### 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)

Vancouver, B.C. May 10, 1976

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

## Volume 49

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

Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3A7 Canada

Ph: 604-683-4774 Fax: 604-683-9378

www.allwestbc.com

### **APPEARANCES**

Mr. Ian G. Scott, Q.C.

Mr. Ian Waddell, and

Mr. Ian Roland for Mackenzie Valley

Pipeline Inquiry

Mr. Piere Genest, Q.C. and

Mr. Darryl Carter, for Canadian Arctic

Gas Pipeline Lim-

ited;

Mr. Alan Hollingworth and

Mr. John W. Lutes for Foothills Pipe-

lines Ltd.;

Mr. Russell Anthony and

pro. Alastair Lucas for Canadian Arctic

Resources Committee

Mr. Glen Bell, for Northwest Territo-

ries

Indian Brotherhood, and Metis Association of the Northwest Territories.

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Vancouver, B.C. 1 2 May 10, 1976. (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 3 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and 4 gentlemen, I want to welcome you to the first of a 5 series of hearings that the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 6 Inquiry is holding in the provinces of Canada. 7 intend at these hearings to give the people who live in 8 the provinces an opportunity to express their views on 9 the subject of this Inquiry. 10 We in Canada stand at our last 11 frontier, and we have some important decisions to make, 12 decisions for which all of us will share a measure of 13 responsibility. Two pipeline companies, Arctic Gas and 14 Foothills Pipe Lines, are competing for the right to 15 build a gas pipeline to bring natural gas from the 16 Arctic Ocean to Southern Canada and the United States. 17 The Government of Canada has 18 established this Inquiry to see what the social, 19 economic and environmental consequences will be if the 20 pipeline goes ahead, and to recommend what terms and 21 conditions should be imposed if a pipeline is built. 22 23 We are then conducting an Inquiry about a proposal to build a pipeline along the 24 route of Canada's mightiest river, a pipeline costlier 25 than any in history, a pipeline to be built across our 26 Northern Territories, across a land where four races of 27 people (white, Indian, Metis and Inuit) live, where 28 sever different languages are spoken, the first 29 pipeline in the world to be buried in the permafrost.

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The pipeline project will not consist simply of a right-of-way; it will take three years to build, it will entail hundreds of miles of access roads over the snow and ice, it will mean that 6,000 workers will be needed in the north, and 1,200 more -- 6,000 workers will be needed to build the pipeline and 1,200 more to build the gas plants in the Mackenzie Delta. It will mean pipe, barges, wharves, trucks, machinery, aircraft, airstrips. In addition it will be an enhanced oil and gas exploration and development in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta and the Beaufort Sea. The Government of Canada has made it plain that the proposed gas pipeline is not to be considered in isolation. The Government of Canada in the Expanded Guidelines for Northern Pipelines tabled in the House of Commons , has said that this Inquiry must proceed on the assumption that if a gas pipeline is built, then an oil pipeline will follow. So we must consider then the impact of an energy corridor that will bring gas and oil from the Arctic to the mid-continent. Now it will he for the Government of Canada, when they have my report and the report of the National Energy Board, to decide whether the pipeline should be built and the energy corridor established. These are questions of national policy to be determined by those elected to govern our country. My task and the task of this Inquiry is to make sure that we understand the

consequences of what we are doing to enable the government to make an informed judgment.

The Inquiry began its hearings in Yellowknife on March 3, 1975. That's something like 15 months ago. Since then we have held many months of formal hearings listening to the evidence of engineers, scientists, biologists, anthropologists, economists, listening to the people who have made it the work of their lifetime to study the north and northern conditions. The environment of the Arctic has been called fragile. That may or may not be true. Arctic species certainly are tough, they have to be to survive but at certain times of the year, especially when they are having their young, they are vulnerable.

Now, if you build a pipeline from Alaska along the Arctic Coast of the Yukon you will be opening up a wilderness where the Porcupine caribou herd calve on the Coastal Plain and on the foothills every summer. It is one of the last great herds of caribou in North America. Then it is proposed that the pipeline from Alaska should cross the mouth of the Mackenzie Delta, where the white whales of the Beaufort Sea have their young each r. Millions of birds come to the Mackenzie Delta and the coast of the Beaufort Sea each summer from all over the Western Hemisphere to breed and to store up energy for their long journey south in the fall. Can we build pipelines from the north under conditions that will ensure the survival of these species?

These are some of the

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questions we are examining. But it is the people of the north that have the most at stake here, because they will have to live with whatever decisions are That is why the Inquiry has held hearings in 28 cities and towns, villages, settlements, and outposts in the north, to enable the peoples of the north to tell me, the government, and all of us what their life and their own experience has taught them about the north and the likely impact of a pipeline and energy corridor. 10 The Inquiry has been from 11 Sachs Harbour to Fort Smith, from Old Crow to Fort 12 Franklin, and has heard from 700 witnesses in English, 13 French, Loucheux, Slavey, Dogrib, Chipewyan and Eskimo. 14 Our task is to establish constructive approaches to 15 northern development. If we are to do that we have an 16 obligation to canvas all of the questions before us. 17 Some of these questions are: 18 · Should native land claims be settled before the 19 pipeline is built? 20 · If it is built and the native people want to 21 22 participate in its construction, how can we ensure that they are given an opportunity to work on the pipeline? 23 · Can they develop skills on the pipeline that will be 24 of some use to themselves and to the north after the 25 pipeline is built? 26 · Can we provide a sound basis for northern business to 27 obtain contracts and sub-contracts on the pipeline? 28  $\cdot$  What about the unions? We are told they have an 29

awesome measure of control over pipeline construction

in Alaska. Should they have the same measure of 1 control over pipeline construction in the Mackenzie 2 3 Valley? · What about the local taxpayer in the larger centres 4 such as Yellowknife and Inuvik? 5 · If you have a pipeline boom you will have to expand 6 your schools, your hospitals, your Police Force, your 7 local services. What measures ought to be taken to 8 enable the municipalities and other institutions of 9 local government to cope with the impact? 10 We Canadians think of 11 ourselves as a northern people, so the future of the 12 north is a matter of concern to all of us. In fact, it 13 is our own appetite for oil and gas and our own 14 patterns of energy consumption that have given rise to 15 proposals to bring oil and gas from the Arctic. 16 well be that what happens in the north and to northern 17 peoples will tell u :hat kind of a people we are. 18 is why we are here to listen to you tonight. 19 I think that before I go any 20 further I should introduce to you some visitors from 21 the north who accompany this Inquiry wherever it goes. 22 23 The C.B.C. Northern Service has established a broadcasting unit that broadcasts every night over 24 radio and television throughout the Northwest 25 Territories and the Yukon to the peoples of the north 26 in their own languages, and the northern broadcasting 27 unit is with us tonight. They consist of Whit Fraser, 28 who broadcasts in English; Abe Ookpik, who broadcasts 29 in Inuktitut the Eskimo language of the Western Arctic; 30

Jim Sittichinli. who broadcasts in Loucheux; Louis 1 Blondin, who broadcasts in Slavey; and Joe Toby, who 2 broadcasts in Dogrib and Chipewyan. Now I will ask Mr. 3 Ian Scott, who is Commission counsel, to outline the 4 procedure we want to follow this evening 5 MR. SCOTT: Mr. Commissioner. 6 7 I thought it might be useful at this stage to outline for those who are here the procedure that we intend to 8 follow in Vancouver and in the other cities of Southern 9 Canada that we will visit in the next few weeks, 10 because it will differ slightly from the procedure that 11 has been followed in the formal hearings at Yellowknife 12 and in the community hearings that have been held in 13 the 28-communities up the Mackenzie Valley and the 14 Mackenzie Delta. 15 16 The procedure has been designed by us with the assistance of counsel, who act 17 for the major regular participants in the Inquiry, to 18 ensure that the proceedings will be as informal and as 19 relaxed as possible, hopefully guaranteeing that it 20 will be possible for you to make your submissions in 21 22 comfortable way. The atmosphere of this mini-Versailles in which we find ourselves is somewhat 23 different from the atmosphere, Mr. Commissioner, in the 24 Explorer Hotel in Yellowknife. It works a little 25 against that, but I think we can overcome it. 26 I should say first of all 27 28 that we propose regularly to sit three sessions a day, a morning session, an afternoon, and an evening session 29 Before these hearings in Southern Canada began, we 30

advertised in newspapers in all the principal cities in 1 Southern Canada asking those who wished to make public 2 submissions to write or telephone us in advance, 3 indicating their intention. The purpose, of course, 4 was so that we would have some idea of the numbers of 5 persons who wised to be heard by the Commissioner, with 6 a view to allowing us to allocate the time required in 7 Southern Canada and allowing us to map out a timetable 8 in each particular city. As a result, the people who 9 responded to our ads and wrote or telephoned us, have 10 been given appointments and will be appearing before 11 the Commission at one of the sessions each day. 12 to emphasize, however, Mr. Commissioner, because know 13 it's your view that the purpose in giving appointments 14 is not to close out others who may want to make 15 submissions to the Inquiry, although they have not 16 responded to our advertisement. It therefore follows 17 that if anybody here or elsewhere wishes to make a 18 submission to the Inquiry, we are anxious to hear from 19 him or her and a submission can be made in one of two 20 ways: 21 22 · If you wish to make a written submission, no matter how informal, you may do so by writing to the Mackenzie Val-23 ley Pipeline Inquiry in the City of Yellowknife, the 24 Northwest Territories, at any time bevore the Commis-25 sion's report is made. 26 · If you wish to be heard in person at a hearing in 27 Southern Canada and have not given notice to us, if you 28 would be good enough to speak to me or to Mr. Waddell, 29 who is seated at the small table at the other side of the

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room, sometime this evening. We will do our best to make it possible for you to make an oral submission to the Inquiry when it's here in Vancouver.

I should emphasize that the persons who will be making submissions in Southern Canada will, by consent of counsel, not here be subject to cross-examination. However, to ensure that each of the participants who wishes to do so is entitled to comment on the submissions that have been made, we have made it clear that at the end of each session each of the participants will be allowed ten minutes if they elect to use it to respond to what has been said.

Now seated in front of me are a number of counsel, and supporting staff of the regular participants, and they include of course parties who have participated not only in all the community hearings but in all the formal hearings at Yellowknife, and among them are, of course, the counsel for the two applicants, Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited and Foothills Pipe Lines Ltd., counsel for the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, a consortium of persons and organizations interested in the environment, counsel for the Northwest Territories Indian Brotherhood and Metis Association; counsel for the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and the Committee for the Original Peoples Entitlement; counsel for Yukon Indians; and not present tonight but present on other occasions, counsel for the Association of Municipalities of the Northwest Territories and the

Northwest Territories Chamber of Commerce. 1 When the submissions are 2 called we will ask the person making the submission 3 whether it be formal or more lengthy to take his place 4 at the table with the microphones. He will be asked to 5 take his oath or to affirm. The purpose of doing that 6 is because it is a practice we have followed not only 7 at formal hearings, but in the community hearings as a 8 testament of the importance of the matters that the 9 Inquiry has to consider. 10 Now, Mr. Commissioner, that's 11 all I have to say and I think we're ready to begin, if 12 you please, and the first submission is to be made by 13 the Reverend Wes Maultsaid, education officer for the 14 Inter-Church Committee for World Education Development. 15 Mr. Maultsaid. 16 17 REV WES MAULTSAID sworn: 18 19 THE WITNESS: I don't really remember the last time I was in such an informal and 20 relaxed atmosphere, I felt so comfortable, and I 21 wondered how come I was first on the list for this 22 evening, and then I see that right after me is the 23 Bishop and then I see she brought the Bible, so I 24 suppose that's a precedent for the hearing. 25 It's an Act of God, some 26 said, as the drought swept over the countries which lie 27 across Africa at the southern edge of the Sahara. At 28

least 200,000 people died and thousands of children are

permanently damaged because of severe malnutrition in

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early childhood. The response, immediate sympathy and a desire to help.

But as we heard more facts from the U.N. and the F.A.O., we learned not only was the drought predictable but also ample water is available below the surface. When we probed deeper, we discovered four main crops in the Sahel: ground nuts, cotton, sorghum and millet. Of the first there are 1,200, varieties developed to be drought-resistant. Of the second, production went up between 4% and 10% between 1964 and 1974. But what about production of sorghum and millet, the staple diet of 80% of the population? It has risen slower than the increase of population. Why the disparity? Peanuts and cotton are for export,. and of concern to the western world. Sorghum and millet are merely the staple food of the people . Vast amounts of investment, of technical skill, of irrigation, and of research have been applied to the former, and none to the latter.

The Act of God turns out to be an act of persons, and our response of sympathy and relief grows, into a concern for justice. What began as a concern for people over there, turns out to be about us. We are involved because of who we are and how we live. We give this example to point out the general endemic injustice that works not only between the rich countries and the poor, but within each country between those who are in the main steam and those who are not.

The present world order is

characterized by the maldistribution of wealth and control of resources by a small minority. In the so-called Third World, this order emerges from a history of colonialism. In Canada, in the words of the Senate Committee on Poverty,

"The economic system in which most Canadians prosper is the same system which creates poverty."

Our growth-oriented economy of its very nature excites and encourages those already in its mainstream, and by that same process pushes the inadequate, the uprooted, and the desperate into the margins. We are being made to expect too much. We are taking too much, and in the words of Barbara Ward,

"We are sloshing on and throwing away too much."

Planet earth cannot afford to sustain the rich 15% who use all the marvellous achievements of science and technology to produce 1,200 varieties of peanuts of drought-resistant varieties to feed the already fed up, while people starve. But all over the world people of the margins are struggling to liberate themselves. Not everybody desires to jump into the mainstream because it appears to be rushing into ecological disaster, environmental collapse, social alienation and violence.

Many people dare to offer us an alternative, based, we believe, on the values taught by prophets and sages since the beginning of history. Respect for human dignity, justice, frugality, honesty, moderation, and equality. It is easy for us in Southern Canada to grow skeptical and cynical; skeptical about the values of In-

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quiries such as this one, when we read about decisions already made concerning the exploitation of energy resources in Northern Canada; and the cynical about the ways in which decisions are made and approval given to such high-risk adventures as offshore drilling in the Beaufort Sea. So we thank you, Mr. Commissioner, for insisting that some of the hearings of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry be held in 8 Southern Canada. The process has awakened us to examine the premises and the direction of development 10 in Canada, and forced us to pause, listen, and learn 11 from those who offer us other ways of perceiving and 12 acting. 13 We thank you also for the 14 style and manner in which the Inquiry is conducted. 15 That is with openness, graciousness, wisdom and with 16 17 care and diligence to listen to the people of the 18 north. 19 We represent Ecumenical Development Education Groups from 16 communities in 20 21 British Columbia. Our purpose is to increase our 22 awareness of world needs and world development, and to initiate, organize, and support action related to 23 issues of social justice. The 1975 Labor Day message 24 of the Canadian Catholic Conference. 25 "Northern Development: 26 what cost?" jolted our awareness. Since then we have 27 been involved in workshops and seminars in our 28| communities, met with representatives of the Inuit, the 29

Metis, and the Indian Associations, studied documents

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related to development in Northern Canada, and we agree with the call of the native people of Northern Canada for full participation in the decision-making for a just settlement of their land claims, and for native people programs for regional economic development.

We also go on record in support of the following statement which was made by the leaders of five Christian churches and the Canadian Council of Churches to the members of the Federal Cabinet on March 2, 1976, and I quote:

"We believe the Federal Government has a major responsibility to insist that colonial patterns of development not prevail in Northern Canada. The time pressures for northern resource development has become enormous, particularly in the Northwest Territories where the Federal Government retains complete jurisdiction. be taken now to achieve a just settlement of native land claims and a responsible stewardship of northern resources to meet human needs and not simply the interests of transnational corporations. We therefore urge the Federal Government to provide assurances, first that no approval will be granted for the building of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline until the Berger Commission has submitted its final report and serious attention has been given to its findings and recommendations.

Second, no right of conveyance will be granted to any pipeline company or other resource compa-

nies in the Northwest Territories at least until there has been an agreement in principle signed on all native land claims in the Northwest Territories.

### (APPLAUSE)

Three, the proposed Polar Gas Pipeline or any other major energy projects will not proceed, until a public Inquiry similar to that of this Inquiry be conducted."

We recognize that we are open to the charge, "Let the person who is without sin sell his car, shut off the furnace, and stop eating peanuts." But we are talking about more than simple reformism and individual conversion. We are calling for a conversion within our social and economic structures whereby policy-making and decision-making will reflect and make practical the values of justice, moderation and equality.

Fine words some will say. To carry them out will no doubt require an Act of God.

But also the actions of some people. We do not see the completion of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry and the submission of your report, sir, as the end of our concern about northern development. Rather we see this Inquiry as one step in the continuing struggle for justice and responsible stewardship in the Canadian north, and in that struggle we are committed to an ongoing process of education and action. Thank you.

1	(APPLAUSE)	
2	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you	
3	very much, Reverend Maultsaid. Thank you, sir.	
4	(WITNESS ASIDE)	
5	MR. SCOTT: Mr. Commissioner,	
6	the next submission is to be made by His Excellency,	
7	Bishop Remi Deroo, the Bishop of Victoria.	
8	BISHOP REMI DEROO sworn:	
9	THE WITNESS:	
10		
11	Mr. Commissioner, Justice	
12	Berger, I appear here tonight not as a Roman Catholic	
13	Bishop, but in my position as the chairperson of the	
14	British Columbia Human Rights Commission, the members	
15	of which requested me to make this submission to you.	
16	We are a group of five	
17	voluntary agents who were assigned this task by the	
18	government, a little better than two years ago, and we	
19	find ourselves dedicated to the promotion of human	
20	rights throughout the province and across the country,	
21	since we are associated with the other Human Rights	
22	Commissions of Canada. We conduct educational	
23	programs to eliminate discrimination, we coordinate	
24	initiatives to enhance the growth of fundamental	
25	freedoms, and work for the development of better human	
26	rights legislation. Our brief experience has led us	
27	to establish as our top priority and to consider as	
28	the ethical issue No. 1 in Canada, the question of the	
29	rights of our native peoples.	
30	We wish to commend you, Mr.	

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Commissioner, for your hearings, for we have followed them and have seen in them what we consider a model of the kind of respect for human rights that we would like to see elsewhere in what has been called our participatory democracy. We feel that this may be one of the last chances, if not the last, for Canada to bargain equally and fairly with the native peoples of the north. You know the popular saying, "The quality of a democracy can be judged by the treatment it gives to its minorities. Few of us here in the south would quarrel with that ancient statement. If it's valid here, how much more applicable is it in the north where the native peoples, the original, the first citizens, 13 are in fact, a majority.

Why am I here tonight? would like just briefly to question a few of the underlying assumptions that we hear in the energy debate, not because I feel that I can give complete answers, but because they are illustrations of the kin of things that disturbs me because they seem to be so commonly accepted and have not be critically examined. I ,would hope that our discussions here might lead us to look a little more closely at the kind of things that are assumed to be good for us.

Let me illustrate. Sunday afternoon I thrilled with many Canadians to that lastminute victory of the Montreal Canadians over Philadelphia. I must admit that my enthusiasm was a little bit dampened when an Esso ad, for which I pay with every tankful of gasoline, interrupted the program

to expound on the wonderful job that they're doing exploiting the Canadian resources in the north, and how they will have to spend many more millions to provide you and me with all these things we take for granted.

(APPLAUSE)

I'm not singling out my dear friend, the Esso dealer, he is as good a neighbor as any other, but it's an illustration of the kind of ads that the powerful corporations who control our mass media to a great extent are feeding us, and which I think are laced with assumptions that really need questions.

May I illustrate some of these assumptions, and once again I claim no expertise but I'm simply a concerned citizen who would like to see them examined. The assumption that northern development will automatically benefit all Canadians, when I have seen much evidence that points to the fact that it's the United States, the multinationals, and a more affluent minority of Canada who are the real beneficiaries.

In our discussions the members of the Commission have really questioned many of the present socio-economic policies and structures of our society. Like every other citizen, I enjoy the benefits that we receive and I recognize the contribution made by these developers. But I ask myself in terms of human rights, even assuming that we're going to get all these wonderful benefits that we

are promised if we are really entitled to them at the expense of destroying the native cultures and trampling on the human rights of the original citizens of the north.

A second assumption, that massive capital intensive investment in the north spell progress for Canada, when there is evidence to support the theory that they may jeopardize the rights of many Canadian citizens to other programs of greater social benefit. There's only that much capital available to our economy. They may restrict other areas of growth by forcing further extensions of wage and price controls — incidentally, an area where the low income people and the less powerful social groups bear the brunt of the so-called conservation and restraint.

### (APPLAUSE)

Or again the assumption that the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and other major northern development projects are urgently needed and that it is not practical or reasonable to delay. I submit that the increasing upheavals in society today, the growing anguish with which people in increasing numbers are calling for basic changes of orientation in our social and economic structures, indicate that our previously I unquestioned cult of the gross national product and the maximization of profits as top priorities may -well prove to be a mistake.

The B.C. Human Rights Commission respectfully submits that we cannot afford

not to take the time to involve all interested Canadian citizens and especially the native peoples in shaping the future of the north. I could raise many more questions but I will spare them now, questions like: Who determines what is best for Canada? Who sets the norms of socio-economic policy to which we are supposed to conform if we are enlightened citizen Who really shapes our future and tells us what is good for us?

We suggest that the ethical today is fast becoming the practical, that respect for the dignity of our native peoples, justice and the settlement of native land claims, and responsible stewardship of our limited natural resources are just as important as economic benefits, and that authentic long term economic and social developments may be inextricably interwoven with true human fulfillment for all citizens majority and minority alike.

Our global and planetary well-being no longer permits piecemeal solutions based on political expediency. Hence all the citizens must be involved to go back to another ancient adage in decisions that affect everyone..

I personally hope there will be no repetition of the Department of Indian & Northern Affairs travesty of justice, whereby on the one hand in February they agreed to negotiate in good faith with the Dene people, and then on the 1st of April, without consultation, give 68 new exploration permits and hand away 2,000,000 acres of territory which is supposed to

be under negotiation. 1 The Human Rights Commission 2 thanks you, Mr. Commissioner, and your associates for 3 having helped to sensitize the people of British 4 Columbia and of Canada to the ethical, moral, and human 5 rights issues of northern development. 6 To conclude, we urge a delay 7 or a moratorium on development until your hearings are 8 completed, and until the Indian Dene and Inuit land 9 claims have been clearly identified and justify settled. 10 We submit that ongoing exploitation during these 11 negotiations is a travesty of justice because legally 12 speaking it prevents equality of negotiations since 13 it is eroding the very substance of the matter under ar-14 gument. 15 16 We request that the human rights of all native peoples be respected during the 17 negotiations, including their right to the community 18 discussion and consensus reaching process to which you 19 have been so sensitive. Their cultural heritage has 20 not prepared them for negotiations under deadlines, 21 22 under the gun, as it were, by the white man's linear mode of procedure. The James Bay extinguishment 23 treatment is a poor model to impose on the Dene and 24 Inuit peoples, and as I listen to them, they do not 25 want money but their land and a right to participate in 26 the shaping of their future. 27 28 In your own words tonight you said, "We stand at our last frontier," and you 29 concluded, "It may well be that what happens in the

north and to the northern people will tell us." and 1 that includes particularly us of the south, 2 "what kind of a people we are." 3 The British Columbia Human Rights Commission hereby ex-4 presses its solidarity with the native peoples of the 5 north and requests that the human rights, the ethical 6 cultural and political rights of all Canadian citizens 7 affected by the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline proposal and 8 the associated development be given equal considera-9 tion among the many factors shaping the destiny of the 10 north and indirectly of our future as a Canadian, and we 11 commit ourselves here in the south to continue working 12 for the promotion of human rights for all the peoples and 13 racial groups who work together to develop a Canada proud 14 of its multicultural origins and of the mosaic of peoples 15 who enrich its fabric. 16 17 Thank you for your attention. (APPLAUSE) 18 19 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Bishop Deroo. 20 21 (WITNESS ASIDE) 22 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, at this point we'd like to call upon the 23 Vancouver Board of Trade to present its brief, Mr. Alex 24 25 Scoten and Mr. Clive Stockdale. We'd ask them if they would come forward. 26 27 ALEX E SCOTEN and 28 CLIVE STOCKDALE sworn: WITNESS SCOTEN: Mr. 29 Commissioner, I would like to read a brief prepared by

the Vancouver Board of Trade and its committees as 1 screened through the many levels of attention that it 2 received during its final preparation. 3 The Vancouver Board of 4 Trade, incorporated in 1887, is a voluntary 5 organization representing over 3,000 companies and 6 individuals in the Greater Vancouver area. 7 business and professional members of the Board of Trade 8 work through various committees, including Primary & 9 Energy Resources, and the Environmental Advisory 10 Committee, 11 to promote and maintain a good social and economic 12 climate in the City of Vancouver, the Province of 13 British Columbia, and in Canada. We appreciate the 14 opportunity to appear before this hearing to express 15 the feelings of our membership and to assist in making 16 the general public in Vancouver aware as possible of 17 the significance of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 18 deliberations now before the National Energy Board and 19 before this Inquiry. We feel it is necessary for all 20 of the people of Canada to understand that a pipeline 21 22 will permit the Arctic reserves to be developed and available in time to meet and offset shortages which 23 have been predicted in representations made to the 24 25 National Energy Board. The Vancouver Board of Trade 26 recognizes the need for adequate time and opportunity 27 to hear the viewpoints of all Canadians, particularly 28 those of the north. Without these hearings it would be 29 impossible to assess properly the regional impact of a 30

Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. However, the Board of Trade would not want the public to view the hearing as merely a dispute between northern residents and companies involved. We are concerned with the impact on all Canadians, inherent in the prospect of a deficit energy balance of payments notably with regard to increased reliance on foreign energy sources.

Among those Canadians affected will be the manufacturers and distributors of consumer goods and the ripple effect will in turn touch

affected will be the manufacturers and distributors of consumer goods and the ripple effect will in turn touch those in the north who depend on these manufacturers for food, clothing, and other essentials.

We feel that we must speak on behalf of our members and other Canadians who are looking for rational solutions to any issues which may delay the construction-operation of the Mackenzie Valley natural gas pipeline.

The National Energy Board has already established, based on a present supply and demand projection, that Canadians from the north, south, east or west of our country, in Vancouver or Halifax, will be facing a shortage of natural gas unless supplies from the western provinces are supplemented by new Canadian discoveries, discoveries such as those in the Mackenzie River Delta.

It appears from expert information provided to the National Energy Board and to this Inquiry that within a decade, at the present rate of consumption, a gap will occur between Canadian gas supplies and their ability to meet the

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domestic demand for this energy source. The Canadian public needs to be fully aware of the consequences to each individual taxpayer and consumer, and to Canada as a whole, if a shortfall happens. The Arctic and offshore areas offer one of the last frontiers for gas and oil exploration and development. It does not and need not follow that such development will have a detrimental effect on social, environmental and economic factors in those areas; if such development is orderly and responsible, it can recognize and serve the needs of the inhabitants of these areas and of Canada in 12 general, and elaboration to support this view will be 13 made at various points in this brief. 14 There are already too many examples of the severe economic hardships faced by countries which are 17 significantly or totally dependent on foreign crude, 18 and which have suffered from an oil embargo. Vancouver Board of Trade sees the development of Arctic 20 Gas reserves as a partial way for Canada to achieve 21 22 energy self-reliance. We don't want to see Canada join those countries who, because of limited domestic 23 24 supplies of energy, have been placed at the mercy of 25 producing countries. The Vancouver Board of Trade has recognized that even with the increased number of 27 28 studies into and the stepped-up research and 29 development of solar and nuclear energy, tidal power and other forms of energy production including the more

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efficient use of coal, there will be no acceptable and economic alternatives to oil and gas before the early 1980s. Soon perhaps the cost differential of these alternative sources of energy will be eliminated or at least decreased, an new technology will be discovered to put these alternative sources of energy to work. But right now and during the next few years, we see only two supply sources: (1) Develop the domestic reserves that can realistically be expected to be available to us, or 10 (2) Increase our purchases of foreign energy products. Almost five years will be 12 required from the time of final approval to the 13 start of first gas deliveries from the Mackenzie 14 Delta area. We believe that Canada will urgently 15 require these gas supplies as soon as they can be 16 made available. There must be no unreasonable delay 17 if Canada's northern gas resources are to be developed 18 in time to meet the energy needs of Canadians. 19 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline to bring Arctic reserves to 20 other Canadians appears to be a logical answer, and 21 necessary choice, and when one considers the effect on 22 every consuming Canadian of a trade deficit caused by 23 increased oil imports and increased oil prices, it is 24 an invaluable means of reducing dependency on foreign 25 imports. 26 27 A pipeline is a proven way to effect transportation of this energy from source to 28 the markets of Canada. We see the Mackenzie Valley 29 Pipeline as a project which is necessary to hydrocarbon

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development. It will provide transportation for current and future energy sources. It will promote and facilitate further exploration. Without it, the gas and gas revenues cannot and will not be shared by future generations of Canadians.

The results of the many millions of risk dollars spent already exploring the Arctic for new energy sources have been encouraging. The Mackenzie Delta area has been identified as an area capable of becoming a major source of Canada's energy requirements in the future. Nevertheless, the Vancouver Board of Trade supports the position taken by the Federal Government, that hearings such as these are necessary to examine the concerns and opinions of those people who will be affected by a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. We also support the view that a pipeline should be built, but built keeping in mind long-term benefits to the north and those who live there. There is no doubt at all that the development of Arctic reserves will have an effect on northern Canadians, and these people and their representatives have expressed their legitimate concern at hearings which have already taken place. Any new development has a cost attached , though the cost and the subsequent impact of the environmental and social status of Northern Canada of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline can and must be minimized through efficient management and effective control of the project through its various stages of development. We acknowledge that concerns

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expressed at the regional level do not always agree with the concerns expressed at the national level. must also acknowledge the fact that the future prosperity of 22 million Canadians will be influenced by a rational and intelligent compromise between. interests at the regional and national levels. western provinces could find markets for their gas and oil which would pay rates much higher than those worked out in co-operation with the Federal Government in the best interests of all Canadians. We feel that, all the voices having been heard, and all the studies having been made, a suitable compromise can be reached with respect to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline proposal. We said in the beginning of the brief that the Vancouver Board of Trade represented a broad cross-section of the business and professional community in the Greater Vancouver area. These member have a concern for the environment and the ecology of Canada. We are aware that some of the most extensive and exhaustive environmental research ever undertaken by private industry has gone into studies of the north in preparation for pipelines. These studies were done so that it wild be possible to allow the construction and operation of pipelines and to avoid any serious impact on the natural northern environment. The tremendous amount of data collected has been brought to the Inquiry's attention in briefs made previously. It serves to demonstrate,

we believe, a responsible sensitivity on the part of

the corporations involved to issues affecting the 1 environment, a sound understanding of the principles 2 involved, and a willingness to undertake development 3 that will cause minimal upset of the ecological balance 4 of the region. 5 Further to matters of 6 environmental concern, we are aware that where 7 modifications to the environment are necessary and 8 unavoidable, these modifications can and must be 9 managed carefully and with the utmost consideration 10 for those whose livelihoods may be affected in that 11 12 region. 13 It has been proposed, we understand, that the pipeline be fully buried, that the 14 gas will be refrigerated to protect the permafrost, and 15 16 the ground revegetated to prevent erosion. Vancouver Board of Trade recommends that no company be 17 given approval to construct a pipeline unless it 18 carries out appropriate environmental protection 19 measures. We reaffirm our belief that the companies 20 involved will work in co-operation with the government 21 for the protection of the Arctic environment and the 22 provision of Arctic natural gas supplies. 23 There will be ample and varied opportunities for northern 24 Canadians as a result of the pipeline project, 25 opportunities for temporary and permanent jobs, 26 training for skilled and semi-skilled positions, and a 27 subsequent increase in the overall standard of living 28 in the north will result. Proper planning and 29

operation of the project will ensure that the

northerners have a choice of either new full-time 1 employment opportunities or the continuation of their 2 natural way of life, or a combination of both. 3 Out of the 1.5 million square 4 miles of land in the Territories, only about 120 to 150 5 square miles, or approximately .01% of the area will be 6 required to accommodate the pipeline and all of its 7 8 related gathering facilities. The companies involved in the northern project would be and should be 9 committed to providing employment to northern 10 Canadians and we filly agree with this commitment, and 11 indeed expect it. Industry in anticipation of Canada's 12 need for Arctic reserves has spent over \$500 million 13 on exploration and studies in the Mackenize Delta and 14 the Beaufort Sea. Many thousands of jobs will be 15 created in the north, while hundreds more will be 16 needed to provide the services and equipment necessary 17 for such undertakings. Roads will facilitate the 18 exchange of cultures between north and south and 19 increase the economic standards of the north, as well 20 as assisting in the development of tourism and other 21 forms of commerce. 22 23 The social impact on the people of the north can and will be of a positive 24 nature enabling them to share in the social advancement 25 aware there will be a social impact for northern 26 residents in the wake of pipeline development, but 27 this need not be to their detriment. Better standards 28 of living can be achieved, and social programs 29 developed such as are available to other Canadians, 30

and these can be gained without harm to native 1 culture and traditional ways of life. Therefore, with 2 the proper planning, northern residents can enjoy 3 maximum benefits from a pipeline development with a 4 minimum of change to their regular or hereditary 5 fishing, hunting and trapping rights. As a result, 6 7 traditional ways, new opportunities, and adapted 8 lifestyles can exist in harmony and on a level of full 9 respect. The project is of such 10 magnitude, the possibilities of further discoveries are 11 so great, the prospect of new jobs and if desired, 12 13 a new and better way of life for Canada's northern people 14 is so promising and the commitment of the industries in-15 volved is so complete, that we do not believe this is 16 anything but a long-term proposal, a project not to be 17 abandoned during the next several decades. We feel that 18 we can reasonably assume that the many social and eco-19 nomic benefits which will accrue to the north and to all 20 Canadians will continue to grow in and for generations to 21 22 come. 23 Therefore we endorse the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. We know that the Vancouver 24 business and professional community is prepared to 25 contribute its share of supplies, personnel, expertise 26 towards the efficient and conscientious development of 27 the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. We thank the Commission 28 I for its kind attention and consideration. 29 30 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,

thank you very much, gentlemen. I'm very appreciate of the fact that --2 3 (WITNESS ASIDE) 4 5 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, our next brief is from Gary Gallon from 6 the Society for Pollution & Environmental Control, also 7 called SPEC, and Dr. Paul Spong from the Greenpeace 8 Foundation. Will they come forward, please? 9 GARY GALLON and 10 PAUL SPONG sworn: 11 12 13 WITNESS GALLON: Mr. Berger, It's really great to be here before you. SPEC has been 14 quite active and involved in the Mackenzie Valley 15 Pipeline since about 1971. I almost feel like I'm 16 17 having a baby tonight. We've pressed for these 18 19 hearings since '71 up until the time that they were called for, and now we see it a reality tonight. 20 to give you a little bit of background, Dr. Paul Spong 21 22 and I will be giving a presentation on certain aspects of the pipeline. We realize that you've heard quite a 23 bit about it, and we'll try to cover certain areas that 24 25 you may not have heard about yet. 26 To give you a little bit of background about SPEC, we are a citizen environmental 27 group formed in British Columbia in 1969, in January. 28 We became quite involved in provincial issues and then 29 got involved with the particularly large national

issue, the pipeline, and all of the energy development: 2 that are now proposed for the north. We also joined with some of 3 the groups across Canada to form the Northern 4 Assessment Group, which of course has been active in 5 Yellowknife now with the hearings. 6 I'm going to give a kind of 7 specific presentation on the problems of oil spills, 8 and from that back ground I've been involved in five 9 oil spills on the West Coast here, and observed their 10 cleanup operations -- I should say their non-cleanup 11 operations, and I'd like to give you a little 12 background about that tonight. 13 To start, just to give 14 our policy with regards to the pipeline, SPEC would 15 like to see the pipeline construction delayed until 16 17 certain requirements are met, and the requirements are 18 these: · That adequate environmental studies be undertaken to 19 provide the knowledge for proper decisions with regards 20 to oil and gas resource development. 21 22 We say this, that while there 23 have been a tremendous amount of studies, ecological, environmental, done on the north, they are not 24 complete. The studies take many years. The north is 25 being essentially developed in a mass manner such that 26 we need massive amounts of information, which takes 27 quite a bit of time. 28

· We would like to see adequate engineering and

technological studies to be undertaken to provide

proper construction methods for ensuring minimal 1 disruption to the environment. 2 · We'd like to see Canada establish an energy policy 3 with a view towards conservation. We see a 4 conservative ethic, a great necessity for Southern 5 Canada in order to protect the north and to husband the 6 remaining fossil fuels and other finite resources. 7 · We would like to see the Department of Indian & 8 Northern Affairs be divested of its dual 9 responsibilities of being a promoter and a protector of 10 the north. 11 (APPLAUSE) 12 We have found time and time again that in the north as 13 promoter they are essentially the cat jumping on the 14 They can't promote and protect at the same 15 bird cage. I had some experiences with that regard when I 16 did take a trip north in 1972 and observed some 17 problems with regards to highway construction on the 18 Dempster Highway. Those I won't go into. 19 Finally, we would not like to 20 21 see any pipeline construction or energy development or 22 massive resource development in the north until the native land claims are settled to the satisfaction of 23 all the parties involved. It's absolutely necessary 24 that the native peoples' rights and lands be taken care 25 of and given to them for their own jurisdiction and for 26 their own use. 27 However, in saying this, we 28 do have a small concern which we would like to voice 29 l That when the native peoples do receive their 30

land under the land claims, as we're sure that they 1 will, we hope that the native peoples themselves will 2 not become the developers or promote the development of 3 the north in the same manner that some of the 4 developers have in the past and may do in the future. 5 We are concerned that once the peoples get involved 6 7 with royalties and participation in resource extraction, that they may lose that feeling of culture 8 and conservation and feeling of the environment that 9 they have been with for so long. So we hope to work 10 with them in the future as we have done in the past. 11 I would like to show some 12 slides now with regards to oil spills. As it stands 13 right now, there's a potential for massive oil spills 14 in the north from oil exploration and development, and 15 as it has already occurred, there have been massive oil 16 spills -- well, I shouldn't say massive", but a large 17 number of oil spills occur in the north from oil 18 products being taken to the north for use in fueling 19 and home heating. We have received statistics from 20 a Federal Government kind of computer program 21 22 called. 23 "NATIONAL ANALYSIS OF TRENDS & EMERGENCIES," for short they call it NATES, and essentially in a two-24 year period between '73 and '75, there have been 74 oil 25 spills occur, spilling 580,000 gallons of oil, and 26 that's already occurred in the north prior to massive 27 oil development. 28 29 We expect much more to We expect the potential for oil spills to happen.

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occur in the Beaufort Sea, from drilling there offshore. In that regard, we on the West Coast have found that from the five oil spill cleanup operations occurring, none of them succeeded in cleaning up any more than maybe 10% of the oil. Madame Sauve, when she was Minister of Environment, came out here and said, "We have the capacity to clean oil spills in Canada," when in fact we don't, and we wrote her a report in January of '75 outlining why we didn't think Canada has the capacity. She subsequently wrote back and said, "You're right." Of course that didn't get into the press. So if I could, I'd like to show some slides about 20 or so with regards to oil spill-cleanup and the capabilities in Canada. THE COMMISSIONER: Well. that's fine with me. WITNESS GALLON: I think you are going to be the main character if you sit there. It's fairly poor lighting, but one of the oil spills that I attended was at Alert Bay. There a ship ran aground, "Irish Stardust", spilling 80,000 gallons of It went ashore on Cormorant Island and it was bunker C oil, the fuel oil from the tanks. The methods for cleaning oil at that time and today are essentially this, to either try to burn the oil on the beach, gather it up, to throw straw or peat moss on to absorb it, or to slick-lick it with new slick-lickers that can

lick slicks up to 42 barrels a minute. However, we

found that the slick-lickers didn't lick a slick, in fact they don't work in anything but bathtub conditions. They work well on calm bays, calm water, but anything with rough oceans and high waves, they flip back and forth and are essentially too dangerous to operate. So here we are people moving moss ashore and essentially we're back in Stone Age technology

O.K., what we find is that while we've developed the technology to drill offshore in the Arctic, to build massive super-tankers, the technology has not been developed to clean oil spills that may result. We're back to the shovel and the rake and the wheelbarrow. They even tried to scoop the sand off the beach with bulldozers, but they found that they were doing more damage to the beach and to the marine organisms on the beach than the oil was. Besides, they were collapsing the sea wall and the raw sewage pipe that was on the beach there too.

We have the oil booms which are supposed to contain oil. Again they do well in bathtubs and in protected bays like this, but essentially when you get waves over about four feet and tides and currents faster than about two or three knots, the oil booms turn sideways and they don't hold the oil. Also of course the waves flip the oil under and over the booms.

There is dispersants. We have found that oil dispersants essentially get the oil

out of sight, out of mind. They in fact break up the oil into tiny globules that can still be ingested by fish and the marine organisms on the bottom sediments of the oceans or the river estuaries.

While we found detergents, second and third generation detergents that are no longer toxic, together with the oil they make the oil more ingestible itself. The oil contains different hydrocarbon compounds, some harmful to fish and some not. The aromatic hydrocarbons the ones that are benzenes that make the jet fuels in cars -- car fuels -- these are extremely toxic to fish in high doses and even in low doses they continue to have certain side effect such as making the fish susceptible to other types of diseases. Also making fish kind of drunk, go into what is called a comatosis.

In fact we found that certain marine organisms communicate by chemicals in the water, and if the oil chemical gets down there between them, you know, we've got Sally crab and Marvin mussel over there trying to get together, and what they're saying to each other doesn't come across, and it disrupts the whole biotic community in the marine ecosystem.

We come to Whytecliff Park, this gives you an idea again of the types of cleanup methods that are available to us. Mind you, there is some development on oil spills occurring as far as cleanup capabilities, but not near enough. Not near the amount that is being put into the technologies to

extract and transport oil more economically and from 1 further regions, the frontier regions. 2 Go ahead, John. Our friendly 3 peat moss again. It absorbs about 100 times its own 4 weight in oil. Throw it in the water, let it soak up, 5 and then go out and rake it up and throw it in plastic 6 There's another problem with disposal, once 7 you've taken it, where do you put it? Because it 8 contaminates land fill, it contaminates any type of 9 dump that you have on land because the oil starts to 10 move through the soil and percolate. While oil 11 disappears and dissolves right away, there are still 12 components that can stay harmful to fish in the marine 13 biota for upwards of two and three years. 14 A closer look at peat moss on 15 16 Now we've taken a look in 1972 at the Delta Environmental Protection Unit, they've got a couple of 17 slick-lickers, they've got a couple of helicopters that 18 can transport them, they have some booms,, all of that 19 is essentially show and no go. If there is a large oil 20 spill, they are not going to work. If it's small and 21 22 in bays, they will work to a certain extent. 23 Canada, the world, does not have the technology to clean up oil spills, and that 24 has to be totally and entirely understood by all of us. 25 26 Thank you. 27 (APPLAUSE) 28 I'd like to say two other 29 We are concerned as an environmental short things. group about the price of oil. We are being told under

new energy policy that the price of oil must increase 1 per barrel in order for us to finance northern 2 development. That's essentially highway robbery, we 3 are rot able to pay \$2. per barrel on the oil. 4 It will disrupt Canada 5 economically. It will break Canada and Canadians 6 economically. The inflation that it will cause will be 7 tremendous, for oil has ramifications throughout the 8 Canadian society and technology. Oil makes our 9 plastics, our petrochemicals, our fertilizers, our 10 pesticides. Oil is responsible for helping produce our 11 paper, our steel; coal goes up commensurate with oil, 12 the more oil goes up, coal goes up. That directly 13 affects our steel. So essentially when we are calling 14 for the price of oil to go up, it increases the cost of 15 16 getting exploration going on in the north and the Tar Sands. I'll never forget when the major national 17 companies in Alberta said the Tar Sands can produce oil 18 at \$5, a barrel, that was at the time when oil was two 19 and \$3. a barrel. Well, today oil is 6-\$8. a barrel 20 and they still can't do it. That's because the price 21 22 of oil has increased the price to them for producing it from the Tar Sands. It's an unending kind of 23 treadmill. 24 Finally, we've got Habitat 25 Conference coming to Vancouver, and I think that our 26 urban areas here, our habitats are affecting the 27 wildlife regions such as the Northwest Territories and 28 the native peoples and the other people that enjoy 29 living in these outside areas, outside the urban areas. 30

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I think it's the responsibility of urban areas such as Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal to conserve and to take other cultural methods rather than destroy an important ecosystem and a cultural region for the native peoples of Canada. Thank you, and I'd like to turn you over to Paul Spong. (APPLAUSE) WITNESS SPONG: Mr. Berger, ladies and gentlemen , I'd like first to express my 10 gratitude the opportunity of being able to address 11 12 you. 13 To provide a little background to myself, I want to state that I'm a cetologist, that 14 is a scientist who studies whales. I've been involved 15 in the study of coastal populations of the species 16 Ocrinus Orca, the so-called killer whale in the coastal 17 waters of British Columbia for the past eight years I'm 18 beginning to learn a little about the social life and 19 other aspects of the behavior of whales, and the remarks 20 I wish to address you with tonight relate to the 21 potential effects of the invasion of the territories of 22 these creatures in the Mackenzie Delta and in the 23 24 Beaufort Sea regions. 25 We are in a sense quite ignorant of most aspects of the nature of whales. 26 fact up to this point practically the only thing we've 27 learned about them is how to kill them. We've learned 28 that very well to the extent that we have not only 29

invaded their territory, but we've managed to wipe out

most of them, and in fact the whale populations that exist on the planet at the present time are relatively small populations which exist in the depths of the oceans and in hidden corners such as the Beaufort Sea.

Whales are the highest developed mammal creatures which live in the ocean. They possess a history of a high level of development which goes back in fact much longer than the human history of a high level of development; if I could put it in numbers humans, we understand, first took the step towards humanity when they stood upright about four million years ago. At that time the whales, which presently exist in the oceans of our planet, were already fully developed; that is they possessed large complex brains which enabled them to lead a complex long-term social existence in very close families, and this is what we are beginning to understand in our studies of Orca, the killer whale, in B.C. coastal waters.

At one time it was thought that the populations of these creatures in B.C. coastal waters were very large, that there were many, many thousands of them. Now as a result of population studies conducted by Canadian Fisheries scientists and others we're beginning to realize that in fact we're dealing with a very small population and that the population is comprised of very close-knit social groups. The basic family unit is a pod or a group of perhaps 3, 5, 8,a dozen, 15, 30 or 40 individuals and

within these there exist what are literally nuclear families, that is the whale equivalent of human nuclear families -father, mother, baby, or a couple of babies. These families will stay together from year -- or from day to day within a year, and from year to year within a lifetime, and from generation to generation. So the native peoples which live in the area around Alert Bay where we were conducting our studies tell us that families of orcas have always inhabited these waters, so we can understand that these whale families have a history of social existence together which extend back in these waters for at least many thousands of years.

Beyond the family, the whales exist in what are literally communities, which are groups comprising a number of families, which also work together from day to day and from year to year. They are in a sense the whale equivalent of our human tribes or closely organized social groups. Groups of families which live together and share an ocean space together over a long period of time and, on the entire coast of British Columbia or down into Washington State and up into Alaskan waters there are a number of such whale communities, so that you might think of the entire ocean space of this northeastern portion of the Pacific Ocean as being the equivalent of a whale nation.

Now, this is an account of the social structure -- of the probable social structuring of one whale species. Now we know a

certain amount about other whale species, but not very much. I'd like now to address my remarks specifically to the whales that will inhabit the Beaufort Sea, and if I might, not particularly for your edification but for the audience's, just read a very brief description of the arrival of these creatures in the area and it comes from Technical Report No. 39 of the Beaufort Sea Project:

"The Arctic spring is heralded by the arrival of migrant wildlife which capitalize on long hours of sunlight, relatively few predators, and a seasonal abundance of food necessary for their successful propagation. Bowhead and beluga whales are almost the first arrivals, travelling from the north Pacific eastward into the Beaufort Sea. Their migration occurs in May or June, through the network of leads and open water north of the landfast ice. Both species pass by the Mackenzie Delta exploiting the flow leads between the landfast ice and the polar pack."

It's a very short season that these creatures have in the Beaufort Sea and the Mackenzie Delta region, but it's utterly critical to their existence. In the case of the bowhead whale, I'm sure that you will appreciate that once, a few hundreds of years ago, there were at least thousands and thousands of these creatures inhabiting these waters. At the present time the populations have been reduced to at most a few hundred.

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In the case of the beluga, the white whale, the present population is estimated to be around about 5,000. Now, these are critical areas for these creatures. In the case of the beluga for example, we understand that the delta waters of the Mackenzie are their reproduction grounds, the areas where they breed, the areas where mating occurs and where birth is given place to. seems that we have to deal with the probable invasion of a very sensitive aspect of these 10 creatures' territory both in terms of exploratory 11 drilling and once that phase has given way, the 12 long-term development of this site. 13 At the present time we are 14 confronted with a situation where there have been a 15 number of islands constructed right in the middle of 16 17 one of the regions of concentrations of beluga whales just to the north of Richards Island. Now to the east 18 of this, there is another concentration of beluga whale 19 and to the north of it -- excuse me, and to the west of 20 it in Mackenzie Bay there is a third concentration of 21 22 beluga whales, and the population of 5,000 beluga whales encompasses this general delta space. 23 24 Now, what I understand from the little reading that I've done of the oil 25 exploration and oil expectations in this region, is 26 that the delta region is expected to be the area of 27 highest returns, that is the location of the highest 28 oil resource quantities. So that I would say that it 29 is my expectation that if the drilling that is

presently agreed to goes forward, and if the 1 development which will subsequently take place 2 inevitably goes forward, then we must face the 3 probability that the human invasion of these whale 4 territories is going to create an imbalance, 5 particularly with respect to the reproduction of the 6 white whale, and that this invasion will cause a 7 harassment of the animals from both human presence and 8 from noise factors above and underwater, which is going 9 to lead them to seek homes elsewhere. 10 I would like to state 11 explicitly that it is my expectation that if the 12 development of oil in the Beaufort Sea proceeds, then 13 we must proceed with that with the full awareness of 14 the consequences which are the elimination of the -- of 15 at least the white whale populations, but probably also 16 the bowhead populations in these Arctic waters. 17 I think that we humans too 18 often make excuses from behind the fact when we do 19 something which has unpleasant consequences for the 20 environment and for others of our kind by stating, 21 22 "Well, we didn't know what was going to happen." But I think that in this case we do know. 23 I'd like to state further 24 that I think that it's about time that we humans began 25 to accord some privileges and rights to the animal 26 life which inhabits this planet, as well as 27 ourselves --28 29 (APPLAUSE ) and that if we do not accord them these rights then

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we are acting in a blind and selfish manner, and the ultimate end of it is going to be the destruction of our own kind.

Lastly, I would like simply to do one thing which cannot really be a tremendously public thing, but it's for your own edification and perhaps thought. I'd like to leave with you a picture which lines up a human brain alongside an Orc brain, that's a killer whale brain. Now there's an obvious size difference here some of you may relate to, but if you look at the details of the picture here I'd like you simply to become conscious of the fact that this brain is a highly developed brain. At the present we don't know very much more about whales than this, that they are highly developed creatures. It's in a sense possible to think of them as the equivalent of humans in the oceans, but perhaps this is too extravagant a statement for some scientists. But I will say that the possession of a very large complex brain in these creatures does lead us to speculate that in fact we may be dealing with creatures which exist at a level of development in their own environment which is manifested in different ways, but certainly comparable to the level of development which our own species has attained, and I think that if we were to begin to think about this, we would state that they have rights, just as the native peoples of the north have rights, and the native peoples everywhere else on this planet have rights, and I see no reason at all why the pattern of predation which causes the native peoples

everywhere in this planet to be pressed by greedy 1 developers should continue in the north, particularly 2 with respect to the whales and other life forms. 3 Thank you very much. 4 (APPLAUSE) 5 6 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Gallon and thank you, Dr. Spong. I think I should 7 say that at the hearings we hold in Yellowknife we 8 consider there the evidence of experts from all over 9 Canada and the United States on a host of subjects, and 10 we have heard from Dr. Sergeant of the Department of 11 the Environment, who is an expert on the white whales 12 in the Beaufort Sea; we have heard from Dr. Bliss, of 13 the University of Alberta who gave evidence on behalf 14 of the oil producers in the Delta, and from Mr. Webb of 15 Slaney & Associates, a firm of environmental 16 consultants to Arctic Gas. I should say that I'm most 17 pleased to have the advantage of hearing as well 18 tonight the evidence of Dr. Spong on that very 19 important subject. 20 (PHOTOGRAPHS OF ORCA AND HUMAN BRAIN MARKED 21 22 EXHIBIT C-275) 23 (WITNESSES ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: 24 Well, I think the time has come to break for coffee, and I 25 don't quite know how we're going to supply this 26 assembly with coffee but we'll do our best. Perhaps in 27 15 minutes we'll come back in here and there are other 28 briefs that we arranged should be delivered this 29 evening from Alderman Rankin, Mr. Guy of the B.C.

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Federation of Labour, Mr. Wilson of the Union of B.C.
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    Indian Chiefs, from K.G.Farquharson and from Arthur
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    Pape and Michael Lewis. So we'll take a break for a
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    few minutes and come back after that.
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    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES)
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1	THE COMMISSIONER: Well
2	Ladies and Gentlemen, let's bring our hearing to order
3	again so that we can consider the briefs to be
4	presented by others this evening.
5	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
6	Commissioner our next brief is from Alderman Harry
7	Rankin of the City of Vancouver.
8	ALDERMAN HARRY RANKIN affirmed;
9	THE WITNESS.: Mr.
10	Commissioner friends, in my submission, I would like to
11	make three main points this evening. Not because I
12	think that three covers the whole gamut but I think
13	that we'd probably be here till morning if I went on
14	beyond that particular point. So, three will be enough
15	and the three points that I want to make are this.
16	One, that there is no energy
17	crisis in Canada. That the so-called energy crisis is
18	an artificial, unreal and phony crisis.
19	The second point
20	THE COMMISSIONER: I know you
21	appreciate the point of view that's being expressed but
22	I'd like to consider it, so to speak as a whole, and
23	maybe you could hold your applause until the end. I
24	think Mr. Rankin can manage without
25	A I think I can. The
26	second point I want to make is that Canada has not, but
27	desperately needs a national energy policy, firmly
28	based on Canada's national needs and not the profit
29	seeking of international oil corporations.
30	The third point, energy and

resource development in the Northwest Territories must not he planned or undertaken until a lands settlement is reached with the native people of the Territories which recognizes their claims to the land and its resources and their desire to participate as equals in any decisions regarding development.

Starting with point one, only a few short years ago we were told by the oil companies by economists, by various governments both federal and provincial that Canada had huge, almost inexhaustible reserves of oil and natural gas; enough for many generations to come; not only for Canada's needs but such that we would commit ourselves to large scale exports to the U.S. for generations to come.

Now, we are told just the opposite. Daily the people of our country are being subjected to a barrage of propaganda by the oil companies, by various levels of government, by the media, to the effect that we face an energy crisis, that every householder must strive to conserve energy.

Reserves of oil and natural gas just don't disappear by themselves. They haven't by any means been exhausted. In fact, new reserves are being discovered every year. In 1971, Joe Greene, the then Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources said that our oil reserves were sufficient to last us for 923 years, that our gas reserves were large enough to last us for 392 years.

 $$\operatorname{In}\,$  1973 the oil companies said that we had enough oil in Canada to last us for 80

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The same year, the Canadian Government estimate 1 that the Alberta Tar Sands contained 301 billion 2 barrels of recoverable oil, enough to last the whole 3 world for 32 years. In 1974, the picture suddenly 4 The National Energy Board said we would have 5 to be importing oil by 1982. The oil companies also 6 claimed we would have a domestic shortage by 1982. 7 What happened? Did somebody 8 goof? Or is somebody lying to us? Why this about 9 What changed so drastically in a period of one face? 10 11 or two years? I suggest that the one thing 12 that has changed is that the propaganda line of the 13 multi-national oil corporations and that the figures on 14 our reserves have been changed to suit their propaganda 15 line, and I suggest further that any temporary shortage 16 is being deliberately and artificially created by the 17 oil corporations. Isn't that why the wells in Alberta 18 and Saskatchewan are being kept? Isn't that why oil 19 rigs have been moved out of Canada to the U.S.? What 20 we are experiencing is actually a production strike by 21 the oil corporations, although they don't call it such 22 23 of course. They are putting the squeeze 24 on the Canadian people and on our governments. Why are 25 they doing this? Their claim is that they aren't 26 making enough money, that they are being taxed too 27 heavily, that they need higher prices and that all they 28 are trying to do is to get enough money so they can go 29

on finding more reserves for Canada. What crap!

oil corporations today are paying a lower rate of income tax than the average Canadian working man or woman. The concessions given to them by Ottawa in the form of depletion, depreciation, etc. are nothing less than scandalous. It is precisely because they don't pay their fair share of income tax that the rest of Canadians have to pay such high rates. Their profits are enormous.

In the years from 1970 to 1974 for example, the three largest of them did quite well. Imperial Oil increased its profits by 176%, Gulf Oil by 313%, Shell by 178%. A good percentage of this goes across the line to the head offices. Another good portion is used to expand the holdings of these companies which have become conglomerates.

What has really changed in the last few years is the world price of oil. This is at the bottom of the whole propaganda line of the oil companies, aimed at convincing us that we have an energy crisis. The present well-head price is around \$8.00 a barrel, the world price \$13.50. The oil corporations want to force Canadians to pay the world price while the oil companies claim that the well-head cost of production is \$2.85 a barrel. There are others who claim it is only 50.

We're also told that the world price is so high because of increased prices by the Arab countries. We are also told that there is a world shortage. Both of these arguments are phony. In 1973 the Organization for Economic Cooperation and

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Development, the economic club of the western powers, estimated proven conventional oil reserves at 583.5 billion barrels, enough to last for 32 years at the then rate of consumption. Ultimate reserves were estimated at 2,200 billion barrels, enough to last for 125 years. But that's not all. Nonconventional world reserves, oil sands and oil shields in 1973 were estimated by the Canadian Government at 100 times that of the Alberta Tar Sands enough to last the world for 1500 years and yet they have the gall to tell us that we have a world shortage of oil. The fact also is that the seven sisters or brothers, whichever the case may be, Shell, Exxon, Gulf, Texaco, Standard, British Pacific and Mobil still control the operation of most of the They also control the marketing and Arab oil wells. distribution of oil in the western world. They use the scare of a world energy crisis to jack up the world price. The Arab countries decided to cut themselves in on the profits by increased taxes and royalties. we any right to blame them? The oil, after all, came from their lands. It's time too that an investigation was made of the extent of all oil company contributions to Canadian political parties and to find out whether or not bribes have been made to any Canadian Government or other officials.

made to the U.S. Congress and Senate which revealed

As a result of revelations

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political contributions and bribes by oil corporations in a number of countries, including political 2 contributions to Canadian political parties, a number 3 of countries including Japan, the Netherlands and Italy 4 have already launched investigations. The same should 5 be done in Canada. The people of Canada have a right 6 to know to what extent the oil policies of Federal and 7 Provincial Governments have been affected by 8 contributions and perhaps bribes. 9 Because I do not believe that 10 there is any real world shortage of oil nor any 11 Canadian shortage, I do not believe we should be in any 12 panic to develop the oil and gas resources of the 13 Northwest Territories. 14 Two, Canadians need a national 15 16 energy policy. My second point is that Canada has not, but desperately needs an energy policy. All we have 17 today is a series of actions or lack of actions taken 18 under the pressure of oil corporations. We export huge 19 amounts of oil and natural gas to the United State and 20 then import oil from Venezuela and other countries. 21 accurate information is available on Canada's needs for 22 the immediate nor long-term future. No adequate action 23 is being taken to assure that Canada's interests are 24 placed first ahead of U.S. demands for our oil and 25 To the best of my knowledge, we have not 26 natural gas. even any accurate figure on Canada's known reserves, 27 only those supplied by the oil corporations. 28

Provincial Governments have allowed foreign corporations

Successive Federal and

to secure monopoly control of our oil and natural gas 1 reserves, development and distribution. 2 exploitation of our oil and gas reserves, conservation, 3 environmental and other considerations have come second 4 if they become a factor at all. Our governments have 5 not only been irresponsible, they have betrayed and sold 6 out Canada's national interests by permitting these 7 foreign corporations to secure and extend their deadly 8 grip on our high resources. Canada needs a national 9 energy policy, a draft of which would be the subject of 10 public hearings across the country, before it is adopted 11 by Parliament. 12

Some of the obvious features 14 of such a policy that deserve consideration include:

- 1. A reliable and objective assessment of Canada's oil
   and natural gas reserves.
- An objective assessment of Canada's need for the foreseeable future so that Canada's needs will be protected for generations to come.
- 20 3. The phasing out of oil and natural gas exports to the United States and the diversion of present exports to serve central and eastern Canada.
- 23 4. The immediate construction of publicly owned, all Canadian oil and gas pipelines from the west to Montreal.
- The nationalization of all oil and gas corporationsand pipelines.
- 28 6. The development and exploitation of our oil and gas reserves by Crown corporations.
- 30 7. No further development permits or leases to be

issued to private corporations. 1 2 8. The development of the Alberta oil sands to serve Canadian needs by a Crown corporation. 3 A two price system as long as we export: 4 Domestic price close to cost of production 5 Export price, world price with government 6 collecting the difference in taxes. 7 Third point, an energy policy 8 for the north. A key ingredient of any national energy 9 policy must of necessity be the disposition of the 10 energy resources of the Northwest Territories. 11 main issues are involved here. 12 One, the settlement of the 13 land and resource claims of the native people of the 14 north. Two, no development of any kind to be undertake 15 until the above claims are settled. It seems to me 16 that the land and resource claims of the native people 17 require a special treatment. I say special because the 18 Inuit and Indian people of the north have indicates 19 that they want a new kind of treaty, one that does not 20 extinguish their land claims in exchange for a 21 22 financial settlement, but one which recognizes their continuing claim to an ownership of the lands and 23 resources on which provides their full participation in 24 any development, and one which provides that no 25 development will be undertaken without their agreement. 26 They have also indicated that 27 ecological and environmental considerations are 28 l 29 uppermost in their minds, as it should be. that a second feature of such a treaty should be

 special steps which I call preferential treatment to make available to the native people of the north equality of opportunity with southern Canadians in housing, education, health, work, etc. and this must be in their terms and based on their values. I say "preferential" because the intrusion of our corporate controlled economy into the north has brought disaster to the lives of the native peoples, destroying their traditional way of life, their culture and their health. Obviously, some special steps need to be taken to cope with this problem.

I would also say that no drilling permits should be issued, no exploration permits handed out, no more leases given away and certainly no Mackenzie Valley pipeline undertaken until the land settlement claims of the native peoples have been dealt with. Once the land and resource claims of the native people are settled, I have no doubt that given the protection and participation they demand, it will be possible to work out mutually acceptable conditions relative to the development of the resources of the north, if and when they are required.

Before concluding, I would like to express my personal appreciation to the Chairman and staff of this Commission for the way in which they have conducted their hearings, particularly in the north Your approach has, I believe, been no small factor in enabling the people of the north to sort out their own thoughts on their future, to bring their various groups together and to speak with a high degree of

unanimity and lastly, to make all Canadians aware of 1 what is at stake in the north. If the north is 2 developed as the oil corporations want and as the 3 Canadian Government seems willing to let them, the north 4 will be desecrated, pillaged and destroyed. On the 5 other hand, an aroused Canadian public, joining with the 6 native people of the north can ensure that the north 7 will be preserved for future generations and it will 8 ensure a good life for all its native inhabitants and 9 for future generations of all the people of the north, 10 both white and native. Thank you Mr. Commissioner. 11 (WITNESS ASIDE) 12 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner 13 the next brief is from the B.C. Federation of Labor. 14 Mr. Len Guy, and Mr. Ron Johnston. 15 16 LEN GUY and RON JOHNSTON sworn; 17 WITNESS GUY: Mr. Commissioner, as a central labor organization 18 19 representing 230,000 affiliated members, the B.C. Federation of Labor has a responsibility to attempt to 20 protect and advance the interest of those members. 21 22 the same time, it has always been the policy of our Federation as determined by our conventions to give ,a 23 higher priority to the interests of all working people 24 than to just the interests of any single group of 25 workers. 26 Accordingly, it should not be 27 surprising that there are differences between our 28 l Federation's position on the proposed Mackenzie Valley 29 pipeline development and the positions taken by one or

two of our affiliated unions. Individual unions first 1 responsibility is to their own membership. Frequently, 2 this means giving priority to the maintenance or the 3 creation of jobs in a particular trade or industry. 4 are fully sympathetic to that need and to the 5 responsibility of the unions concerned to put the 6 immediate interest of their membership first. 7 At the same time, we have, as 8 we have already pointed out, our responsibility is to 9 take a broader view. For the last few years in 10 succession, our conventions have adopted, virtually 11 unanimously, resolutions calling on Provincial and 12 Federal Government to act immediately to negotiate a 13 just settlement of all Indian land claims. 14 resolutions have repeatedly made reference to the years 15 of neglect of our native people, repeated violations of 16 their human rights and Canada's shameful record. 17 They have also demanded, with 18 respect to various proposed developments that such 19 developments should not proceed until there has been a 20 satisfactory settlement of native land claims. 21 22 addition, successive conventions have given a great deal of attention of the continually increasing 23 destruction of our environment and have demanded that 24 the protection of the environment become a top priority 25 of all levels of government. 26 Finally, our Federation has a 27 long record, one of which we are very proud of fighting 28 l for the rights of oppressed peoples anywhere in the 29 world and of supporting all struggles against the

oppression of minority groups and against the denial of basic human rights. In view of this tradition, the very great concern for the environment shown by our members and the awareness of the mistreatment of Canada \$ native people, it is not surprising that our Federation is totally opposed to the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline development.

We have examined a variety of submissions to this Commission and we have followed closely the progress of your hearing. We have met with representatives of the Dene and Inuit peoples. We can only conclude that any decision to proceed with the proposed pipeline development at the present time or in the foreseeable future would be a disastrous blunder from the point of view of Canada's future and a callous and inhuman act of aggression against the native peoples of the north.

We would like first to outline our conclusions with respect to the rights of native peoples and our justification for the strong words which we have used in this regard. In general terms, the entire history of Canadian development from the early years in Upper and Lower Canada, through the development of the west, constitutes conclusive proof of the adverse effect upon native people of our normal pattern of industrialization and urban development. Without attempting any unnecessary analysis of causes, the results have been for the majority of native people, demoralization, misery, disease and a shockingly low life expectancy. More specific examples

can be seen in the effects of oil and mineral 1 development in the north in the 1920's, uranium 2 development in the 1930's and more recently, the 3 development of the DEW Line. All of these development 4 phases have brought additional hardships to the 5 majority of native peoples in the north. 6 7 There may be no clear answer as to whether native peoples can satisfactorily adjust 8 to industrial development and an industrial society. 9 The evidence is clear however, that it is extremely 10 unlikely where that development has been imposed by a 11 white society under the auspices of Canadian 12 government;. It may be that development which takes 13 place under the control of native peoples can be 14 carried out in a different way, one which is not 15 16 incompatible with the needs and lifestyle of native If so, it clearly will not occur with the 17 present development proposals but only with later 18 development, after settlement of the native land claims 19 when the native peoples who will be affected are in a 20 position to exercise effective control over the 21 22 development. 23 For these reasons, we flatly assert that the rights of the native peoples of the 24 north must be the first priority with respect to 25 northern development and on that basis alone, none of 26 the plans proposed at the present time should be 27 approved. Current proposals should also be rejected 28 because of the potential long-term environmental 29 impact. Just as we have throughout our history pursued 30

development with callous disregard for our native peoples, so we have shown the same pattern of thoughtlessness with respect to our irreplaceable lands and waters.

Great sections of this country of ours have been devastated, countless lakes, rivers and streams damaged almost beyond repair. All this has occurred because of our impatience for development and it has led us to ignore environmental considerations. We question whether there is adequate technology to carry out environmentally safe explorations in the north. We are quite sure that existing technology is not sufficient to guarantee that a pipeline can be developed and operated in the north without adequate environmental protection. We have not seen any evidence to convince us that Canada faces economic and industrial disaster if the proposed natural gas pipeline is delayed for a few additional years while environmentally satisfactory alternatives are explored.

Certainly our American customers might be inconvenienced. Possibly we would face some additional energy costs reflected Perhaps in some price increases. No doubt the corporations concerned would lose their immediate opportunity for huge profits. All of these however are problems with which we can cope. Once we have taken the drastic action to disrupt our northern environment however, we may have created a permanent and irrevocable loss for future generations. Our Federation believes that we do not have that right.

It is essential that Canada 1 2 develop a comprehensive, long-term policy and that in developing that policy, Canada's environmental needs be 3 given proper consideration. Any significant 4 development proposals must await agreement on such an 5 energy policy and on adequate environmental 6 7 protections. In conclusion, we wish to 8 commend this Commission for its method of operations to 9 date. Canadians have had occasion over the years to 10 become somewhat cynical over the establishment of 11 commissions of inquiry because so often their work has 12 been either superficial or isolated from the needs and 13 views of the ordinary Canadian. That has not been 14 true, with this Commission. Accordingly, we have great 15 confidence and we believe that all Canadians, including 16 native people have confidence, that the findings of the 17 Commission will truly meet the needs of the Canadian 18 people, of the native peoples of the north and of 19 future generations. 20 21 We are confident that your 22 report, in spite of the limitations of your terms of reference, will recognize the priorities which we have 23 listed and it will be up to the trade union movement to 24 working people from one end of Canada to the other and 25 to all Canadians concerned about decency, justice, and 26 27 future generations to ensure that the Canadian Government follows the proper course of action. 28 29 Thank you Mr. Chairman. This 30 is submitted on the behalf of the B.C. Federation of

Labor. 1 2 (WITNESSES ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Mr. 3 Commissioner, our next brief is from Bill Wilson who's 4 an executive committee member of the Union of B.C. 5 Indian Chiefs. I understand he is also presenting a 6 brief for the B.C. Association of Non-Status Indians. 7 Mr. Bill Wilson 8 BILL-WILSON, sworn; 9 THE WITNESS: Thank you very 10 much Mr. Commissioner. I had a rather extensive brief 11 prepared previous to coming here this evening, but I 12 notice that the people before me have chosen to use most 13 I do have however, some scribbled of what I had to say. 14 notes here but first of all, I would like to commend you 15 and your Commission on the job that you have done not 16 only in the north but in generating publicity in regard 17 to the Indian question and the land question here in the 18 south. On behalf of the Indian chiefs here in the Lower 19 Mainland one of whom is present with us here today, I 20 would like to welcome you to our land. 21 22 We accept no responsibility Mr. Commissioner for the plastic palace we find 23 ourselves imprisoned in presently. 24 25 I'd like to begin my remarks Mr. Commissioner by making some comments about how I view the 26 question of the Northwest development in regard to our 27 history as a country, in regard to what kind of people we 28 are, and it's my belief that we should have been able to 29 learn from history and not repeat the mistakes that 30

history has taught us that we have made.

that now is known as British Columbia, cultures independent of each other but surviving in themselves were here, present, existing and survived until unfortunately resources such as seals and gold and timber resources and various other things that are natural to our country attracted the European settler and with the European settlers came things like disease and religion and laws. Things that effectively over the years took away our culture, took away our resources and in fact, allowed genocide to be practiced on the native peoples in the province of British Columbia.

What we're left with now is reserves which unfortunately are mere ghettos. What we're left with is places for Indian people to die because the reserves weren't set out for Indians to live. The policy was that if enough European settlers came to our land, eventually the Indian people would away and die and that was the purpose that the reserves were set up for.

Fortunately for myself and for those Indian people that are alive today, that policy didn't work. But what we do have are ghettos, ghettos of poverty. We have the bigotry and the incompetence of the Department of Indian Affairs. We have discrimination. We have the lowest standard of living anywhere in Canada. We have treatment as second class citizens and all this came to us in the name of progress and development. All this came to us in the

belief that the exploitation of the resources was for 1 our good and everybody's good. 2 Now, 150 years to 300 years 3 later, we hear the same lie being told to us again; 4 being told to our brothers and sisters in the Northwest 5 Territories. And the same things are going to happen 6 7 in the north that happened to us here in the south, unless we change our attitude towards the way we 8 proceed with development. I don't think that there is 9 anybody in Canada, particularly not the native people 10 that is opposed to development. We require development 11 in order to expand unless we continue to breed at the 12 rate we're all breeding. We require more resources 13 to feed the people and we're not opposed to 14 development. 15 16 Here in the south what we're asking and it applies more in the north, is merely that 17 we be given the opportunity to exist as individuals in 18 our own right and have our cultures and traditions 19 respected and perpetuated within a context of Canadian 20 society. 21 22 But what will happen in the north is what happened here in the south and you'll 23 see the oil companies promising huge jobs for Indians. 24 How many Indian engineers do you know? How many 25 Indian lawyers do you know? How many Indian welders 26 do you know? How many Indian equipment operators do 27 you know? 28

The jobs will be making beds and slopping out

You know what the jobs will

garbage and when the pipeline is built, the money will 1 be gone and what we will be left with -- what our 2 brothers and sisters will be left with in the north is 3 disease and destruction of their culture as we were 4 left with here in the south and all in the name of 5 progress; all in the name of 19th century philosophies 6 of development and uncaring consumerism that says we 7 have the right to trample on traditional ways of life. 8 What we'll end up with is 9 reserves in the north, pockets of poverty for people to 10 die on, welfare and the incompetence and bigotry of the 11 D.I.A. and we will pay and pay and pay as a culture, 12 as a country for the genocide that we're allowing to 13 take place in the north, for the genocide that we 14 allowed to take place here in the south. 15 16 What does a pipeline mean? What does it mean to each and every one of us? 17 really a question I think that we should all answer and 18 we should expand our horizons beyond just saying it 19 means that we can watch color television and run our 20 washing machines and dryers and run our big cars. 21 22 Those things are what we are requiring to be substituted for a way of life, what we are asking be 23 exchanged for the traditional values of a people who 24 have lived here for 20,000 years, and in one fell swoop 25 for this incompetent attitude of consumerism we are 26 willing to wipe out more history than ever existed on 27 the European continent. 28 29 What does the pipeline and the land claims mean to Indian people? Very simply,

it's one word -- survival. If the Indian people are to survive in Canada as an identifiable ethnic group we are going to have to change our attitudes towards development. We are going to have to change our attitudes about the pipeline, about consumerism, about expansion and development not only in the north, but in all areas and something that has to take place is a basic change in attitude about how we treat minorities, be they Indian or otherwise because Bishop Deroo did say earlier that a democracy is judged on the basis of how it treats its minorities.

Now, if that's the test and I believe that it is one of them, Canada ranks very near Nazi Germany in its treatment of the Jews. In fact, perhaps the Nazis were more humane in that they chose to gas the Jews overnight. We're more civilized. We're going to take 150 to 300 years before we eradicate all traces of a culture that existed here for 20,000 years.

The land claims means very simply and the pipeline is very simple for the Indian people, it's survival. It's a question of whether or not a hundred years from now, the Indian people will be indistinguishable from everybody else and I think that it is important that they should be. I think that they must be because we have to the south of us, an example of what the melting pot theory produces where you eliminate all the ethnic differences and substitute some common denominator for what was once a gathering of cultures. The melting pot theory reduces to where

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all the scum and the grease rises to the top and controls everything, and the meat and good bone sinks to the bottom and gets burnt.

For Canadians and for me as a Canadian, I consider the question of the Northwest Arctic Gas application and the pipeline and the development in the north and our treatment of the native peoples in the north to be a question of our morality. What am I as a person and how are the values that are inherent in me reflected in the conduct of my country, reflected in the conduct of my government, reflected in the conduct of the corporations supposedly set up to serve me?

What am I as a Canadian and what are we as a country? What I would like to see Mr. Chairman, I'm a strong believer perhaps in miracles and you, to a certain extent for some of us, represent that kind of a thing. What I would like to see is a country where the individual values are respected; the culture of a people regardless of what it might be or where it might come from is respected and allowed to survive. I would hope that somewhere down the line a hundred years from now, when my children are talking about the Berger Inquiry, when my children are talking about the Northwest Territories and land claims issue, when we're looking back on this as part of our history, we will not see it as a mistake that we have repeated but will see it as progress. Progress in the sense of our humanity and morality, and as far as I'm concerned, it will be a cornerstone in the question of what kind of a

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country we are.
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                              I would hope, being the rightful
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   owners of the land on which this country is developing,
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   that it will develop consistent with the philosophy that
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   I just announced.
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                              I thank you very much Mr.
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   Berger and your staff for Indian organizations here in
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   the south as I'm sure for organizations in the north;
   your activities in the face of what we always
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   considered to be uncaring government bungling,
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   represent to us some hope. I would hope that the non-
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   Indian people would share those values with us and I
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   would hope also that 100 years from now, I'll look
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   different than you will as I do tonight and my children
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   will look different from your children and yet they
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   will be able to stand together as equals in a country
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   that appreciates where it came from and how it was
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   born.
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                              Thank you very much.
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
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                              MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
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   our next brief is from a Mr. K. G. Farguharson.
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                              K. G. FARQUHARSON sworn;
                              THE WITNESS: Good evening
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   Mr. Commissioner. My name is Ken Farquharson.
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   here to speak solely for myself, not to represent any
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   group. I am an engineer by background and I think the
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   problem that we are addressing with the Mackenzie
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   pipeline is not really a technical one or an
    economical. one, but an ethical one.
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I believe the pipeline could 1 2 be successfully built. I am -- haven't got the fervor of a Bill Wilson but I would like to state my reasons 3 of why I think it is an ethical problem. 4 5 It has been my fortune to travel through the northern Yukon and not the 6 7 Territories and to have some experience of the conditions there. In my view, it will be the Indian, 8 the Inuit and the Metis who eventually develop the 9 north for they are the only group to whom it is home. 10 For them to move from their homelands, is not simple 11 for it means the loss of an ethic and a way of life and 12 adoption of the southern culture, therefore most will 13 stay as residents. 14 It's probable therefore that 15 16 the native and the Metis will continue to form the majority of the permanent residents of the Yukon. 17 has been clearly expressed by many natives, their 18 culture is different from that of the south and they 19 have a strong attachment to it. The stresses of 20 attempting to adapt to the southern culture are severe. 21 22 In fact, so severe that there is now a stronger desire amongst natives to retain their own culture and advance 23 from that base. Despite this move, it is still 24 doubtful in my opinion if the native cultures can 25 withstand the twin forces of an administration at both 26 Territorial and Federal levels and an economic system 27 that are oriented to the southern culture. 28 29 The emphasis of the native people has been recognition of their land claims.

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many people in the south, the argument is therefore The argument appears to me to be much over land. deeper and really over the natives' right to retention of their own cultures which they identify with the They feel that if their rights to the land are established, they can retain their culture. view, they may be optimistic. If they are still subject to an administration and economic system that is the creature of the southern culture, their native culture 10 will still be overwhelmed, even with the land. 11 native cultures of the north are to survive, and if the 12 native is to achieve the status which he deserves and 13 which he must have if he is to play his full part in 14 the evolution of the north, then they should now be 15 searching for administrative format which will 16 recognize the present bi-cultural society of the north 17 and guarantee the natives the opportunity to retain 18 their culture and change it at their own pace. 19 It is ironic that there should 20 be any argument in Canada over whether this is a 21 22 desirable aim, for the protection of French culture in Quebec is accepted as a fundamental. Can we not 23 recognize that the native cultures are equally entitled 24 to protection Where they form the major culture? 25 north is strong, then Canada will be strong. 26 I repeat my belief that the north can only be strong if the native 27 peoples of the north are also strong, and the basis of 28 29 their strength is the retention of their culture.

If this argument is accepted,

then the conclusion follows that we should put the question of the pipeline aside until we can evolve an acceptable bicultural format for the north which will allow retention of native cultures and offer protection for the white minority.

Northern Canada has today many of the characteristics of colonial status that I can recall from my early years in Africa, including a governing race and other governed races and their distant bureaucracy in Ottawa, especially in the critical field of economic planning.

I think it can also be fairly said to be an exploitive colonialism, for nowhere have I seen it stated in Canada that the interests of the peoples of the north would be paramount in development of the north, yet this was the stated policy in British Africa in the 1930's.

The pressure is for development to the economic benefit of the south. The sequence of decolonization is well established. First, education; second, the development of leaders; third, the legal test cases, and fourth, acceptance of equal status for the colonized people. In the north, we are now at stage three and the momentum is there to achieve stage four. Southern Canada appears to have been neglectful of the pressures for social changes in the north while it focused on the opportunity to extract resources. It is time that the south woke up to the resurgence of native culture in the north and set about the deliberate dismantling of the present

administrative system and to replace it with one 1 reflecting the bi-cultural society of the north. 2 The lesson of decolonization 3 is clear. Once a colonized peoples want equal status 4 in a social sense, there, is nothing that can stop 5 them. Why can we not move now to make these 6 7 adjustments before there is further bitterness, mistrust, oppression and native violence? 8 9 The planners in Ottawa may see the pipeline in terms of the geopolitics of energy. 10 It also has a human side. My request is to urge your 11 consideration for the latter and to ask for structural 12 political and social reform in the north before massive 13 development starts. 14 To end, having seen the Old 15 Crow Flats, the Eagle Plains in the North Slope of the 16 17 Yukon Territory, I would be very against penetration of that area by a gas pipeline for environmental and 18 social reasons. If it is desired to move Alaskan gas 19 overland through Canada, I believe the best route would 20 follow the Alaska highway through the Yukon and join 21 22 the present gas pipeline system near Fort Nelson in 23 B.C. 24 I would like to thank you and 25 the Commission for allowing me to make this 26 presentation. Thank you. 27 (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Mr. 28 Commissioner, our last brief for the evening are from 29 Mr. Arthur Pape and Michael Lewis of Vancouver.

ARTHUR PAPE and MICHAEL LEWIS sworn; 1 2 WITNESS PAPE: Mr. Commissioner, we are like all the others who've spoken 3 here tonight, very proud and grateful to have the 4 Inquiry come to Vancouver. We are speaking tonight in 5 the same way that all these people came here tonight 6 because we believe we have a direct interest in the 7 decision of whether or not a Mackenzie Valley pipeline 8 will be built and under what conditions. 9 We speak here in relative 10 ignorance about the north and actually in relative 11 ignorance about the complete range of questions which 12 must be answered before the pipeline decision can be 13 made and so in that way maybe we represent the people 14 of the south, all of us and how we really feel. 15 16 We have a direct interest not only as people who care about the north but because 17 that decision will affect our lives and our homes and 18 our futures very directly living here in the south. 19 The energy corridor that is 20 21 being discussed will affect Canada's national economy 22 and regional economies and local economies. It will take sums of investment capital on such a scale that it 23 will totally dominate all investment decisions, all 24 development decisions in this country for the next 20 25 That will affect us all. 26 years. The kinds of priorities 27 28 that the country will implicitly adopt if we decide to 29 build that energy corridor will be to take us further and further down the road which we have travelled too 30

far already; a road we do not fully understand but which we know increasingly is not the road we should have taken.

It's not, as several of the people have said here and I'm sure you'll hear across the south, it's not our individual decisions as consumers, as car buyers, that will affect the energy consumption patterns in this country; it's our whole lifestyle. It has to do with where power is situated and where power is not, what kinds of research is done, what kinds of social and political decisions are made and where power is concentrated.

The very sovereignty of this country is an issue in the question of whether or not to build that energy corridor and that affects us all. It's difficult to envisage an energy corridor which will go to mid-continent as you said and which it seems to me somewhere below the 49th parallel. An energy corridor that the Americans have declared a priority for them which would therefore

demand of this country a further give away of our

sovereignty to another country.

The decision on whether or not to build that energy corridor will determine again and on a very large scale our situation in the world and where we stand in relation to the people in the world who have decided that those of us born in North America and western Europe must participate in reordering the world economic order or they will try and force us to do so.

It affects us because the 1 2 technological arrogance that underpins the superconfidence of the oil and pipeline companies that they 3 can do anything on any time line despite any natural 4 difficulties is something we know a great deal about. 5 We've seen less than .01 percent of the land mass used 6 in such a way that it affects the whole land mass. 7 We've seen single pulp mills that can cause mercury 8 poisoning in a vast area. We've seen relatively small 9 hydro-electric dams in this very province that can 10 destroy hundreds of thousands of acres in another 11 We've seen all that. 12 province. All the decisions of whether 13 or not to build that energy corridor are decisions that 14 affect our lives and so we are glad that even a small 15 part of the Commission's time has been brought here to 16 the south. We are glad that this Commission has 17 recognized that there are local, social and economic 18 implications everywhere in this country from a 19 decision that appears most clearly to affect only the 20 north. 21 22 WITNESS LEWIS: Mr. Berger, 23 my name is Michael Lewis. I'd like to say a few words 24 in conjunction with Art about the process that you've 25 conducted. It's very interesting that in 26 the last few weeks there has been increasing attack in 27 28 one way or another on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline That disturbs me because of the nature of 29 Inquiry. those attacks. I'm sure you're aware of it, that

people in the National Press, that some senior people in government, that people during coffee in this room who have interests in the development of the north, I would imagine, see the Inquiry as a gathering ground for bleeding hearts, for environmental freaks; those people who do not have the knowledge base from which to make decisions.

We hear your attack -- we hear you attacked, your Inquiry attacked and the native people attacked and the people of the north attacked and the public interest groups attacked in a way,! guess in a way that takes us to a point where we really, really have to question where those people are connected and what they think of native people's intelligence as if you're the only person or your Inquiry is the only thing that can bring forth native people's intelligence and other people's intelligence and southern people's intelligence.

You know and other people here may know, that the criticism has been of that nature, and I guess what we'd like to say is that it's been the fact of economic and social and democratic segregation that many of the things that have been said to your Inquiry are being focused because they haven't had a chance to be said before in many cases and I think some of the people here who have spoken tonight have said that very clearly, that you symbolize something that is important. We respect the integrity of the process. We do not want it to be challenged in a way which would degrade it and try and draw conspiratorial theories

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about it. It has been open, and I think any of the applicants or interest groups in the north would be hard pressed to say that it has not been an open Inquiry and we just want to say that for the record.

We also want to say that we're very worried because of decisions like, with the Inuit people to allow those permits to go after the initial presentation to government of their proposal in Nunavut. We're worried because despite a loud clamour in this country, despite the United States representation that the Beaufort Sea decision went ahead and what's the big hurry? We question that given the risks that have been put forward in editorial pages and so on across this country.

We're worried what's going to happen to your report. We know that some of your critics have said, "You know, it's cost a lot of money to conduct this process". Others have said, "in percentage with the kind of capital investment that's going to go into the north, it is such a small fraction, something like 0.1 percent, I believe of the total projected investment. So I don't think it's a big price, but I'm worried I guess that once you make that report, how are we going to find out what is in that report, whatever your conclusions are? How are we in the south, how are the people in the north once that report is in the hands of the government, what mechanisms are there from which we can find out to in a sense be able to as a public of people try and continue to struggle to maintain the integrity of the process

that I think your Inquiry has helped engender in a very 1 unique way that has never happened in our history? 2 That is a serious question in 3 my mind because if we do not have the time to find out 4 the contents of that report to generate the kinds of 5 opinions in terms of our elected members and so on that 6 7 we feel we need to generate once we know what's in you report. Then what has it all been for? 8 We want I guess to be taken 9 seriously. We hope the seriousness with which you've 10 conducted your Inquiry -- I guess we're saying that we 11 hope the Federal Government will conduct the way in 12 which it releases that report and allows the Canadian 13 people to know what is in that report. We hope they 14 conduct it with a similar kind of integrity as this 15 Inquiry has been conducted. 16 17 And I think Art just has a 18 few more things to say. 19 WITNESS PAPE: Just to - we want to be as specific as we can in suggesting to the 20 governments as well as to the Commission, how serious 21 22 some of the problems are in this regard for those of us who live here in the south. 23 We as Canadians have invested 24 about 3 million dollars we understand in the process of 25 this Inquiry, and without a doubt the Commission has 26 been the finest representation that ever could have 27 been constructed of the 20 million of us who live in 28 southern Canada and we're very proud that you 29 represented us and are representing us. 30

Unfortunately however, the 1 2 unique educational and social experience that the Commission is acquiring is denied the 20 million rest of 3 us and we're very concerned about why that has happened. 4 The Government of Canada gave 5 \$25 million to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as 6 7 part of its special funding for the C.B,C. to be the world host of all the communications systems for a two 8 week Olympics. I understand that the C.B.C. will do 9 150 hours of live coverage during the two weeks of the 10 Olympics, that we will get across this country nine to 11 ten hours live daily broadcast. 12 13 Across the country, there will be almost no staff and facilities left in any of 14 the television centers. The largest television center 15 in the country in Toronto will be left with only one 16 television crew during the two weeks of the Olympic 17 Twenty remote television units will be provided 18 to the Olympic coverage for domestic coverage by the 19 C.B.C., sixty of them drawn from existing stations and 20 four of them brand new at a cost of 1.3 million 21 22 dollars, the new ones. That's for a two week event 23 which one of its major impacts on this country will be 24 to create a \$870 public deficit. 25 WITNESS LEWIS: Million. 26 27 WITNESS PAPE: Million, sorry. Now, in contrast I understand that the Canadian 28 l Broadcasting Corporation invests the princely sum of 29 about \$50 a day for film stock to cover the hearings of 30

your Commission. The C.B.C. Northern Service has 1 available to it, 500 feet of film a day as its 2 allotment to record and convey the Commission and its 3 Inquiry to the north. I guess there is no budget to 4 record and convey the experience of the Inquiry-to 5 those of us who live in the south. We don't know if 6 many people know, but what happens is the film crew for 7 B. C records the short film clip every day. 8 It gets sent here to Vancouver where people who don't 9 know anything about the Inquiry edit it and it gets 10 broadcast to the north after Hourglass and it's 11 broadcast from here. Nothing gets broadcast to the 12 south. 13 We've seen almost nothing of 14 the Inquiry. Some of us have the opportunity to hear a 15 good deal about the Inquiry in this city because 16 Vancouver Co-op Radio is the only broadcasting 17 operation in the country to have a correspondent in the 18 north working, among other things, on the Inquiry. 19 newspaper has a correspondent in the north on a 20 freelance basis. Canadian Press has no reporters 21 22 stationed in the north. They get occasionals from the reporters of other papers. The National Film Board has 23 not planned to make a film about this Inquiry. 24 25 Surely as you've said and some of us know, this Inquiry is the most unique and 26 perhaps extraordinary political and social event in our 27 history in that it gives us a most unique chance to 28 examine our past and our present and look at our 29 future. It's a very rare thing. 30

Regional economic development and native peoples, urban areas all over the world don't have the kind of experience and opportunity that your Commission has provided. It appears from reading the transcripts, as much as some of us have time to, that some of the greatest prose in Canadian history has been delivered to your Inquiry and it's obvious that what your Inquiry has done is provide a chance for people to take their individual experience and wisdom, say it to each other and turn that into an even greater collective wisdom and experience.

Surely your Commission has been one of the most democratizing and inspiring events in our history and we are very alarmed sir that that total experience has been denied us in the south. What we have in the south as I'm sure you'll experience is a good deal of rhetoric but we are denied the experience of really knowing the north and its people and what they're saying. We are denied the collective experience of dealing with the issues and their impact on us of cross-examining experts, of pulling from ourselves the wisdoms and the strengths to make the great decisions that people in the north it seems to me are being helped to get ready to make.

It would be a good thing if the people of the south would all tell your Inquiry when it goes across the south that we want to know and we want to share in the experience. We don't want this Commission to end with all that experience accessible to Canadians only through the volumes of your

transcript.

Perhaps the oil companies would finance it if the Government of Canada can't afford it, and we'd like to suggest that because we in the south haven't had this kind of experience, and probably won't get to have much of it, but also because those of us in the south are the people in whose names the oil companies will promise to develop these resources and deliver them and the politicians will claim the mandate to do so, we suggest to you sir that you will have to make your report very clear and simple for us, because we are very liable to be wrapped up in confusion as a political body, we in the south, because we've had too little time to really come together and work on these things.

We would ask that you recognize what so many in the north and here in the south have said, that before a decision is made to build that energy corridor, land claims be settled and I think a lot of us in the south understand what that means. That it means putting stewardship of the north into the hands of the people who live in the north and will continue to, that it isn't a transfer of land to - or some of the land to some people so everything else can go on down the other side of the fence.

I think many of us in the south are ready to support that kind of redefining of the optimum way to govern this country and to share this country amongst ourselves, and just as we would hope that you would call for a settlement of land

claims in the most profound way and explain it to us, before any decision is made on the pipeline, not before it's built, but before a decision is made, we would like to ask you to consider that an equally valid condition would be that we settle the energy claims in the south. Just as northerners feel that they have a claim to make, to reassert control of their land, we in the south have a claim to make to reassert control over our lifestyle and what is done in our name over the resources of our land.

We need a process too. If we can't settle our energy claims against the transnational corporations, if we can't come to grips with the implications of this energy corridor for us as a collective people and find a way to grow into a new future, then we fear that no matter how eloquent your report, it may not be possible to get the right decision about settling land claims before the pipeline decision is made.

We don't think it'll be easy for those of us in the south to come to grips with these issues and have a collective process and work together to do this and so if it costs \$3 million in two years to do this in the north, maybe it'll cost \$30 million and take quite a long time to do it here in the south but that too should be part of what happens before that decision is made.

We're sure that you and the Commission staff are tired sir, and are looking forward to the conclusion of the process, but we want you to

know that we want to follow this process more closely 1 than we've been able to and when you're finished, we 2 hope you'll come back south and help us start the 3 process in the south because we need the same 4 experience here in the south because our greatness as a 5 people may be a little further back in our history, a 6 little harder for us to find and share but it's there 7 and if we have a chance as a people to share the 8 democratizing experience, we'll work with the people of 9 the north and build a country and then we'll know what 10 to do about an energy corridor. 11 12 Thank you very much. 13 (WITNESSES ASIDE) THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 14 Mr. Pape and Lewis. In a moment I am going to ask Mr. 15 Scott to outline the procedure for the remainder of the 16 17 evening but before I do that, let me say that having heard the briefs that have been presented tonight, I 18 want to express my thanks to those who've presented 19 briefs because they were of great assistance to me. 20 Let me make it clear that my job in this Inquiry is to 21 listen to what the people who come before it have to 22 23 say, and I feel that I can learn something from each 24 one of you. 25 Let me comment for just a moment on the remarks of Mr. Pape and Mr. Lewis. I think that 26 you should remember that the Government of Canada 27 established this Inquiry. It was the Government of 28 Canada that gave to this Inquiry a mandate unprecedented 29

in our history. This Inquiry was told by the Government

of Canada to examine the social, economic and 1 environmental impact of the construction of a gas 2 pipeline and energy corridor in our northern territories. 3 The Government of Canada, on 4 my recommendation has provided funding to native 5 organizations, environmental groups, northern 6 municipalities and northern business to enable them to 7 participate on a equal footing at the hearings with the 8 industry representatives of the two companies that want 9 to build the pipeline; Arctic Gas and Foothills Pipe 10 Lines. 11 The Government of Canada has 12 also supplied to Mr. Scott, Commission Counsel, all of 13 the studies and reports that the Inquiry has asked the 14 government to produce. Let me also say that the 15 16 pipeline companies and the oil and gas industry generally have cooperated fully with the Inquiry. 17 Inquiry has also had the full cooperation of the native 18 organizations and the environmental organizations and 19 the other parties at the Inquiry. 20 21 It think it's fair to say that the representatives of the industry, the pipeline 22 companies, as well as the rest of us, have regarded our 23 hearings in the north as a learning experience. 24 companies have been represented at every hearing and 25 have been there to listen and answer questions. 26 president of one of the companies spent a week 27 travelling with me in the north last summer at the 28 I want you to understand that all of the 29 hearings. people and organizations connected with the Inquiry

have sought, I believe, in good faith to make the 1 proceedings of the Inquiry, proceedings that would 2 enable northerners to have an opportunity to speak up, 3 speak out and would enable us to learn from them. 4 Now let me also say a word on 5 behalf of the C.B.C. The president of the C.B.C., when 6 the Inquiry was begun, and the Northern Service of the 7 C.B.C. agreed to establish a broadcasting unit to be 8 present at the Inquiry's proceedings each day and they 9 allotted an hour on the northern network every night, 10 that is, on the radio and the broadcasts go out every 11 night on the northern network in English and in each of 12 the five native languages. In addition, they provide 13 five minutes, a different language every night on 14 television and that has enabled the Inquiry to expand 15 its -- the hearing room, to encompass the whole of the 16 Mackenzie Valley and the Mackenzie Delta and the 17 communities in the Beaufort Sea and that was done with 18 the cooperation of the C.B.C. The broadcasters are, of 19 course, quite independent of the Inquiry but that 20 contribution by the C.B.C. is one that should not go 21 22 unrecognized. 23 Finally, I think I should say that the National Film Board is doing a film of the 24 Inquiry and the issues connected with the Inquiry and 25 their crew accompanied the Inquiry to Indian villages in 26 the Mackenzie Valley last summer and to Inuit villages 27 on the Beaufort Sea just a month and a half ago and I 28 don't know -- I'm not privy to the decisions that go on 29 within the National Film Board but I think in fairness

to them I should say that they are preparing a film and 1 the film that you saw before the proceedings began 2 tonight was a film that the Inquiry had made by a 3 filmmaker, designed to represent all sides of the issues 4 that we're concerned with at the Inquiry and that was 5 paid for by funds provided by the Government of Canada. 6 As far as the report of this Inquiry is concerned, when 7 it is filed with the Minister of Indian Affairs and 8 Northern Development and his, colleagues and the 9 Government of Canada, I have no doubt that it will 10 receive the most serious consideration and I equally 11 have no doubt that it will be made public without undue 12 delay. 13 So, I think Mr. Scott that 14 we'll ask you what is going to happen now. 15 16 MR. SCOTT: Mr. Commissioner, the counsel for the various parties, the two 17 applicants, the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee and 18 the Indian and Metis Brotherhood of the Northwest 19 Territories have indicated that they have listened with 20 interest to what's been said and they would like, 21 22 partly on account of the hour to defer any comments until a later stage in the Vancouver hearings. So that 23 is the completion of the submissions we have before you 24 25 tonight. 26 May I make two points? Inquiry will sit tomorrow in three sessions, the first 27 28 beginning at ten o'clock in the morning, the second beginning at two o'clock in the afternoon and the 29 third, if we have health and strength, at eight o'clock

The second point, again may I repeat, if there is anybody here who has not given us notice that they desire to make a submission, we would much appreciate it if they would let either Mr. Waddell or I know and we will make an effort to find an appropriate time for them in the next two days.  So sir, that's all for this evening.  THE COMMISSIONER: What about the film? Is that to be shown again tomorrow night at seven?  MR. SCOTT: I don't know. THE COMMISSIONER: The answer is no. All right. Well, we'll adjourn the proceedings ladies and gentlemen, and thank you for coming tonight and we may see some of you tomorrow.  (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MAY 11, 1976)  PORTURE OF THE COMMISSIONER:  THE COMMISSIONER: The answer is no. All right. Well, we'll adjourn the proceedings ladies and gentlemen, and thank you for coming tonight and we may see some of you tomorrow.  (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MAY 11, 1976)	1	tomorrow evening.
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