about 15 and do something about it. 16 17 I'm afraid if people don't look very carefully then it's just going to 18 be another mess that's created. This is the first 19 step in a long series of things that will happen 20 from here on in because it's only one step from a 21 22 pipeline to a port to small towns, to all that sort of thing. I guess I'm being redundant, but a lot 23 of these feelings are coming from what I've seen 24 and the little bit of experience that I've had, and 25 I originally come from Quebec and I see the 26 destruction that's been caused there at James Bay. 27 I see this as, merely 28 29 30 another case of this sort of thing that will prosper

the economic south, that it will get what it wants because it is prosperous, and you can afford to change: in that respect. When you're far enough removed from some place you'll never get to get a feeling or a knowledge of what a land, what a caribou calf, what a freshly caught fish is about; or just sighting an eagle or something of this sort.

I don't know if this is making too much sense but my gut reaction is to say "No." Don't do it again, because there is too many examples, just too, too many examples that have to be taken into account, everything from Churchill Falls to Bennett Dam to a pipeline to a voyage in Manhattan, like they all have implications that are far-reaching, I don't know, it hurts, you know, when you see that a person has something that they can touch, something you can change, can stop, and can surely understand; but because of economics, because of dollars and cents you can only feel a piece of paper.

Those are my feelings. Don't let it happen here. One has a chance to do something and not to let it happen again because the balance up here is too extremely delicate, that we can't tamper with it. You offset the balance, it's not like you can grow a new garden or anything, grow a new crop of hay' or a new field or something of this sort.

You try to explain so many

1	things but you can't. One can only perceive it by
2	going and seeing what an animal gets from foraging in a
3	wild space or whatever what people get from being
4	people, not merely a carbon copy of what we wish it to
5	be. That's all.
6	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
7	very much, sir.
8	(APPLAUSE)
9	(WITNESS ASIDE)
10	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir?
11	
12	RAY McKAYMIE sworn:
13	THE COMMISSIONER: Your name?
14	A My name is Ray McKaymie.
15	I feel that I'm an expert in my own right insofar as
16	living within an environment that one should protect.
17	I think that or I have heard the last few days a lot
18	of expert advice, in respect to upsetting the
19	environment and ecology of the north. I have spent
20	approximately 25 years in the Yukon. I have raised a
21	family here in the Yukon. I have done a great deal of
22	prospecting, spent winters and summers in the bush. I
23	have witnessed a lot of things in my travels. I can't
24	travel as far as Arizona. I've prospected in Nevada,
25	in Idaho. I am now living in Vancouver, British
26	Columbia, and I would like to point out to you my
27	experience insofar as upsetting the environment t.
28	I think if we wore to start
29	
30	worrying about the birds, this is one thing. In I live

a few blocks from what is known as Lost Lagoon. We have swans, black brant Canadian geese, mallards, teal, wood ducks, you name it. They eat of your hand, and these are wild ducks. It's common to see these birds up on the lawns well in towards the centre of town. I think these wild birds are adapting themselves to civilization very nicely. They have almost got to the point where they have become welfare bums. They beg for something to and this is a fact.

Recently I was in Reno,
Nevada right in the heart of the town. I believe it
the Riverside Motel, it's a U-shaped building with a
swimming pool in the centre. I got up one morning at
six o'clock, walked down the stairs, and there was a
flock of ducks flew out of the pool in the centre of
Reno, Nevada.

I'm not too concerned or too worried about upsetting the environment for ;birds or the animals.

I have heard -- I've sat on the Territorial Council in the Yukon Territory. We've had submissions from wildlife people from Alaska. I had the pleasure of prospecting in Alaska. I had the pleasure of witnessing hunting, the methods of hunting in Alaska, and I wasn't too happy with what I saw. I in wasn't too happy with what I saw insofar as hunting is concerned in the Yukon Territory.

But it would appear to me that certain groups would

 appear to be using this Inquiry as a sounding board push parks, wildlife areas, etc. and I think their biggest concern is expanding these areas rather than their concern about human life. I think there's more emphasis put on wildlife -- the rabbits, the lemmings, the caribou, the moose, etc.

I would like also to point out while were dealing with these animals a few years ago I drove down Matanuska Valley at five o'clock in the morning, returning to Anchorage, Alaska, in between Wasilla and a town called Palmer. I counted 11 moose in the fields with the cattle. So that is quite well-developed in that area.

Now if these animals are disappearing, they are disappearing because they are being hunted and killed, In Yukon Territory, if the animals are disappearing, it's because we permit trophy hunting, which I am unalterably opposed to.

Insofar as the pipeline is concerned, I think I've watched, I've listened, the logical route would appear to me to be the Fairbanks down the Alaska Highway route. The infrastructure is such that there would be less damage; there is also a road north to Inuvik, or there will he, and I can see hooking up a trunk line. I can see very little damage. I can see a huge saving. I know that when they were building the road out of Inuvik I thank the first contract for 30 miles there

was something in the neighborhood of \$140,000 a mile to

build a road. It would appear to me if we were to go solely on what the environmentalist and the ecologists argue, I think we would be led down the wrong path, and the basis for this argument is as I think we have all witnessed in the past, there was a great hue and cry about pollution of the air — carbon dioxide, I believe in Canada and the United ideates we probably have in the neighborhood of 70 million vehicles, maybe more, maybe 100 million vehicles on the highway. I think it's safe to say since the environmentalists have put pressure on governments and made certain demands that pollution devices be attached to these vehicles to reduce the pollution. I don't think anything was saved. I think there was a great deal of problems created.

I know and I've talked to hundreds that the vehicle that I have with the pollution device on, has reduced my mileage by 30%. Consequently I burn 30% more fuel. At one time I was getting 22 miles to the gallon; now I'm getting 10 to 12 miles to the gallon, and I think that holds all vehicles in North America.

If you have 100 million cars in North America burning gas and you increase the consumption by 30 , you're increasing the demand oil and gas greatly. This is why we have a shortage

30 of fuel in North America.

Now I think we can safely put 1 2 a lot of the blame for this on the people that were screaming about the pollution, and created this great 3 shortage in gas. 4 I have heard some people 5 locally here tonight remark that they were concerned 6 about the impact it has on the local environment, and 7 can only agree, it has and it will have a devastating 8 impact, and I would strongly suggest if they ever go, 9 ahead with this proposed pipeline that the first step 10 would be some recommendations to price and wage 11 controls. The inflation that is caused by such a 12 project would be very devastating, to our economy for 13 the next 10, 20, 30 years. Inflation has already taken 14 its toll in British Columbia, and a lot of this is from 15 the increased cost of gas and oil. 16 I would like to point out 17 that there is some major mining companies, one 18 company that I'm aware of, I read a report recently 19 where they had approximately 800 million tons of 20 what was ore blocked out. We have numerous mines 21 in British Columbia in that range -- Valley Copper 22 in excess of a billion tons, or several billion 23 tons. Yesterday it was ore. Ore is something that 24 can be mined economically, but today its not ore. 25 These major companies are phasing our, The service 26 industry, the small business are the cues that are 27 being clobbered right now, and I think 28 29 there is a great deal of bankruptcies and people going

broke. 1 2 This pipeline will have an effect, it doesn't matter where it goes -- down the the 3 Mackenzie or up the Mackenzie Valley, it's going to 4 have a very devastating effect on the economy in 5 Western Canada, and I would suggest that unless the 6 government is prepared to introduce price and wage 7 controls, to stop inflation, that we would best not 8 build the pipeline. I'm all for the pipeline providing 9 this is done. I know now that we have a problem 10 insofar as energy is concerned. I've heard people say, 11 "How do we equate values?" 12 They are trying to equate 13 values such as wildlife, it might be rabbits, it might 14 be mice, it might be moose. But we also have several 15 hundred million people living in North America. 16 don't know how many of these people have been cold. 17 know that if this pipeline is not built that there is 18 going to be a lot of people suffer, but I think the 19 ones that will really suffer are the trail-blazers, the 20 rlar citizens, and the younger generation. 21 22 I think they should hold top 23 I don't think we have any right to any priority. giveaways that would affect future generations. 24 Insofar as the pipeline along the Arctic coast, I in 25 that what is suggested here insofar as building a road 26 and upsetting the environment to any great degree, I 27 don't really think it will have that effect. 28 29 30 I was probably one of the

culprits that started this oil exploration in the Eagle 1 Plains River, prospecting up there, and I think I could 2 produce an agreement showing that this probably 3 triggered the Western Minerals into exploring the Peel 4 Plateau and the Eagle Plains for oil some years back, 5 and I spent a lot of time prospecting , on the Arctic 6 Slope. I have lived in and amongst the animals over 7 8 there. Insofar as the caribou is 9 concerned, I can't see where there would be any pro 1n 10 with a 4-foot pipeline if it were built in an area, 11 I've seen huge herds of caribou cross the River when 12 there was great flows of ice going down. I can't see 13 where a 4foot pipeline would have too much effect on 14 the caribou migration. They can jump over a 4-foot 15 pipeline quite easily. 16 17 But I think my main point here tonight is the fact that if the government is 18 prepared to put some sort of control on the inflation I 19 would certainly be in favor, because I know that this 20 is a product that is needed all across the nation so 21 far United States and Canada is concerned. 22 23 That's all I have to say, 24 thank you. 25 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. McKaymie. Thank you very much. 26 27 (WITNESS ASIDE) 28 29 30 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir?

1 2 GREGORY BRYCE sworn: 3 THE WITNESS: My name is Gregory Bryce. I'll try and be very brief. 4 going to give any evidence so it doesn't have to he 5 It's just an opinion. 6 7 Like many white residents of the Yukon, I haven't been here long. I'm from the 8 south, so I'm part of the problem. A large number of 9 us come here because it's beautiful and the more of us 10 come, the less beautiful it becomes. 11 Anyway, that's just to lay my cards on the table. 12 Basically it seems to me if 13 there are energy problems in North America, as there 14 obviously are, seeking more and more remote sources of 15 more and more energy is a dead end, where you 16 eventually have to stop. You might as well stop now. 17 We have to get used to making do with less. 18 to me that the previous speaker's comments about 100 19 million cars in North America, the problem is not the 20 exhaust system; the problem is 100 million ears, North 21 22 Americans are not doing very much to reduce their demands for energy. The sooner they start, the better. 23 The more energy that's made available, the longer they 24 25 will continue consuming energy at the present rate. That's all I have to say. 26 27 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 28 very much, sir. 29 30 (WITNESS ASIDE)

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir? 1 2 ANTHONY FEKETE sworn: 3 THE WITNESS: My name is Anthony Fekete. I live in Yukon Territory for 21 4 5 years. 6 My original intentions were to put some questions to the distinguished members of 7 However, I like to veer off from that 8 our panel. intention just for a minute. 9 My observation was since I 10 worked on two pipelines, and I walked 120 miles on one 11 an oil pipeline, and I walked about 650 miles on the 12 Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline, I have some experience in 13 pipeline construction. 14 First of all, pipelines as 15 16 such could be commended to those who know what they are talking about. They are the most sophisticated, the 17 most accomplished, and the most perfect construction 18 methods in the world. This is not known to the people 19 of Yukon Territory, or those who spoke in the past few 20 Their concerns of socio-ecological or socio-21 22 economical disruptions are not correct. The pipeline is not going to be so disruptive to the people of the 23 Yukon Territory or to the Northwest Territories as they 24 anticipate. Pipelines are built in a lot faster 25 manner, therefore the transmission of the construction 26 27 population is a lot faster than some. people expect. 28 Secondary, pipeline 29 construction people-are highly technical people,

extremely skilled people, sure, certainly, it draws a 1 certain amount of what we call social trash, but also 2 the trash goes off very shortly because they have no 3 room and they cannot stay there. 4 The comparison that some 5 6 people draw between the existing situation in Fairbanks and the possible situation in Whitehorse are not 7 correct. The staging area of Fairbanks at the present 8 time is not the staging area only for the pipeline, it 9 is also the staging area for the huge construction 10 accompanying the pipeline and the oil fields, namely 11 the drilling fields, the drilling rigs, supplies the 12 infrastructures necessary for such a construction. 13 Therefore, the fears of some of the people who 14 expressed these fears are not well-founded. 15 16 There will be some disruptions but not such a grand scale as they expect. 17 One of the great disruptions 18 will be, as Mr. McKaynie expressed, will be the big 19 influx of huge capitol into an area which definitely 20 will resolve inflationary pressures to the area and 21 perhaps the whole of Western Canada. The problem 22 arising out of this, I think, in both pipeline 23 companies, the Foothills Pipe Line company and Arctic 24 Gas Pipeline Company, failed to bring in a movie or 25 some film in the form of public relation to explain and 26 show to the people of: the Yukon and the Northwest 27 28 29 Territories people how is a pipeline built, and how it

is worked, and I think that they failed. I think you 2 failed gentlemen. Because if it was done and 3 the people in Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories 4 could see, their fears would have been dispersed 5 greatly. Those who don't know, they just can imagine 6 what is going to happen, there is 20, 000 people in the 7 Yukon, no, a pipeline of this magnitude is going to 8 employ on each spread approximately 350 people, 400 9 people, and they work 12 hours a day, seven days a 10 week, and they haven't got very much time for anything 11 12 else. 13 Now, I like to go back to our distinguished panel, gentlemen, Mr. Leonard or Mr. 14 Collins, and Andy Thompson, I listened to your argument 15 very intently, and I am in the belief and I am 16 confident that you are representatives of two or three 17 great conservation groups in the United States and in 18 Canada. Is that correct? Is that correct, Mr. Collins? 19 Are you representing great conservationist group in the 20 United States? You are representing a great 21 22 conservationist group, are you? 23 THE COMMISSIONER: I think that's been made clear. 24 25 Α Is it? 26 That they are all 0 connected with the conservationist groups that 27 28 29 are very well known in the United States and Canada. Ι

don't think you have to labor that. 1 Fine. There is some 2 Α concern of mine. Will you please be able to tell me 3 that estuary of that Mackenzie River, how important it 4 is for waterfowl as nesting ground? How much percentage 5 of Canada geese, swans, various swans and various 6 waterfowl in Canada and United States, what is a 7 percentage that they use this area as a breeding 8 9 ground? WITNESS LEONARD: Well, I can 10 say this, because I read a lot of the material that Gas 11 Arctic has provided at these hearings, experts who 12 answered that exact question, and they have produced 13 about 30, 000 pages of volumes on the environmental 14 conditions along the entire route within Canada. 15 have seen those and they have -the Wildlife Service of 16 Canada has also provided some very excellent maps which 17 show most of that information for the entire route 18 These were prepared really before the pipeline, 19 just for basic biological knowledge of the Government 20 of Canada, and they are very expert maps to look at. 21 22 Α And would you accept it, Mr. Leonard, that the Mackenzie River estuary is one of 23 the most important breeding grounds for Canada geese? 24 WITNESS LEONARD: 25 26 27 28 29 30 Α Would you accept it as

one of the most important breeding grounds also for 1 other waterfowl, such as some species of swans? 2 WITNESS LEONARD: Yes. 3 Also for certain type of 4 canvas back duck and the blackfoot duck, is that 5 correct, sir? 6 7 WITNESS LEONARD: I can't get down to the different type of a duck, I don't remember; 8 but I do remember that the experts did cover that in 9 considerable detail. 10 In other words you 11 Α 12 are --WITNESS LEONARD: We flew up 13 there yesterday or the day before and we saw it all 14 from a high elevation, so that we weren't scaring them. 15 16 Α At this stage, Mr. Justice Berger, I kind of wander off a little bit, 17 if I may, sir. When we are talking of a Whitehorse 18 or a Fairbanks corridor, and where we are talking of 19 the preferred route which is another route going 20 over the northern section of the Alaska coast line, 21 22 that 60 or 80 miles south of the Beaufort Sea, of the delta of the Mackenzie River it crosses the 23 Mackenzie River Valley. Is that correct? I think, 24 what is it, 50 miles or 60 miles or how far is it 25 south? Mr. Marshall, approximately about 60 miles it 26 27 28 29 crosses that river bed?

1	WITNESS LEONARD: It does not
2	plan to cross it as I understand it, because that is
3	one of the reasons that they ran the route down along
4	the hills to the Arctic Red River, and then crossed
5	just before that over to Travaillant Lake.
6	THE COMMISSIONER: But to be
7	fair, you've raised a point, sir, that is important
8	because Arctic Gas has put before us a proposal. They
9	don't say they want to do it, but they want they say
10	they may ask us to consider a proposal whereby that
11	pipeline would be taken across the North Slope, across
12	the North Coast of the Yukon and across the mouth of
13	the Mackenzie Delta estuary and then down the east side
14	of the Mackenzie Delta, They haven't said they want to
15	do that but they have said, "We may ask you to consider
16	that in September, " because they're still working on
17	the environmental studies and so forth.
18	I think that's what you were
19	driving at.
20	A No, no, what I'm driving
21	at is the where is the proposed crossing, the present
22	proposed crossing on that Mackenzie River?
23	MR. MARSHALL: Perhaps Mr.
24	Hemstock could give some information on that, sir.
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	MR. HEMSTOCK: The proposed

crossing of the Mackenzie River above the delta is just 1 below Arctic Red River, just a few miles below Arctic 2 3 Red. And that is how far from 4 the Beaufort Sea, approximately? 5 MR. HEMSTOCK: It would, from 6 the Beaufort Sea I would -- we could scale it off, but 7 I would guess it would probably be 80 or 90 miles from 8 the Beaufort Sea. 9 Thank you, sir. 10 fears are -- I now think I will bring my fears before 11 you, sir. The major problem, in my opinion, is that we 12 are going to grant a right-of-way through that North 13 Slope and through Canada and through the Mackenzie 14 Valley for a pipeline -- a gas pipeline, a chilled 15 pipeline -- to comb down and eventually will join below 16 17 Peace River somewhere and join another system to deliver gas to the Canadian and American customers. 18 19 Subsequent to this pipeline route or this pipeline right-of-way, if it requires, 20 another group will come along and they are going to 21 22 apply for a pipeline which is going to be not a gas pipeline, it is going to be a crude oil pipeline, and 23 at that stage of the game we will have another Inquiry, 24 and we are going to have another go-around, a 25 merry-go-around for that purpose, and we will determine 26 now that we should grant a licence to bring a line 27 through that area or not, because we already 28 29 have a corridor established, and we already disturbed

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the wildlife, we already disturbed the Mackenzie River
1
   Valley, we already coming through that area, so
2
   therefore it's logical to come through there again.
3
                              THE COMMISSIONER; Could I
4
5
   interrupt you for a moment?
                              Α
                                   Yes sir.
6
7
                              0
                                   That's another good
   point and to be fair to the Government of Canada,
8
   they have foreseen that because they have said to
9
   this Inquiry, "If you build a gas pipeline down
10
   there, then somebody will come along and want to
11
   build a hot oil pipeline. " So they have said to
12
   this Inquiry, "Consider not just a gas pipeline,
13
   but consider the impact of an oil pipeline.
14
   addition, " so that we are looking at both a It is
15
   just that we have two pipeline companies that want
16
17
   to move gas at the moment --
18
                                   All right.
19
                              0
                                   -- but we are going to
   require them in the fall to bring forward evidence
20
   relating to the likely impact of an oil pipeline if one
21
22
   of those were built after the gas pipeline was in.
23
   carry on.
24
                              Α
                                   So therefore my worries
   -- therefore my suspicions are confirmed. These were
25
   my suspicions without knowing what you said sir.
26
                                   Well, I don't know if
27
                              Q
    "suspicions" is the right word. No one is trying
28
29
     to keep any secrets, as far as I know.
30
```

A Yes, but it was not
known to me, and I don't think it was known to is it
known to you, Andy? Was it known to you?
WITNESS THOMPSON: Yes, that
an oil pipeline
A How about Mr. Leonard,
was it known to you that they-contemplate bringing a
hot pipeline through this area?
WITNESS THOMPSON: Yes,
certainly.
A That's very interesting,
gentlemen.
WITNESS LEONARD: Not Gas
Arctic, but somebody.
A This is very interesting
because
THE COMMISSIONER: There's a
company called I mean I think the other people might
be interested in this and I'm glad you raised it
there's a company called "The Beaufort Delta Oil
Project Limited.""
A M-hmm.
Q And they say that they
intend now this only came out yesterday but we
intend now this only came out yesterday but we
intend now this only came out yesterday but we had been told by the Federal Government last year that
intend now this only came out yesterday but we had been told by the Federal Government last year that we should look* into this, they say that they want to
intend now this only came out yesterday but we had been told by the Federal Government last year that we should look* into this, they say that they want to construct an oil pipeline from the Beaufort Sea

pipeline by 1983, and that's why we're looking at both. 1 2 Α M-hmm. 3 Q Carry on. I was not aware. 4 Α don't think this audience in this room was aware that 5 we are looking at both, because we were questioning 6 only the question of the gas pipeline. 7 8 pipeline, the as pipeline, the oil was never mentioned. However, when we bringing out oil question, to my 9 knowledge and I don't know if I am up in technology or 10 not, but to my knowledge there is no technique at the 11 present time known on the North American continent or 12 anywhere in the world which would guarantee that a 48-13 inch or a 40-inch or a 42-inch pipeline, oil pipeline, 14 cannot break. 15 16 Now to me, and especially to you, gentlemen, Mr. Leonard, it would be unthinkable to 17 have it break 60-90 miles below the estuary or below 18 the delta of the Mackenzie River, an oil break, and I 19 don't think it would be -- otherwise it could be the 20 case because it could be the greatest ecological 21 22 disaster in Canadian history, in the North American history, history in the world/. I am not against an 23 oil pipeline, but once we grant the licence -- that is 24 to Mr. Berger -- once we grant the licence up North 25 Slope, through this area, we automatically or almost 26 grant a licence to an oil pipeline through that area. 27 28 29 30 THE COMMISSIONER; Well,

that's a sound point well taken. 1 Therefore I am opposed 2 Α in any form or shape to consider a pipeline through 3 that area because if we bring -- let us argue for a 4 minute in favor of a line, and using the Fairbanks-5 Whitehorse corridor. If we use the Fairbanks 6 Whitehorse corridor, no matter how many pipelines or 7 how much pipelines we put through there, the 8 infrastructures are there already. There is no major 9 river system which we get pollute, even if we get a 10 major break. By the, time it reaches important grounds 11 the oil could be cleaned up. In a 48 inch oil pipeline 12 we have something like 35 gallons per foot, gentlemen, 13 what is it, 35-40 gallons per foot? 14 I don't know who it is 15 you're looking to for assistance. 16 17 I'm looking at the pipeline people. If we had a break, a major oil break, 18 we have a problem of maybe 700-800, 000 gallons of oil 19 leakage into our river system, the Mackenzie River 20 system, 90 miles below the delta is uncleanable and 21 22 there's no technology known to man at the present time which can prevent a major disaster. Why if we bring 23 this same oil down through the Fairbanks-Whitehorse 24 corridor, a breakage, even if it occurs, which it 25 occurs every day in pipelines, I repair pipelines 26 27 28 29 for a long time, then we have no problem because even

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the problem arises but it is significantly smaller, or
    it's minor in comparison with what we will have if such
2
   a breakage occurs on the Mackenzie Delta.
3
                              This is my point, so if in
4
   an' form or shape anybody in this room supports the
5
   licensing of a gas pipeline, and eventual' a licensing
6
   an oil pipeline through the North Slope, I don't know,
7
   but maybe our children will regret that licence, maybe
8
   your children will regret your decision gentlemen.
9
                              Thank you.
10
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
11
                                                 Thank you,
12
   sir,
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
13
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 If any
14
   body else would like to say something, I will be back
15
   at the same old stand tomorrow night.
16
                              Well, if you like, we'll
17
   carry on with this panel and if we go late enough and
18
   have another coffee break we'll invite you to collect
19
   your thoughts then, and say anything further wish at
20
   that time.
21
22
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)
23
    (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
24
                                                 Well, we'll
   come to order again, ladies and gentlemen.
25
                                                I said
   earlier that after our next coffee break anyone from t.
26
   e community who wished to say something would have a
27
   chance again. Maybe in this war of attrition we're
28
29
      it's Inquiry 1, Whitehorse nothing, at this point,
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1	but if there are any people from Whitehorse here who
2	would like to speak now, please feel free. We're all
3	still fresh, notwithstanding this. I don't think he's
4	from Whitehorse, is he? Well, does the gentleman wish to
5	speak?
6	MR. WADDELL: Yes, he does.
7	there's someone to speak, but I think he wants to wait
8	till after the presentation. He just has a short
9	presentation.
10	THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
11	whatever you like, sir. Take a seat up there and take
12	that mike, if you like. Make yourself comfortable.
13	BRUCE BACHELOR , sworn:
14	THE WITNESS: My name is
15	Bruce Bachelor, and I've lived here only two years, but
16	I feel this land to be my home.
17	I'm reading this partly
18	because I'm nervous and I'm not used to public
19	speaking. I was at one time. I wish I was in more
20	practice so that I could do the best to present my
21	ideas and my views.
22	This land is my home although
23	certainly not this hearing. If we sincerely hope to
24	enable the public to speak out effectively at these
25	sessions I can only point out to you what I feel to be
26	obvious. All you guys are wearing suits and ties.
27	
28	
29	
30	This is the Yukon where it's
l	

sort of a standing joke that a Yukon business suit is bluejeans and bluejean jacket. Formalities don't have to be done here. A lovely white tablecloth and a fancy hotel isn't where most of the Yukon lives, isn't what we understand or feel comfortable. Why are we all sitting in this square? This is perhaps the most antagonistic polygon possible. Something that's round perhaps tend to search inwardly and maybe come to some agreements.

Please don't write me off immediately as a dumb hippie. I am a revolutionary, by your standards at least. I don't believe in much of southern society and must claim to spend most of my life in a quite detached reality from it. I try o live outside of town most of the time, and very: oh enjoy camping, living, outside town, living off the land, where I can. I try to live my life day to In accordance with my ideas of morality. We all try, I'm sure, to live our own ideas of morality. I don't believe all these different ideas to be evil or bad, they're just different and I think usr of them are sick.

I don't want to carve up any of the back country. I don't want to recarve up more of the areas already carved up to support a consumer-oriented society in the south based on I think somewhat outdated work ethics, one that perhaps should be fixed before we try and mess up

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the north further. The northern ecology is too precious. My God, it's all we've got left. south has problems with energy I suggest they change their culture, not sprawl the mess further. If they're going to put a pipeline up here I think they should, as one earlier witness pointed out, put it in the ditch beside the highway that's been already put through. This situation seems to be 10 parallel with our national immigration policy. 11 understand it to be something close to, "Let those 12 under overpopulated countries solve their own 13 population problems." 14 I suggest let those other 15 16 over-energy-consuming areas solve their own energy problems. As an aside I would like to point out a 17 puzzling thing to me. I find it very odd that the 18 major tourist attraction in the Yukon is the most 19 environmentally disturbed valley of all, the Bonanza 20 and El Dorado Creeks. Perhaps 100 years hence tourists 21 22 will look proudly -- I hope not -- upon a pipeline corridor, a sure sign of my fight and struggle over 23 nature. I think that's pretty sick. 24 25 Earlier today I sat discussing alternatives with an Indian friend for 26 presentations to this hearing. It got down to two 27 close alternatives: The first dramatic one was to 28 re-do Alcatraz, disrupt the hearings, he would 29

phone his friends that had been in Alcatraz,

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1
2
   we'd grab the press, maybe blow up a few mines. We
   are quite confident of Indian and radical support
3
   from the south, a show of strength.
                                         Ten phone
4
   calls, and it would have happened.
5
6
                              The other alternative is ,
   only that to let you know instead we will both be out
7
   of town and off the highway out in the bush, if you
8
   will, live off the land while it lasts. We hope you
9
   can argue yourselves out of this whole pipeline idea,
10
   and well pray for your souls.
11
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
12
                                                 Thank you
13
                I wonder, since your statement is in
   much, sir.
   writing, if you would let us have it and make it part
14
   of the record of the Inquiry?
15
    (SUBMISSION BY B. BACHELOR MARKED EXHIBIT C-178)
16
17
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
18
                                                 Thank you
19
   very much. Well, anyone else?
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO AUGUST 14, 1975)
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Whitehorse, Y. 1 2 August 14, 1975 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 3 4 5 THE COMMISSIONER: ladies and gentlemen, I will call our meeting to order 6 This is the fourth day of the 7 for this evening. hearings here in Whitehorse to discuss the prospect 8 pipeline. The proposal, that has been made by Arctic 9 Gas which is a consortium of oil companies and gas and 10 pipeline companies. They propose to build a gas 11 pipeline that would carry natural gas from the Arctic 12 Ocean to southwest Canada and the United States, They 13 want to bring gas from Prudhoe Bay in Alaska along the 14 Arctic Coast and along the north coast of the Yukon and 15 then up the Mackenzie Valley to Alberta and then the 16 17 line would branch out going to eastern Canada and the midwestern United States and down to the central 18 19 states. So that proposal of theirs 20 21 is to build a pipeline that would cut across the 22 northern coast of the Yukon, that is the Arctic 23 Coast of the Yukon. They say that if they can't build that pipeline along the coast, they want to 24 take it through the interior of the Yukon in the 25 vicinity of Old Crow Flats and the Village of then 26 Old Crow, and/they would take it through the 27 Richardson Mountains which lie between the Yukon and 28 the Northwest Territories and then up the Mackenzie 29 Valley to Alberta.

Now, we have been here 1 2 in Whitehorse all of the week, listening to evidence of scientists and pioneers and biologists 3 about the merits of these routes because some 4 people ham been trying to show that there is 5 another way of taking this gas from Alaska to 6 southern Canada and the United States. 7 They say if you take a look at Prudhoe Bay and you bring a 8 line down parallel to the oil pipeline they are 9 building in Alaska, down to Fairbanks, which, as 10 you know, is right about the centre of Alaska, and 11 then just build your gas pipeline, that is from 12 Prudhoe Bay down to Fairbanks, and then down the 13 Alaska Highway through Whitehorse and down to B.C. 14 and Alberta, they say that that is the way to 15 bring the gas at Prudhoe Bay down south, deliver 16 17 it to the United States, Then they say the gas in 18 19 the Mackenzie Delta that Canadians may want would be brought from the Mackenzie Delta along the route 20 of the proposed Dempster Highway to Whitehorse and 21 22 here that gas would joint the main trunkline heading down the Alaska Highway. There is another 23 pipeline company that says, and their name is 24 Foothills Pipe Lines, and they say, well, we will 25 take the Mackenzie Delta gas out by just building a 26 line down the Mackenzie Valley, 27 28 Now, those are the pipeline proposals that we have been considering, but we are 29 also bound by the requirements laid down by the

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Federal Government to consider what would happen not only if a gas pipeline were built, but what would happen if an oil pipeline followed it down the same route, whatever route might be chosen. Along he North Coast to the Yukon, down the Mackenzie Valley, or down what is called the Fairbanks Corridor and along the Alaska Highway. So, that is what we have keen doing here the last four days and we've been hearing from people here in Whitehorse each evening who wish to 10 make their contribution to this discussion. in the evening we have carried on with our expert 12 evidence, but we told them all to go away tonight so 13 that we could hear from people in the community who 14 wouldn't feel at all uncomfortable in the presence of 15 the experts. I don't want to diminish or demean the 16 They are people who have devoted their lives, 17 many of them, to understanding the ecology of the 18 north, to understanding the way the earth behaves, to 19 understanding the way that animals behave, to 20 understanding the way a society or an economy behaves. 21 22 So their evidence is very important to this Inquiry, but equally important is the evidence o people who have 23 lived here and who intend to continue to live here who 24 want to say something about it. 25 Well, that longwinded 26 introduction is just to tell you that if any of you 27 wish to come forward to just be seated at either one 28 of these microphones and just to tell me your 29

thoughts. You don't need a brief or a statement

in writing, I'd be happy to hear from you. Yes, sir. 1 Just take a seat and make yourself comfortable. 2 We'll have to ask that you be sworn in, but that will 3 only take a moment. 4 ROBERT McCANDLESS sworn. 5 6 THE WITNESS: Mr. 7 Commissioner, my name is Rob McCandless, I have lived in the Yukon on and off for about seven years out of 8 the last fifteen and I am the third generation of my 9 family to live in the Yukon. 10 I am a member of the Canadian 11 Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Geological 12 Association of Canada, and the Yukon Conservation 13 Society. I am also an active member in a Yukon 14 Political Party. 15 First of all I would like to 16 express my personal support for you in a very difficult 17 job and I hope that your recommendations reach the 18 widest possible audience and I think that these 19 hearings are clearly a progressive step in the 20 evolution of our government. 21 22 I will read from some notes 23 that I prepared today after attending several sessions 24 of the hearings. 25 In these hearings Whitehorse residents are seeing an imported sort of heavyweight 26 27 title fight much like Muhammad Ali and Cassius Clay or George Foreman and Zaire between Canadian and U. S. 28 oil companies, or concerns, capital, if you like. 29

Your local witnesses have expressed concern

about possible permanent changes to their lives as a 1 result of the pipeline. I share these concerns. 2 are helpless and cannot intervene in the arguments 3 between Foothills and Arctic Gas because of our lack of 4 time, research resources and mainly money. 5 6 As I understand things, the world works by buying and selling. 7 The U. 8 consumers want to buy gas at low cost and the Prudhoe Bay operators have gas to sell. We know that these 9 hearings are of only minor importance relative to the 10 Federal Power Commission hearings in Washington 11 considering the El Paso proposal. We do not know the 12 outcome of these hearings, but I personally hope that 13 El Paso gets their application approved so that the 14 Prudhoe Bay gas can be sold and mainly so that Alaska 15 natives can collect a little more of their treaty 16 17 money. If the application is 18 19 rejected, then eyes will be on the Yukon for a possible route. The Yukon could absorb the pipeline and survive 20 if the terms are strict enough. It is these terms that 21 22 I wish to speak to you about. 23 I support the Council of Yukon Indians proposal of no pipeline before a 24 treaty. Anyone who has ever thought about buying and 25 selling, and unfortunately most of us are used to 26 paying fixed prices, sort of like an Eaton's 27 catalogue mentality, anyone who buys or sells knows 28 that the seller must start high and the buyer must 29 start low. Somewhere in between is a price that 30

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makes everybody happy. Yukon Indians are selling their land. It is worth more without a pipeline, like the potential of a pipeline makes the land more valuable, like, they can't talk about the pipeline before they say we must settle a treaty first and they are correct, and anyone who thinks about buying and selling knows this and should support this. They would be poor merchants indeed if they allowed their line before the price was agreed to. They should be insulted if they are asked about conditions of sale at this point and I wish the company man would leave them alone and quit bugging them about that. They don't seem to understand this bargaining point that they must have.

I urge all Yukoners and especially Yukon Indians to demand a toll tariff on the dollar value of the contents of any. proposed pipeline as well as a rental or lease fee for the land used by the line. This concept of a toll tariff is as old as commerce itself. If a person is taking a valuable shipment through your land via camel caravan or a train or a pipeline or whatever, you have a right to demand a toll to guarantee safe passage for those goods. Now, it is true that on a small scale this is in effect highway robbery, but if a whole region was to properly insist on this toll, then it would be paid or the goods wouldn't be shipped. Again, it is a matter of buying and selling ad the people living in a region have the right to insist on this toll. Now, I understand

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that Canada is possibly negotiating with the United States for sort of a treaty whereby the Americans wouldn't put a toll-on our oil through Minnesota, I suppose, or Michigan, if we agree that we won't put a toll on our gas, but I don't think that treaty should be signed. It is a matter of buying and selling. We have or will have land to rent, land outsiders want to lease. I am sure Yukoners can make a deal if we have courage enough to start high in our price. We are seeing what may be a P. R. style land grab which repeat of the old C. all westerners are thoroughly familiar with. the western provinces were granted their resources by the Crown, they found that they had what the C. didn't want. It could be the same here. When we get title to the Yukon, it will not include the pipeline right-of- way or even access to it. cannot reasonably expect Ottawa to change a 108 year old pattern. Commissioner, the Yukon has lots of oil and gas. The northern half of our country is taken up with leases. In the center of this area is the Eagle Plains field with known oil and gas. is part of a single 5,000 square mile lease granted to Western Minerals Limited of Calgary, a private company, I think it is a family owned company. It's funny, if the Yukon Indians were to ask for, you know, mineral rights over 5, 000 square miles there

would be quite an uproar from many people, but most

people don't realize that the mineral rights for 1 5,000 square miles are held by a family in Calgary. 2 A very rich family, of course. Nothing has been 3 done with this field since it was found fifteen 4 years ago. Now we have the prospect of outside gas 5 going through our land before our resources have 6 even been proved up. We know that there is oil and 7 gas there, but we don't know in what quantity or how 8 They have only done their 9 big the field is. assessment work, so to speak, order to maintain the 10 condition of the lease which I think were somewhat 11 different from the terms presently required. 12 THE COMMISSIONER: I should 13 interrupt you to say that were told yesterday a 14 representative of Arctic Gas that there was thought to 15 be an ultimate recoverable potential of 5 trillion 16 cubic feet of natural gas in the Eagle Plains Basin. 17 That doesn't compare with Prudhoe Bay or the Mackenzie 18 Delta, but it is by no means insignificant. At any 19 rate carry on. I didn't want to interrupt you. 20 21 Α Thank you for the 22 figure. I didn't know that. 23 Well, anyway, a pipeline through the Yukon wouldn't necessarily force Western Minerals to 24 develop its findings or abandon them to the Government. 25 Like that situation in the Eagle Plains won't change as 26 the result of any pipeline and in fact, I think if a 27 feeder line was brought down from the Delta, through the 28 Eagle Plains, the chances are they still couldn't he 29 forced to exploit that gas to, you know, use it.

The oil companies want to 1 2 deal in cheap gas, gas that is produced at low cost and sold at high cost. We know the Prudhoe Bay gas 3 is cheap. Its cost may be as low as 5 per m.c.f. to produce. It could be sold in the U.S. midwest 5 at \$2.00 m.c.f. allowing pipeline charges of say, 6 about a dollar for m.c.f. They still have got a 7 dollar in their pockets. It is a very handsome 8 profit indeed. 9 Regardless of any smokescreen 10 put up by Foothills we should realize that it is the 11 U.S. buyers and sellers of gas that have the Canadian 12 north on the auction block. In considering demands for 13 gas in the Canadian south and U.S. midwest, we should 14 disregard any pleadings about an energy crisis. 15 a price crisis and it is only a crisis for the major 16 corporations. If the price goes higher and if the 17 major oil companies can't market their newly found 18 cheap oil and gas in the Arctic, then these companies 19 will lose their share of the present market. This is 20 what they are trying to avoid by building a gas line 21 22 through the north. 23 Southern Canada and the United States have lots of natural gas. There are 24 three reasons why these areas don't need. northern 25 Canadian gas and clearance to build a pipeline. 26 First of all, as the price 27 for mineral products, such as a natural gas rises, more 28 l 29 gas becomes available. In mining terms waste becomes the boundaries on a geological 30

entity shrink or expand depending on what your 1 government policy is on taxation and this kind of 2 3 thing. THE COMMISSIONER: 4 And what 5 the price is at the market in London, I've forgotten what you call it. 6 7 Α Yes. THE COMMISSIONER: The London 8 Metal Exchange -- carry on though, I won't pretend I 9 know anything about the marketing of minerals. 10 Recently Ottawa released 11 the mineral rights to the Suffield area in Alberta 12 which is known to contain gas. Its cost, however, 13 would he about 90 per m, c.f. as opposed to the 14 Arctic's 5, 15, somewhere in there, so it is 15 relatively, , high cost gas. But the major companies 16 don't hold these leases. They are owned by the 17 independents, guys who raise their money on the Calgary 18 Stock Exchange and they put a hole in here, they are 19 speculators, small time operators, but they have the 20 leases, the majors don't. 21 22 There are many fields in B.C. 23 and the Yukon which were marginal or unprofitable at, say, 15 gas, because of tight formations or because 24 there is hydrogen sulfide in the gas, this kind of 25 thing, As the price goes higher, these fields become 26 economic, so it becomes economic to remove the water 27 28 from the hole or the hydrogen sulfide from the gas or whatever, so the reserves go up at a generic rate as 29 the price increases.

The only way the major 1 2 companies can preserve their present share of the market is if they have this cheap low cost gas from the 3 Arctic and if they don't have that gas, then the 4 independent producers in Alberta and B.C. can increase 5 their share of the market. I think this is not the 6 7 ultimate answer, but it is better than the situation we have now. 8 The second variable is 9 foreign gas. Algeria and Nigeria are large exporters 10 of liquefied natural gas. Gas can be landed at the 11 eastern seaboard from these countries at a lower cost 12 than Alaskan gas delivered to the same area. 13 be a debatable point, but I think that it is true. 14 There are so many variables involved that you'd 15 probably never get a straight answer, but I think that 16 17 the Algerian gas is competitive, in, say, Chicago at 18 least. The third variable is coal. 19 The United States has enormous coal reserves that can 20 be made into gas at nearly competitive prices. Again, 21 22 if the price goes up, all that coal suddenly becomes economic. But again, the major Soil companies don't 23 own that coal, so that if that coal goes to make 24 25 To make natural gas, they don't have that methane. share of the market any more. 26 So we are here because some 27 sharp Yankee traders want something that we don't even 28 know the value of yet, which is our land. 29 30 I will conclude on a

personal note. I have lived in the Caribou in southern 1 B.C. for awhile in the '50's at the time that Westcoast 2 Transmission was building its gas line through the 3 town, from the Peace River country down to Vancouver. 4 Many people I knew got high paying jobs on the pipeline 5 while the construction as in the area, but they then 6 left the community and never came back. 7 words, they got used to big wages and once the pipeline 8 was gone, you know, they can only kick rocks in front 9 of the drugstore for so long, and they head out of town 10 and they don't come back. It's as though communities 11 pierced by a pipeline just bleed away and I think 12 anybody from central B.C., northern B.C., Alberta, 13 they know this, that you lose ultimately unless you can 14 get hold of some kind of a mechanism like a toll and 15 get something out of that energy that is passing by. 16 Well, in conclusion, you can 17 live with a pipeline through the Yukon if these 18 conditions were met. That the Yukon Indian land claims 19 were settled first. 20 Second, that Yukoners collect 21 22 a toll tariff on the dollar value of the gas going through the line, and either Yukon Indians collect it 23 or the Yukon Territorial Government gets it together 24 and they collect it, somebody should get -- siphon 25 something off that pipeline, because it is just 26 going by and just take it, they're going to give it to 27 28 you. 29 The third thing, that local wage rates were paid to the pipeline builders.

Chances are they would have trouble getting help, but 1 2 they would get help. People would work. Fourth, that all communities 3 in the Yukon could have natural gas service. 4 Thank you. 5 6 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 7 very much, sir. I wonder if you would leave your written statement with us, so that we can have it 8 marked as an exhibit. 9 Can do. Such as it is. 10 Α (STATEMENT OF ROBERT McCANDLESS MARKED EXHIBIT C-179) 11 (WITNESS ASIDE) 12 THE COMMISSIONER: I think 13 before we call on the next witness I should say that the 14 people at this table are Miss Hutchinson, the secretary 15 of the Inquiry and the young lady with the mask on her 16 face is simply recording everything that is said on tape 17 so that it can then be typed up and provide us with a 18 written record of everything that is said here in 19 Whitehorse so that I and the pipeline companies and the 20 native organizations, the environmentalists and all 21 22 others interested can read it and reread it, and the other people at the table are the C.B.C. Northern 23 Service Broadcasting team which broadcasts every night 24 on the Northern Service Radio and on television in 25 English and in Chipewyan, and Dogrib, Slavey, Loucheux 26 and Eskimo languages, and the other people at the table 27 are members of the Whitehorse press, and media. 28 29 Well, ma'am, I think that it is your turn, so just carry on.

1	IRIS WARNER, Sworn.
2	THE WITNESS: Thank you, I
3	appreciate this chance to speak to you. I haven't been
4	to the meetings, because, I have got a terrible cold.
5	I am not really myself, so if I start hacking I will
6	have to cot a drink of water.
7	I will just read from my
8	brief. I am a better writer than I am a speaker. I am
9	a member of the Yukon Conservation Society.
10	THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder
11	if you could give me your name just to start with.
12	THE WITNESS: Iris Warner.
13	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
14	THE WITNESS: for which I
15	prepare a newsletter about twice a year. Because of
16	this and because I do considerable research in writing
17	about the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, I have
18	many files on matters pertinent to the quality of life
19	in the north. It is unfortunate in some ways that the
20	Yukon Conservation Society is made up of the kind of
21	people who are not around except in the mid-winter.
22	Inevitably those who. speak out most loudly on matters
23	of conservation and the environment are out in the bush
24	on jobs or scientific studies, etc., at times such as
25	the Inquiry which inevitably occurs in summer, and they
26	are not around this summer in particular when the
27	Society should he making its own presentation to the
28	Inquiry regarding the proposed pipeline and routes.
29	Some of us may make our
30	own submissions, but they will lack the strength of

a united appeal for or against a pipeline. 1 I am one who opposes the project at the present time as I do not 2 feel it necessary for Canada for merely commercial 3 reasons to dip into her non-renewable resources, 4 whether gas or oil or water or minerals. Water is 5 renewable, but it gets used so many ways. 6 While government may consider 7 8 it good business to sell whatever the market will take for whatever the market will bear, I, as a small 9 taxpayer object for two rather good reasons. 10 future of Canada is in her north, the future of Canada 11 is in her youth and that youth is presently moving. 12 north. Already it is apparent that if present policies 13 are pursued for much longer, when Canada's youth, your 14 kids and mine, & move north and establish cities and 15 look around for the wherewithal to keep them going, 16 keep themselves warm, clothed and fed, they will find 17 only holes in the ground. 18 19 As a Yukoner for a good many years now I feel I am entitled to look at the north 20 21 beyond the pipeline and into the entire development 22 I call on Canada's government. after all no more than an extension of our individual 23 thought and effort to look again on present mining 24 policies that have exemplify the concept of territorial 25 ambitions and are far from the aspirations of a 26 27 democracy. I appeal to Canada's 28 government to look at its environmental and governing 29

policies which do not apply effectively to where they

In the Yukon, for instance, even the law of 1 the land, the Yukon Act, is subservient to the court's 2 Mining Act. A mine can open, dig holes, sell all, 3 close down, and leave the country and there is no 4 environmental policy that will apply. 5 This could not happen in a 6 province, but half of Canada is a territory and wide 7 8 open to abuse despite the proliferations of federal government agencies for the protection of the land. 9 Particularly I call on Canadian women through their 10 increasingly outspoken legislators to halt the federal 11 government's rape of the vast country north of the 60th 12 parallel in order to insure a future for their 13 children. 14 While many of today's older 15 16 Canadians prefer to look at their north on a map from the comfort of their 49th parallel lives, many of 17 their children are travelling, working and even 18 settling in odd sounding northern places that are 19 nevertheless still part of Canada. They are too busy 20 and still to inexperienced to do more than note the 21 22 ecological abuses that are carried on in the name of or with the consent of the federal government. 23 up to you to become aware of their concern, to use 24 your lifetime of experience and understanding, to 25 speak out to and through your representatives for 26 those very children and grandchildren of all 27 Canadians, find out about the holes in the ground, 28 the great mines of northern Canada from the 29

development of, which you may gain some

pride or a few bucks on the stock market, where does the asbestos go: the copper, the iron, the steel, 2 silver, gold; tungsten, antimony -- who mines it, 3 sells it, moves it, uses it, how much of any profit 4 comes to Canada, how much of the ore stays in Canada, 5 how much of the shipping of the ore is Canadian, how 6 much of all this development is programmed 7 financially and aesthetically so as to return the 8 land when the mine closes down to some sort of 9 usefulness? 10 Our own gas exploration and 11 development are costly, but obviously profitable for 12 the companies involved. Even the Canadian taxpayer is 13 a shareholder in such activities through Pan Arctic. I 14 know many Canadians know of their shrinking percentage 15 of control of what was originally almost a 50-50 deal 16 between the consortium of oil companies and our federal 17 18 government? 19 Who among Canadians will benefit from an oil gas pipeline? No northern 20 people, native or white beyond a few fringe jobs. 21 22 Not even 'from use of the product since there is no provision being made for tapping of that mass of 23 pipe for the use of settlements in the Yukon and 24 the Northwest Territories. In fact, it is no more 25 than a very long expensive pipeline to the American 26 market to permit more of our neighbours to operate 27 more cars and further pollute their fine country, 28 which, rather than clean up, many desert instead 29

and come to Canada.

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Inevitably they move into 1 2 northern Canada where their views are often broadcast loudly and out of context on community or 3 environmental development with damaging effect, for 4 where the population is so small that any gathering 5 of two or more speaking out sounds like a crowd, 6 what is said is often listened to by government and 7 taken as being representative of northern thinking. 8 All of which brings us back to my original 9 statement, Canadians should feel no responsibility 10 to supply the resources of their country to any 11 other country. Share then, yes, that's both 12 neighbourly and good business. But, considering 13 Canada is only just into her second century. 14 future is undecided in many ways. Her population 15 is small, but growing. Many more of her young 16 people are turning their backs on the familiar 17 Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, 18 Halifax. syndrome. They feel no compulsion to 19 keep up with the Joneses or do what their father 20 did. Instead they move north and do their own 21 thing. They and Canada will require all the 22 nonrenewable resources now being sold out from 23 under us by an unthinking, unheeding, irresponsible 24 25 bureaucracy. To southern Canadians 26 snug in their provincial governments, no matter 27 28 how ridiculous these may seem at times, there is not enough understanding of the terrible wrong 29 being perpetrated by all who permit the massive

north to be usurped by the federal government in 1 the name of the people of Canada. 2 It is as much nonsense as saying that any of the provinces 3 belong to all of Canada, and as such are fair game 4 to developers with a bee in their bonnets, whether 5 government or business, rather than to the 6 Canadian taxpayers with their voices at the polls. 7 Within the laws of Canada, separate parts of the 8 North can and should be established as provinces 9 to develop at their own speed and for their own 10 very good reasons. Only then will the North get 11 people with purpose, the clear thinking ambitious 12 people who make up the backbone of the provinces 13 as politicians, businessmen, family men and women. 14 The wishy-washy politics of the north at present 15 offers no challenge or satisfaction for such 16 people but they are out there ready and waiting 17 and all of Canada will benefit from the actions of 18 southern Canadians who call on Canada's government 19 to free the North and permit provincial elections, 20 involvements, growth and development on a healthy 21 22 local level. 23 All of this is as necessary to consideration at a time like this Inquiry as the 24 issue of an oil gas pipeline where it is all part of 25 the same package. 26 Unfortunately at the these ideas 27 and recommendations for a true north strong and free, 28 with or without the disastrous, many side effects of a 29 pipeline, I am aware of another side to this issue which

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may sound like sour grapes, for it is my firm conviction that the pipeline Inquiry along with the Indian land claims is another exercise perpetrated by the federal government. While seeming to offer everyone a chance to speak out for or against the issues, both will consume a year or two or three which have been carefully budgeted for by clever committeemen. It will serve to clear the air and then let us, the Government of Canada, get on with doing what we planned to do originally. This is not simply cynicism. Such exercises are a regular government activity in the north. Most of them are very expensive and just as pointless as I fear this inquiry will be no matter how heartsearching it seems at the time. Few northern residents support the pipeline, many businessmen do. In light of such awareness, such persistent opposition from the people who will have to live with the results, whether good or bad of such construction, it will be interesting and is always frustrating to find our federal government going ahead with the existing plans, content that everyone has had their say. Northerners are all too aware of the studies, maps, charts, proposals which are in existence and just waiting for the word, the commitment, not of the pipeline, but of the route. oppose the pipeline at this time. In this I join

with most of my fellow northerners, and I say at this

time that if such a pipeline is constructed, over

all our dead bodies, then it may drive home a few

truths to southern Canadians who always looked 1 on their country as a democracy, not just for fat 2 cats, but for all its people, even those who live in 3 the north. 4 The pipeline Inquiry should 5 involve all Canadians coast to coast to coast instead 6 7 it's just dealing with northerners and almost none of the proceedings are aired or televised south via that 8 marvelous but all one way Anik satellite is an 9 injustice to the Canadian taxpayer. 10 All Canadians will be the 11 losers of this major resource, our Arctic gas and oil, 12 which is being so eagerly pursued with no thought to 13 the future, is permitted to be channeled out of the 14 country for a few lousy bucks. For Canada's youth and 15 Canada's north, all Canadians must speak out against 16 17 holes in the ground, the loss of those resources of the future. 18 19 While opposing the pipeline I do not oppose development. I do not expect the north 20 to stand still for those who would make this all a 21 22 great and lovely park, even though I would be quick to assent to such a park if it were even proposed. 23 support a railroad, preferably electric --24 25 THE COMMISSIONER: Preferably a what? 26 27 THE WITNESS: Electric, hydro To this end I would even support some of 28 29 some of Northern Canada Power Commission's proposals for more dam sites using our own water resources 30

1	for our own purposes. If and when our oil, gas,
2	mineral resources are developed for the benefit
3	of Canada, and not simply for export, it can be
4	moved by train. Railroads to the Arctic coast,
5	one each to the Yukon and Northwest Territories,
6	carefully engineered, environmentally sound,
7	planned for a future and not for a dollar, will
8	offer gainful employment during construction and
9	after for a lot of northerners as well as cheap and
10	convenient transportation.
11	Perhaps opposition to a
12	pipeline will indicate a lack of opposition to a
13	railroad, money well spent by and for Canadians.
14	I appreciate this to
15	participate in the pipeline Inquiry and your
16	consideration of my submission. I would like to think
17	that your time and mine have been well spent.
18	Thank you.
19	THE COMMISSIONER: yell, I
20	should like to think so o and I think that my time has
21	been well spent listening to you this evening at any
22	rate. Could we keep your statement and it will be
23	marked as an exhibit and form part of the permanent
24	record of the proceedings.
25	(STATEMENT OF IRIS WARNER MARKED EXHIBIT C-180)
26	(WITNESS ASIDE)
27	CHARLES TAYLOR sworn
28	THE WITNESS: Mr.
29	Commissioner, I am Charlie Taylor, a retired
30	businessman of the Yukon. I am submitting a brief from
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the Yukon Conservation Society. 1 We of the Yukon Conservation 2 Society appreciate the opportunity to present our 3 ideas and recommendations to the Mackenzie Valley 4 Pipeline Inquiry. The timing of these hearings makes 5 it very difficult for our organization to gather views 6 from all our members since most are either in the 7 field on professional work or on holidays. The Yukon 8 Conservation Society is a private group, relatively 9 small in number whose aim is to secure the wise use, 10 protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, 11 recreational, educational, wildlife and wilderness 12 values within the Yukon Territory. 13 The proposed pipeline,, were 14 to pass through the Yukon, would in the opinion of the 15 Society be of great cost ecologically and offer no 16 specific benefit to the region. Recommendations of 17 the Society are as follows. They are classified in A, 18 B, C, D, E. 19 20 A. No pipeline right-of-way 21 granted permission until, 1) ownership of land 22 settled; 2) overall land use plan include an establishment of ecological reserves is developed for 23 a northwest Canada; 3) alternates such as rail 24 transport, reduction of gas export from Canada,, 25 acceleration of southern production have been' 26 thoroughly and objectively considered; 4) 27 28 comprehensive long term energy plan for Canada has 29 been developed. 30 Under recommendation B:

pipeline construction until the Canadian demand 1 requires it without export and unless Mackenzie River 2 Delta areas, reserves are adequate to justify it so 3 that the addition of Prudhoe Bay gas is not necessary. 4 Recommendation C. 5 the Foothill Pipe Line application for Mackenzie Delta 6 gas if: 1) objective research in planning shows it to 7 be better suited than a railway; 2) environmental 8 impact can be kept within acceptable limits. 9 Recommendation D. 10 Recommendation of the Environmental Protection Board 11 be implemented if either Canada Arctic Gas or Foothill 12 Pipe Lines application be granted. We would be glad 13 to participate in environmental auditor group. 14 Recommendation E. Recommend 15 16 that gas from Prudhoe Bay area be piped south along Alaska route to Fairbanks and follow the Alaska 17 Highway southeast to connect with a continental 18 pipeline system at Fort Nelson, or if environmental 19 hazard can be adequately controlled, that it be piped 20 to the coast either according to the El Paso proposal, 21 or follow the existing pipeline to Haines, Alaska, 22 except it should be so rerouted to prevent it cutting 23 through the Kluane National Park. Furthermore, that 24 it should be so designed as to permit an outlet for 25 Yukon consumption. 26 The Yukon Conservation 27 28 Society' of Whitehorse. 29 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, sir. We would like to keep that and have

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it marked as an exhibit, if we may have it.
    (BRIEF OF THE YUKON CONSERVATION SOCIETY MARKED
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   EXHIBIT C-181)
4
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            May I speak on
5
   my own behalf?
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                              THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly.
7
   By all means.
                                            Well, sir.
                              THE WITNESS:
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9
   I am a native born person of the Yukon.
                                             I have
   lived my whole life here. I've run a business for
10
   some 43 years and now I am retired and still call
11
   it home.
12
                              I have been through two
13
   rushes, or have been through the experience of two
14
   rushes. One was the Klondike rush of which I am a
15
   product. The second, the construction of the Alaska
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17
   Highway.
                             Now, there have beer.
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   terrific changes come about, but there has been one
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   theme through the years and I think you will have
20
   found it fairly well through the north: it's to make
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   your stake and get out. Now, this were old words, we
   are changing, and we are changing mightily fast on
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   this point. People are constructing homes, we have a
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   very stable society, we have wonderful schools and we
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   are becoming quite a permanent society and people are
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   taking note.
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                              The group of which I
29
   presented a brief for have just put a pilot survey
   through two of the communities to find out a
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little bit of what the people here are wanting. This particular work was not done on the basis of the conservation, it was done by a group of people so we wouldn't be biased, but there was a couple of items that have come out of it, this has not been made public, but I am sort of beating the gun to get it in on this thing tonight, and one thing we asked them was, as far as the recreational part of life, what would you take as your priority to purchase, and the number one item was tent. Number two item was a canoe and the bottom of the list, we are very happy to say was Skidoo and the motorcycle was the bottom of the list.

Now, as far -- on this same survey, we looked into the future development wondering what the people wanted, boom or bust, and we were very, very pleased to come out with --the conservation part of the -- wee happy to see that the people as we visited the homes came out very strong with "Watch the development", and nobody wanted it up to as high as 10% over a period, this period as a question, how long. The people are truly nervous of the ecology and the new industry and the terrific hydro development, as you know our hydro development is a sore point because we have got to use so much surface area to gain enough water to give us a few megawatts in the cold winter, and people are looking for alternatives and those are two things of the people, showing the stability of the people and the concern of the people.

I looked back from the 1 2 time I was a boy and I have seen constantly the cleaning out of one resource at a time, in other 3 words. we high grade. I can remember the Silver Queen 4 Mine up in the Mayo area , one of the richest mines in 5 the silver history and they just cleaned it right out 6 7 and closed it down and there is no room for any development. 8 The other resource which is 9 here is the human resource. I will mention this 10 later, but with regards to the resources, they should 11 go, if the gas should go, so should the oil, the 12 timber, the water, the minerals and done in some kind 13 of an orderly fashion to reduce the waste and at the 14 same time protect the environment of which everybody 15 is concerned today. 16 17 That reminds me, crowing up in the north, we were always hitting the berry patch 18 during the harder times, and it's like acing into a 19 berry patch with the kids and picking out the choice 20 branches and then tramping down the rest as you look 21 22 for another rich branch, and what is left for the next? And I think this is what we have to look at our 23 24 reserves, our resources at. 25 I have spoken about the human The indigenous people of the Yukon don't have 26 resource. to be begged to stay here. This is their home. 27 happy lifestyle was destroyed by these two rushes I have 28 mentioned before. We have got to take our time. 29 resources can be developed and in the three generations 30

these people have come a long way and I would say, give 1 them another fifty years and they will help to join in to 2 the resources that they grew up under and their fore 3 fathers. 4 There are two changes that 5 have come in the last 25 years and that is 6 transportation and liquid fuel, and I mean fuel oil. 7 I look and I can remember the day when six team stage 8 coaches went past our house on 2nd Avenue to exercise 9 the team before their start off for the Dawson run 10 which was some five or six days. A two dog team 11 delivered the groceries in Whitehorse. I happened to 12 be the delivery boy at that time. The sternwheelers 13 turn just across and we could see each steamer 14 including the old "Klondike" that. is on the beach 15 and the two boats that unfortunately were lost, we 16 17 could see them turning around and they were all The 16-foot pile of wood was out in woodburners. 18 front of the-house. It had to be bucked, split, piled 19 and sheltered to be fed constantly to a coal stove and 20 every four hours to keep the house warm. Everyone in 21 22 this room knows right now we've got the thermostat, the plug in car and the airplane. 23 24 Yes, it all came from one resource, oil. It's on our back door at the north, 25 ready in a couple generations, I hope. 26 utilized in all resources of the north, extraction 27 process and shared with those people south of the 60. 28 Now we have the Berger Commission, how to attack the 29 berry patch. Sir, Ottawa never listens when come up

here and check on us and our environment, and 1 on the one hand, sir, I think you very much for the 2 way you have conducted this thing and we have been 3 listening to you on the T.V. and have listened to 4 the people and I hope on the other hand you will take 5 a strong report back to protect the environment and 6 7 the people of the north, thank you. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank 8 you, Mr. Taylor. Could you leave that statement? 9 THE WITNESS: This is just a 10 bunch of notes. 11 THE COMMISSIONER: 12 Oh. just notes, all right. I know what you mean, thank you. 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 THE COMMISSIONER: I think I 15 should tell you that I have invited representatives of 16 17 both pipeline companies here tonight, Arctic Gas and Foothills, and if you want to ask their 18 representatives any questions, you may do so. 19 them to listen to what you have to say, but if there 20 are any questions you want to ask them, please feel 21 22 free to do so. Maybe I should tell you that the proposal that Arctic Gas has made to build this 23 pipeline in ore which the Inquiry has been told 24 makes it the greatest undertaking in the history of 25 private enterprise in terms of capital investment 26 which is in excess of \$7 billion. 27 The Inquiry has from the beginning been anxious that other 28 interests besides the interests of the oil and 29 gas and pipeline companies should be represented 30

at this Inquiry, so the Inquiry has its 1 own staff of lawyers, and scientists, engineers, 2 biologists and other experts to help me to examine the 3 proposals that have been made. We are told by the 4 companies that they have spent 70 million already in 5 studies, se are spending some time taking a look at 6 7 the studies that they have done and carrying out some 8 of our own. In addition because the 9 people in many most likely to he affected by the 10 pipeline if cat is built are native Indian, Metis and 11 Eskimo people in the Northwest Territories and the 12 Yukon, we have arranged for funds to be provided to 13 the native organizations so that they could have 14 lawyers representing them at this Inquiry and so that 15 they could have experts to help them understand what 16 this is all about. Any of you who have been sitting 17 through the hearings in the daytime here at Whitehorse 18 this week know that sometimes it gets a little 19 complicated. 20 21 Well, that's the way that I felt when I undertook this job and that is why I got 22 my own experts to give me a hand and that is why I 23 felt it was necessary to insure that others had 24 lawyers and experts to help them out. So the native 25 organizations have been provided with funds for that 26 purpose. We have had a number of environmental 27 organizations appearing at this Inquiry and we told 28 them early on to go out and form their own consortium 29 30 and when they had got themselves organized we would

provide them with funds so that the Canadian 1 Arctic Resources Committee appears supported by a 2 group of environmental organizations which the Inquiry 3 has provided funds to. 4 Now, since the proposal 5 that we have had before us is to build a line that 6 7 takes gas from the Mackenzie Delta up the Mackenzie Valley to southern Canada and from 8 Prudhoe Bay across the Yukon coast, we provided 9 funds to the Northwest Territories Association of 10 Municipalities so that they could do their own 11 study to determine what the impact would be on the 12 communities in the Mackenzie Valley, and we 13 provided funds to the Northwest Territories 14 Chamber of Commerce so that the businessmen in the 15 Northwest Territories could come before this 16 Inquiry later in the year to tell us what they 17 thought of the project on the basis of their own 18 examination of the project. 19 Now, all of these things 20 were done, I think that I should mention this for Mrs. 21 22 Warner's sake, because the point she's made is one that has been raised before. I think -- I should just 23 tell you that all of these thins are being done in 24 this Inquiry and they have been done with the 25 support of the Government of Canada, so that I 26 think I can safely say that the Inquiry intends to 27 complete its job and the Government of Canada 28 29 through the acting Prime Minister, the Minister of Energy, and the Minister of Indian Affairs and 30

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Northern Development have -- all of the ministers have said in the House of Commons from time to time that they expect that this Inquiry will complete its work before it is necessary to decide even whether a pipeline should be built.

So, that gives you some idea of the way that this thing is set up. Now, if anyone else would like to come forward I would be happy to hear you now. If you would like to stop for a cup of coffee, we will have a cup of coffee and after coffee when you have collected your thoughts, if any others wish to speak, I will be happy to hear from them.

Let me tell you just before we adjourn for coffee that this is a complicated proposal. We came to Whitehorse -Well, let me just retrace my steps a little bit. You can't see these maps from where you are, I suppose, but this is known, this pipeline proposal has become known as the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, even though it doesn't exist. Now, the Inquiry has spent the bulk of its time in the Mackenzie Valley because that is where they want to build a pipeline. Now, last month we came to Old Crow because of course they want to build a pipeline across the north coast of the Yukon to get the gas from Prudhoe Bay over to the Mackenzie Delta to join the main line. went to Old Crow last month and spent five days there listening to what the native people who live in that very pleasant place had to say to us about

the proposal to build the pipeline. 1 2 The Arctic Gas group has said, "We want to build it along the coast," that 3 is where the caribou herd in the northern Yukon 4 calve each summer. They said, "If we are not 5 allowed to build it there, we want to build it 6 7 across the Brooks Range, across the border, past Old Crow Flats, past Old Crow, across the 8 Richardson Mountains to the head of the Mackenzie 9 Delta", and that would take the line by Old Crow 10 Flats where the people which the people of Old Crow 11 use to catch muskrats and other fur-bearing animals 12 and it would intercept the migratory route of the 13 great caribou herd in the winter. 14 Now, that's why we went 15 to Old Crow. Now, we have come to Whitehorse to 16 17 hear what you think about this thing as Yukoners and Canadians, and I should say, Mrs. Warner, that 18 we plan later in the year to visit the large cities 19 of southern Canada to hear what people there have 20 to say about this proposal, because we know that 21 22 concerned Canadians everywhere are anxious to know more about it and to press their views. 23 But we are here, among other things, because the suggestion 24 has been made that there should be no line to take 25 Prudhoe Bay gas across to the Mackenzie Delta, 26 that the Prudhoe Bay gas should come down the 27 Alaska Utility corridor to Fairbanks and then down 28 the Alcan Highway to the south, that the great 29

caribou herd in the northern Yukon would not be

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interfered with at all and that the Mackenzie
1
   Delta gas, this is what Foothills Pipe Lines, the
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   other group, want to do, would simply he taken out
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   along the Mackenzie-River to the south.
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                              Well, Whitehorse is the
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   only community hearing where I have done more
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   talking than anybody in the community, but I think
   that you might appreciate knowing more about this as
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   we g along, so we will adjourn for coffee now and I
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   will hear from any others who wish to speak after
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   that.
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)
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    (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Well,
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   ladies and gentlemen, we will call our hearing to order
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   again and ask if there is anyone else who would like to
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17
   make a statement or ask a question.
                              ANITA CUVRET resumed.
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                              THE WITNESS: My name is
   Anita Cuvret, ,and I am chairperson of the People's
20
   Land Committee.
                     The steering committee of the People's
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   Land Committee has asked me to make the following
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   presentation to the Berger Inquiry, expressing our
23
   concerns about the possible impacts of the proposed gas
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   pipeline. Perhaps, though, before I go into the
   details of our concerns and opinions, I should give
26
    'you a bit of background on the People's Land Committee
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   and the context of this presentation.
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                              The People's Land Committee
   was formed in June of this year. Its initial formation
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was a result of the city's announcement to eliminate all squatting within its boundaries. This raised a great deal of concern among many of the residents in Whitehorse as our first meeting attracted well over 100 people. At that meeting it was apparent that people felt that there were a great deal of pressing development, land and housing problems in Whitehorse and that some steps should he taken towards finding adequate solutions to these problems.

As a step towards finding viable alternatives which would meet the needs and

viable alternatives which would meet the needs and expectations of the Whitehorse residents, the Peoples Land Committee held a workshop in which the people themselves in small discussion groups could identify or list the problems as they saw them, and express their views as to what kind of place they would like to live.

As results of the concerns expressed at that workshop, we have embarked upon a process of study and research aimed at coming up with suggestions for long term development policies which would meet the desires and standards of the different people who live in this community. As a construction of a pipeline will no doubt in one way or the other greatly affect the development of Whitehorse, People's Land Committee would like to ask that these concern. he seriously considered by the Inquiry, the Government and the pipeline consortiums involved.

Our major considerations re in the following areas: Social values and lifestyles. community involvement and participation in decision

raking, and the need for long term development policy. 1 First, I would like to deal 2 with our concern over the possible impact of the 3 pipeline construction on Whitehorse housing. 4 four days ago Commissioner James Smith in his 5 address to the Inquiry spoke of the Yukon's past 6 experience with large scale development making 7 8 reference to such past events as the gold rush, and the construction of the Alaska Highway. However, he 9 omitted some details of the side effects that 10 followed those developments. I don't think that too 11 many Yukoners have to be reminded that the Alaska 12 Highway construction created a housing shortage so 13 severe that one-third of Whitehorse's population 14 ended up living in sub-standard, squatter residences 15 for many years following the completion of the 16 17 highway. Since the late 1950's 18 19 various governments have been going to great expense and trouble from time to time to relocate or eliminate 20 squatters and provide sufficient housing for 21 Whitehorse residents. The fact that now, over thirty 22 years after the building of the Alaska Highway, there 23 are still a couple of hundred people living in 24 Squatter residences due to the housing shortage 25 indicates that Whitehorse has not completely caught up 26 .to the needs. It seems reasonable to assume that the 27 pipeline project will place a further burden on the 28 City of Whitehorse in terms of housing facilities. 29 Even if the pipeline contractors take full respons-

ibility for housing their own employees, there is still the problem of housing the many other people that the pipeline will attract, including the workers' families, the job-seekers, and the people working in the service and support industries.

In the past, for instance the Alaska Highway experience, those people were able to squat. In the future they will not be allowed that option. Where are they to go? Will the burden be borne by the company or will it have to be taken up by the city and its residents?

There is also the problem of the increased pressure of the pipeline construction places on the services of Whitehorse. Whitehorse still has no sewage treatment nor transit system. I am sure that the Inquiry staff has already observed the traffic congestion in the city. It is obvious that Whitehorse could not handle too much more traffic without having to widening and rebuild the streets. Are the consortiums or the federal government prepared to reimburse the city for these costs or will the resident rate payers have to pay the bill?

We hear stories of skyrocketing rents and housing costs from Alaskan communities along the Alaska route, There is the problem of increased wage disparity and subsequent social disruption. How can such a situation be prevented here or can it be prevented at all? Rent control is not a popular concept here nor is the mention of more government housing. In fact, they are considered dirty words. But this housing problem

leads us into another consideration, and that 1 is of lifestyle and social values. 2 The City of Whitehorse is 3 now faced with the dilemma of finding alternate living 4 accommodations for its residents. Many people do not 5 wish to live in suburban developments designed along 6 the patterns of southern cities. They have come to 7 the north to become less dependent on present 8 conventional progress concepts, We feel that the 9 consortiums have not fully addressed themselves to 10 this problem of different cultural value systems and 11 the pipeline is being viewed in the somewhat narrow, 12 short view context on how to most quickly move gas 13 from the north to the markets in the south. 14 In the North there is still 15 the opportunity for trying out new and unique 16 approaches to development. There is no reason why 17 the-people of Old Crow should have to change their 18 lifestyle because of the wishes of southern 19 development interest. At the People's Land 20 Committee's first community workshop, the desire for 21 the freedom of alternate lifestyles and different 22 social goals and values was the major concern 23 24 expressed. Guidelines and policy were 25 asked for which would not only permit these 26 differences, but also protect them. These opinions 27 are documented in the report, and this is it, and 28 that report is included as an appendix of this 29 submission. 30

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Another concern expressed was the need for ongoing community involvement in the decision making. Citizen input into decision making is a necessary element in the planning process and should therefore he encouraged. We commend the government for appointing this Inquiry to hear the views of northerners and we especially commend Mr. Justice Berger for the manner in which the hearings have been conducted to date. However, we have a number of reservations. We understand that the communities along the Mackenzie were given ample opportunity and resources to prepare for the hearings, so we feel that comparatively speaking the preparatory work for the Whitehorse hearings was slightly lacking. We also feel that the Whitehorse portion of the community hearings was held at a poor Lime of the year and we would suggest that if at all possible it would be advisable for the Inquiry to make a return visit in the fall. We also have some concern over the Inquiry's terms of reference in that the Inquiry can only make recommendations on the views expressed at these hearings and that still the final decision on the pipeline is being made elsewhere. Also, as long as land claims question the sovereignty of the North, it is important for the Government to hold back on a pipeline decision until the C.Y.I. and Dene claims are settled. To do otherwise would be an the act of

negotiating in bad faith. This would be totally

contrary to the principle of citizen involvement 1 in decision making. 2 The past history of northern 3 development, for example, the two previous boom and 4 bust periods has been inadequate on many grounds. 5 They clearly illustrated the need for long term 6 development in the North. Such policy has to he 7 developed to suit the needs and aspirations of 8 northerners first rather than the desires of southern 9 institutions as has been the practice in the past. 10 Yukoners must start facing the questions of what kind 11 of a Yukon we want ten years from now, fifty years 12 from now, a hundred years from now. It is not until 13 those kinds of questions are dealt with that we can 14 make intelligent decisions around such topics as 15 pipelines or other development. 16 17 Thank you. THE COMMISSIONER: 18 Thank you very much, Could we keep the brief you submitted and 19 the attachment. 20 21 (BRIEF OF PEOPLE'S LAND COMMITTEE AND ATTACHMENT MARKED 22 EXHIBIT C-182) 23 THE COMMISSIONER: Before you go, the pipeline proposal that the Inquiry was asked 24 to consider when the Inquiry was first set up was the 25 proposal to bring the gas from Prudhoe Bay across the 26 North coast of the Yukon and down the Mackenzie 27 Valley. So, at that time it seemed that the people 28 of Old Crow had a very real interest in what happened 29 and so through the Council of Yukon Indians the 30

Inquiry arranged for funds to be provided so that the people at Old Crow would have representation and other assistance and all of that was done last summer. The people at Old Crow were given a lot of time to prepare for the hearing and we stayed there, we had three days of hearings and we stayed there I think four or five days, I have forgotten the -- I should say that the Inquiry staff wanted to stay there longer, So that we were concerned that those people in the Yukon who were obviously clearly affected, the people at Old Crow should be given assistance and they were, and are still being given assistance through the inquiry.

The people in the Mackenzie Valley clearly are affected because that is where they from the beginning wanted to build a line, so that's why we have provided assistance to those people.

We decided that we would visit the major cities of southern Canada, at the same time we felt that we should visit Whitehorse because we felt Yukoners would be interested in expressing their views about this proposal to build a pipeline across the Northern Yukon.

Well, now that we are here this week, Canadian Arctic Resources Committee has come before us, they have called witnesses from the State of Alaska, witnesses who have had a great deal to do with the establishment of the Arctic National Wildlife Range in northeast Alaska and others who

propose a similar protected wildlife range in the northern Yukon and they have now said to us, this is implicit in everything that they have said to me, we should bring the Prudhoe Bay gas down to Fairbanks and then down this Fairbanks Corridor, that is, along the Alcan Highway.

Now, that proposal was never put before this Inquiry really until this week, so that the whole thing may well have a greater significance for Whitehorse than I thought when I cot to town Sunday night, so that we will certainly consider whether we should return here later on. I certainly intend to consider that. If we do we will give the people of Whitehorse plenty of notice and we will seek to return at a time when the people are not on holiday or visiting their cousins in Toronto or whatever.

There's one of the points that you made, that -- it should he understood that this inquiry is established under an order-in-council of the federal cabinet. This Inquiry is supposed to consider what the social, environmental and economic impact will be of a gas pipeline if one is built and an oil pipeline as well if it should follow a gas pipeline, what the impact will be on the Yukon and Northwest Territories, then I am to make recommendations to the federal government, but it is and must be for the federal government, the Government of Canada, the people that have been elected to govern the country, to decide, they must

decide ultimately whether there is to be a pipeline 1 and the terms and conditions under which it is to be 2 built if it is to be built. Well, you know, I am 3 sure, better than I do that that is the way that our 4 country is run and in a democracy the people elected 5 to govern must make the decisions. 6 Well, I must sound like a 7 sententious souled windbag giving you lessons in 8 political science that you know better than I do, but 9 you mentioned that, so there it is. 10 11 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 12 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, thank you. 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 THE COMMISSIONER: Who else 15 would like to -- I promise you that each time you speak 16 17 you won't provoke one of these long discourses. been there too long I think. 18 19 Let me tell you that -- yes, 20 sir. RAINER GENELLI sworn. 21 22 23 THE WITNESS: My name is Genelli and I am a cab driver in Whitehorse right now 24 by trade. I have been unable to be here because of 25 work commitments or unable to be here for most of the 26 hearings or whatever, so I have missed a lot of the 27 proceedings, so what I speak on may be somewhat 28 l redundant, I am going to be speaking mainly just for 29 myself as a person in my sort of economic situation in 30

Whitehorse rather -- I can't really speak for the 1 environment or the caribou or whatever because I am 2 just not an expert in those kind of fields. 3 Now, I have noticed one 4 thing in the Yukon. First of all, you have a much 5 higher cost of living than elsewhere. You also have 6 got -- like the people at the bottom end o if the 7 wage scale, are the same as anywhere else in the 8 country, and with the recent bout with inflation 9 that this country has had, I have found that the 10 people like cab drivers, waitresses, all the service 11 industry people are being left further and further 12 behind. Now we've been hearing, I've been hearing 13 stories from Alaskans that I get in my car, cab, 14 telling me of how things, rents are skyrocketing in 15 Alaska, costs of food and everything else, it is 16 absolutely skyrocketing on the pipeline route and I 17 am really concerned about the economic impact on the 18 unorganized section of the labour force in places 19 like Whitehorse here in the north on something like 20 the pipeline because it is going to, you know, 21 22 invariably boost wages upwards so those people, okay, if I am fortunate enough to get a job on the 23 pipeline which pays \$3,000 a month, great, but a lot 24 of people who live here, can't get on the gravy 25 train will either he forced to leave out or forced 26 into relative poverty. 27 28 The other thing that I 29 want to get around to also, as far as these hearings go, and that is just that I think that it

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is important to keep in context that people in a 1 lower economic situation like myself just do not 2 have the energy or the time left after work and 3 other duties to do some research so-that they can 4 get some concrete positive conclusive evidence, 5 and so in other words it is up to me to find 6 experts which will, you know, represent me or have 7 got the time or else -- or else if I am in a job 8 where I have got spare time, you know, whatever, 9 so I can spend a lot of time preparing for this 10 kind of thing, so in many ways the kinds of views 11 and opinions that come out in communities, 12 especially like Whitehorse, are not a total cross-13 section of the community and so in a lot of cases 14 you may have people speaking that say they 15 represent "X" number of people and so I really 16 question that whole thing. 17 Another thing too that I have 18 heard generally around town talking to people about the 19 whole pipeline thing and the Inquiry, is that there is 20 especially among people in sort of my peer group, or 21 whatever, a general feeling of futility about the whole 22 hearing procedure and everything else because of past 23 record, you know, past record of hearings on things 24 like darns or otherwise in the north, or elsewhere in 25

this, you go and blow off your steam, your energy's gone and they are just going to go ahead with that

very cynical about this pipeline hearing, they

the country. A lot of people, you know, are really

are very cynical, they sort of think, well, it's simply

pipeline anyway. I can report, for example, about a 1 year ago N.C.P.C., the Sigma consultants had a 2 preliminary sort of hearing in the Whitehorse Y.W.C.A. 3 and there was considerable opposition to the whole 4 concept of increased growth and dams and everything 5 else, those kinds of opposition views were never 6 recorded in the Sigma report, even though they did they 7 did these sort of, you know, community hearings or 8 whatever to try and get people to choose alternative 9 routes. 10 We look at the Cliche 11 Report in Quebec and the Quebec government takes 12 parts of the report and forces those recommendations 13 and leaves other parts out. James Bay, you know the 14 Quebec Government overruled the Quebec Superior 15 Court, and you know a lot of these types of events 16 make a lot of people in the public very cynical 17 about the value of the hearings, about the-fact you 18 know, the hearings gathered this evidence and 19 everything else and often the evidence is ignored. 20 This is, you know, a general cynicism in the 21 22 community because of past records and because of the people that you feel really have no voice, this type 23 24 of thing. The other thing -- this 25 is a personal opinion, what really bothers me is this 26 sort of whole imposition of southern values on the 27 north, imposition of like, you know, people in the 28 north having to face up, well, lookit, it's progress, 29 you can't stop it or something, well, I just sort of

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always think, well, I wonder how people in Toronto would react if the people of Old Crow went down to Toronto and said, well, look, we are going to knock down all Qt these skyscrapers and high rises, and you know, blast a few holes for lakes to make for muskrat trapping, and you people are just going to have to move out and stop driving cars and move into cabins. I mean --THE COMMISSIONER: And you told them that was progress. 10 THE WITNESS: Yes, right. 11 and told them that it was progress, well, muskrat 12 skins are \$5,000 a piece, and you know, Toronto is a 13 beautiful muskrat breeding ground or something, or 14 else maybe an important inquiry for establishing a 15 trapline in the Parliament buildings or something. 16 I don't know, but I think that that is about all 17 that I have to say at this point. If you do come 18 back or whatever, you know I might be able to 19 prepare some more things, but I am very concerned 20 about, you know, like fine, a lot of people would be 21 22 able to adjust, he retrained, you know, get into the pipeline jobs whatever. A lot of the people who 23 have come up here to live here, and live here for 24 some reason or whatever else, I am really afraid 25 that we are going to be left behind, and you know, 26 we're left further behind than we are already and it 27 is pretty tough go for a lot of people in this town 28 as it is, and that is about it. 29 30 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you

very much, sir. You made your point very effectively 1 I think. Are you offering your written statement to 2 3 us? THE WITNESS: It was not a 4 written statement, it was just a few notes. because I 5 was helping do some work on another written statement 6 earlier. 7 THE COMMISSIONER: Thanks. 8 (WITNESS ASIDE) 9 DAVID TAYLOR sworn: 10 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, my 11 name is David Taylor. I am an entomologist presently 12 under contract to the Yukon Territorial Government. 13 is my job to organize and supervise the 1975 7 mosquito 14 abatement program in the Yukon. Our spraying 15 operations are available to all communities in the 16 Yukon upon request and as a result of this program, we 17 have sprayed almost all communities in the Yukon, 18 including Old Crow, near which the interior pipeline 19 corridor will be. 20 21 We have already heard two distinguished experts express reservations regarding 22 this proposed pipeline for which Foothills has applied. 23 I am referring to Dr. Leonard and Dr. Geist, Dr. 24 Leonard was of the personal opinion that if a pipeline 25 were to be built along the inland route, a number of 26 miles of temporary road would have to be hull. He also 27 expressed the fear that these temporary sections of 28 l road would eventually be transformed into permanent 29 roads at least on the Alaska side of the border. 30

Whether these temporary roads are abandoned or not, if indeed they are built, they will remain as fixtures for generations to come. With these roads come drainage ditches along their sides. In the spring these ditches ultimately fill with water draining from the top of the road surface and with water from melting snow and ice along these margins. Unless these ditches are kept free from vegetation and refuse, there will develop excellent breeding areas for mosquitoes.

It is truly amazing how many mosquitoes can breed in a section of clogged drainage ditch three yards long and one yard wide. For example, one standard sample taken from Dawson City, in which I quickly dipped a standard metal dipper into the larvae pool, contained an estimated 500 mosquito larvae. The diameter was six inches wide for that dipper.

Although this figure is unusually high, it indicates just how numerous these insect pests can be in the Yukon. Let us assume that a temporary road along the pipeline is built eight miles north of Old Crow. As we know, the people of this village make a livelihood from the surrounding countryside. I propose that if such a road was built, that the mosquito population all around Old Crow, while already huge, would within a number of years become intolerable, both physically and psychologically to the natives working in the woods around the town.

1 2 Since mosquito species in the Yukon fly no more than two miles, Old Crow 3 itself would not necessarily be invaded by then, 4 however, I feel that if the people were to venture 5 outside the village in the course of their work for 6 a distance of a minimum of five miles, they would 7 notice a substantial increase in the number of 8 mosquitoes trying to obtain a blood meal from then. 9 This increase in mosquito populations would not only 10 affect the natives near the pipeline, but also 11 mammals such as moose, rabbits, etc. 12 Dr. Geist has already 13 mentioned how mosquitoes can remove 125 c.c's of 14 blood a day from an average caribou and could even 15 cause the death of the animals when they are trying 16 17 to escape harassment, in other words, they run themselves to death. With the mosquito populations 18 already so large in the north, I feel it would be 19 very damaging indeed to create extra potential 20 breeding grounds for them. 21 22 The point of this testimony is to make the applicants aware of this potential 23 problem along the inland route and I would like to see 24 that the potential problems already mentioned in this 25 brief can he avoided indeed if a road of .any kind is t 26 be built. 27 To stop the potential 28 29 mosquito pools from forming, and therefore insuring that the hazard to the people of Old Crow would he

minimal, these ditches should be checked every 1 several weeks to insure that they are draining 2 freely and that no standing water be allowed to 3 remain in them at least for a period in excess of 4 The average mosquito lifecycle in the 5 three weeks. Territory is three weeks from the egg to the adult 6 7 stage. In closing I would like to 8 say that the potential problem of increasing mosquito 9 populations due to clogged drainage ditches, etc., as 10 well as to track marks left by heavy vehicles along 11 the side of the road, is of course, not restricted to 12 Old Crow, but to all native villages north of the 60th 13 parallel where the pipeline will pass by. Although 14 areas in the south also have this problem, they 15 certainly do not have the high populations of 16 mosquitoes utilizing such a small pool size, and I'd 17 lust like to direct a question at a representative of 18 the pipeline, to hear if they have dealt with this 19 problem before or been informed of the potential 20 health hazard. That is all I have to say. 21 22 THE COMMISSIONER: 23 just stay there a moment. Mr. Carter, do you have 24 anyone here from Arctic Gas that would like to deal 25 with that? MR. CARTER: Mr. Hemstock. 26 THE COMMISSIONER: 27 forward, Mr. Hemstock, if you like and just take a 28 seat here. Mr. Hollingworth, do you have a 29 representative who would like to address that 30

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question?
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                              MR. HUSHIN: Mr.
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   Hollingworth is not here tonight but I will --
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, yes,
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   sorry, Mr. Hushin.
                        Come forward.
                       DR.
                            HEMSTOCK, MR. HUSHIN, resumed
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                              THE COMMISSIONER: Dr.
   Hemstock is the environmental director for Arctic
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   Gas and Mr. Hushin is the Vice-President of
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   Foothills Pipe Lines, so you will hear what they
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   have to say. Go ahead, Dr. Hemstock.
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                              MR. HEMSTOCK:
                                             I talked
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   very briefly with David this afternoon and I must
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   admit that it was the first time that I had thought
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   or had heard of this very obvious increase, or
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   potential increase in the mosquito population.
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   quess the number of times I have been in the north I
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   always assumed that most of the mosquitoes in the
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   world were here and that you really couldn't add
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   many more to them, but I think that it is a very
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   good suggestion that he has made and certainly we
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   will he having a look at it, particularly in those
   areas adjacent to communities anywhere in the north.
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   We have not considered it to date at all.
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   appreciate his suggestion.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Mr.
   Hushin.
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                              MR. HUSHIN:
                                           Well, I am
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   sorry, but I am just a simple engineer and not an
    environmentalist and I can add very little to what
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1 Mr. Hemstock has said except to say that as far as 2 our own people and the environmentalists that we 3 have on staff and the consultants that we have 4 hired, I can say nothing more than the fact that I 5 have heard the discussions in the office about this 6 7 on a general broad scale. I know as a matter of course that we have no particular studies that have 8 been done in this area as of now, but I think I 9 agree with Mr. Hemstock, the thought is well taken, 10 it should be adhered to. 11 Thank you. 12 THE COMMISSIONER: You had that written out. Would you mind leaving your 13 written statement with us, sir? 14 WITNESS TAYLOR: I am 15 afraid it is basically indecipherable. I will if --16 17 THE COMMISSIONER: something that we have learned to come to rips with, 18 so -- and Miss Hutchinson, would you see that Dr. 19 Fyles receives a copy of that. Thank you very much, 20 sir. 21 22 (STATEMENT OF DAVID TAYLOR MARKED EXHIBIT C-183) 23 (WITNESSES ASIDE) 24 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, 25 let me say that if when this meeting is over or if in the days and weeks ahead you decide that you want 26 27 to make representations to talk to the inquiry, just feel free to write me a letter at Yellowknife. 28 Justice Berger, Resources Building, Yellowknife, or 29 just Mr. Justice Berger, Yellowknife -- I am sure

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that it will reach me and if you want to write a letter about any of these matters or if you want to send a brief, just cm right ahead and do it. down and write it out. Those of you who didn't speak any evening this week, should feel free to do that because we do receive letters and briefs from all over the country, people are interested from all over the country and we take them into account, even though we can't go and visit every town and city. So if that is something that you would like to do in the days and months ahead, I would welcome very much receiving any written statement you would like to send along. I hope you will bear that in mind and Miss Crosbie, I hope that people will he told that, if it's possible for them to be some kind of message over the air tomorrow when we leave. Yes, sir. BOB COOPER sworn: THE WITNESS: Yes, my name is Bob Cooper and I have been attending the meetings and today, this afternoon, I sat down and scratched down a few notes and I hope in one form or another that will be comprehensible. We have heard a lot of talk about protecting things, about protecting the caribou, about protecting the ecology, protecting the social values, and protecting the other various components in the ecology of the north. that there is another thing, a very valuable thing

that should he protected here as well, which has

1 2 been covered over but probably not, in my view, emphasized to the extent that it should. 3 like to illustrate this possibly with a small 4 anecdote. Back in the 1880's when oil was first 5 making its large boom, the Americans called over a 6 visiting scientist of great honour, I believe his 7 name was Mendelov, who is one of the great 8 scientists responsible in producing the periodic 9 table, to ask his views on LO ~j oil. 10 He came to Pennsylvania and 11 looked at the oil field there, bent down and put his 12 finger in the oil and looked at it and said, "This 13 is much to precious to burn." 14 That basically is what I 15 would like to say, that I think that the oil 16 reserves that we have here, are very possibly much 17 more valuable to the world and to human society I 18 than the basic dollar value that they now get on 19 the market. I think it is quite apparent that the I 20 resources in the world are of a limited nature, 21 22 unrenewable resources, excuse me, let me qualify myself, in which oil does fall. 23 24 Eventually we are going to have to change our energy sources, our ways of 25 doing things. At present there is no real viable 26 alternative that will replace this tremendous 27 value of oil. What are we going to do when our 28 oil reserves are over? What I would like to put 29 forward is the possibility that in order to make

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the change from an oil dependent world to another energy source dependent world, we are going to require a great amount of energy and if we don't have that energy, possibly we won't he able to make it.

Possibly the oil that we do have now should he reserved for these periods of crisis which may arise. Now, I am not an expert on the situation, so I feel very shaky I talking about this and I am quite prepared to accept that this very well may not he the case. that this possibly is not true. However, I think it is quite apparent in the scientific opinions of today, such things happening as Club of Rome and others that there is a great amount of varying opinion on the subject and that it certainly warrants a great amount of concern.

I am sort of trying to try and explain the matter in more simplistic terms. Or possibly we can look at it just in terms of budgeting. I think that we are in a very critical period right now in terms of creating what you will, support systems in the world, in terms of drawing up the budget for the next several hundred years. I think that it is our responsibility to have the foresight to know what we should reserve for future use and what we should have for now. It is basically the same as when you get a paycheque. You don't squander it on luxuries or things that you want in the immediate and that surely you will use in the immediate and you will

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possibly be able to make good use of this. If you do you might very well run out and if you are lucky, you might have a friend you can borrow the money from, but in the case of oil and in the case of alternate energies, if they do not arise, there is no one to borrow from. I'd like to present the idea that it is well worth an investment of a certain amount of money or whatever, to clarify the issue, to clarify whether alternate sources of 10 energy are available or whether they are not. 11 they are not available, fine, I think that we then 12 can be prepared to talk realistically about using 13 these resources, but if they are not available in 14 the foreseeable future of our present technology, 15 then I think that it is a very drastic step to use 16 up resources which may avoid a major catastrophe in 17 the world in-the future. 18 19 Again, I emphasize that I am a layman in this and I don't even know if what I 20 am saying in scientific terms is realistic, but I 21 22 think that it is a very important consideration that 23 your Inquiry should be aware of. 24 That is a slightly 25 speculative concern. My next concern isn't quite as I would like perhaps to relate some of 26 speculative. 27 my own personal experiences with labour forces in the North. 28 29 Referring to when I was

working in a mine in the Yukon and the reason

why I am talking about this is because there were some comments a few days ago about the benefits of these project in the north to the local economy and to the local culture, the integration of labourers with the local society and things like that, and there was the opinion expressed that there is not really a great concern for supposing that there will be a major change or a major negative impact on the environment.

It has been my experience in working at the mine that the major labour force of the mine is not from the Yukon. These are all southerners -- excuse me, the vast majority are southerners. The vast majority are people who are getting away from the problems that they have at home, among others, legal problems and law enforcement problems, broken marriages I realize that I am being a little biased here, and such. That was one major reason. The other major reason was that they would come up here and earn a lot of money and get out, which is something that has been stated before, tonight.

I'd also like to comment on their relationship with the local natives, and by that I am not discriminating racially, and with the local economy. As I mentioned before, they are not interested in contributing much to the economy, to the welfare of the area. They are interested mainly in getting the money and leaving and paying off the debts back home, paying the money to finance companies

back home and things of that nature. As far as their 1 attitude towards the local natives I feel very 2 hesitant about quoting some of the comments I have 3 heard, but I feel that it is very important. 4 of getting a realistic attitude of these labour 5 situations. The men have severe problems in terms of 6 the camps are basically men. Very often I have heard 7 of the local native women talked about as squaws that 8 can only be fucked and about the local natives as a 9 hunch of redskins that can be bribed with a bottle of 10 cheap red wine. I realize, also that there are 11 isolated quotes and I emphasize that, but these 12 attitudes do exist and I'd also venture to suggest 13 that the attitudes prevalent, that they are not 14 interested in coming in any positive way culturally to 15 the area and that my experience has been that the 16 people of the area do not contribute to the local 17 18 economy. 19 As I said before there is not a great amount of hiring by the company of local 20 people. I can't say the reasons for this, I don't 21 22 know. As well as those isolated incidents I could go on and relate incidents of people boasting what 23 basically amounts to statutory rape of minors of 24 native descent who are under the influence of alcohol 25 and other incidents like this. It is certainly not 26 surprising that my next door neighbour who is of 27 native descent himself told me several times that he 28 had to hold back his race and he had to swallow, his 29 pride several times, about these attitudes but he

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this destruction.

just given up. He didn't think it was worth it anymore. He spent too many times in fights and he felt that it was just futile. Okay, again I would just like to emphasize that I am presenting definitely a viewpoint that is not maintained by the entire camp. There are workers who do work in the camp who are concerned about the local economy and the local culture, but I would riot say that these people are a majority. Their main economic benefit to the area was in terms of supporting the local alcohol outlets, the pizzeria and the taxi. In terms of the proposed pipeline, how the companies propose to solve this 13 problem which I consider very serious and very severe, I really don't know, but basically I am pessimistic, because what I think that we are talking about is the 16 attitude of the worker's who do come up here which I 17 covered in the beginning and that these types of 18 attitudes are not easy to control only through posted 19 regulations in bunk houses or even through written and 20 possibly controlled and very sincere company policies. I think we are talking about deep rooted cultural 22 attitudes of the workers who come up here, and I also 23 think that if the pipelines cannot solve these 24 problems which I feel are destructive and are violent 25 in terms of their effects to the emotions and the 26 cultures, the self respect and the self 27 responsibilities of the local native populations, that 28 the dollar benefits of such a pipeline are not worth 29

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Okay, my third point comes under, sir, the heading of let's do things right. think in the past, in the history of Canada in terms of the developments that an awful lot of things have been taken for granted, I am referring specifically to the right of ownership of land that I think that the -- I hate to categorize, but the occupying population in Canada have assured and taken for granted that their rightful -- they have taken for granted their rightful opportunity to make developments and to settle on lands that perhaps they were not entitled to make that assumption. I think that these types of that the effects of this are becoming very apparent I think that Canada is finding itself in a very now. great tangle of legal problems and headaches due to this lack of respect and this lack of foresight on the people who chose to call lands their own that weren't. I think that we should learn a lesson from this. think that we shouldn't repeat these same mistakes and cause headaches and problems and great legal tangles for all people involved for the future. I suppose that I am referring directly to the land claims issue at hand now in northern Canada. I think that the very fact that the Canadian Government is negotiating with representatives of natives as to the legal ownership of the land shows very clearly that the issue has not been clearly defined and I think that we are baking a great risk in assuming that we can make

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decisions about land which we do not yet know if we
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   can make those decisions which would be dependent on
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   whether we had the power to decide -- I'm getting a
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   little mixed up in words --basically whether, I
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   think that it is a great risk to take decisions on
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   having the right to make such decisions.
                              I can only emphasize those
8
   points that I feel very strongly about. Thank you.
9
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
10
                    I appreciate your coming forward.
11
   you very much.
12
                              We won't seize your loose
   leaf.
13
                                            No, it's not
14
                              THE WITNESS:
   worth it.
15
                              THE COMMISSIONER: I'm sure
16
17
   it's worth it, but thank you again:
18
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
19
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Anyone
   else?
20
                              Well, I think in that event
21
22
   I will close our community hearings here in
   Whitehorse. The Inquiry will be sitting again
23
   tomorrow at 10 o'clock and we will be adjourning at 1
24
   o'clock. We have to go back to Yellowknife so that we
25
   can reconvene there on Monday and we'll he sitting
26
   there and hearing evidence for the next two weeks.
27
   Then in September we will be visiting Fort Simpson,.
28
   Wrigley and Jean Marie River, Trout Lake and Nahanni
29
   Butte, and in the Mackenzie Valley, and our schedule
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throughout the time until the end of October, it keens 1 us in the Mackenzie Valley, but we will in the 2 meantime consider whether it may be that we ought to 3 return to Whitehorse. At any rate, we'll certainly be 4 giving that consideration. 5 So I want to thank all of 6 you people here tonight and would you convey my 7 thanks to those who appeared on Monday night, 8 Tuesday night, and Wednesday night as well for 9 coming before the Inquiry to make their statements. 10 I reiterate what I said at the beginning that even 11 though the views of experts such as Dr. Hemstock, 12 Mr. Hushin, and all the others who gave evidence are 13 important, the views of ordinary people like you and 14 like me, if I may say so, I regard as equally 15 important and I appreciate the opportunity to having 16 heard the views that you have all expressed. 17 The Inquiry will be 18 carrying on for some months and we will he hearing 19 more people like yourselves in the North and after 20 that people perhaps you wouldn't like me to say, 21 22 like yourselves, they're Canadians too, in the south and we'll hear what they have to say. 23 So I will close our 24 community hearing tonight then and this will be -- we 25 will close our community hearings here in Whitehorse 26 and I'll say on behalf of the Inquiry and on behalf of 27 the Pipeline people, the people who represent the 28 29 environmental organizations, the native organizations, the C.B.C. team who travels with us, and

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the Inquiry staff that we all enjoyed our stay here in
   Whitehorse and it may be that we'll be seeing you
2
    again soon.
3
                              So thank you and good
4
   night.
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7
        (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO AUGUST 23, 1975)
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