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 11, 1976

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 50

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Indian Brotherhood, and Metis Association of the Northwest Territories.

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1	Vancouver, B.C.
2	May 11, 1976.
3	(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
4	THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
5	gentlemen, we'll call the hearing to order this
6	morning.
7	Let me welcome you to this
8	hearing of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. We
9	began our Vancouver hearings last night, and we'll be
10	carrying on this morning and then again this afternoon
11	at two o clock, and again this evening at eight o clock
12	and we'll be carrying on again tomorrow at ten o clock
13	in the morning and then two o clock in the afternoon.
14	I think that most of you who are here are well
15	acquainted with the work of the Inquiry, and I won't
16	repeat the opening remarks that I made last night.
17	I think instead we'll simply
18	turn to the people and the organizations that with to
19	deliver briefs this morning and Mr. Waddell, perhaps
20	you d let us know who we are going to begin with.
21	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
22	Commissioner, we'll begin with representatives of the
23	Native Brotherhood of British Columbia Mr. Lonnie
24	Hindle, Mr. Gilbert Cook and Mr. Steve Carpenter, and I
25	believe Mr. Gilbert Cook will be presenting the brief.
26	Will these gentlemen come forward?
27	GILBERT COOK, STEVE CARPENTER and
28	LONNIE HINDLE sworn:
29	WITNESS COOK: On behalf of
30	the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia, I welcome
'	

the opportunity to appear before the Mackenzie Valley 2 Pipeline Inquiry The Native Brotherhood of 3 British Columbia is the senior Indian organization in 4 Canada and has consistently fought for the rights of 5 native people for half a century. 6 The Native Brotherhood, 7 8 without financial assistance from governments, has been instrumental in achieving social changes for natives, 9 not only in British Columbia, but for the rest of the 10 country as well, and has played an active role in 11 ensuring that the issue of land claims of the native 12 13 people of Canada has been pursued over the past five decades. 14 The Native Brotherhood has 15 16 actively supported the four Nishga Bands in their struggle to seek an equitable settlement to the Nishga 17 land claim. A claim which began in the late 1800s, and 18 which has just now reached the stage of the party 19 negotiations. 20 The Native Brotherhood was 21 22 instrumental in seeing that justice prevailed in the Landmark White and Bob Case during the 1960s. 23 24 We could document many more changes for the better of native people which came 25 about because of the support and strength of the Native 26 Brotherhood 27 It is not our intention, 28 29 however, to blow our own horn, but only to emphasize to this hearing the long history, credibility and 30

strength which we are giving to our brothers in the 1 Northwest Territories. 2 Rather than document at this 3 time how the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline would 4 affect our members living in Southern Canada, we would 5 rather at this time not cloud the issue and simply say 6 for the record that the Native Brotherhood of British 7 Columbia supports the position taken by the native 8 people of the Northwest Territories. 9 The Native Brotherhood 10 supports the position that a land settlement, not 11 extinguishment, should precede construction o the 12 pipeline. It must be emphasized that the direction 13 that the native people wish to take during and after 14 the land settlement in the Northwest Territories must 15 be recognized. 16 17 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you Thank you, gentlemen. 18 very much, sir. 19 WITNESS COOK: We don't have any further remarks at this time and I would like to 20 again thank the Inquiry for the time available to us. 21 22 Thank you. 23 (APPLAUSE) 24 (WITNESSES ASIDE) 25 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, our next brief is from Mr. Daniel O'Brien 26 27 from the Co-Operative Christian Campus Ministry, I believe of Vancouver. Mr. O'Brien? 28 29 30 DANIEL O'BRIEN sworn:

THE WITNESS: Good morning. 1 2 I should explain that the three people who wrote this brief couldn't be here today because they have summer 3 jobs and I don't. We're a student organization. 4 I'll be reading from the 5 brief and also consulting notes in an impromptu 6 7 conversation we had about the brief after looking at it and after Elaine and Bev and Catherine did all the work 8 on it. 9 We, the Co-Operative 10 Christian Campus Ministry (the Anglican, United, and 11 Student Christian Movement on the Campus at U.B.C.), 12 would like to express our deep concern and support for 13 the native people in their struggle for a just land 14 claims settlement. We oppose any development or, 15 decisions on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline project 16 17 before an agreement between the government and the native people is reached. We believe that the pipeline 18 cannot proceed until the land claims issue is settled. 19 As Christians, we believe that 20 the issue is both one of justice and responsible 21 22 stewardship of land. We cannot support a decision that condones our consumptive lifestyle through the exploit-23 ation of our non-renewable natural resources. 24 support a decision which gives priority to economic gain 25 and ignores the needs of the people most affected. 26 To be Christian in our society 27 means to be sensitive to the powerlessness and the 28 alienation of many in our society. There is a real need 29 to be sensitive to the powerless and alienation of some

people in our society and not just the native groups, but last night we heard talk of other minority groups and were consonant with their needs for power.

Justice recognizes the basic needs of a person and attempts to meet those needs in a fair way. Justice requires a recognition of the complexity of the society and the basic rights and dignity of individuals. True justice does not destroy dignity or self-respect. As Christians we must ensure that every Canadian find dignity and self-fulfillment in a free and just society.

The native people are asking for a say in decisions about the use of land which they have traditionally used in a responsible manner. The land has from time immemorial been the centre. of the native people's existence. Without the land, Indian people have no soul , no life, no identity, no purpose. To refuse control of the land would contribute to the death of a Canadian people and their culture.

Any development or decision that denies the importance of the native people's role in making land use decisions cannot be considered, a just, responsible action; for justice to exist the powerless must have power. Any development or decision hat denies control of the land by the Dene or the Inuit people cannot be considered a just or responsible response.

Justice is about empowering, being more sharing and caring. Our God is a God of liberation who brings power to those who have no power, We are called by God to be a just people, to do that

which is good for all.

The native people are being threatened with the loss of their culture and in fact their existence. The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline project is considering the south's needs ahead of the needs of the northern people. We cannot ask that one group suffer for the sake of the other, but we must share the suffering and share our power. Because of the south's ever-increasing need -and "need" in quotation marks -- of non-renewable resources, we create an unequal distribution of wealth. To meet our consumptive style of life, we demand a sacrifice on the part of those who have no power. We cannot destroy one group of people in order to support the lifestyle and corporate profits of another group. This is what the south's demand for resources is doing.

Stewardship -- and I think that's the key word for our Christian response here -- Stewardship is the responsible use of the created order, human and environmental. The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline reflects the south's basic goals and current lifestyle. It is a project which will allow us to continue living the so-called "good life". Our life and work is structured towards gain and good. Obviously this means we have to expand and develop in order to keep up to our ever-increasing and consumptive needs. We as Christians do not believe that continual expansion means we are able to live more humanly in our world. We must take a serious look at the consequence of all development such as the Mackenzie Valley

Pipeline. Will this multi-billion dollar project 1 provide for human dignity and growth? Presently it is a 2 considerable threat to the native people and their 3 culture. Ultimately it is threatening to the existence 4 of all human life. Penultimately the consequences of it 5 are the continuous exploitation of resources and for us 6 7 that means eating ourselves up -- self-consumption. We feel that we must be 8 responsible for the land, considering that it's burs to 9 use but that we can never own it. Ownership is not a 10 possibility. The native people have developed a 11 lifestyle which is in close harmony with the land. 12 They have cared for it and used the land in a 13 responsible and sensitive manner. The native person 14 still has a basic concept of communal ownership and he 15 is the custodian of that land for future generations. 16 I think here of the Genesis 17 story in respect to land, that man is both made of the 18 earth and of the breath of God. How can we own 19 something that we come from and that we return to? 20 We in the south cannot make 21 22 such a claim. Time and time again we have 23 thoughtlessly exploited our resources and consequently have prevented their use for our children and their 24 children. The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline could be 25 another example. Our energy needs are ever increasing, 26 which is creating pressure to make hurried decisions 27 28 concerning our future needs. 29 We cannot ignore human and ecological needs in. our frantic attempts to provide

natural resources to support our exhaustive energy 1 needs of the U.S.A. and Canada. Surely the promise of 2 the good life, progress and profit, cannot be more 3 important than the preservation of our land and people. 4 Control of the land must be 5 given to those that have long proven their responsible 6 stewardship. At present our energy needs, our energy 7 demands are increasing at a dangerously high rate. 8 There is concern that an energy shortage will, occur, 9 there is also evidence that our resources and 10 technological development will provide for our needs 11 without the pipeline. We need to take time to assess 12 our needs and establish our priorities. A 10-year 13 moratorium would allow time to determine our needs and 14 assess alternate resources available. Our careful and 15 responsible stewardship is now a necessity if we are to 16 ensure natural and human survival. 17 We recommend that a just 18 settlement based on native land control be a priority 19 in reaching a decision. We also suggest a 10-year 20 moratorium that will enable us to establish our need 21 22 and then take responsible, planned action. At the very minimum this settlement must be reached before any 23 action on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline proceeds. As 24 Christians we must affirm human dignity against the 25 forces that would crush it. We are each a part of 26 God's cosmos. All aspects, both human and natural, 27 must share in it equally. Thank you. (APPLAUSE) 28 29 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. O Brien. (WITNESS ASIDE)

MR. WADDELL: Mr. Peter 1 2 Holmes here? Mr. Holmes. Our next brief, Mr. Commissioner, is Mr. Peter B. Holmes, who represents 3 the White Pass & Yukon Corporation Limited, which I 4 5 believe is a company in Vancouver. 6 7 PETER B HOLMES sworn: THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice 8 Thomas Berger, the White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd. 9 is a Canadian company which through its subsidiaries 10 dates its presence in Northern Canada back to the 11 earliest development of the Yukon, the Klondike Gold 12 Rush days of 18971898. The White Pass therefore has 13 been associated with northern economic and social 14 development for more than 78 years. 15 16 From its beginning in 1898 with the commencement of the construction of the 17 railroad from Skagway to Whitehorse and despite much 18 adversity, White Pass has steadily expanded its road 19 and service into the north. 20 White Pass has been described 21 22 as an innovator, a northern transportation pioneer, and has received credit as the first company in the world 23 to offer its customers door to door delivery by means 24 25 of an integrated ocean, rail, highway container transport system between Vancouver, British Columbia 26 27 and centres in the Yukon. Today White Pass has expanded 28 that road to include common carrier and contract 29 l carrier transportation within and between the Yukon and

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the Northwest Territories, Alberta, British Columbia, and the State of Alaska. It is also involved in pipeline transportation of petroleum products. The 3 company's transportation subsidiaries in 1975 moved 4 approximately one million tons of goods to, from, and 5 within the Yukon. Its subsidiaries are also involved 6 in the marketing of heavy automotive and industrial 7 equipment, petroleum and related products. 8 The company has its head 9 office in Vancouver and employs approximately 900 10 people, of whom about 450 are located in the Yukon, 150 11 in British Columbia, 90 in Alberta, and 180 in the 12 U.S.A., principally Alaska. Our experience over more 13 than 78 years in the Yukon indicates that the northern 14 resource development has provided substantial economic 15 benefits to Northern Canada, through the permitting of 16 the development and continued provision of such vital 17 services as transportation, health care, education, and 18 of course employment. Only with accompanying resource 19 based industries has it been possible to provide 20 improvements in transportation and other services in 21 the north. It is the development of the mining 22 resources industry which has permitted the controlled 23 development of the excellent road system which the 24 Yukon now possesses from Whitehorse, Dawson City, 25 Clinton Creek, Elsa, Mayo, Faro and other Yukon 26 centres to Southern Canada and Alaska. 27 development of the mining resource industry which has 28 permitted White Pass to continuously operate and 29 improve its transportation system within, from and 30

to the Yukon. Only with the development of further 1 resources in the north, such as construction of an 2 Arctic pipeline, will it be possible to continue to 3 provide employment and further economically viable 4 improvements to the transportation supply systems. 5 While such a construction 6 program will no doubt bring substantial benefits to 7 8 all Canadians with the assurance of a larger, longer term energy supply, it will also provide additional 9 benefits to northern Canadians. These benefits 10 include: 11 1. Road access to and from the Mackenzie Delta area on 12 a year-around basis when the Dempster Highway is 13 completed to an adequate standard. 14 General improvement in the transportation 15 infrastructure of the Yukon. 16 Creation of year-around long-term jobs in 17 connection with the operation of transport systems over 18 the improved road network. 19 4. Maintenance of the road network and operations of 20 the supply and service industry. 21 22 Speaking more specifically as a northern transportation and supply firm, we believe 23 that the development of an Arctic Gas Pipeline is 24 essential to the continued well-being of northern firms 25 such as our own. Northern firms in the Yukon and to a 26 lesser extent in the Northwest Territories have in the 27 past been almost totally reliant on the mining 281 resources industry of their development. Considering 29

the cyclical and uncertain nature of this one industry

1 l	brief, and I stand with it and: am proud to be
2	associated with this brief. I come here with no
3	particular expertise. On the other hand, Mr.
4	Commissioner, I am what you call a line worker and
5	have, worked for some considerable time in the Downtown
6	Eastside, and have listened to and talked to a great
7	number of the people that this brief describes, and
8	particularly the native people of whom there are in
9	excess probably 2,000 in the Downtown Eastside. Th
10	brief talks about the handicaps suffered by these
11	people, and this certainly in my mind is a very
12	measurable consideration. I would hope in your
13	deliberations and your recommendations, in that these
14	handicapped people to a very great extent have been
15	victims of industry and are foisted on the Downtown
16	Eastside, they are not very often younger people but
17	middle-aged people, and they're really handicapped
18	without being able to establish any claim to rightful
19	compensation, living on welfare of 160 a month does not
20	provide for the basic needs because of the high rents,
21	and consequently they're ire or less imprisoned living
22	in smaller rooms and without any hope of a decent diet.
23	I do feel very strongly, as
24	our brief indicates, that in your recommendations to
25	the government that these very important aspects should
26	be carefully, weighed and put forward.
27	Thank you again, sir.
28	(APPLAUSE)
29	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
30	(WITNESSES ASIDE)
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1	MR. WADDELL: The next brief,
2	Mr. Commissioner, is Terry Simmons, Mr. Commissioner,
3	in response to something that Miss Obedkoff said, I'm
4	informed by Mr. Don Gamble of Indian Affairs, that
5	there are briefs or rather summaries of our hearings up
6	north that have been prepared and published by the
7	Department of Indian Affairs, and they can be if
8	anybody wants them they can write to Ottawa, to the
9	Department 4t.400 Laurier Street and get a copy of
10	those summaries, so Mr. Gamble informs me. He should
11	know, he prepared them.
12	TERRY SIMMONS sworn:
13	THE WITNESS: Good afternoon,
14	Mr. Commissioner. Good afternoon, ladies and
15	gentlemen. My name is Terry Simmons. I'm a geographer
16	and anthropologist by training. I have been a
17	university professor where I have taught natural
18	resource policy and management and so forth. I am
19	presently Director of the Share Club Office of
20	International & Environmental Affairs in Vancouver.
21	However, today I
22	THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.
23	Simmon, would you mind pulling the microphone closer?
24	It's a little tricky to hear you.
25	THE WITNESS: O.K., better?
26	THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.
27	THE WITNESS: OK. However
28	today I speak as an individual, perhaps as primarily an
29	informed journalist who purports to have no special
30	expertise in the matters at present,

that the brief represents the opinions of both of us 1 formed during our stay there, in rather different 2 capacities, I in the capacity of a public servant, and 3 my wife as a resident and a mother, and one interested 4 in northern development in many respects. 5 To the Mackenzie Valley 6 Pipeline, Inquiry Commissioner, Mr. Commissioner: 7 From 1962 to 1972 we lived and 8 worked in the Northwest Territories. Because my work 9 first as District Superintendent of Schools for the 10 Mackenzie District of the Territories, and later as 11 Director of Education for the Government of the 12 Northwest Territories, took me to almost every community 13 in the north many times we came to know the country and 14 its people well. Few Canadians are as fortunate. 15 16 However, decisions regarding the north and its development tend to be made by, 17 people who have little understanding of its inhabitants 18 19 or the environment in which they live. For the most part then, the people who make the decisions about the 20 Canadian north or who press for such decisions tend to 21 22 be people who have no real stake in the area, who only want something out of it and are incapable of 23 identifying with the needs, hopes and aspirations of 24 those who do live there. This pertains to government 25 people at all levels, as much as it does to any other 26 group. We are hopeful that the views and opinions of 27 people like ourselves who really know the north, who 28 identify with it because they live and work there now, 29 or have done so, will be given some special weight in

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the Commission's considerations.

Working in the field of education we became very conscious of the forces which have brought a crushing weight on the native culture; the harsh abrasion of its concepts and values, and the numbing frustrations facing every effort to counteract the forces presently at work. Little by little the Indians, Inuit and Metis of the north have seen their languages, their religions, the values and their lifestyles pushed into oblivion. Much has already been completely obliterated, Few Canadians seem to have any conception of just what this process means in terms of individual human suffering. So frequently our only response as a society has been to condemn them for being different, to belittle them when they have tried to bridge the gulf between us, and to relegate them to a status barely worthy of notice. We have justified our deliberate seizure of the land they consider, part of an ageless heritage as vitally theirs as the air they breathe by using its riches to enhance our own physical well-being while spreading before the native people a smorgasbord of material riches they could neither understand nor use. "Be like us," we have said to these fine people, "and all will be well with you." Many couldn't and most wouldn't, so we have shrugged our shoulders and pretended they simply weren't there. You, sir, and those who have worked with you, have looked long and hard at the social as well as the economic and developmental conditions of

this northern land, and all of us who have close ties

with it applaud you for it. At the same time I am sure you are keenly aware that only a. tiny tip of the vast iceberg of human misery, frustration and disillusionment has been revealed. We have seen more, only a little more, we grant you, simply because we lived there longer, have worked face to face with it, and have been charged with the responsibility of doing something about it.

Doing something about it", we have learned-, is a slow, slow process, consisting chiefly of trying to make it possible for these people to do something for themselves. But it takes time, a great deal of time, to reverse social processes and to give these processes a chance to right some of the wrongs. Are we now to give the whole thing over to another cataclysm of progress and destroy forever the few remaining opportunities left for these people to restore their pride, self-confidence, and self o self-worth? And for what? The chance to postpone for a few short years the retribution so likely to be visited upon us and which we will so richly deserve, if we cannot or will not change our ways.

Present plans for the building of a pipeline through the Mackenzie Valley will, without doubt, bring the upheaval referred to above to the social and economic life of that region. What it will do physically to the land we still do not know with any degree of assurance, despite the exhortations and protestations of oil companies, business interests, and government leaders. We can be quite sure,

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however, that the only thing it will not bring is the time or opportunity which the north must have if we wish to avoid visiting further irreparable disaster upon the cultures and lifestyles of our northern native people. The mere fact that we need to do it for our comfort and convenience is not reason enough. Might is not right, and as a nation we seem to need. reminding of the fact with dismaying frequency. Time, if we care to use it, could bring such a host of advantages, not only to the north and northerners, but to all Canada, that we are 10 often puzzled not by the cries for haste which come 11 chiefly from those with selfish interests, but by. 12 governments that seem to listen so intently but keep 13 nudging us all to press on and throw aside both human 14 concerns and common sense. We would like to suggest in 15 the following some of the advantages of a slowed pace --16 a decade for decision. 17 It would provide the opportunity to find out with some 18 degree of assurance -- greater degree of assurance than 19 prevails at present just what the physical implications 20 are for the northern ecology, measured in decades rather 21 than in years -- just how long is "fragile"? 22 We could have a better measure of the economic 23 impact on Canada when the flood gates are opened and 24 eight to \$10 billion are dumped upon us. 25 Experience indicates that sudden and uncontrollable wealth have 26 never failed to produce disaster for individuals. Are 27 nations, especially small ones, really any different? 28 We would have a chance to settle the claims that 29 native people have upon the northern lands in a

manner which would enable them to preserve those 1 features of their culture which mean so much and which 2 are viable only if their land rights are maintained. 3 These claims are so obvious and so valid and their 4 resolution so fair that thousands of Canadians who have 5 never even seen the north are saying, "Let's get them 6 settled; it's only fair." 7 Opportunity would come for northern native people 8 especially the older adult people t really understand 9 what this is all about. At present they are confused 10 and fearful because white men are talking at them, not 11 with them, seldom listening in a veritable avalanche of 12 words, words that most of them appreciate only dimly if 13 at all. True understanding of one culture by another 14 is far more than the interpretation of words. 15 to be lived with, talked about, and intellectually 16 absorbed before it can be understood. 17 Such a process takes education, and education takes time. 18 The present stages of technology dictate that 19 extraction, not development, would be the overriding 20 practice in any major industrialization which might be 21 22 attempted in the north. Certainly the proposed pipeline is a prime example of this. In countless meetings and 23 seminars and conferences held during the years for 24 senior government officers in the north, if there was on 25 message that came through with stark clarity to me, it 26 was that the business interests, national and 27 multinational had absolutely no intention of following a 28 course of action designed to make the wealth of e north 29 available to the north. Every time we raise the 30

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question, stalling, evasion and equivocation became the order of the day.

The north under those conditions cannot hope for more than token participation in any development of northern resources that may take place under present plans. Even the labor unions made it clear that employment opportunities on any northern construction projects would be dictated by the standards and regulations which they used in the south. Northern native labor would be at a disadvantage before the first excavation was under way. Surely something better than that can be achieved if time for it is provided. years time the technology, the economic development programs, and the work opportunities for native people could, and if we say so, must provide a far more encouraging picture so far as northern people are concerned. During that period the northern native people could and should establish firm control over their land and resources, something totally non-existent at the present time.

6. There is just beginning to be evidence among some southern Canadians now living in the north that they are interested in the north as a place to live, work, raise their families and indeed for a few, to retire and spend their last years "north of 60." The old Klondike philosophy,

"make a pile as fast as possible and get to hell
out,"

which has been the overriding attitude of so many for so long is beginning to fade a bit and a significant number

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of southern Canadians known to us personally are planning to make the north their home. This is a significant change in the process marking the creation of a new land and a new nation. In our opinion it marks one of the most striking differences between the State of Alaska and the Territories of Canada. When I visited Alaska a few years ago to see what they were doing in native education, I quickly became conscious of the fact that most of the people there had a strong sense of belonging. was their home, they were first and foremost Alaskans who had no intention of going anywhere else. People must begin to think and feel that way before they can embark on the business of long-term planning and development for their homeland. We are all just beginning to develop it in the Northwest Territories among southerners. rally the native people have it, and that explains why the two groups are so often at odds and why native people are so much more concerned about plans for "rapid northern development" than those of us from the south. time to establish their lives as northern people who have a great pride in their land, for what it is as much as for what it gives, and Canada will find a new nation in its northern frontier just as it ha done with the settlement of the west. Hopefully the Indians, Inuit and Metis people will be an integral part of that nation in a way that we have failed to develop in the west. We believe such is possible if the right circumstances are permitted to exist, but such circumstances do not lie along the route being exhorted by those who read "exploitation" where we

read "development". 1 2 7. Above all, the educational system of the north needs the time to serve its purpose, time in a relatively 3 stable social environment, not time in a period of 4 dislocation and upheaval such as is bound to prevail if 5 present plans for some massive program -- be it a 6 pipeline, a railroad, a highway, or all three are 7 allowed to proceed. Formal education for northern 8 native people is a new venture barely 20 years old. 9 Getting it under way has been a massive job and 10 unfortunately much that has been done might have been 11 done far more successfully with a different approach. 12 Nevertheless, worthwhile accomplishments have been 13 provided, and many young people have gained some 14 conception of the education requirements for those who 15 choose to leave the old ways to share something of the 16 alien culture which prevails in many places. We believe 17 that the northern system -- I am now referring to the 18 northern system of education -- has now evolved a plan 19 within the last five years which provides special 20 21 opportunities for the native people to follow a program of cultural rejuvenation and restoration. It features 22 such innovations as teaching in the early years in the 23 native language, using curriculum materials rooted in 24 the native culture, injection of a high percentage of 25 native teachers into the schools, use of native people 26 for a wide variety of activities within the school, 27 and development of a system of local control of the 28 schools and their program. If given the opportunity, it 29 could go a long way toward meeting the goals and

aspirations of native people for cultural fulfillment. 1 If Canada is to do anything at all to satisfy the 2 overwhelming urge of its native population for a better 3 share of the Canadian way of life, we must provide an 4 opportunity for them to restore their self-confidence, 5 re-establish their feelings of self-worth, and convince 6 themselves once again that they are not second rate 7 8 citizens. The success of such a program lies within the spirit of the native people. They must do it for 9 themselves with our help, if they wish it, but not under 10 air direction. 11 In the north, a start is 12 being made on this through the new educational plan 13 outlined above. Given time and the means, the Canadian 14 north could set an educational example for the rest of 15 the nation and perhaps the world. We find it hard to 16 believe that anything is so urgent that time cannot be 17 provided for it. Yet many would seem to argue 18 19 otherwise. Surely we are not prepared to 20 risk destruction of what may well be our last 21 22 opportunity to right a great wrong. We firmly believe that time provided by a slowed pace is the only 23 viable solution. Time coupled with planning, 24 consultation and the ability to listen are the 25 unavoidable requisites of any fair and lasting solution 26 to the complex problems presently facing the north and 27 Canada. 28 29 It will be easy, of course,

to turn this priceless heritage over to those who see

1	it only as an opportunity for material gain, a further
2	exploitation of power without control, and to sit back
3	and enjoy the harvest of our folly for a few short
4	years before the whirlwind engulfs us. The Canadian
5	people have a unique opportunity for decision.
6	May we close with what would
7	seem to be an appropriate quotation from the "Survey of
8	Education, " Northwest Territories, 1972, and I quote:
9	"Centuries ago St. Augustine in discussing the impact
10	of good and evil, pointed out that in at least one
11	respect man has been granted a power denied the angels,
12	the right to choose. That right is still with us."
13	Respectfully submitted, sir.
14	(APPLAUSE)
15	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
16	very much, Mr. Gillie, for sharing your experience and
17	your views with us. I think we all appreciate it very
18	much.
19	(WITNESSES ASIDE)
20	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
21	Commissioner, our next brief is from Douglas Dobyns,
22	from Creative Survival.
23	Mr. Dobyns.
24	DOUGLAS DOBYNS sworn:
25	THE WITNESS: Good morning.
26	Mr. Commissioner. I would
27	like to thank Mr. Gillie very much for his experience
28	as well.
29	My organization is called,
30	"Creative Survival" and it's a very small one. It was
I	

founded in 1971 in Stockholm to prepare for the United 1 Nations Conference on Human Environment. 2 It is a planetary organization. I speak as a planetary 3 citizen. My background is for 21 years I lived in the 4 north. I began living in Alaska in 1955. 5 THE COMMISSIONER: 6 Excuse me, 7 Mr. Dobyns. Α Yes. 8 Take your time, but 9 0 maybe you d move the microphone, whichever one it is 10 that I am listening to, a little closer to you and --11 12 sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt you. 13 Α All right. I began living in Alaska in 1955. My father was personnel 14 manager for the Public Health Service, during the 15 changeover between Bureau of Indian Affairs 16 Administration to the Public Health Service, and for 17 the last decade I've been exile from the United States. 18 I've lived in Canada, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, 19 predominantly in the north. I studied and taught in 20 the University of Sweden and in the college for the 21 22 Samer. The Samer are known in our language as the Lapps. It's not a courteous way to give them their 23 Quite simply, I believe that the pipeline, is an 24 issue which needs to be considered in depth and we'll 25 have to take many more years of consideration. 26 I attended a conference in 27 Sweden in 1971 which title was 28 "Ecological Problems of the Circumpolar Area," 29 the contents of the conference are in this book.

was introduced by Professor Dunbar from McGill University in Montreal and in his introduction he made the comment that engineering of the north has been suggested for many years; in 1880 the Russians propose damming the Bering Straits. Subsequent studies by oceanographers have suggested that this would damage the world climate irreparably. However, Professor Dunbar said that there are studies in Canada about the feasibility of damning off the entrance to Hudson's Bay. He went on to suggest that the proposal would have a counterpart in Scandinavia of damming a part of the Baltic Sea between Sweden and Finland.

He said that to his knowledge engineering in the north is practical and yet there are problems which are peripheral and are difficult to resolve, such as the health, that there is more damage quite often by setting a hospital in the: north than is given by the treatment of the diseases which the hospital treats. This is an indication a that the north is little understood and very fragile environment.

There have also beer studies made of a more utopian nature. A proposal has been put forward by the design engineer, Buckminister Fuller for an energy system which would allow a distribution to the entire planet earth. It relies upon a circumpolar unification.

Now what this means is, that the pipeline is an energy corridor. It is a prime energy conduit, but my question, sir, is have the

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pipeline companies taken into consideration the potential for mankind and the possible good of an integrated system to service the planet rather than a short-term economic gain under today's structure? is my key argument. In this book entitled "Energy, Earth and Everyone," which is available for the price of 5.75 from Straight Arrow Books, you will find a complete analysis of this argument which I am indicating, and on page 104 there is a map of these oil and gas pipelines of the earth presented on a dymaxium projection. What it goes on to say is that oil and gas are at best 40% efficient by today's engineering, and this is -- has to go through a steam conversion, sir. If it is not put through a steam conversion it is less efficient. By today's engineering hydro-electric power is more than double the efficiency. In putting a projection for the next ten years, Buckminster Fuller and his associates who are called "The World Game" have projected the energy uses and sources of energy for the North American continent, and it's quite interesting to see that they phase out petroleum-based energy and they phase out nuclear-based energy. The highest priority is hydro-electric. Now many of the questions of how do we get our energy and what do we do with it have been expressed here, so I don't want to go into them very deeply. I don't think it's necessary. But I do

want to reiterate; hare the pipelines in their

proposals taken account of the possibilities for mankind and are they willing to co-operate on behalf of the public of Canada and on behalf of the people of the world to provide clean, necessary energy for the real needs of the people of the earth? I do not believe that this is the case, sir.

Now in October of this last year there was a conference held in Port Alberni called the Indigenous Peoples Conference, There were representatives of native cultures from 19 countries in

They sat for approximately a week with the native people of Canada, of the Southern Oceanic nations, of South America, Central America, and discussed their rights in terms of putting forward proposals to the United Nations under an Indigenous Peoples Council This, I believe, has been formed since, an some of the people who came were people with whom I have studied for two and three years in the north of Norway and Sweden. When they spoke they usually

attendance. Among these were people from Sweden,

"We are only a little people."

They are indeed only 50,000 people. They are separated into four countries. The Soviet Union has a small, population, and they have seen a very great deal of what happens to the north because Scandinavian engineering have preceded Canadian engineering in the development plans that they have carried on. But these same people, the Samer, have also witnessed what the

prefaced their statements by saying,

international corporate style imposes upon their way of 1 life and in the case of the people in Norway they have 2 found that it is not the Norwegian Government with whom 3 they must answer; it is NATO. I ask you, sir, the 4 Canadian participation within NATO has never taken full 5 account of the impact upon the Samer people. 6 never completely answered the problems which have been 7 8 created to the Samer people. In case after case, there have been instances in which equipment has been moved 9 in and things have been taken. In a Court case which 10 came down on the 1st of November in 1973, which is 11 printed in these. two volumes, it was mentioned that 12 \$55,000 worth of gravel had been taken out of the 13 spawning streams of the land of the north in Sweden. 14 The people of the north were paid \$55,000 for this 15 The yearly damage to the fisheries was 16 calculated to be over \$2 million. 17 This has been the nature of 18 payments of recompense throughout the history of 19 indigenous peoples. I ask if this is going to be 20 repeated in the Canadian north? 21 22 Now I have very little else 23 I feel that the momentum of the Canadian economy and the momentum of the industrial economy of 24 both Europe and North America is such that the pipeline 25 will be built. I believe that there is very little 26 power in the voice of a person to speak, but I believe 27 that it is a good thing for us to talk with each other. 28 So in closing I would like to say that I not only thank 29 you, Justice Berger, for hearing all the voices,

a 1	
1	of all the people who are interested, but I thank all
2	of the people who have spoken and especially all of the
3	native people who have allowed me to listen over the
4	many times that I have, to their arguments and their
5	beliefs, and to the truths which I think they are
6	holding for all of the rest of us.
7	Thank you.
8	(APPLAUSE)
9	(WITNESS ASIDE)
10	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
11	Commissioner, Mr. Dobyns has given me a chart entitled
12	"BUCKMINISTER FULLER, THE WORLD GAME."
13	Perhaps that could go in as an exhibit.
14	(CHART "BUCKMINISTER FULLER, THE WORLD GAME" MARKED
15	EXHIBIT C-276)
16	MR. WADDELL: Perhaps we
17	could have one brief, one final brief before our
18	morning break. This is from the B. C. Confederation
18 19	morning break. This is from the B. C. Confederation of the United Church of Canada, the Reverend Jack
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19	of the United Church of Canada, the Reverend Jack
19 20	of the United Church of Canada, the Reverend Jack Shaver and Reverend Art Anderson. Will they come
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the economy. But we do claim concern about the crisis the world is in because unbounded economic growth has become a shrinking option for the human race. Economic expansion has been our solution to many problems for so long that western technological civilization seems to be incapable of facing the situation that is upon us. This is the main burden of our brief. Not that we in the south of Canada, or we in the church have some advice to give, but rather that we have need of it. We don't claim to be experts. 10 do claim that our current crop of influential experts 11 are not all-wise either, and that some radically new. 12 kinds of wisdom must be found if the human race is to 13 avoid disaster. 14 We speak as citizens of 15 16 Southern Canada and members of a Christian Church who acknowledge that we contribute - we ourselves 17 contribute to the increasing demand for energy and who 18 know that some drastic changes must take place in the 19 way we do things. 20 We think there is very little adequate wisdom 21 22 available on the vulnerability of the northern environment and ecosystem. We urge that question 23 requiring accurate information regarding the impact 24 of "development" on the northern environment be taken 25 with utmost seriousness. Too much is at stake for 26 planners to escape responsibility by crying, "Bleeding 27 hearts". 28 We have a deep unease about what our expansive 29

technological age means by "development". We think the

time is at hand for us to distinguish between development and exploitation, not to say rape. We greatly hope that Southern Canada will be prevented from turning our last frontier into a hinterland for the land's sake, for the sake of northern inhabitants, and for the sake of southern Canadians.

We are greatly concerned that hasty decisions will precipitate us into commitments which invest such a staggering sum in our north country that the investors will pose a serious threat to our sovereignty.

- 3. Therefore we affirm and support your-Commission and its scope. We think that development will be much saner and more beneficial to all if the total needs of the north and its inhabitants are considered along with the needs of the rest of Canada. We cannot see as necessarily coincident the good of the multinational corporations and the good of mankind.
- 4. We rejoice that the native land claims question is coming to the fore at this time, and urge that decision making regarding the pipeline be postponed until these claims are dealt with responsibly. We can see a responsible dealing with these claims as providing a model for an appropriate development procedure for the north.
- 5. Most of all, we affirm your Commission, its style and procedures, especially its openness which has gained the participation of so many northern residents. We urge you and through you, the Government of Canada, that this procedure be no mere window dressing.

There is no way we can see 1 2 for western technological civilization and our own southern Canadian segment of it to become the slightest 3 bit capable of dealing with our mad acceleration in the 4 use of non-renewable resources unless powerful 5 ingredients from ,a culture other than our own enter 6 our deliberations. 7 We confess that this sounds 8 like saying, "Only they can save us." But we feel we 9 can't even see how mad we are without them, We are 10 certain it requires a commitment from us to listen to 11 them and to work together for a lifestyle that will 12 allow humans to continue to inhabit the earth. 13 There is an expression used by 14 Alcoholics Anonymous. It is called "Raising the Bottom". 15 It has grown out of the conviction the movement holds 16 about alcoholism -- that no alcoholic can be saved from 17 his affliction until he hits bottom Therefore the program 18 seeks ways of "Raising the bottom". 19 There is no way in which 20 western mart can become aware of the madness of his 21 22 accelerated consumption of non-renewable resources until he hits bottom. By that time it will be too late. 23 24 We suggest that the serious intrusion of our northern subculture into the 25 consideration of our energy development policy could be 26 a way of raising the bottom. For that to be in fact a 27 serious intrusion it will have to show some muscle. 28 We hope the growing unity and strength around the land 29 claims issue will provide some of that muscle.

of the United Church of Canada, by t B.C. Conference Outreach Committee, and the C. Conference Ad Hoc Committee on Indian Land Claims. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, gentlemen MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, I think that was Reverend Shaver that was speaking. Am I correct? WITNESS SHAVER: Yes. (WITNESSES ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Perhaps we could take a morning break for 15 minutes, Mr. Commissioner. I wonder if Dr. Echo Lidster is here and Mr. John Daly? I wonder if they could come up and see me? THE COMMISSIONER: All right. Well, we'll break for coffee. I think there's coffee available and you re all invited to join us for coffee, and then we'll come back here and carry on until our noon hour. (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES)
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(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 1 2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies and gentlemen, will call our hearing to order 3 4 again. 5 MR. WADDELL: Commissioner I have a document entitled "Survey of 6 Education, Northwest Territories", 1972 which we 7 received from Mr. Gillie. I'd like to file that as an 8 exhibit please. It's a big document. I don't think 9 Dr. Lidster here. Is she here? Dr. Lidster? Well 10 then we call upon for our next brief, Mr. Commissioner, 11 Richard Stace-Smith who represents the Federation of 12 British Columbia Naturalists. 13 14 RICHARD STACE-SMITH, sworn; 15 16 THE WITNESS: Good morning Mr. Commissioner. I feel a little quilty this morning 17 in when I prepared this brief, I can truthful) say I 18 had no experience in the north and as I listened to 19 Mr. Gillie give his brief, I realized how valuable it 20 is to have had the personal experience, but I can't 21 claim it. I can claim however to have discussed this 22 3 issue with a lot of people who have lived in the 23 north and worked in the north and are very familiar 24 with it. I'm speaking on behalf of the Federation of 25 British Columbia Naturalists. Normally, we address 26 ourselves to issues within British Columbia only, 27 however, we feel that issues of national significance, 28 we should be prepared to speak out on and this is one 29 of those issues that I think get a great deal of

national significance. I think all the people and all 1 Canadians should be interested in this proposed 2 3 project. We're pleased as with some of 4 the earlier speakers that you decided to hold hearings 5 in the southern part of Canada. Certainly most 6 7 Canadians have read about the hearings in the north. Probably, I hate to say this, but I think most Canadian 8 feel this is really a northern issue. Well, I am sure 9 most of us in this room don't look upon it as a 10 northern issue. It's an issue that affects all 11 Canadians and I just hope that maybe that these 12 hearings and the publicity generated by them will 13 influence our members of Parliament, will influence our 14 Canadian Cabinet to give this issue the serious 15 consideration that it deserves. 16 As naturalists, in this brief 17 I want to concentrate on the affect of this proposed 18 pipeline on the environment. This does not mean that 19 we're unaware of other aspects such as the rights and 20 concerns of the native people. It's just that we can 21 add nothing new. I read the report of the preliminary 22 hearings in Yellowknife. I thought the native people 23 spoke out exceptionally well in their own behalf there 24 and I can only say this, that we will give them our 25

I think to some southerners 28 a resource development in the north might be interpreted as a golden opportunity for the native people to move into the modern age. Indeed, I feel this naive

moral support for their cause.

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attitude appears to reflect the philosophy upon which 1 the Federal Government based their policy 2 They fail to realize that 3 jobs that might be involved in the proposed project are 4 a temporary resource and by comparison, the land and 5 its resources are permanent. Thus, our sympathies are 6 7 with the native people and our hope is that they will achieve a fair and just settlement. 8 We also recognize that the 9 pipeline per se is only one aspect of this large 10 project. Equally important is the exploration work 11 that will be required to prove sufficient gas reserves 12 to justify the pipeline. Although the proven reserves 13 in Alaska are 24 trillion cubic feet, estimates of 14 Canada's gas reserves in the Mackenzie Delta are only 15 three trillion cubic feet. 16 17 I'd like to quote a recent statement by Indian Affairs Minister, Judd Buchanan and 18 19 I quote: "The feeling is that unless we prove significant addi-20 21 tional resources in what is considered to be the high-22 est potential untapped area or unexplored area, that is 23 the Beaufort Sea, it throws into question, very grave question the whole question of the pipeline ...With 24 only three trillion cubic feet in the Mackenzie Delta 25 area, I think there some genuine questions as to 26 whether the pipeline is in Canada's interest." 27 28 End of quote by Mr. Judd Buchanan. 29 It appears to us that the

Federal Government is committed to the principle of

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proceeding with the Mackenzie Valley pipeline, despite the doubts expressed by Judd Buchanan. Otherwise, they would not have made the hasty and hazardous decision to permit Dome Petroleum Company to drill for offshore oil in the Beaufort Sea this summer. This is undoubtedly a forerunner of considerable future exploration in the Beaufort Sea and the Mackenzie Delta, despite the fact that we lack the technology to satisfactorily cope with an Arctic oil spill. Another aspect of Federal Government policy that concerns me and I realize it's outside the terms of reference of Mr. Berger's bearings and that is the plans for an eastern Arctic oil and gas If you read the annual report of the Dome Petroleum Limited for 1975, it leaves no doubt that they feel they can have government authority to proceed with the pipeline from the Arctic islands in the very short future, possibly even this year and it seems to me strange that we're spending so much time and concerned ourselves with the Mackenzie Valley pipeline whereas the government and private industry is quietly proceeding with planning another pipeline in the eastern Arctic. I wish there were similar hearings on this-and I am just a bit surprised that there hasn't been more public outcry about this proposed project. In mentioning the environmental

considerations, I'd like to point out that people depend

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on the environment for everything; our food, our space, our energy, our raw materials, our tools, our art -everything. The environment will be more important in The effect of construction and the future than dollars. other facets of construction of a pipeline on the environment will be phenomenal. This is a general statement, applicable not only to the Mackenzie pipeline, but to any pipeline being built in the north. The need for energy is obvious for our lives in North America are built on and function on energy. The need to conserve energy should also be obvious, but is it? Canada has many natural resources other than gas and oil. Many of these will be harmed by the construction of the pipeline and an accidental spill would spell disaster. Is it worth it? The gas and oil that is supposedly being transported is probably there but not an established fact. exploration that will be needed to even locate these resources worth it? In an energy trade-off, will the outcome be positive or negative? The question that this brief is concerned with is, is it worth it? This question is more than a moral question, it is an environmental question, an economic question, a question involving the future of mankind. The conclusions that we have drawn is, no, it is not worth it to construct a pipeline and the following look at the impacts on portions of the environment will elucidate this decision.

I'd like to speak briefly on 1 2 the impact on the birds in the north and the construction of pipeline will conflict with birds by, 3 1. Disturbing by aircraft sounds or construction 4 activities at concentration points of the spring and 5 fall migrations of nesting and moulting birds. 6 2. Alteration of water levels in wetland breeding 7 areas will be detrimental to all waterfowl, which is an 8 important Canadian resource. 9 3. Access roads, airfields and highways resulting in 10 increased hunting and harassment of birds is especially 11 hard on species living in these remote areas because of 12 their inability to coexist with man, for example, the 13 whooping crane. 14 Oil and chemical spills are real possibilities 15 which must be reduced. These would affect the birds by 16 harming their food supply, harming nests, and reducing 17 flying abilities. 18 A large number of birds will 19 be affected including; scoters, scaup, mallards, 20 pintails, canvassback, widgeon, eider, lesser yellow 21 legs, golden eagles, peregrine falcons, gyrefalcons, 22 Arctic tern, ptarmigan, long-tailed pomarine, parasific 23 jaegers, Canada geese, snow geese, whistling swan, 24 25 trumpeter swan, snow bunting, Hudsonian godwit, whooping crane and the white crowned sparrow. 26 Hunters, photographers and 27 28 many people who enjoy birds are all concerned at 29 disturbance of this resource if it is not absolutely necessary. Is it worth it? 30

In my brief, I go on to 1 2 discuss the effect of impact on fish, impact on mammals, impact on vegetation, impact on terrain, 3 impact on air and water. This morning, in view of the 4 limits imposed upon or at least suggested to us, within 5 twenty minutes, I am not going to read those. 6 constitute part of the brief which I hope will 7 constitute part of the records of these proceedings. 8 I might say they're very 9 similar to the section I did read on impact on the 10 In the few minutes available, I'd like to 11 discuss briefly alternatives. 12 It's easy for an 13 environmental organization to criticize proposals such 14 as the Mackenzie Valley pipeline. Industry of course 15 16 responds that we're not being realistic, that the energy reserve are there, that the need is great, that 17 we must get on with the job. To counter the arguments 18 of industry, I would suggest there are alternatives, 19 although I must admit that the proposals I wish to 20 discuss would not be popular with industry, 21 22 particularly the large, multinational corporations interested in oil and gas development. 23 One alternative that has been 24 advanced by some authorities is to substitute one form 25 of energy with another. If gas is in short supply 26 replace it with oil, uranium, coal or hydro-electric 27 power. This approach is also of short-term and ignores 28 the basic fact that environmental degradation is 29 associated with extraction and utilization of all 30

fossil fuels, that serious problems are associated with production of thermo-nuclear energy and that development of hydro-electric power results in destruction of river valleys. Thus, we do not want to fall into the trap of substituting one form of energy for another as a possible solution.

We are told that Canada faces a serious shortfall of energy and that the domestic market will need gas from the Mackenzie Delta by 1980. Other authorities claim that if exports were curtailed and distribution systems updated, Canada could remain self-sufficient in natural gas without Delta gas until at least 1990. These estimates are all based on the assumption that to maintain our standard of living, we must increase our energy consumption by five to ten percent per year.

It's foreign to our thinking to emphasize conservation of our energy resources, to recognize that environmental degradation is causally linked to energy consumption, that we should limit consumption to maintain a livable environment, that instead of projecting demands for energy and attempting to find new sources to satisfy them, as a nation, we should project an allowable energy expenditure and tailor our demands to fit within that limit. We would like to propose this as a reasonable alternative to construction of the Mackenzie pipeline. Coupled with this suggestion, we should carefully husband our resources and rapidly phase out our exports of oil and gas.

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Over the past decade, the Federal Government has grossly miscalculated Canada's energy resources. You may recall in 1968 we were, actively promoting a more rapid export of our oil and It is now obvious that we do not have as gas reserves. much oil and gas as we were led to believe, that what we have is going to be more difficult and costly to recover, that we are continuing to squander what we have with little thought for the future. Naturally, it is not in the interest of the large oil companies to preach conservation of energy. The main thrust for this must come from governments, both federal and provincial. 13 cannot accuse them of doing nothing but certainly the 14 effort is minimal at the federal level. At the provincial level, I haven't really looked into other provinces but I have 17 looked into the situation in British Columbia and probably British Columbia is typical. Virtually no effort goes into energy conservation, with the result 20 that B.C. Hydro estimates that power demands in the province will increase at the rate of 9.2 percent for the next eleven years. We are of the opinion that as 23 much effort should be directed towards ways and means 24 of conserving energy as is directed towards finding and 25 exploiting new sources of energy. 26 Thank you Mr. Commissioner. 28 THE COMMISSIONER: I might 29 just comment on one or two points you raised. The whole

question of the impact of pipeline construction and oil

and gas exploration and development in the Mackenzie Delta on the bird populations there has been considered at length by the Inquiry at its formal hearings in Yellowknife and it may be of interest to you to know that we have spent, I should think, quite a few weeks considering these problems and have heard from many witnesses — we have heard from Dr. Gunn, a very eminent ornithologist who is a consultant to Arctic Gas. We've heard from Dr. Jonathan Livingston who is —who gave evidence on behalf of the Inquiry itself and Dr. Tom Barry, who is a very well—known figure in this field, has been a consultant to the Inquiry and has given evidence to the Inquiry and I should say that I'm grateful to you for giving us the benefit of your own views on this very important subject.

The question raised about the drilling that Dome Petroleum is to carry out in the Beaufort Sea this summer -- perhaps I might just say a word about that to be of assistance to you and others who have expressed an opinion on that subject.

The government gave its approval in 1973 to Dome's program for drilling in the Beaufort Sea, so that it should be understood that the government didn't ask me -- didn't ask the Inquiry to express an opinion on the question whether those -- whether the program of exploratory drilling in the Beaufort Sea scheduled for the summer of 76 should go ahead or not but -- and the Inquiry of course has no right to express an opinion on that matter and will not. But what the Inquiry has done is this; you see,

the Federal Government's expressed intention in giving 1 Dome permission to drill this summer and they've given 2 them permission to drill two wells, is to find out if 3 there is oil and gas beneath the deep waters of the 4 Beaufort Sea. 5 6 Now, let me look at the whole question for a moment from the Inquiry's point of view. 7 If you build a gas pipeline and if that is followed by 8 an oil pipeline and the Federal Government in 9 establishing these proposed energy corridors across the 10 North Slope of the Yukon and then down the Mackenzie 11 Valley, that's really up the Mackenzie River, but on 12 the map it's down so let's say down and then we'll all 13 know what we're talking about -- in establishing these 14 corridors, the Federal Government has said that if one 15 pipeline, that is, gas goes ahead we should assume that 16 a second pipeline, that is oil will follow it. 17 Now, if you establish these 18 19 corridors from the Arctic to the south, if you have gas and oil pipelines, then you will -- and there's no 20 argument about this -- everyone concedes it, then you 21 22 will have a proliferation of oil and gas exploration and development into the Beaufort Sea. Now, it may 23 well be that that will mean that a risk of a different 24 order of magnitude than that entailed in drilling two 25 exploratory wells will be incurred so that the Inquiry 26 is not examining the risk that may be entailed in 27 drilling two exploratory wells in the summer of 76 to 28 29 see if there is any oil and gas there.

What we are looking at is the

long-term risk if you establish the energy corridor, if you build pipelines; then what will the risk be if over a period of years, you have exploratory drilling and development drilling going on beneath the deep waters of the Beaufort Sea.

We have, in the past ten years, seen approximately a hundred wells drilled in the Mackenzie Delta. Now, if the margins of exploration and development extend into the Beaufort Sea, it may be that over a period of years, you will have something like a hundred wells drilled in the Beaufort Sea, while it is that long-term risk that the Inquiry is examining because that is part and parcel of pipeline and corridor development, and the Inquiry will simply offer its opinion to the government on what the extent of the risk may be so that the government can then weigh that along with the other factors that go into the whole decision making process.

So, that may all seem confusing but that is the Inquiry's role in the examination of the consequences of drilling in the Beaufort Sea. We are looking at the long-term impact of drilling in the Beaufort Sea, and that is why we held hearings at Inuvik in January and February where we heard evidence from the experts on that subject and why we held hearings in the Eskimo villages on the perimeter of the Beaufort Sea where the people are, I think as everyone knows, very, very concerned about the prospects of drilling in the Beaufort Sea. Perhaps not about the prospects, but about the impact of drilling

1	in the Beaufort Sea, and that is where the Inquiry has
2	decided that it has an important function to carry out.
3	Well, thank you again and I'm
4	sorry to subject you to this monologue, but
5	A Glad to hear it.
6	MR. WADDELL: You re filing a
7	copy of that brief Mr. Stace-Smith because there's
8	additional material, right?
9	A I will file this if you
10	wish.
11	(WITNESS ASIDE)
12	MR. WADDELL: The next person
13	to present a brief is Chief Philip Paul from the
14	Tsartlip band in Brentwood Bay, British Columbia, On
15	our list here, it says Chief Powell. It's Chief Paul.
16	Chief Paul?
17	
18	PHILIP PAUL sworn:
19	THE WITNESS: Your worship,
20	this is indeed an historic meeting today because I
21	believe it was a decade ago that I brought to you
22	through the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia a
23	case involving the two Indian people from Vancouver
24	Island who were charged for allegedly hunting out of
25	season.
26	The White and Bob case I am
27	happy to say laid the legal cornerstone for the
28	political seriousness that the Canadian Governments
29	are, affording Indian land claims today.
30	I hope that ten years from
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now we can again look back and be happy and satisfied that everyone made the right decisions in regards to the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline.

which is to build or not to build the proposed pipeline has a lot to do with Indian land claims in the north and indeed, could set an historic precedent that could allow the record of history to be radically changed in relation to the original inhabitants of this country for I truly believe that the main reason there is increased interest in Indian land claims is not really a sudden realization that Indian people have some prior right to the land, it is simply a political awareness by the governments that the Indian people have enough legal interest in the land to forestall, any major development that could increase the cost which the. country can ill afford.

The so-called "shortage" in energy resources on a world-wide scale makes this, problem seem even more crucial. Why is Indian lard claims so important to Indian people and what does this have to do with the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline?

I am here today Mr.

Commissioner to speak on behalf of my people of the Tsartlip band in relation to the proposed Mackenzie Valley, pipeline., for we in the south can speak with deep conviction about the ill affects of industrial-ization and urbanization when too much emphasis is placed on a quick dollar for outsiders, and not enough attention is given, to the quality of life for all living things

that inhabit the area. 1 As Indian people, we have 2 always been ready to share the land with everyone, but 3 the price we've had to pay in human suffering prevents 4 us from remaining silent as plans are being made to 5 offer the same devastating treatment we receive, to our 6 northern brothers and sisters in Canada's last 7 frontier. 8 Because our cultures are 9 exactly opposite in value structure, the suffering I am 10 speaking about is often misunderstood. Therefore, I 11 will try to explain it as best I can and hope that I am 12 understood. First of all, the occupation and the 13 taking of our land without our consent was the 14 beginning of the decline of our culture to the point we 15 have now reached. The culture. and spiritual worth of 16 Indian people was very intricately interwoven with the 17 land. Land, to Indian people, was in essence an 18 extension of self and therefore sacred and inseparable. 19 An individual neither had a 20 right to own it nor destroy it. From the land Indian 21 22 people got their food, clothing, shelter, water and a firm foundation for a deep spirituality. This was all 23 destroyed over the years since contact with white 24 settlers. Through the process of building big cities, 25 railroads, power dams and in general building a 26 lifestyle that is self-destructive, the Indian people 27 have watched their way of life almost disappear. 28 have watched Mother Earth from where all life comes, 29 stripped of her dignity by money seekers and political

power concerns. We have watched the strong tribal 1 nations reduced to bureaucratic entities known as 2 Indian reserves. 3 We have seen our children 4 painstakingly grapple with the white educational 5 system, trying to become white people only to see their 6 7 own being shattered and to be condemned to a life of unemployment, welfare and penal institutions. 8 At one time, the tribal 9 culture was supported by the strong extended family 10 units. Now, there is hardly a trace. Superimposed 11 divisions have reduced the families to individuals who 12 really have no place in white society and cannot longer 13 rely on their mother culture. 14 Your worship, we have offered 15 16 Canada our total being but we have received so little in return. We ask in this hearing that you hear our 17 pleas and make it known to the authorities just how 18 serious we are about our future and more particularly, 19 those of our people in the north. 20 21 Indian land claims is 22 important to the Indian people of the north and to all the Indian people in Canada. Without a total and free 23 relationship with the land, Indian culture will 24 inevitably die. When the culture dies, the people 25 will become extinct and when there is no longer a place 26 for Indian people to survive in this country, it will 27 only be a matter of time for the, rest of the 28 29 population.

Therefore, the consideration

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to build the Mackenzie Valley pipeline is not just a concern between Indians and whites, north versus south. It is really a question of whether we are prepared to change our wants, to needs, in order to usher in a new era that will put conservation above consumerism and survival above extinction. Someone in this world has to have the courage to start this new era. Why not Canada? I have spoken a lot about Indian land claims in this paper because I know it is a major concern with Indian people in the north, as it is to all Indian people in Canada. This is often looked at by white people as wanting a piece of the economic action. This is partly correct because survival dictates today that we must participate in the economic order. We in the south no longer have a choice but economics is only a minute part of Indian land claims. Indian land claims is an outright plea for survival of the Indian race in Canada. In the north it is to be able to maintain the right to be free people in harmony with Mother Nature. The northern people can still make a choice, and I hope they are given the right to choose. It is my opinion that Canada's real worth as a nation will be determined by how they treat the Indian people over the next half century. A

negative experience in the past is easier to forget if things are better today. I am confident that Canada

will respond to the pleas of Indian. people because the very values that were responsible for Indian people not making it in the industrial society are the values that the general society must now embrace if we are to survive and move into the post-industrial era with a better understanding of human survival.

Indian people throughout history have made great contributions to the establishment of this great country that have gone unrecorded and unacknowledged. I believe that if Indian people felt that the Canadian public generally were sincere in planning a better life for the future of all Canadians, I am sure they will again stand ready to make another contribution to a better life for all Canadians.

After making these brief.

statements, Mr. Commissioner, it is quite obvious I am not in favor of the building of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline. I don't believe there is an energy crisis and I know we are still trying to satisfy the wants of an affluent society. I know from reading the statements of experts that the ecological damage that this proposed pipeline would cause is still an unknown quantity. The present misunderstanding of Indian land claims leads me to believe that the welfare of the Indian people of the north is not of prime importance and if this pipeline went ahead, they would suffer far more than we ever have.

In conclusion, I would like to thank you for the opportunity of appearing before your Commission and I congratulate you for conducting

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a good hearing. I hope that the government listens to
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   your advice when the hearing is concluded, for I know
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   you will listen to the wisdom of our people who have
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   spoken to you.
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                             For the good of Canada and
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   indeed the entire continent, I hope that the Canadian
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   Government will make the right decision and not build
   the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline. Thank you.
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                              I don't have any further
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   statements but to support the verbal statements I have
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   made, Mr. Commissioner, I would like to table a booklet
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   called "The History We Live With -- Indian Land Claims
12
   in British Columbia" for your perusal.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
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   Thank you very much Chief Paul. May I say that it's
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   nice to see you again and you made one mistake.
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17
   brought the White and Bob case to me 13 years ago, not
   ten years ago. You and I are growing older faster than
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   you had thought.
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                              Thank you very much.
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                              Α
                                   Thank you very much.
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                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
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                              MR. WADDELL: Mr.
   Commissioner we have time for one more brief before the
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   luncheon break and I'd call upon Mr. John Daly.
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   believe Mr. Daly is a fishermen from Lund but perhaps
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   he can
                              THE WITNESS:
                                            Pender Harbor.
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29
                             MR. WADDELL:
                                            Pender Harbor,
   British Columbia.
                      It's D-a-l-y.
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JOHN DALY sworn; 1 2 I'd like, Mr. Commissioner, first THE WITNESS: of all to congratulate you on the method that you have 3 conducted this and in the north particularly. 4 My wife subscribes to "New of 5 the North" from Yellowknife and followed it very closely 6 7 on that, and through Witt Fraser on the C.B.C. when I'm out fishing and at other times, and I think it's a 8 wonderful example that should be followed much more often 9 federally and provincially of going to the people and I 10 want to thank you. I'm listening and I've been a poor 11 listener all my life and I hope I can learn. 12 This is the short brief I 13 have, As a fisherman and primary producer of protein 14 who has made the major part of my livelihood from the 15 Pacific Ocean since 1935, I wish to see the same 16 17 opportunity left for coming generations of Canadians for as good a living as I have had, he it from salmon 18 from the Pacific, or seals and fish from the Beaufort 19 Sea, or caribou from the barrens. 20 I am particularly interested 21 in seeing that our native Indian and Eskimo retain 22 their proper place in society and survive as producers 23 I believe there is no more proud and vital 24 of protein. occupation than protein production in 1976 and 25 thereafter. I oppose the dangerously conceived 26 pipeline plans as it is obvious that the oil companies 27 are far more concerned with their investments than in 28 what their rush, rush pressure plans may do to this, 29 our land and in particular to our two original and

brilliant native people, Indian and Eskimo. 1 I believe native land claims 2 must be settled before a foot of pipe is laid. 3 further believe that the granting of drilling permits 4 for the Beaufort Sea is a criminal act based entirely -5 - based on entirely misleading statistics drawn from 6 world-wide drilling experience rather than statistics 7 of specific ice-pack drilling. This is a case of using 8 statistics like the drunk uses the lamp post, to prop 9 up a decision which would not otherwise hold up. 10 We cannot eat oil and the oil 11 companies do not really care about the ocean and the 12 river and the environment upon which humanity's 13 survival depends. We cannot eat the oil that would 14 poison and therefore devastate our delicately balanced 15 protein food chain in the more than likely event of an 16 oil spill or accident. The oil monopolies have been 17 allowed to rape Mother Earth already for far too long. 18 Let's wait, and if we Canadians decide we must bring 19 out this oil, then let it be done with the joint 20 management of the native peoples after their land 21 claims are settled. 22 23 Before white men taught them the rip-off system, they practised a mode of life that 24 preserved rather than exploited and destroyed and I 25 firmly believe in their innate ability to manage 26 wisely. If we believe that there's a great oil 27 shortage and I don't necessarily believe that it wasn't 28 manufactured but if we believe, there are many areas of 29 oil and fuel wastage to be explored. We should tackle

those first. If our present gutless federal leadership 1 would show more interest in governing rather than in 2 pleasing certain people, we could do much. 3 specific, I mean first, little is done to discourage 4 lone individuals who drive cars to cities Solution, a 5 toll rate charged for empty cars,, a free ride for 6 three or over and more car pools. Look at our bridges 7 at five P.M. 8 Second, tax the hell out of 9 the non-commercial marine engines, putting their tax 10 based on horsepower. For example, let's look at the 11 fishing derbies. Despite our efforts by our United 12 Fisherman's Union to have fishing derby prizes limited 13 to \$25, there are now an ever-growing number of prizes 14 up to \$25,000. With such prizes competition is 15 merciless. And ever faster pleasure boats with 16 increased horsepower are being built. Result, a 17 meaningless waste of fuel and a horrible damage to 18 under-sized fish. People are catching -they have a 19 limit of four so they catch up to three, they let them 20 go, most of which are gill damaged with a triple hook 21 22 and trying to get that big one. 23 A gutless government looks the other way because of many votes. 24 25 Third, on the Sunshine Coast where I live, there are dozens of houses and many of 26 the largest and most expensive to heat are owned by 27 rich weekenders from Vancouver. These are heated 28 throughout the winter, even though they are often 29 empty five days a week. I might say that I cut all 30

the 1 wood that I can and I've got lots in my place and 2 offered it to all my neighbors who want it but there 3 aren't too many who All you got to do is look at the 4 City Hail and Hydro building here at night. Let's 5 educate and legislate against all this kind of energy 6 7 waste before we rush into this risky oil pipeline. I've rolled around on the 8 Pacific ocean for over 40 seasons now. I have fished 9 in all kinds of weather; fog, mist, rain and snow from 10 Cape Cook to Roche Spit. During these years, I have 11 viewed sunrises and sunsets against a backdrop of our 12 coastal ranges and westerly ocean, so rugged and 13 beautiful. I now feel that I know a little of that 14 feeling that our native people so obviously and 15 eloquently express, namely, that we become -a part of 16 this coast and our environment. It is a part of me. I 17 would feel exactly the same about the Mackenzie Basin 18 and the land, had I been raised the must nurture this 19 environment so that it keeps feeding our bellies by our 20 fish and other protein. 21 22 Finally, for those of us old and scaley fisherman who might prefer to be returned to 23 Mother Ocean which is our original environment, when 24 our last fish is caught, then at least not let them 25 have to skim off the bunker oil before we can be dumped 26 27 in to join our pals among the spring salmon and codfish. 28 29 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you Thank you very much. 30

1	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
2	Commissioner under our procedure there may some
3	comments from the major participants in the hearings.
4	I'm going to ask Mr. Roland whether there are any
5	comments and after that, I will go through the list of
6	briefs that will be presented this afternoon and then
7	maybe we can adjourn for lunch.
8	(WITNESS ASIDE)
9	MR. ROLAND: Yes, Mr.
10	Commissioner, I've canvassed counsel and we have one
11	comment to be made this morning on the evidence that
12	we've heard, and I will turn the mike over to Mr.
13	Lutes, the counsel for Foothills Pipe Line.
14	MR. LUTES: Mr. Commissioner,
15	although the question of gas reserves in the Mackenzie
16	Delta is not a matter before the Inquiry, I would like
17	to have Mr. Littedale of Foothills Pipe Lines state
18	for, the record the position of Foothills with respect
19	to the available reserves in response to the comments
20	by Mr. Richard Stace-Smith of the Federation of B.C.
21	Naturalists.
22	JOHN LTTTLEDALE, resumed:
23	THE WITNESS: Mr.
24	Commissioner with reference to the comments of Richard
25	Stace-Smith concerning gas reserves
26	THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
27	Mr. Littedale, maybe it would be helpful if just before
28	you go on I made it clear to people that there are.
29	two companies that want to build a pipeline; one,
30	Arctic Gas -wants to build a pipeline that would carry

gas from Prudhoe Bay across the northern Yukon, across the Mackenzie Delta and then it would join another line from the Mackenzie Delta and carry the American gas and the Canadian gas to markets in southern, Canada and the United States.

The other company, Foothills, proposes simply to carry Canadian gas from the Mackenzie Delta south along the Mackenzie River and it -mould then be tied into the Alberta Natural Gas Trunk Line system and the TransCanada system and distributed to markets in southern Canada.

Now, the National energy Board is considering these two proposals and they have to determine how much gas there is in the Mackenzie Delta, what Canada's own gas requirements are, whither any gas can be exported and they have to decide what is the unit cost of delivery of that gas to people in southern Canada and the U.S., and one of the bones of contention between the companies is how much gas is there in the Mackenzie Delta.

Now, that's not, a matter thank God, I'm going to have to decide, but it is a matter the National Energy Board will have to decide. I think it's only fair though that in view of Mr. Stace-Smith's remarks, he's cited the view expressed by Mr. Buchanan, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development who recently said there were three trillion cubic feet of gas reserves in the Mackenzie Delta. That may sound like a lot but I think in the oil and gas industry, it is not enough to justify a

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pipeline.
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                              So, having thoroughly clouded
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   the whole question Mr. Littedale, let me turn it over
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   to you and you just carry on and say whatever you
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   intended to say before I intervened.
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                                   It is the position Mr.
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   Commissioner of Foothills Pipe Lines that the reserves
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   of gas presently available to ,a pipeline from the
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   Mackenzie Delta are between seven and eight trillion
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   cubic feet and those reserves are sufficient to justify
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   from a reserves point of view construction of a
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   pipeline . We are confident that when all of the
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   evidence on available gas reserves is put before the
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   National Energy Board, it will be satisfied that these
14
   gas reserves do exist. Thank you.
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                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
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                              MR. ROLAND:
                                           Mr.
   Commissioner, excuse me.
                              We have one more comment to
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   be made this morning on the evidence that we've heard
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   and I'm going to pass the mike over to Mr. Garth Evans,
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   counsel for the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
   before you do that; Mr. Genest, do you wish to comment
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   on what Mr. Littedale said?
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25
                              MR. GENEST: No sir.
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.
26
27
   Carry on.
                              MR. EVANS:
                                          Mr. Commissioner,
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29
   I wish to pass the mike to Dr. Douglas Pimlott who
   wishes to address a few remarks to you with respect to
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the possibility of a public inquiry format to look into 1 the question of drilling in the Beaufort Sea. 2 Pimlott is very familiar to you. He may not be to 3 other people but he's a member of the Canadian Arctic 4 Resources Committee and he's somewhat of an expert on 5 drilling in the Beaufort Sea. 6 DOUGLAS PIMLOTT resumed: 7 THE WITNESS: Mr. 8 Commissioner, my comments are I think perhaps more by 9 way of elucidation of the remarks that have been made 10 by persons and organizations who have presented briefs 11 last night and today and have referred to offshore 12 drilling and to which you spoke a few moments ago. 13 I simply wanted to point out 14 that the whole question of offshore drilling is an area 15 that has been of great concern both to native 16 organizations and to those organizations that have 17 primary concerns in the environmental area and the 18 Canadian Arctic Resources Committee has been very 19 pleased to the fact that you have been looking at 20 offshore drilling and with the from the point of view 21 22 that you referred to earlier, we and the Committee for the Original People's Entitlement, have persistently 23 made the point that the whole question of offshore 24 drilling in the Canadian Arctic is of equal 25 significance in environmental and social terms to the 26 whole question of building gas pipelines. 27 There are many other initi-28 atives in the north that people may not be aware of; 29 the fact that three wells have been drilled in Hudson

Bay, the act that a series of wells have been drilled from ice in the Arctic islands, the fact that there may be drilling of a well in Lancaster Sound in the eastern Arctic in 1977 and possibly also ones in Baffin Bay or Davis Straits and in fact there will probably be on the Greenland side of the international boundary in Davis Straits in the summer of 1976. So, there's a very broad area of exploration initiative that's of very great environmental concern.

The Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, while recognizing the restrictions of your term of reference with respect to that off shore drilling, looks forward to the elucidation of off shore drilling that you may be able to give your final report to the government, because we believe that this a matter which warrants the type of public process that has been involved with respect to the Mackenzie Valley pipeline specifically.

The recent strategy statement of the Government of Canada on energy indicates that exploration activities — an attempt will stimulate exploration activities in the frontier areas of Canada by a factor of two or three within next few years, and since this is of concern, it is the Canadian Arctic the Committee's position that this should be also a matter of public process with its own explicit terms of reference and it is the hope of the Committee, as I said, that the report which you will make will provide considerable understanding to the country on this topic.

1	MR. ROLAND: Mr.
2	Commissioner. that concludes the comments on evidence
3	heard this morning.
4	(WITNESS ASIDE)
5	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
6	Commissioner, this afternoon, we'll hear from Celia
7	Koval, representing the Native Law Students Association
8	of the University of British Columbia; from Harry
9	Burrow, Joan St. Dennis, and Grace Solly, representing
10	the concerned Citizen's Group from the Christian Church
11	in Chemainus, British Columbia.
12	We'll hear from the West
13	Coast Environmental Law Association, from Ms. Lillie
14	D'Easum of the Voice of Women, from Beatrice Geddes,
15	from Bill Hennessy of the First United Church here in
16	Vancouver, from Terry Simmons, from Vicki Obedkoff,
17	also from the First United Church, from Brian Loomes
18	representing the International Development Education
19	Resource Association, from Harry Antonides, from the
20	C.J.L. Foundation, from Lorne Clark who is from
21	Churchill Secondary School and from Sister Joan
22	McCall.
23	I hope if Miss Crosby can
24	find our film, we can get it back from B.C.T.V. and
25	we'll show it tonight to those people who are
26	interested in seeing something of the "Inquiry working
27	up north. We'll show it at 7:15 here. I don't see Mr.
28	Scott. I'm sure he d be surprise to know that we
29	finished again on time.
30	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, he

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had such great confidence in you, he left for Toronto
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    an hour ago.
                              Well, we'll adjourn then
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    until 2 o clock. Two o clock then.
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    (SURVEY OF EDUCATION, N.W.T., 1972, MARKED EXHIBIT C-
    277)
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    (SUBMISSION BY FEDERATION OF B.C. NATURALISTS MARKED
   EXHIBIT C-278)
8
    (THE HISTORY WE LIVE WITH, INDIAN LAND CLAIMS IN B.C.,
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   MARKED EXHIBIT C-279)
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    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO 2 P.M.)
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(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 1 2 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and gentlemen, we'll call the hearing to order this 3 afternoon and give our attention to those who are 4 presenting briefs this afternoon. I'll ask Mr. Waddell 5 to let us know who is going to be speaking to us now. 6 7 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner our first brief is from Celia Koval who's 8 a representative of the Native Law Student Association 9 of the Faculty of Law at the University of British 10 Columbia here in Vancouver. Miss Koval? 11 12 MISS CELIA KOVAL sworn; 13 THE WITNESS: I'd like to 14 thank the interest that's been shown this Inquiry and 15 if that's the proper word to call it -- an inquiry, I'd 16 like to thank the presentation of people who are 17 interested in the cause of native people because it is 18 a very, very close thing to the heart of any person who 19 is part native and it should be very, very close to the 20 hearts of anyone who calls themselves a Canadian. 21 22 the rights that are given to the native people are settled in a justifiable manner that does not destroy 23 their life -- way of life -- or take away their 24 religion AND their tradition of life and their racial 25 memory which will exist forever no matter what you do 26 to us. 27 28 Mr. Berger I'd like t thank you for the efforts that you put forth in regard to the 29 Inquiry in the northern country for my people because

it's quite, quite important to us and perhaps there's something you d like to ask me directly. 2 3 THE COMMISSIONER: Not right off the bat but you carry on and let me consider what 4 5 you say. 6 Α Well basically, I'm here representing an organization called the Native Law 7 Students Association of Canada. Prior to three years 8 ago, there had been only five native law students, 9 native lawyers representing our native people. We have 10 still the problem of people coming from the north and 11 having to be re-educated in Vancouver schools before 12 they can go to high schools, before they can go to 13 universities. 14 We have now created an 15 16 organization which has grown over the last three years and no longer is there a history of five lawyers 17 representing the whole history of Canada since the 18 white man came here -- native students, native lawyers. 19 Now we have at the present time about 29 law students 20 attending from here across Canada to Quebec and it's a 21 marvelous, marvelous thing to be a part of that. 22 would like to have more involvement with these 23 judiciary decisions made about native property and 24 native lands across Canada. At the present time it is 25 not merely environmental problems that we have to 26 consider. It's a way of life of the people. 27 28 James Bay area was a typical example of the way people were forced out of their 29 homes, out of their lives.

I had an Englishman for a 1 2 father and that's my worst half. My better half is my native mother but we **act shoved off a property in 3 North Vancouver during the Second World War when they 4 put in a naval base that they never used. I can 5 rightly see the need for some sort of division of right 6 or sharing of rights, but I cannot see people 7 absolutely, deprived of rights and by the appearances, 8 if what the government says -- I was a representative 9 of native women at the United Nations meeting in Mexico 10 last year and I was told by a member of Parliament -- a 11 representative, supposedly of native people as well as 12 white people that as soon as you, you know, "as soon 13 you Indians start agreeing among yourselves, then we'll 14 talk to you". I have yet to meet a group of white 15 people who agree among themselves and I refuse to take 16 17 that answer. There is justice and the 18 basic laws of justice are there. It's a sharing of 19 rights but not a giving up and a trampling down of a 20 people. Do you agree? 21 22 Well, I accept the force of what you say. I wonder if I could just ask you a 23 couple of questions that occurred to me. You said that 24 25 there were 29 native men and women now studying law in Canada? 26 That's correct. 27 Α 28 0 How many native people 29 have been called to the bar in Canada so far? You said it was five a few years ago. It's a few more than that

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Α It was five three years ago and since then, I think we've had two graduates from U.B.C. Unfortunately, we lost -- we haven't -how can I say it? The members across Canada right now, there should be 12 graduating this year and being admitted to the bar in the next year, hopefully, It's been largely clue to a contribution by the Canadian Government that these people have been allowed to attend law school and for that we're grateful. I wonder if you d stay here after you've delivered -- after you've finished your We have a member, a technician with the C.B.C. unit, a young native man who wants to go to law school and you d be the kind of person I think he should have a little talk with if you d stay this afternoon. Can you tell me this? many of the native students, the 29 that you said are now studying law, have gone through the program at the Native Law Center at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon? Did most of them come through that program one way or the other? Α The first year law students, this year and the second year law students last year. Prior to that it was merely an assistance program which helped quite a great deal. I hope myself to be working with the Native Law Center which is established now by Dr. Carter in Saskatoon. I hope to be teaching there myself in the month of July because I want to

become more affiliated with the organization. I did not

come through that school myself. I owe it merely to a 1 great deal of assistance from Mr. Michael Jackson helping 2 me into law school. I did have my degree prior to going 3 to law school. 4 Well, I think we're all 5 0 pleased to see that the native law students are 6 7 concerned about what's happening in the north and sufficiently concerned to come down today to say 8 something about it. 9 I think it's very 10 Α largely, too, in regard to the professors that we've 11 had out at University of British Columbia. We have 12 been given a very good education in regard to Indian 13 rights and native rights, and we are understanding our 14 problems in a legal sense which is something that we 15 didn't have before and from now on, you re going to be 16 having to deal with lawyers who are native people and 17 for that I'm very grateful and very proud. 18 very much. 19 20 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 21 very much. 22 (WITNESS ASIDE) 23 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner our next brief is a group called the 24 Concerned Citizens Group from the Christian Churches in 25 Chemainus, B.C. Harry Burrow, Joan St. Dennis and 26 Grace Solly. Would the come forward please? 27 28 HARRY BURROW, JOAN ST DENNIS, 29 GRACE SOLLY sworn; 30 MR. WADDELL: I'd ask you,

whoever's speaking to identify himself or herself, 1 2 please. WITNESS BURROW: 3 Mr. Commissioner, this is a brief submitted to the Inquiry 4 by a Concerned Citizen Group of the Christian Churches 5 of Chemainus, Vancouver Island, B.C. --6 7 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me. Sir, would you -- yes, just a little closer to the 8 9 microphone. Yes. -- five of which 10 are here today through three of whom will make the 11 presentation. I will start it off and then Joan St. 12 Dennis will say a few words and Grace Solly will 13 complete it. 14 We are not, as has been said 15 before today, experts on the north. Honourable Mr. 16 Justice Thomas Berger, Chief Justice. Dear sir: This 17 submission comes to you from a group of more than 100 18 concerned citizens and Christians from Chemainus on 19 Vancouver Island who have been engaged over the past 20 few weeks in a process of exploring issues of 21 international and national justice. 22 23 We wish to congratulate you and your Commission on your efforts to enquire into the 24 probable social, economic and environmental 25 consequences of the proposed natural gas pipeline down 26 27 the Mackenzie Valley. We are particularly pleased 28 at the effort of your Commission to take the Inquiry 29 into the Mackenzie Valley and Yukon communities and to 30

 hold informal hearings so that the voice of the native northerners could be heard on this vital issue that relates to the whole future of the north and indeed to our country.

We speak to you of the conviction that this issue is not only of vital concern to the people of the north but also to all Canadians.

11 In the course of our study, we have become increasingly aware of the possible similarities in the development process that has occurred in many developing countries and the patterns of development that could emerge in Canada's north. The critical issue, we believe, is how our northern resources are to be developed, by whom and for whom.

We are especially concerned that the colonial patterns of development wherein you end up controlling the people and the resources, not occur. We believe there are better ways of developing Canada's north.

Participation of the native people. This search for a better approach to development is already underway through the activities of native peoples of the north and other public interest groups across the country. We find ourselves in solidarity with many of these initiatives. We believe that they are based on ethical principles of social justice and responsible stewardship. It is our conviction that a just land settlement first of all be achieved with the native people of the Dene nation and the Inuit people. We support their efforts to not only benefit from

development but to have substantial influence over the kind of development in accordance with their own values and way of life; the land claims of the native people including hunting, fishing and trapping rights so long as the mountains remain, the rivers run and the sun rises, as well as fair royalties in return for the extraction of valuable resources, seems to us to be the demands of justice.

We concur with the claim of

James Wah-Shee, former president of the Indian
Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories that a land
settlement is a unique way to bring native people into
the economic, social and political mosaic of Canada.

Effective participation of the native peoples in the development process of the north would ensure the preservation of their culture as well as give them effective control over their own future economic development. We believe that a just land settlement must be achieved before future development takes place.

witness st. Dennis: Environmental controls. We are also concerned that as
responsible Canadians, we must adequately protect the
environment. The vegetation, wildlife and the northern
waters should be of prime consideration in any
development plan of the north. Complete and independent
studies of the environment of the region should be made
and implemented before development causes irremediable
damage to the ecological balance of the region.

environmental questions have not as yet been adequately 1 answered by the advocates of the pipeline. More time 2 is needed to develop safer offshore drilling technology 3 that would at least reduce the present high risk of 4 drilling in the Beaufort Sea. 5 6 We deeply regret that the Federal Government has already granted final approval 7 for offshore drilling rights to Dome Petroleum. 8 It is our belief that there should be a moratorium on 9 drilling rights until there are more adequate safeguard 10 to protect against environmental hazards. We hope this 11 will not be followed by a lot of explorations of the 12 size of that already done in the Mackenzie Delta. 13 also contend that the possibility of finding 14 alternative routes that would cause much less 15 environmental damage should be explored more fully. 16 Control of non-renewable 17 resources. Mr. Commissioner, we believe that Canada's 18 last frontier should be developed in accordance with 19 the principles of sound stewardship. As the Dene 20 claim, the real owners of the land are not yet born. 21 As Canadians, we must ensure that there are adequate 22 controls to regulate the extraction of energy resources 23 from the north so as to avoid the rapid and unnecessary 24 depletion of our gas and other non-renewable resources. 25 We question our right to 26 extract resources to satisfy the greed and selfishness 27 28 of the industrial world. The prevailing tendency towards unrestricted industrial and economic growth 29

seems to us to result in an unnecessary rate of

depletion of our natural resources and conflicts with 1 our responsibility to act as just stewards of all 2 creation. We believe the resources of the north should 3 benefit all Canadians, including those generations that 4 are to come after us. 5 We are confused by 6 conflicting reports regarding our oil and gas reserves. 7 In 1971, The Honourable J. Greene, then Minister of 8 Energy, Mines and Resources, told us we had nearly 9 1,000 years supply of oil and 400 years supply of gas. 10 In 1974, the National Energy Board told us that an oil 11 and gas shortage was just around the corner. 12 we do not yet have the facts we need to make 13 responsible decisions about the extraction of our 14 natural resources. Until we have the information 15 needed to intelligently participate in the decision 16 making process, we feel a moratorium on pipeline 17 construction and offshore drilling should be enforced. 18 19 WITNESS SOLLY: Fundamental social change. Above all, we have become 20 21 aware in the course of our study of issues of social 22 justice that we are not innocent bystanders in the matter of international and national justice. We have come to 23 realize that in the final analysis, what is required is 24 nothing less than a fundamental social change. 25 We, as citizens of the south now 26 question our right to consume such a disproportionate 27 share of the earth's resources. We recognize that our own 28 lifestyle is a critical issue and we intend to cut back on 29 our exorbitant consumption of energy.

We see the connection between 1 2 our style of life and the model of development based on a high energy consuming economy. We believe that we 3 must begin to change our own lifestyles based on wealth 4 and comfort if we are to influence the profit oriented 5 priorities of our industrial system. 6 We recognize that unless we 7 8 begin to live more simply, that we will continue to contribute to disproportionate demands on the limited 9 supplies of energy in the north and are ourselves 10 participants in a system of development wherein a few 11 control the resources that belong to all. 12 We urge all Canadians, 13 especially in the south to join with us in reevaluating 14 some of the assumptions by which we. live that give 15 rise to exploited patterns of development, and of 16 committing ourselves to a greater harmony with the 17 earth and all the peoples of the earth. 18 19 Finally, we express our hope that the findings of this Commission will be given the 20 21 utmost consideration by the Federal Government. We believe this Commission has conducted its Inquiry with 22 integrity, thoroughness and justice. We contend that 23 Canada's future reputation as a nation o justice for 24 all will rest on how it responds and implements the 25 findings of this Commission. 26 Respectfully submitted, a 27 28 Concerned Citizen Group of the Christian Churches of 29 Chemainus, Vancouver Island. Thank you Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER:

Thank you,

Mr. Burrow and Miss St. Dennis and Miss Solly. 1 Maybe I should tell you that 2 some of the environmental questions that Miss St. 3 Dennis raised are -- you raised some of them. 4 5 been looking at what I hope must be all of them over the past 15 months, there can't be anymore than those 6 7 we've looked at but you might be interested in the way we approach this. 8 I said something this morning 9 to Mr. Stace-Smith of the Federation of B.C. Naturalist 10 about our examination of the question of the impact on 11 birds. The impact on caribou is a very important 12 question for the native people of Old Crow, Aklavik, 13 Arctic Red River and Fort McPherson because all of those 14 people still to a great extent depend on the Porcupine 15 caribou herd which consists of about 115,000 animals 16 17 that range throughout the northern Yukon. The pipeline companies 18 brought forward a number of witnesses, some of the most 19 eminent men in that field in the world and we listened 20 to them and over a period of two months, we listened to 21 22 I think, every leading mammologist in the field in North: America, from Alaska, from all over Canada and 23 We made, what I think was a most concerted 24 elsewhere. and intensive effort to discover as best we could what 25 the impact of a pipeline and energy corridor would be. 26 Let me just add that we went 27 to the villages where the people live who depend on 28 l that herd and we listened to them and we adopted the 29 point of view when we went to those villages that the

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29 30 people who live there and had lived with the herd all their lives were experts too, and in that way I think we managed to get as comprehensive and complete a view of the likely impact on caribou as we could and that is the approach we've tried to take in respect of each environmental issue and that phase of our work is in a sense behind us. I hope I'm not speaking too soon when I say that. Let me just say that to have your point of view to assist us as well is something I appreciate. So, thank you very much. WITNESS SOLLY: I think that we want to say how much we appreciate the thoroughness **.;it, - which you have done all this. We have been keeping track of this and realize that you have gone into to great efforts to get the best opinions you can on this Commission. Thank you. MR. WADDELL: Mr. Burrow, before you leave, I have a copy of your brief and I notice in the back of it there's what appears to he a petition signed by about 100 signatures. I wonder if you could explain that and maybe we could file that. WITNESS BURROW: Well, these are the signatories of the 100 concerned citizens over 100 concerned citizens that we spoke about. beginning of the brief, I stated: "This submission comes to you from a group of more than 100 concerned citizens and Christians from Chemainus on Vancouver Island".

1	This is the list of these concerned citizens.
2	MR. WADDELL: They've signed
3	this have they?
4	A That is correct.
5	MR. WADDELL: Perhaps we
6	could table that as an exhibit. Thank you Mr. Burrow.
7	A Thank you again.
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9	(CONCERNED CITIZENS GROUP OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF
10	CHEMAINUS MARKED EXHIBIT # C-280)
11	
12	(WITNESSES ASIDE)
13	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
14	Commissioner, I just want to change the order just
15	slightly. I would ask Ms. Lille D'Easum of the Voice
16	of Women to make her presentation now and then we'll
17	hear from the West Coast Environmental Law Association.
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19	Is Ms. D'Easum ready?
20	LILLE D'EASUM sworn;
21	THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice
22	Berger, members of the Inquiry and visitors. I'm
23	speaking for the Voice of Women which is a national
24	organization of women and we have some men members too.
25	It was founded in 1960 to work for world peace and
26	survival.
27	As Mr. Justice Berger has
28	said, this Inquiry is not just about a gas pipeline but
29	relates to the whole future of the Canadian north.
30	Since time is short and we've already submitted a

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comprehensive brief on the proposed development of the 1 north, we propose to limit this submission chiefly to 2 speaking for those who cannot speak for themselves, the 3 wildlife of our north. 4 The Canadian north produces 5 an abundance of waterfowl, cranes, shorebirds, muskrats 6 and beaver. Not so plentiful now are mink, fox, wolf, 7 lynx, hare, muskox and whale. The western parts of the 8 proposed pipeline route shares with Alaska probably the 9 last great undisturbed caribou herds in America and 10 migrating caribou are one of the great wildlife 11 spectacles of this continent, but the pipeline from 12 Prudhoe Bay to the Mackenzie will confront migrating 13 caribou with a massive barrier and nobody yet knows 14 how to ensure the passage of the caribou past the 15 pipeline. 16 Should the developers decide 17 to use a coastal route, the pipeline will pass right 18 through the calving grounds of the caribou. 19 A Winnipeg biologist, George 20 Calef said that the shores of the Arctic are rich in 21 22 rare wildlife and variety which we are about to lose. 23 He says: "The silent land lies open and helpless before 24 25 our machines". The new highways are opening up the country to hunters. 26 Banfield, Canadian Wildlife Biologist reported that 27

hunters established camps on the Dempster highway and

to cross the road in front of them and shot them from

then waited in their vehicles for the migrating caribou

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their cars. Piles of viscera littered the roadway where 1 the quarry had been killed and gutted. We urge that the 2 hunting be outlawed in the north except for residents in 3 need of food. 4 In the recent 80 country 5 conference of endangered species in Washington, D.C. 6 7 Canada's long list of endangered wildlife included the peregrine falcon, the whooping crane, wood bison, 8 Eskimo curlew, kit fox, timber wolf, polar hear and 9 grizzly. 10 Two happy stories. 11 the world whooping crane population was increased to 86 12 last week when a baby whooper was hatched in a 13 sanctuary in Maryland. The other is that of a wood 14 bison which, because of over hunting was thought to be 15 extinct. However, a small herd was identified and 16 isolated in Wood Buffalo National Park and under strict 17 1 protection, is increasing. 18 19 The polar bear, unhappily seems headed for extinction, the victim of U.S. 20 hunters. The present worldwide population of this 21 22 beautiful and remarkable animal is thought to be about 10,000 -- about 6,000 in Canada and the annual kill is 23 about 1300. A low birthrate compounds the threat of 24 their survival. The U.S.S. banned the killing of polar 25 hears in 1957 and Canada put a quota on their killing 26 27 but the U.S. sportsmen kill them as they're migrating across Alaska. 28

showed an airplane hunt in which a mother bear was

A television documentary

killed as her two cubs looked on in terror and distress Hunting with helicopters and snowmobiles doesn't give the victims a sporting chance but reduces the slaughter to the level of sadism. If this practice hasn't been halted, it certainly should be.

The north is endowed with a great variety of fish including Arctic grayling, char and northern pike, etc., which must be protected from the detrimental effects of pipeline activities. The removal of vast amounts of gravel from riverbeds for the all-weather highways, airstrips, pumping stations, etc., can divert or increase the velocity of the water and interfere with spawning migration. Culverts also increase the velocity of the water.

Ice bridges and river crossing pose other problems. The introduction of herbicides, pesticides, domestic wastes and fuel oils poison the fish and as fish populations increase more slowly in the north, they must also be protected from excessive human exploitation.

The Arctic is a major nesting area for Canada geese, snow geese, swans, ducks and such endangered species as the whooping crane and peregrine falcon. The birds use the Mackenzie corridor for migration and the bogs and marshes and swampy areas are imperative for feeding and resting on their **joules. Roads, pipelines, oil spills and other forms of human pollution will destroy their sanctuaries. A pollution probe study reported that in the true north

there's not a species we know enough about and many 1 that we have scarcely studied at all. Hardly anyone 2 grasps the scope of what is already happening in the 3 north and the enormity of the consequences to our 4 wildlife. We should ask ourselves if a few year's 5 supply of gas and oil is worth the destruction of this 6 last great untouched wilderness and its wildlife. 7 The Canadian writer, John 8 Livingston, an ardent student of the north has 9 written the book called "One Cosmic Instant", I hope 10 everybody here will take time to read it sometime, 11 especially as it's by a Canadian writer. 12 book, he chronicles the history of human arrogance. 13 Не says: 14 "Something in the biosphere is drastically out 15 of synchronization with everything else and that 16 'something is man." 17 George Wald, Bernard T. Field, 18 19 Linus Pauling, the French President Giscard D'Estaing, Frank Barnaby of SIPRI, Barbara Ward, and just the 20 other day, Russell Train, head of the U.S. 21 22 Environmental Protection Agency, all warned that through man's greed and folly, he may not survive past 23 the 20th century. Someone has said the earth belongs 24 to the people but this is not so. We belong to the 25 earth. We're merely a part of nature, another species, 26 and still subject to the laws of nature. But our 27 cultural changes, our technology are putting us out of 28 touch with nature and therefore with reality. 29 30 Technology is imposing rapid

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changes in our environment without knowing the side or long term effects. Livingston says that as a world species, man now stands at the apex of an immensely complicated power structure over nature, hut the structure is man's, not God's and the ambition and the struggle and the self-appointed mission to achieve it, are man's. In his arrogance, man uses all non-human creatures as his resources. Livingston says, the very word "resources" trumpets the 10 Old Testament's self-centeredness, a thing non-human 11 but useful to man; something to be harvested. 12 living species to regard another as a crop is the 13 height of arrogance, the depth of insensitivity. 14 Another Canadian writer, 15 16 Wayland Drew says: "The proper defense of man involves the protection of nature in all its abundance and 17 variety for we have not yet begun to understand the 18 psychic and emotional needs that it fulfills." Our 19 nervous systems can't adapt to the concrete jungle the 20 noise of the S.S.T., the speed of sound, life in outer 21 22 space. 23 What is required is an extension of man's consciousness to include all 24 creatures and the land itself but Livingston offers a 25 glimmer of hope for mankind in that cultures evolve at 26 a much faster pace than biological organisms. Cultures 27 change as they pass from generation to generation. 28 can, if we wish, change our culture. Therein lies our 29

hope and the earth's. Alternatives? There are plenty.

First of all is to curb the prodigal waste of energy; 1 war, the most wasteful of all and the number one 2 polluter. Use less energy. We don't need to increase 3 our energy by 9.2 percent every year. Sweden, for 4 example, a highly industrialized state with a cold 5 climate and the standard of living as high, if not 6 7 higher than ours, uses less than half the energy per 8 capita that we do. Does our high standard of 9 living make us happy and contented? Does it improve 10 our quality of life? The gas and oil beneath the 11 Arctic have been there for millions of years. 12 There's an excellent case for leaving them there 13 where they won't destroy the wilderness and wildlife 14 of the north, nor pollute the ecosystems of the 15 There are many renewable less polluting 16 alternatives; solar, wind, tidal, geothermal and sea 17 thermal power, M.H.D., heat pumps, waste wood, 18 methanol and alcohol, methane from sewage, animal 19 and vegetable wastes and algae. 20 21 The technologies are all 22 well-known and as Ralph Nadar says: "If the petroleum 23 companies had a lease on the sun, and the depreciation allowance, we d have been using solar power long ago." 24 But little or no public funding or research is devoted 25 to their development. Why not use the billions of 26 dollars proposed by the Mackenzie gas AND oil pipelines 27 to develop the renewable and non-polluting sources of 28 29 energy. 30 Now, for a little commercial.

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Amory Lovins, head of Friends of the Earth in London
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   and Energy Consultant for U.K., M.I.T. in the U.S.,
2
   Sweden, France, the U.N. and the Science Council of
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   Canada on whose behalf he is lecturing in Canada at the
4
   moment, will speak in the Instructional Resources
5
   Center at U.B.C. on Thursday, May the 20th at ,.8:00
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   P.M.
                             Please don't miss this
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   opportunity to hear him. Thank you.
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Thank you,
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   Miss D'Easum. I think I should tell you that Dr.
11
   Calef, who is an authority on caribou who you mentioned
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   in your submission, was a witness at the Inquiry in
13
   December and spent a week I think testifying along with
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   others who shared his point of view on caribou.
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   we've had the benefit of his knowledge in some detail.
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   Thank you.
                             (WITNESS ASIDE)
                             MR. WADDELL: Mr.
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   Commissioner, our next brief is from the West Coast
   Environmental Law Association and it will presented by
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   Mr. Alan Moyes.
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                              ALAN MOYES sworn;
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                              THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
   ladies and gentlemen, this Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
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   Inquiry has been unprecedented in terms of both the
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   wealth of information gathered about the north and the
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   manner in which the material has been gathered.
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   Recognition of the dearth of knowledge about the northern
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   lands and its peoples produced a fairly wide frame for
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   the terms of references and has resulted in the extensive
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transcripts and reports now in evidence.

However, aside from the massive amounts of new information generated by the Inquiry, the very nature of the Inquiry itself seems to have made a significant impact on the Canadian people generally and the northern people in particular. It has been truly open and public and perhaps for no other single reason, has thereby engendered a confidence in the people of this country that, notwithstanding the outcome of this inquiry of whether or not to build the pipeline, the issues have been fairly exposed And debated.

Should the pipeline receive governmental approval at some point in the future, it seems desirable that the level of public involvement experienced in the Inquiry be carried on through the phases of pipeline construction, maintenance and abandonment. It seems desirable not only because public confidence could be maintained, but also because it would provide the people with a greater understanding of the continuing process of the pipeline development.

Accepting for the moment, the principle of public involvement which I will return to in due course, it is submitted that the most effective mechanism for promotion of this public interest would be through an independent review office. It is the feeling of the West Coast Environmental Law Association that a type of watchdog is necessary as a monitor n environmental affairs and that in addition, a watchdog could perhaps be the best vehicle for involving the

public in the matter of the pipeline. 1 I am just getting over a bit 2 of a cold so you'll excuse me if I drop into the water 3 4 there. The notion of a watchdog was 5 brought up earlier in evidence I believe by the E.P.B. 6 in January and when they discussed the notion of an 7 environmental auditor. Our presentation will concern 8 itself with some aspects of this notion which were not 9 fully explored and in particular will look at the 10 creation of a watchdog, the important factor of its 11 independence, the requirements it would have, for 12 reporting to the public and the general theme of public 13 participation. 14 Looking first to the creation 15 16 of a watchdog, a watchdog agency is a monitor of persons and activities charged with providing an 17 objective accounting of their dealings and 18 transactions. In the case of the proposed Mackenzie 19 Valley gas pipeline, the watchdog would concern itself 20 with examining the conduct of the parties, and 21 22 evaluating their performance in terms of both the environmental standards set by government regulation 23 and by contract. This audit of the practices employed 24 by the participants would then be conveyed back to the 25 persons in charge as well as to the public at large. 26 Although this gives an idea 27 generally of the task to be performed, various alterna-28 tives present themselves according to the degree of 29 involvement the watchdog could take in pipeline operations 30

The first option would 1 2 essentially be a passive role with the watchdog acting as an observer of activities, its chief function being to keep 3 the public apprised of operation based on their survey of 4 This task in fact differs little from that 5 development. presently performed by the print and broadcast media. 6 A second level of involvement 7 would see an expansion of this passive role into one 8 of active information gathering analysis and 9 The independence of the watchdog is more transmittal. 10 apparent here as it concerns itself with providing the 11 public with an alternative rather than duplicated 12 survey of conditions In addition, it is thought that 13 at this stage the watchdog begins to perform more of a 14 two-way role while acting as a conduit for public 15 16 feedback into the pipeline operations. ombudsman-like role will be seen -- will be recognized 17 as an important channel for public participation in 18 any stage of the pipeline development, should it go 19 ahead. 20 21 A third and perhaps more important level of involvement would encompass not only 22 the observation and information transmittal roles would 23 but impose a review duty on the watchdog. Thus, the 24 agency would have the responsibility for assisting in 25 the establishment of environmental standards and in. 26 the enforcement of such limits. 27 The justification for such a 28 high degree of involvement comes not just from the 29 increased confidence which the public would have in the 30

government's handling of the operation but comes also from the perceived need to inject the voice of those people without a vested interest in the completion of a Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline; that is, the voice of the general public.

While this might seem to ignore the function of the government, it seems to us clear that the government would not be a disinterested party in these proceedings and there must consequently be some alternative format to include the public in the significant area of environmental controls. Linked to this notion is the need for more direct access by the public to the decision makers. Inclusion of the watchdog agency in the administration of these control would seem to push us a great distance towards increased participation by the public in pipeline development.

This discussion merely shows three examples of a number of possible roles to be performed by a watchdog. However, whatever the role finally conferred upon any watchdog, it should be recognized that there is a certain minimum, level of involvement which the agency must attain before it can function to any recognizable extent. It must be empowered to assess, evaluate and communicate, and: equally, it must be enabled in some way to carry out these functions, that is, there must be some. guaranteed means whereby the watchdog will be permitted to adequately deal with the objective to which it has been directed. This rather vague statement is hopefully clarified somewhat in the discussion of the

problems associated with the independence of the watchdog in section two below, which I am coming to.

After mentioning some possible roles of a watchdog, other issues remain as to the establishment of such an agency. Particular problems as to the actual constitution of the watchdog have been ably discussed by the E.P.B. and are beyond the scope, of this paper. However, it does need to be stressed that the choice of who will sit on the board is extremely important because the proposed pipeline touches upon the interests of many segments of our society.

Without the representation of the native peoples and other northern peoples, environmental groups and the Canadian people at large, the agency will be less effective in its aforementioned role of ombudsman and will be risking its credibility before the public.

Looking at the issue of its independence if the pipeline goes ahead, it has been proposed or suggested that some type of implementation authority be established to coordinate the various phases of pipeline construction, maintenance and abandonment. It is not clear whether such an authority could be put together from existing committees within the government or would have to be created as an entirely new body. It is thought that the authority would he headed by an authorizing officer who would report directly to the Federal Cabinet. He would be the central figure in terms of actual operations with

all branches of design, engineering and field work, 1 reporting directly to his office. 2 3 For a watchdog to play a viable role, it must have a direct link to this A.O., 4 this authorizing officer and it must have a guaranteed 5 measure of freedom and independence. However, while 6 this first condition is more easily met, the condition 7 as to independence poses a much more difficult problem. 8 The problem of independence is 9 really double barreled firstly, what are the elements 10 which will go into the independence of a watchdog and 11 secondly, would a watchdog be best accommodated within 12 the proposed implementation authority or should it sit 13 separate and apart with a separate mandate. 14 shown at any time that the watchdog is being fettered or 15 hampered. in its work or is not being given access to 16 all that is needed to conduct its work, or does not have 17 the support facilities to conduct its work, then the 18 watchdog cannot and is not performing as required, 19 Consequently, it must be determined at the outset how 20 this independence and integrity can be assured and steps 21 must be taken to implement these determinations. 22 23 Independence is arguably the crux of the matter and so could well determine the success with which any reviewing 24 25 body will meet. The first consideration in 26 terms of independence is funding. 27 The watchdog must be 28 assured of adequate monies to maintained through the duration of their operation. Though the government 29 will be the first source to which the group will turn,

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it must be clear that whoever grants money can not do it provisionally. The funding must be unconditional so that it is apparent toll that the watchdog need not report in any sort of biased fashion to be sure of its continued existence.

The watchdog must have its own support staff. This group would be able to cover the range of earth science and ecological studies and be capable of skillful analysis and evaluation of performance against standards. In addition, it must possess an administrative staff competent to carry out its reporting requirements.

A third factor which pertains to the notion of independence is access to information. If the watchdog is not empowered to go to the participating companies, as well as to the government departments involved and retrieve such information as will be vital to their appraisal, then they cannot hope to perform a viable role. They thereby lose their independence because they become dependent on what the parties choose to give them. It would be reasonable and indeed expected that the watchdog would have to justify the need for that information which it sought to obtain. However, it is not submitted that the general rule should find the relevant documents and persons available for examination by the watchdog unless that party can demonstrate compelling reasons to an independent arbitrator, such as a judge, why the resources should b withheld.

The second barrel of this

independence problem goes to the question of where the watchdog will fit into the scheme of things. The two alternatives which present themselves are to either incorporate the watchdog into the implementation authority as an area of government or have the watchdog sit separate and apart with its own charter. To include the watchdog as an interdependent arm of the implementation authority would be easily done and would appear to be a logical position for it to occupy.

However, by its very name, it must be clear that an implementation authority has as its primary task to bring the Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline into operation. The nature of this function is to us clearly going to bring it into conflict at times at least with a group that has been charged with ensuring that standards are met and regulations adhered to. In other words, one agency has a vested interest in seeing the work proceed as quickly as possible while the other agency has an interest only in seeing the work proceed as properly as possible.

If guarantees can be obtained that the watchdog within a larger authority could maintain its integrity and be able to conduct a full and rigorous operation, certainly no one is going to object. Such guarantees could be made by statute and would provide for the factors mentioned above of funding, a support staff and access to information. There would also have to be a mechanism to ensure that the watchdog would not run the risk of being muzzled or limited in its operational scope. This might be accomplished by

requiring watchdog reports on some regular basis and by 1 then requiring the authorizing officer to respond to 2 these reports within a limited time. However, 3 notwithstanding this elaborate structuring, a watchdog 4 agency is still risking its credibility in the eyes of 5 the public when its independence is not immediately 6 visible. 7 The establishment of a 8 watchdog separate and apart from all other parties 9 appears more desirable for a number of reasons. 10 becomes clear to all concerned that the watchdog is not 11 affiliated with any one group involved in the 12 development of the pipeline. The watchdog is able to 13 conduct its work without fear of being cut off or 14 emasculated for producing an unfavorable report. 15 The 16 watchdog is generating an alternative fund of information about the pipeline. Most importantly, the 17 watchdog is less likely to be overlooked, its functions 18 and reports are in no danger of being overshadowed or 19 being underplayed because they stand on their own. 20 21 Consequently, it appears that independence of the watchdog agency will be critical to 22 it's work and indeed to it. survival. 23 Whether the mandate given the watchdog is within or without the 24 implementation authority, it is essential that there be 25 legislative guarantees allowing for the broadest 26 possible monitoring of the pipeline phases. 27 Turning to the reporting 28 requirements, a central part of the work of a watchdog 29 agency is the task of reporting on the progression of 30

affairs relating to the development of a pipeline. All aspects of the design and construction and maintenance are to be monitored in the appraisals submitted to the officer in charge of the implementation authority. In addition, these reports would he made available to the public. Keeping the public apprised of events surrounding pipeline development is a logical extension of their specific role and is an important key to public involvement in northern affairs. Without the understanding and support of an aware public, a watchdog is going to likely meet with less success in its attempt to enforce the stipulations to which the participants are required to adhere.

On of the factors which will affect the efficacy of the reporting procedure is the problem of access to information mentioned above. The need for freedom to observe is clearly important if the watchdog is to effectively understand and report on the pipeline operations. Such freedom applies not only to unrestrained on the job sites but more importantly applies to access to government and corporate information and to access to person in official and working capacities.

If the watchdog is denied the opportunity to investigate through all channels the status of the operations, it not only frustrates those on the agency trying to understand the operations, but it also reduces the confidence which the public will place in the information generated by the watchdog. The only possible justification for the existence of an

environmental auditor is that it is performing an independent survey. If its operations are restricted its reports lose that quality of independence and its overall contribution is weakened.

Once the information has been obtained, the problem then arises as to how the information can best be disseminated to the public. the two primary alternatives are through some internal machinery or through the established mass media. An independent publication of the watchdog would suffer primarily from prohibitive costs although clearly the most desirable in terms of presenting an unabridged, unedited version of the events. As it seems unreasonable to make the individual pay more than a nominal price for information which he or she should have a right to see, the notion of the watchdog producing its own reports could only be guaranteed by prior financial backing.

Use of the present media, primarily the newspapers to get this information out will remove the financial burden but will substitute a number of other factors. Some past difficulties in the journalism profession have restricted the adequate coverage of the environmental affairs. for instance, a regional bias in the medium, inadequate time and space to develop articles, especially by way of background, and this is recognized to be a problem that stems from the top and not from the reporters themselves, and, in addition, something of a mutual distrust between the

reporters and scientists. What this means is that 1 there often just isn't the opportunity for media to 2 carry as much a they would like to be able to carry. 3 It is thus clear that neither 4 of these alternatives is a sure-fire method and it. 5 hoped that some alternative, perhaps combining both of 6 these two will evolve. Possibly a shortened version 7 authorized by the watchdog sent out by the newspaper. 8 This is a procedural problem which I think that you 9 should be aware but which we have not attempted to 10 solve at this point. 11 I'd like to turn to the 12 underlying theme of public participation upon which 13 this submission has been based, I've referred 14 throughout to public participation and involvement in 15 environmental affairs, but the discussion of what it is 16 and why we need it, has been left to the end because it 17 I is something which applies not only to the Mackenzie 18 Valley problems but applies generally to problems 19 facing society. In that sense, the discussion of 20 public participation is made within a broader context. 21 If and when the need to form 22 23 watchdog agency arises, care must be taken to avoid what has been referred to as the rhetoric of citizen 24 participation. The involvement of the public in the 25 establishment of a watchdog must be substantive and 26 without pretense if it is to succeed on a practical 27 level and on a philosophical level. It must be 28 understood that there is a valuable contribution to 29

the process which the public is capable of making and

also that there are sound reasons for having a watchdog serve as a mechanism through which this contribution can made.

The tremendous growth of public participation in recent times stems from a number of reasons. In the past, it was felt. probably by the public as we a by parties to development, that there was shortage of time to involve the public. Also there was a lack of knowledge and/or interest by the public that problems were incomprehensible to the public because of their technical native and there in sense, there was no mechanics for involving the public.

Some of these problems have been dealt with to a limited extent through the increased exposure of the public through the media to environmental concerns, However, a much more. fundamental reason seems to be the increasing recognition by governmental decision makers of the need to expand the scope of the decision making process to include the concerned public.

The reasons that citizen participation in environmental affairs and other public concerns is not only desirable hut essential are large straightforward, the most obvious reason is the need for expression of the public interest -- the so-called public interest -- as pointed out by Professor Manes:

"Participation by representative groups of citizens other than those who have a primarily partisan interest can form the agency and presumably assist it in reaching a decision which will further the

public interest or accommodate the public convenience 1 This is the most valid reason for 2 and necessity. public participation." 3 A related reason goes to the notion of feedback: 4 "Rational decision making is impeded by the absence 5 of individuals and groups affected by : programs and 6 by organization blocks which isolate governmental de-7 cision makers from their public." 8 It should he stated that there are no 9 hard and fast rules for success and indeed, there is a 10 large latitude for experimentation. I quote again 11 "Achievement of the necessary participation is not 12 without difficulties. The achievement requires a 13 new level of understanding of people, of human ecol-14 ogy, of the formal and informal structure of the 15 community, of the lines of communication, of democ-16 ratic processes. It calls for patience, understand-17 ing and extraordinary sensitivity. It demands in-18 19 ventiveness and the trial of new systems and their continued adaptations." 20 By way of conclusion, of my 21 22 submission -- to the submission of the Association, I would like to say that this Inquiry has set many precedents in 23 its examination of the impact of the proposed gas pipeline, 24 not the least of which has been the conduct of the Inquiry 25 itself. The degree of openness and the efforts to involve 26 the public has been important in the level of success 27 measured by the Commission. 28 29 In making this submission, it

is the hope of the West Coast Environmental Law

Association to demonstrate the need to continue this 1 decree of openness should the pipeline go ahead. 2 our hope that a monitoring group would be established 3 and that every attempt would be. made to maximize the 4 involvement of members of the Canadian public. 5 Thank you. 6 7 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you I should say that the subject you've raised 8 Mr. Moyes. is one that the Inquiry and its staff are concerned 9 about and your very thoughtful and complete exposition 10 of the matter is one that I think will be most useful 11 12 to us. So let me thank you again. 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 MR. WADDELL: Mr. 15 Commissioner we have a short brief perhaps we could 16 17 hear before we adjourn for coffee. It's a brief of a Mrs. Beatrice Geddes. It's spelled wrong on our list. 18 It's spelled G-e-d-e-s and it's going to be read 19 today by her daughter a Miss Ann Geddes. 20 21 ANN GEDDES sworn; 22 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner and members of the Inquiry, I thank you 23 for this opportunity to speak on my mother's behalf. 24 25 She really does regret that she's not able to speak her opinions about her concerns for the people of the north 26 27 country. My mother first became 28 29 interested and involved with the people of the Arctic in particular in 1927 when she went there as a nurse at

the hospital in Aklavik. My father had gone in there in 1920 to work as an Anglican missionary. So, in our family we've had great connections and very fond connections with the people, particularly the Eskimos and Indians of the north country.

I think mother's main concern is what results the development particularly economic development and the development of the resources will have on these people and that they be included in the decisions that are made about their country.

When my mother and father were in that country, they learned very greatly how to live with the land. They learned to work with the dogs and the animals, and in particular there were some :cod health lessons that my mother learned from the Eskimos in dealing with infected waste material, which she hadn't been able to do on the outside so that she has great respect for these people and how they adapted to their, country and she would really regret that any kind of development doesn't include these abilities of these people.

At the end of her very brief she says that she would like that this Inquiry and whenever we do development, we look at the reasons for needing more energy or whatever is the demands that create, saying that it's not necessary to supply these demands but look at why we are having to have these demands.

The other thing she said was that she felt, that the development of the Arctic has

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to proceed on a course that includes input from Indians
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   and Eskimos as well as from knowledgeable and concerned
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   people from the south. She recognizes that when she
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   was in that country that she Made decisions that, in
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   looking back, she wished she hadn't, that affected the
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   people in a way that wasn't satisfactory and she trusts
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   that in the years to come, Canadians will not look back
   in hindsight and say "Why did we do that now?"
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9
                              Thank you.
                              MR. WADDELL: Mr.
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   Commissioner, before we adjourn for coffee, I shall say
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   that --
                              THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me.
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   Miss Geddes please convey my thanks to your mother for
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   her brief and I am grateful that you were able to come
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   today to deliver it on her behalf. Thank you.
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                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
                              MR. WADDELL: Mr.
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   Commissioner, I was going to say that before we adjourn
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   for coffee I should tell you that one of the witnesses
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   this morning, a Mr. Daly the fisherman from Pender
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   Harbor has left us a salmon. I don't propose to mark
   it as an exhibit. I think we'll eat it.
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                              Could we adjourn then for 15
   minutes for coffee?
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Fine.
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   Coffee then.
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    (SUBMISSION OF BEATRICE GEDDES MARKED AS EXHIBIT #
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   C-281)
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED OR A FEW MINUTES)
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1	(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
2	THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
3	ladies and gentlemen, We'll come to order again.
4	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
5	Commissioner, the next brief will be a joint one, Bill
6	Hennesy and Vicky Obedkoff from the First United Church
7	here in Vancouver.
8	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, go
9	ahead whenever you re ready.
10	
11	BILL HENNESSY AND
12	MISS VICTORIA OBEDKOFF sworn:
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14	WITNESS OBEDKOFF: Mr.
15	Commissioner, my name is Victoria Obedkoff, and I work
16	as a community worker at First United Church. I am
17	here to present our church staff's position with regard
18	to the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, and We would
19	like to, thank you for this opportunity to present our
20	concerns. We also commend you for the participatory
21	style of your unique Inquiry and particularly for its
22	accessibility to the general Canadian public as well as
23	to directly implicated people in the N.W.T. Certainly
24	we hope that your Inquiry will act as a sorely needed
25	precedent for more government commissioned Inquiries
26	into prospective resource developments.
27	Our purpose at First United
28	Church is to stand with the residents of Vancouver's
29	Downtown Eastside Community in their struggle to
30	challenge and humanize the systems which condition

their lives. We believe that there are parallels 1 between the kind of development that the Mackenzie 2 Valley represents and the development of the Downtown 3 Eastside. We would like to make comparisons between 4 the style and social impact of development that the 5 Downtown Eastside Community is experiencing and that 6 which the Mackenzie Valley may well experience. 7 Mr. Commissioner, we contend 8 that what happens to people who stand in the way of 9 development is the first important criteria for an 10 evaluation, that development. It is the fate of these 11 people, usually economically poor and politically 12 powerless, and not a larger G.N.P. or higher standard 13 of living for a few that offers an evaluation of the 14 kind of development which denies their needs in the 15 name of the public good. 16 Most of the Downtown Eastside 17 6,000 to 8,000 residents are men very familiar with the 18 boom and bust nature of B.C's development over a long 19 period of years. We work with these men. They have 20 laboured in the resource and related industries --21 22 lodging, fishing, trucking, construction of roads, tunnels, bridges and dams. What does it mean to have 23 spent one's youth in the resource industry? 24 25 It means not marrying or having a family, for the companies did not plan for 26 families in the work camps and encouraged men to 27 stay single, so that they could follow the work more 28 29 easily. 30 It means getting bushed and

then spending your hard-earned pay seeking company in 1 the many pubs which are there to collect money from a 2 3 lonely rooming house community. It means injuries, especially 4 back injuries common to laboring men, going 5 unrecognized by the company and by Workmen's 6 7 Compensation. It means the loss of 8 livelihood through such injuries. 9 It means the loss of 10 livelihood through advancing technology or company 11 decisions to look elsewhere for its labour needs. 12 It means being left to spend 13 the rest of your existence on a Skid Road because you 14 are too young for an Old Age Pension and too old to be 15 retrained with any hope of viable employment. 16 17 It means being stuck on welfare, trying to exist on \$160 a month when common 18 sense tells us that many should be receiving the 19 Handicapped Person's Income Allowance. The Social 20 Service authorities, however, inexplicably continue to 21 22 class them as employable. 23 These men, with due respect, are the end products, the has-beens of the kind of development 24 that B.C. has encouraged. These men, after having built 25 and opened up the province, wait out the rest of their 26 lives with their few resources spent on survival. 27 Mr. Commissioner, look in any 28 29 construction, logging, mining, or other camp; you will find that most of the men are under 40. Is there any 30

continuing gainful employment, respectful of age and, 1 injury, for men over 40 in the style of development and 2 labor we have perpetuated in this province? Mr. 3 Commissioner, there is so little, as to be none at all. 4 The proponents of the 5 6 pipeline cite employment and high wages as one benefit a pipeline would provide. We are sure the pipeline 7 won't be hiring the men sitting in the Downtown 8 eastside rooming houses; it will be short-term 9 employment for the younger and physically eager men. 10 Will they be left without continuing work after the 11 boom goes bust? Some, independent studies have shown 12 that within 15, years the non-renewable energy which is 13 natural gas, might be depleted. Not even minimal 14 maintenance jobs will be needed then., and the pipeline 15 will sit as testimony to the arrogant, expedient forces 16 which brought it here -- unless, of course, oil comes. 17 Other people live in our community. Women who have 18 worked as waitresses, cooks, chambermaids, or rooming 19 house managers, and who will finish the rest of their 20 21 lives here. A few even have roots in the very respectable private residences which characterize this 22 23 community in the early: history of Vancouver. women have fallen victim to the perpetual exploitation 24 by men, especially when there is money to, be spent by 25 bushed or lonely or bored men transient to the area. 26 Just as surely as there will bean influx of younger 27 transients to build the pipeline, there will be 28 pressures upon local women to serve these men. 29 Others might initially see the service as means towards

alleviating desperate financial situations, but the abuse inherent in this exploitation will take its toll as it has with some in the Downtown Eastside.

Native Indians live in our community, perhaps more here than in any, other Vancouver community. They have been dispossessed of their land-based or sea-based economies due to the coming of the white person; we have relegated native people to non-economic reservations which do not sustain their youth. Partly because of adventure, partly because there's no work back home, native people come to the inner city. Alcohol, drugs and depression are a part of the inner city way of life. Most are forced to become dependent on welfare or minimal work.

In contrast stand the Dene and Inuit nations of the Northwest Territories. Here are a people who still have a viable, land-based economy which should be nourished rather than threatened. Here are a people who are very aware of their identity and the great resources they possess as a culture. Here are a people who are articulating their needs and who have plans to develop their economies, culture and society according to their own values. Will the Northwest Territories youth be lured away from traditional economies and into the boom aid bust cycle of short-term labor because, of fast cash? Against the will of the Northwest Territories indigenous people, will we soon have created a welfare and U.I.C. nation and then complain afterwards about

the costs of Social Services? 1 While describing the 2 brokenness which does exist in the Downtown Eastside 3 Community, by no means does this characterize, our 4 community. Downtown Eastside residents are fighting 5 for the preservation and improvement of their 6 community. They are fighting to be left alone by those 7 who stand to make money from redevelopment, and in the 8 process, destroy a limited housing stock. They are 9 fighting to gain control over development happening 10 around them and to. base future development upon their 11 own real needs. The resource-rich Mackenzie valley is 12 seen through urbanite eyes as a hinterland ready to 13 serve the insatiable energy wants of a Southern 14 Canadian consumer society. The Downtown Eastside is 15 likewise seen as something that is. not maintained to 16 serve the needs of its residents but instead is 17 intended and used for commercial development housing 18 that could be maintained is instead destroyed in order 19 to build offices, government buildings, and parking 20 This, too, is the kind of development that does 21 22 not serve the people who are moved aside to allow the development and who are told that it is for their own 23 good. But this society knows little of development for 24 people, and is more familiar with, development that 25 benefits developers. Developers have been, well-served 26 through zoning which does not challenge the destruction 27 of viable housing in order that more profitable 28 buildings can be built. Developers have been well-29 served in such schemes as the beautification and 30

redevelopment of Gastown, a longtime rooming house 1 community. As housing stock was diminished to make way 2 for boutiques and restaurants, the men who previously 3 lived there could only move eastwards into an already 4 crowded area. And we suggest that it is developers 5 interests again; the consortiums competing to build the 6 pipeline whose interests will be best served by a pro-7 pipeline decision. They will make the profits while 8 both the indigenous people and the taxpayers of Canada 9 will pay the price and bear the loss. Not only 10 domestic developers but foreign capital will 11 increasingly figure in both the Downtown Eastside and 12 the Northwest Territories. Since 1970, when the 13 Federal Government Industry, Trade Commerce Department 14 announced a policy of strengthened trade between Canada 15 16 and Asian Pacific Rim nations, several aldermen at City Hall have expounded upon the benefits of a 17 Vancouver role in the Pacific Rim Trading Community. 18 When a blue collar neighborhood adjoining our 19 community complained to council about increasing 20 21 |volume and size of trucks lumbering through their narrow streets and endangering their children 22 23 they were told that in the name of Vancouver's advancing role in the Pacific Rim Trading Community 24 they would have to accept the noise, the pollution, 25 the disruption, and the danger of heavier trucking so 26 that Vancouver's standard of living could benefit 27 overall. 28 What is the cost of the 29 Northwest Territories becoming an investment ground for

foreign capital? What is the cost to their people, their culture? We understand why the Dene are demanding a form of representation that is representative of them, because we cannot say that "Vancouver City Council is representative of those for whom it legislates.

We believe, that before you can allow development you have to protect the people.

can allow development you have to protect the people. There are not enough Senior citizens suites or low income rooms throughout Vancouver, to accommodate all of the Downtown Eastside's residents, even if it finally did undergo complete redevelopment, or if it finally became a paved throughway for the benefit of suburban commuters and industrial/commercial traffic. Even if there was enough alternative accommodation our work in the community has convinced us that this is a viable, rich community with roots that provide an identity for its inhabitants. It would morally, and socially wrong to treat them as insignificant and it would, be equally wrong to treat the roots of Northwest Territories indigenous people as insignificant.

It is a sorry spectacle to see old age pensioners and older men who have built this province now having to fight to retain their housing, their community, and their very simple and frugal way of life. It is an equally sorry comment upon our society which foists the consequences of its energy excesses upon, a region where traditional life and work have value, not just a price. The indigenous people of the Northwest Territories aren't bargaining

for a higher price at which they can be bought off, and 1 neither are the residents of the Downtown. 2 Mr. Commissioner, our church 3 staff wholeheartedly agrees that we do not want to see 4 this pipeline built, for the risks are too great and 5 the need for construction, we believe, are as yet, 6 unsubstantiated. We join other groups across Southern 7 Canada in challenging the claim that public necessity 8 is the reason for these pipeline proposals. We also 9 censor the Federal Government for its recent timing of 10 future energy direction statements and their focus on 11 our frontier resources availability. We petition you 12 then to recommend that: 13 A 10-year-moratorium be placed on large-scale 14 northern development; 15 That the Dene nation's land claims be recognized and 16 the Inuit nation land settlements be recognized. 17 agree with the proposing groups that recognition will 18 not mean extinguishment of the Dene's rights to control 19 the land; 20 We recognized that the indigenous people of the 21 22 Northwest Territories be granted their requests for determining their own kind of decision-making 23 representation and that they are no longer subjected 24 to a colonial style of government that is either 25 ignorant of their needs, or does not care to heed them; 26 We urge that a longer residency clause be established 27 in the Northwest Territories for the purpose of 28 municipal and other elections so as to protect 29

indigenous people against influxes of Southern Canadian.

We also recommend that the portfolio of northern 1 development is contradictory to concern for native 2 affairs, given our present development mentality, and so 3 we urge that northern development concerns be formally 4 separated from those of native affairs. 5 6 Thank you, Mr. Commissioner, for hearing us. We hope that you will carry our 7 recommendations to the Federal Government in your 8 judgment. We also hope that you will make the findings 9 of your Inquiry available to the public so that this, 10 process of public involvement can continue. 11 only begun, and we frankly had to scratch to get 12 information down here in Vancouver. We've been 13 fortunate, however, to be visited by people from the 14 north as it's been difficult to filter through the 15 pipers. All we hear about is an energy crisis. 16 We trust that the findings 17 of your Inquiry and the interest thus far raised 18 aroused by the hearings are both too valuable to e 19 forgotten by the Canadian public. We pledge our 20 continuing active interest in this issue and would 21 22 appreciate a copy of your final report to the Federal 23 Government. 24 (APPLAUSE) 25 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Miss Obedkoff. Do you have anything to add, Mr. 26 27 Hennessy? WITNESS HENNESSY: I don't 28 think I have too much, Mr. Commissioner. I would just 29 like to repeat thanks for your having heard this brief,

1	and I stand with it and am proud to be associated with
2	this brief. I come here with no particular expertise.
3	On the other hand, Mr. Commissioner I am what you call
4	a line worker and have worked for some considerable
5	time in the Downtown Eastside, and have listened to and
6	talked to a great number of the people that this brief
7	describes, and particularly the native people of whom
8	there are in excess of probably 2,000 in the Downtown
9	Eastside. The brief talks about the handicaps suffered
10	by these people, and this certainly in my mind is a
11	very measurable consideration. I would hope in your
12	deliberations and your recommendations, in that these
13	handicapped people to a very great extent have been
14	victims of industry and, are, foisted on the Downtown
15	Eastside, they are not very often younger people but
16	middle-aged people, and they're really handicapped
17	without being able to establish any claim to rightful
18	compensation, living on welfare of 160 a month does not
19	provide for the basic needs because of the high rents,
20	and consequently they're more or less imprisoned
21	living in smaller rooms and without any hope of a
22	decent diet.
23	I do feel very, strongly, as
24	our brief indicates, that in your, recommendations to
25	the government that these very important aspects should
26	be carefully weighed and put forward.
27	Thank you again, sir.
28	(APPLAUSE)
29	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
30	(WITNESSES ASIDE)

1	MR. WADDELL: The next brief,
2	Mr. Commissioner, is Terry Simmons. Mr. Commissioner,
3	in response to something that Miss Obedkoff said, I am
4	informed by Mr. Don Gamble of Indian Affairs, that
5	there are briefs or rather summaries of our hearings up
6	north that have been prepared and published by the
7	Department of Indian Affairs, and they can be if
8	anybody wants them they can write to Ottawa, to the
9	Department at 400 Laurier Street and get a copy of
10	those summaries, so Mr. Gamble informs me. He should
11	know, he prepared them.
12	TERRY SIMMONS sworn:
13	THE WITNESS: Good afternoon,
14	Mr. Commissioner. Good afternoon, ladies and
15	gentlemen. My name is Terry Simmons. I in a
16	geographer and anthropologist by training. I have been
17	a university professor where I have taught natural
18	resource policy and management and so forth. I am
19	presently Director of the Sierra Club Office of
20	International & Environmental affairs in Vancouver.
21	However, today I
22	THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Simmon
23	would you mind pulling the microphone closer? It's a
24	little tricky to hear you.
25	THE WITNESS: O.K., better?
26	THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.
27	THE WITNESS: O.K. However
28	today I speak as an individual, perhaps as primarily an
29	informed generalist who purports to have no special
30	expertise in the matters at present.

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face of the earth.

This Inquiry deals primarily with the future of a region, that region being the whole of the Arctic both in Alaska and in Canada. Of course, we are mindful of the specific reference of this Inquiry, but we know also that the matters being under discussion here involve Alaska and the whole of Southern Canada and most of North America, for that matter, for this is primarily a southern development based upon southern energy resource policy consumption which was formulated in the south. Of course, we must in that regard ask, what the development is for, who is to benefit from the development, and what are the longterm consequences? The assumption behind the development of the Arctic go back a long period of time, back perhaps to the myth of the Northwest Pass age; but we need not dwell on that today, save quite simply that resources, our ideas first and foremost, natural resources are not objects, they're not things. A barrel of oil is a set of-ideas. about energy, a set of ideas about geology first and foremost, long before it comes out of the ground. In this respect, my primary concern in orientation today has to do with the nature of people on the landscape, man's role in changing the

involved in this Inquiry are most important because

what we have here is a classic conflict in natural

resources used, where ideas about the environment,

In this regard; the kinds of parties

about the resources are being debated, whether they be debated by natives, petroleum corporation executives" Southern Canadian WASPS, or whatever.

The principal issue here is change; change which is cultural, social, economic, physical, biological change; change as it relates to a region and its people, native and European.

This major disruption in the character of the north, right or wrong,: good or bad, is what, we must cope with today and in the future. What we are looking at is a process which stated several years ago in Prudhoe Bay, which was simultaneously greeted with great cheer from some, sectors, and with a groan of dismay from others, who saw the land being opened up either as a great source of energy for the future or being opened up in order to violate the wilderness and the great natural heritage of this area and to violate the habitat of the traditional culture.

Thus we are talking about the cost of cultural change and, the cost of change to the natural landscape. Both are high, both cannot be measured necessarily, in dollars. Rather we are talking about people s lives, the collective conscious ness of our society and of smaller populations within our society. We are talking about energy resource policy. We are, talking about cultural, and social policy. Also we are talking about the natural environment. In this respect we are looking at ourselves as our landscape changes, as our sense of

being changes, our sense of place changes. 1 Perhaps one of the greatest 2 ironies here is the first oil developed in Western 3 Canada came from the Mackenzie Valley and I believe the 4 last oil developed in Canada will come from the 5 Mackenzie Valley. I am glad that I, too, do not have 6 to cope with the morass of the national energy policy 7 or the predictions, speculations of reserves of various 8 I am quite glad to let the National Energy 9 Board handle that, However, I have a couple of very 10 simple rules. For all of your guesses, you never know 11 what your proven reserves are until it comes out of the 12 ground. 13 Further in all its wisdom 14 the, N.E.B, has managed to have several sets of 15 figures, as we have learned recently in public, the 16 difference between the 1973 figure and 1976 figures are 17 indeed significant. 18 19 What I believe we have in the development of the Mackenzie Valley gas and oil 20 resources is not just a matter of these physical 21 22 gathering of an energy resource; but most importantly we are buying time. The development at the Mackenzie 23 essentially supplies time as well as natural gas, for 24 this time is what little we have left in terms of 25 traditional energy resource use, within the traditional 26 manner of allocating energy resources within our 27 society. 28 29 It is interesting to note that Charles Van Hise in 1910, in a classic work on

conservation of natural resources in United States, 1 estimated that the gas and oil reserves of the United 2 States would be exhausted in 1930. Of course they are 3 not, but it is important to note what he actually said. 4 Quite apart from friends in the petroleum industry, who 5 are traditionally optimistic, Mr. Van Hise, who was a 6 prominent figure in his day, estimated that the 7 prominent fields of the day would be exhausted. Those 8 fields were in Indiana and in Pennsylvania. Similarly 9 in Canada the major fields of oil of that day were in 10 Today we find very little oil in 11 Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ontario. We find it in 12 Louisiana, Texas, California and Alaska. 13 So Van Hise was right, as far 14 as he went, and we should keep that in mind. 15 Regardless of what reserves do exist, they will run 16 17 out. Further, it's interesting to 18 note that about the same time in the City of Medicine 19 Hat, the city had a policy of not turning off the gas 20 lights which lit the streets. As you recall, in the 21 22 last part of the 19th century and the first part of this century, many cities used gas lamps instead of 23 electricity we use now. It was cheaper to keep the 24 25 lamps lit the day than to hire someone to turn them off at dawn. 26 It is also interesting to 27 note in contrast that in the records of the City of 28 Vancouver we find notations that the lights were not 29 turned on because it was full moon. This perhaps is

an indication of where we're going in the future. 1 Blue-eyed Arab or dark-eyed 2 Arab, we will run out of oil and gas in the Gulf of 3 Arabia, they are now presently re-introducing 4 agriculture and are in the process of pushing very hard 5 to retrieve from the ashes of Beirut the financial 6 district which has gone out with the Civil War, In Iran 7 they are buying nuclear power plants. I suggest that 8 Alberta and the Northwest Territories will in time do 9 the same. 10 Further, Arctic oil and gas 11 like the North Sea, the Labrador Coast, Greenland, and 12 a number of other rather exotic places, represent the 13 last attempts to gain marginal supplies. We are no 14 longer going out into the prairies and punching a hole 15 in the ground. We have very difficult terrain indeed. 16 I submit that the Mackenzie 17 Valley Pipeline should be delayed to preserve our 18 energy resource option. This is based on the 19 assumption to deal with the reserve as present, 20 assumptions which deal with the economics of the 21 22 situation, and also on the assumption that we will very soon have to opt for different energy strategies 23 overall, which will largely disregard oil and gas. 24 This is where I come back to my earlier point that the 25 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline buys time as much as it buys 26 petroleum and gas. 27 28 I would suggest that perhaps in the long run it may be cheaper to not build the 29 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline for this very reason.

suggest also in the overall considerations of the 1 impact of the pipeline and its related activities that 2 we may find it is more beneficial not to construct it. 3 I leave as an analogy the collective consensus in 4 British Columbia that one ought not build the Moran Dam 5 on the Fraser River. 6 7 I turn now to the question of 8 social change. In all matters of large-scale development like the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, there 9 will be major social and cultural impacts, both 10 directly and indirectly, whether they be on native 11 people or on the transportation and economic 12 infrastructures are on the social activities of 13 construction workers or, whatever they might be. 14 These are, as I said, coming with many large projects. 15 16 The native land claims issue of course, must be settled, but I suggest that the land 17 claims issue itself should be settled because it is a 18 past debt which the Canadian society owes previously to 19 the natives of the north, and for that matter natives 20 in a variety of other places in Southern Canada. 21 22 is a price that we will pay for the development of the north, just as we have paid that price in the James Bay 23 region and the same price has been applied in the 24 settlement of the Alaskan native claims issue. 25 to settle the native land claims issue in fact is 26 not enough. To settle the land claims issue begs 27 the real question. The real question has to do with 28 the way of life of the people who were there on the 29 ground in the Mackenzie Valley, whether they be native 30

or European. 1 2 I suggest the only way to adequately solve the problem of social change is not 3 only to solve the land claims question but also to give 4 the Northwest Territories and the Yukon local control, 5 self-determination. If that means having a settlement 6 7 similar to the -- what the natives call the Dene nation so be it. 8 However, sending the 9 Department of Indian Affairs Mandarins home to Ottawa 10 is also not enough, it is not the answer in itself. 11 Settling the native claims issue and providing local 12 determination simply means that the native people and 13 the indigenous Europeans must cope themselves with 14 development. They must put their own house in order, 15 and that, I think, is as much as anyone in the south 16 17 can ask. But in the end, whether they do a good or a poor job, it is the people who live there who must do 18 it and live with the results, whether we in the south 19 like it or not. 20 I'd like to turn now to the 21 22 question of cultural change. Much has been said about native claims issues, and they alternately resolve 23 around the acculturation of the natives in their 24 ability to cope with European traditions and 25 institutions. I suspect that there are many natives 26 who are quite able to handle European traditions and 27 institutions, perhaps better than many Europeans. 28 29 But nonetheless they are

there to cope with it and I think they will cope very

| well with civilization, quote unquote.

Cultural change is a very subtle, complex, unavoidable process. In this regard the C.B.C. is perhaps much -- a much greater force than perhaps the oil companies, and this we should keep, in mind that there is no way any group of people are going to hide off in a corner as time passes on. However, specific measures could be made to aid and/or protect the traditional cultural patterns that do exist. That is not to place the traditional people £n the museums or treat them like wildlife, nor as noble savages, for they are neither noble nor savage. They are just people.

Accordingly we must avoid intrusion such as routing of roads, wherever possible, closely watch the placement of seismic lines and things of. this sort. It is perhaps in the context of. the preservation of native traditional patterns that the preservation of the natural environment becomes most prominent. For the traditional pattern of hunting and gathering and of trapping depends so heavily on the maintenance of a reasonable natural environment.

Further, I'd like to add that the traditional cultures in their subsistence patterns in particular are very important. In essence we cannot afford to destroy a traditional subsistence pattern because there is no way we can afford to replace it. There are people on Banks Island, for instance, who live by trapping; there are trappers on Banks Island who make more than most of the people in

 this room in a year.

Further, if you look at the replacement value of subsistence goods -- cloth food, shelter -- you find that we cannot afford to ship in subsistence goods. For instance, in a recent analysis of food value based on comparing available subsistence food, for instance moose, versus a readily available European or southern form such as beef, among the people who are a people in the Yukon Delta, we find that in order to replace the subsistence economy you have to provide something of the order of \$2,200 per capita per year. This would work out to in the case of that group of people, something of the order of \$30 million a year.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.

Simmons, that's a question that we've been looking into in connection with the people of the Mackenzie Valley, that is what is the value if you take the cost of replacing their meat and fish that they obtain from the land, if you take the cost of replacing that country food with beef that you would buy in the Hudson's Bay in say Fort Franklin, Mr. Scott Rushforth, an anthropologist, gave evidence to the Inquiry about a week or two ago on that subject. I wonder if you would leave with Mr. Waddell the study of the people of the Yukon River Delta that you referred to, because that's something on which it's hard sometimes to get data that — and we're used to dealing with data, and if you could leave that with us I'd appreciate it.

But carry on. I think someone

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passed you a note, but-you complete your thought
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   and --
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                             THE WITNESS: O.K., thank you.
   I have that study with rue, and I'll leave it with you.
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                             I'd like to turn briefly to
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   environmental change. Environmental change refers to
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   two things primarily. The impact on the natural
7
   landscape as a natural landscape, and also the impact
8
   to the traditional cultures, as I have implied
9
   previously. We have heard a great deal about this
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   environmental studies that have taken place.
11
   of development will depend a great deal on
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   environmental studies. However, I suspect that when we
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   talk about environmental studies we are talking
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   primarily about physical environment on the one hand
15
   and we're talking about the practical problem of
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   dealing with the environment as opposed to the
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   environment itself in itself. Like the land claims
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   issue, I think many of the environmental studies beg
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   the real question, or at least one of the questions.
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                              There are perhaps room for a
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   great deal or many more studies and what we have done
   is simply paid back a previous debt. We have only
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   provided a baseline and learned what we didn't learn
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   before at all.
                             The other major factor about
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   the environmental studies is that they are based
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   primarily on practical considerations. We want to know
   about: permafrost so the pipeline doesn't sink to
29
   China. Well, that's fine, and that's practical
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information we all need to know. But that does not
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   cope with the question of the environment, in itself
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   for its own sake, and this is where many considerations
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   such as the Conference on Wilderness become important.
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   In this particular context we find the alternative of
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   the Alaska Highway a very attractive one for several
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             It is a single corridor concept and using
7
   reasons.
   existing corridors it avoids the Arctic Wildlife Refuge
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   and the parallel areas in the Yukon. It also will at
9
   least decrease the dependence on oil tankers
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   alternately, because I feel once the gas pipeline is
11
   built there will be a parallel oil pipeline, in time.
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                              There is also another
13
   advantage in that it will supply the City of Fairbanks.
14
   Well, I'd like to turn to a slightly different topic in
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   that regard of environmental studies. You have
16
   mentioned previously the various studies of the caribou
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   and the number of experts that have talked to your
18
   Inquiry about caribou ecology. That's all well and
19
   good, but have you asked the caribou what he thinks?
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   Now, I say that quite seriously, and I would like for
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22
   your own edification to request that you read a
   fascinating paper in the "Southern California Law
23
   Review" by Christopher Stone called, "Should Trees have
24
25
   Standing?"
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
26
                                                 Well, you
   won't believe this, but I've read it.
27
                              THE WITNESS: O.K., then you
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29
   re aware of it; and also Justice Douglas
    opinion in the Sierra Club v Morton.
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1	Q In the Disneyland case?
2	A Mineral King.
3	In addition, for your
4	information there is a recent case filed having to do
5	with mining in Death Valley national monument whore
6	Death Valley was named as a claimant by itself.
7	Anyway, to move on, in sum I
8	think we should delay
9	Q Excuse me. We have
10	provided funds to the Canadian Arctic Resources
11	Committee to represent the environment.
12	A Yes.
13	Q Now, it's up to them
14	to talk to the caribou and then to come back and
15	tell us what position they take on these questions.
16	I assume their primary interest is survival, and we
17	expect the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee to
18	speak to that issue, and they have over many months.
19	I may say that I think that the article by Stone and
20	the judgments of dissenting judges in the King
21	Valley case who included not only Mr. Justice
22	Douglas but Mr. Justice Blackman, as I recall, those
23	were part of the thinking that went into the
24	procedure we adopted here. We can't go quite to the
25	length that you have urged upon us, but we've gone
26	as far as we can.
27	A Yes.
28	Q Anyway, carry on. I
29	have the feeling that you re going to get another note
20	SOON

1	A In sum, I think that we
2	should delay the development of the Mackenzie Valley
3	Pipeline, perhaps we can avoid italtogether if we
4	change our overall energy resource strategy. The gas
5	does exist in Alaska at present, and if we must bring
6	gas from Alaska into Canada, the Alaska Highway is the
7	preferable route.
8	Of course we must settle the
9	land claims issue. We must move to self-determination
10	in the northern territory, aid the traditional culture
11	in their own survival under the pressure of cultural
12	change, and continue environmental studies both in a
13	practical sense and in a sense providing a baseline
14	material.
15	Finally, in the spirit of
16	speaking with caribou, we should consider the natural
17	environment in itself for its own sake.
18	Now in addition, before
19	leaving in a tardy manner, Id like to thank you for
20	your consideration and also to say how pleased I am in
21	the way you have conducted your hearing in such a
22	comprehensive manner. Thank you.
23	(APPLAUSE)
24	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
25	Mr. Simmons.
26	(WITNESS ASIDE)
27	THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me
28	a moment, Mr. Waddell.
29	MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner
30	at this time Mr. Genest, counsel for Arctic Gas, would
•	

1	like to make a few words.
2	MR. GENEST: Mr.
3	Commissioner, with your leave, sir, we have heard a day
4	and a half of briefs now, and we would like, with your
5	leave, to have Mr. Horte step up to the witness stand
6	and make some comments which I think might be useful to
7	you, sir, and to the people who have presented the
8	briefs on which they've worked so hard.
9	THE COMMISSIONER; O.K.
10	MR. GENEST: So could Mr.
11	Horte take a few moments now?
12	THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly.
13	MR. GENEST: Thank you. Mr.
14	Horte is the gentleman whose face appeared prominently
15	on the moving picture you saw last night, and who is
16	the president of Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited.
17	THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
18	go ahead, Mr. Horte.
19	VERNON L. HORTE resumed:
20	THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.
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First, sir, I would like to 1 2 start off by saying that I really didn't expect in the southern hearings to appear before you. As you know, 3 you have heard a good deal from us in the formal 4 hearings and we have a good distance to go yet in the 5 formal hearings so you will be hearing a good deal more 6 7 from us. But, sir, I felt in light of 8 listening to the submissions that have been made to 9 you last night and today that there were a few points 10 that it seemed to us should be made -- points that 11 might shed some additional light and some 12 clarification with respect to what I think are some 13 misconceptions about our project as such and our 14 motivation. 15 16 And in this connection, sir, let me first say that one of the things that has 17 become at least apparent to me, maybe I am 18 supersensitive but it seems to me that we have and we 19 could easily develop an atmosphere or an attitude, if 20 you like, which it seems to me is being expressed to 21 22 some extent here, one of really a question of confrontation. Things seem to be presented in a 23 manner that they are either all black or all white. 24 Being a bit of a realist I don't think most matters 25 are all that black or all that white. I think that the 26 atmosphere is one of somehow there has to be a winner 27 and a loser. I just don't accept that philosophy or 28 what attitude. I think that if a project is to be 29 built everyone must be a winner.

We don't view it in the 1 2 manner of black and white. There must be compromises. There must be a balancing of the situation. 3 project or any development in the north, it seems to me 4 must meet the test of certainly meeting the aspirations 5 and the concerns of northerners but it cannot do so, 6 sir, in our opinion solely in that manner. 7 also have regard to the aspirations and concerns of all 8 of Canada and our whole nation. 9 This, sir, we believe can be 10 accomplished in connection with this project. 11 frankly, I think you would probably agree that whether 12 when it's all done., we have answered all the 13 questions to your satisfaction or not, that we have 14 and continue to make a very honest and sincere effort 15 in attempting to try and put in perspective a plan 16 which we believe can achieve those goals that I have 17 just mentioned. 18 19 Sir, in listening to the proceedings of last night and this morning, I must say 20 21 that there are times that it hurts a bit, frankly, to 22 be branded as profiteers with no conscience. Of course, this project like any other project has to be 23 built and operated and will have to return a 24 reasonable profit and rate of return to the people 25 that invest their money. I would like to point out 26 that in the case of this pipeline, like any other 27 pipeline, or public utility in. Canada those: 28 profits and 29 gains are regulated by government agencies. I would

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further point out that, you know, when you consider profit and you consider a reasonable profit, you must also consider where that money, that investment is coming from and really, sir, it is the investment of millions of Canadians through insurance funds, through pension funds, and through direct investment that will provide the money that will build such a project, and the return on that on a reasonable basis and on a regulated basis, we find that no connotation of profiteering as such should be attached to that. respect to our conscience, sir, I believe we reflected that in the hearings and we will continue to do so. And I would say that in my belief no pipeline will be built if it has the consequences that many of the people here have indicated it will have -consequences of destroying the environment of the north; consequences of in effect genocide for the native peoples of the north. Nobody can buy that. Nobody can subscribe to that. Nor does our company subscribe to any such concepts. As I say, the project, to be successful, must meet these aspirations of the north. It must also meet the needs and concerns in the south. The challenge, we think, is extremely great. But we think done properly it can be a very constructive, a very positive force for the people of the north without a threat to their culture and without a threat to their, environment. This, sir, is a very strong conviction with us. You have heard from us to date and

you will hear a good deal more in this area during the phase of your hearing now coming up and our presentations with respect to those issues dealing with the people aspect of the project in the north.

You know, as you listen to the submissions and the -- I would be the first to agree that the submissions you have heard here are given in a very sincere -- they are a very sincere submissions. I think the people that have presented those submissions do so with the best of intention and with great sincerity and honesty. I do think however that we do hear a lot and we -- I must say I put a great deal of it in the perspective of an idealistic Utopian kind of a philosophy, that I think in many instances, most of us can subscribe to. And we. must subscribe to these very laudable objectives but I have heard very little, sir, about when we talk about these very laudable objectives as to how we go about attaining those objectives.

You know, we haven't developed the society we have with all its wrongs but with many things that are right in the social areamedical care, the various things that we have in this country that most of us take for granted. Those are not available in most countries of the world that haven't been able to conduct their affairs, their economic well-being in a manner that's made it possible for those good works and good things to be done.

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Now, having said that, sir, I would say to you that a "no growth" concept in terms of economy and various things that have been said here, certainly it seems to me do not really provide the answers. When I talk "no growth", I'm not talking about no growth of I can subscribe personally to a concept which I hope as a world we obtain some day and maybe no growth in population but that certainly doesn't mean economic growth and things that provide the ability to improve our standards of living and provide the things that may enable us to do the things that we should be doing for society. Now, maybe I'm starting to start to sound idealistic but let me put it in this perspective and certainly our project and I don't hold it out as being the great solution to Canada's problems or the problems of the world,, but I think it is a very major factor in the Canadian scene when you consider this country in terms of its -- where it's located on the globe, its need for energy. We all must heat our homes. We don't live in a southern climate. Our industry must continue if we're to continue with many of the good things that we have I don't subscribe to all the materialistic things as many others here don't. But we must continue with a healthy economy or certainly we don't end up being able to do the very laudable things that we would, all like to do. And energy is a very important part of this.

Energy in this country is a situation whereas as example by 1985 and I think you can talk to anybody knowledgeable in this area that we are going to have to. between now and 1985 import something like \$20 billion worth of energy at in annual rate in 1,985 of something like \$5 billion annually on top of what are very sizable current account deficits in the country today. Now, that doesn't make for the kind of an economy that we need in this country to do the things that many of us here would like to see done.

Another thing, sir, that occurred to me is that we heard last night and today a good deal of discussion about oil spills, tankers, environmental concerns in many areas, but nobody — the need to delay projects such as this in Canada, but nowhere did I really hear anybody really talking about what they propose to do in the alternative having regard to our energy needs in Canada.

Now, let me just give you a few examples. For instance, when we talk about environment and let's put it in environmental terms for a moment. When we talk about the environment and you recognize that to the extent that we don't develop our own sources of energy, our alternatives become such. things as importation of oil which we are doing on a large scale, the fact that those imports are brought by huge tankers across our oceans with the inherent risks that are involved.

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They will have to be landed on both coasts of these countries. Nobody mentions those concepts or the effects of that alternative. An alternative obviously which we are going to have to utilize is nuclear in the longer term. But nuclear presents as you are well aware and as everybody else is aware many other environmental. problems to which all the solutions haven't been found today, nor the capital resources really found to make a significant impact in that area in the near term. Coal is probably one of the forms of energy that is going to be a major source of our future energy in Canada. come about without its own very significant environmental problem. You don't produce coal without having an effect on the environment. has become a very major problem in an area of great concern in the Province of Alberta alone. Looking at that today, it certainly has become a problem in many of the parts of the U.S. Those will be solved. Nor is the burning of coal just a simple problem in terms of the environment. It can be handled. comes at great cost.

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What I'm saying, sir, is that all of these alternatives in the longer run, we are going to require but in the short term and looking at the environmental situation I, sir, can think of nothing in terms of transporting a product to market that has less environmental impact than pipelines buried underground, nor from a sociological

standpoint in terms of large numbers of people being 1 It's a very labour -- it's not an intensive 2 involved. 3 labour industry. So on balance, I think that 4 it must be considered when you look at the total 5 picture in terms such as I have tried to outline. 6 7 Now, in conclusion, sir, I would simply say to you that I think these hearings 8 in the south, sir, are very important because it is 9 absolutely essential, I thin}, if one has to look at 10 the total public interest and in particular the 11 interest of northern natives, it has to be looked in 12 the context of the health of the whole nation as 13 well as the particular context. It has to be a 14 balanced situation and I would hope very much, sir, 15 that through the submissions that you receive in the 16 south that you obtained many of the insights which I 17 am sure you have a good deal at this point, but that 18 you hear some of the balancing aspects of this thing 19 which are going to be so vital in your ultimate 20 recommendations, sir. 21 22 Thank you very much. 23 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank 24 you, Mr. Horte. 25 (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. ROLAND: 26 Mr. Commissioner, I suggest we continue with the balance 27 of the presentations scheduled for this afternoon 281 and that we will, of course, give an opportunity to 29 the other applicant and the regular participants to

respond if they wish to the evidence which they have 1 heard so far here in Vancouver, and that that 2 opportunity, I think, we may be able to make time 3 for this afternoon or this evening. 4 THE COMMISSIONER: 5 just want you to know, members of the public that 6 7 are here and the people that presented briefs earlier, that it was agreed from the beginning that 8 the pipeline companies and the other parties would 9 all have an opportunity whenever it seemed 10 convenient to comment on the briefs submitted, and I 11 think you'll agree with me that it's a good thing 12 that Mr. Horte and his colleagues from Arctic Gas 13 are here to listen to you, and I think you'll agree 14 with me equally that it's a good thing that you are 15 here to listen to Mr. Horte and the views that he's 16 expressed on behalf of Arctic Gas I think it helps 17 to sharpen the discussion and debate, and I think 18 well continue to follow that procedure and I hope 19 that it will continue to be productive. 20 What is the -- where are we 21 22 now, Mr. Waddell? I don't want the afternoon 23 session to run into the evening session. 24 MR. WADDELL: No, Mr. Commissioner, we have a schedule for more briefs for 25 this afternoon. I think we may have time for two, 26 and I'm going to have to ask the other people to 27 come back and be on first thing this evening. 28 29 THE COMMISSIONER: O.K. 30 MR. WADDELL: Perhaps we could

run on till five o clock, and I would ask Brian Loonies 1 of the International Development Education Resource 2 Association to come and present his brief on behalf of 3 that organization. Mr. Loonies? Perhaps you could 4 introduce yourself. 5 6 7 JOE TANENBAUM sworn: THE WITNESS: Yes, my name 8 is Joe Tanenbaum, and M. Loonies could not be here 9 so I'm going to read his brief. 10 Mr. Commissioner, my name 11 is Joe Tanenbaum, and I'm representing the IDERA 12 Council which is made up of several Development 13 Education agencies in British Columbia. 14 We wish to take this 15 16 opportunity to express our support for the land, claims of the Dene and Inuit peoples; with all due 17 respect to the members of this Inquiry, we are not 18 under any illusions that the Canadian Government is 19 genuinely prepared to respect the rights of native 20 people. We think the decision about northern 21 22 resource exploitation has been made. Statements by government Ministers, the prospecting permits 23 granted, the exploration taking place in the 24 Beaufort Sea, the conflicts of interest surrounding 25 the National Energy Board's decision on the 26 pipeline, and the flurry of this Inquiry to report 27 upon terms and conditions that ought to b imposed in 28 respect of any right-of-way granted for pipelines 29 indicate that the basic decision has been made. 30

The oil companies want to 1 2 get at the oil and gas and the government is only too eager to oblige. A new national dream might 3 bring in a few royalties, depending on how much we 4 spend dredging out ports for the Dome Petroleum 5 Company; and better yet, the dream might take 6 7 people's minds off inflation, unemployment, and wage 8 controls. At the same time, one has to 9 make a show of democratic process. We are not 10 appealing to the government. We simply wish to make it 11 clear that their plans are opposed. More important, we 12 want to briefly explain to other Canadians why we 13 oppose this. so-called development, and why we support 14 land claims. We know that this support must grow and 15 the government's attempts to play off Southern 16 Canadians against northern natives must be defeated. 17 This Inquiry has at least 18 19 made many of us aware of the issue, much to the displeasure of the government, we are sure. 20 why we take this opportunity to state our support. 21 22 The native land settlement 23 issue has come about as a result of the realization by Dene and Inuit peoples that their survival is at 24 stake, the survival of their nation and their 25 spirit. There is a major difference between the way 26 the people view their land and the way government 27 bureaucracies and corporate structures view the 28 north. The relationship the natives have to their 29 land is an emotional one as well as a physical one. 30

It is their source of food, 1 2 their security, and the essence of what they are as a nation. They know their land and how to use it 3 with respect. They are experts in survival, having 4 accumulated experience for thousands of years. 5 They, are willing to share their land. 6 7 their spirit. But there is no price for their land. Their land is not for sale. 8 Now the southerners are 9 coming to take out the resources from their land. 10 southerners being the government and the corporations 11 12 see the land as a matter of commodity exchange. Few, if any, will stay on 13 as residents after the resources are depleted in a 14 few years. It is the native peoples who will have 15 to live with the devastation. We support the native 16 people's claims for an equitable land settlement. 17 This first step would at least assure the cultural 18 survival of the Dene and Inuit peoples. They are 19 the majority in their traditional land, and must be 20 allowed to negotiate the term of participation in 21 22 their country. 23 To date the major decisions about how the Territories will be developed have, 24 been made by and for the benefit of outsiders. 25 it is time for those who inhabit the area known as 26 the Northwest Territories to have their. 27 how their land should be used, and what schools and 28 other, institutions are needed to preserve and 29 protect their culture from disappearing.

In our work consisting of 1 2 educational programs for the Third World and international issues we have learned something about 3 processes of development and the power peoples have 4 or, do not have over the course of their lives. 5 of the Third World is a testament to the economic 6 exploitation and political social oppression of people 7 at the hands of imperialism. The continuing plunder 8 of Africa, Asia, and Latin America is common 9 knowledge; but Canada's north is also like a Third 10 World to those who seek maximum profits. 11 Native peoples were the 12 13 foundation of the early accumulation of wealth in Canada through the fur trade, now it is their land 14 which must be opened up to the multinationals, aided 15 and abetted by the Canadian Government. For their 16 part the government and its agencies talk of the 17 national interest and echo the company's cry of energy 18 crisis. It is peculiar that five years ago the 19 Minister of Energy, Mines & Resources told us we had 20 enough oil for 923 years, and gas for 392 years Three 21 22 years later we are being told that we will be facing a shortage by 1982. How peculiar that in OPEC finally 23 begins to get a account price for its oil, a crisis 24 25 occurs and we are told the north must be opened up. We agree that there is a 26 crisis, not a crisis of energy, however, but of the 27 entire capitalist system. The victories of national 28 liberation struggles in the growing unity of the Third 29 World have put western imperialism on the defensive.

In order to increase its profits it now has to get 1 more at home. The same forces behind wage controls, 2 the attack on Canadian workers are the forces behind 3 the attack on native land in the north. We support 4 the land claims of the Dene and Inuit people, based on 5 their aboriginal rights. 6 7 There are only two choices: Either genuine self-determination based on native 8 control of the land and its resources, or genocide, 9 the destruction of the people and its way of life. 10 From our studies of a 11 country like China we know that self-determination for 12 nations Within a nation, for example China's 13 autonomous region is possible when government policy 14 does not follow the dictates of profit. In Canada, 15 profit determines policy. We know therefore that 16 natives must struggle to achieve self-determination. 17 We support that struggle manifested in their land 18 claim and we urge all working Canadians to recognize 19 that we face a common enemy with native people. 20 struggle is ours. Thank you. 21 (WITNESS ASIDE) 22 (APPLAUSE) 23 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, I'm going to ask that we adjourn for the 24 I would ask Mr. Antonides and Mr. 25 afternoon now. Clark and Sister McCall if they would kindly come back 26 this evening and we'll hear them first. 27 THE COMMISSIONER: 28 I hope that you will understand that we want to hear 29 everyone but at the same time we would like to have a

1	chance to get something to eat before this evening.
2	Is the movie to be shown at
3	seven o clock this evening?
4	MR. WADDELL: Yes, Mr.
5	Commissioner, we'll show the movie about 7:15, and
6	we'll start right at eight with the number of briefs
7	we have.
8	THE COMMISSIONER: All
9	right. 7:15 the movie and eight o clock we'll hear the
10	briefs of the people scheduled to be heard tonight, as
11	well as those who couldn't be heard this afternoon.
12	(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO 8 P.M.)
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(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and gentlemen I ask that we come to order. We began our hearing in Vancouver last night and continued all day today, and we've heard representations now from a number of people and organizations. We're appreciative of the thought and consideration that has done into the briefs that we've heard so far and we're looking forward to briefs that are to be presented this evening.

I think I should just say for the benefit of those of you who may not have been here last night that we are holding hearings regarding the Mackenzie Valley pipeline project and the establishment of an energy corridor from the Arctic to mid-continent. We're holding hearings across the provinces of Canada over the next month.

We've been holding hearings in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta and the villages on the perimeter of the Beaufort Sea and the northern Yukon over the past year and we've been holding formal hearings at Yellowknife for many months where we've heard the evidence of the experts; the biologists, the engineers, the economists, the anthropologists, the scientists. We've been to 28 settlements, villages in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon to hear from the people of all races who live in the Canadian north and we felt that since the future of the north will he shaped in large measure by the pipeline project and the energy corridor and the decisions that we make with respect to the pipeline

project and the energy corridor, that we should give 1 the multitude of Canadians who had written to us an 2 opportunity of stating their views to the inquiry. 3 This is a public inquiry and 4 since it is the business not just of the people that are 5 here tonight, but of citizens who often can only be 6 reached through the media and who have no access to the 7 Inquiry except through the media, we have invite the 8 media; press, radio and television to participate in the 9 Inquiry and that is why you see them here tonight. 10 I should say that we have with 11 us the C.B.C.'s Northern Service broadcasting unit that 12 accompanies the Inquiry and broadcasts to the people of 13 the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta and the 14 Canadian north, in the Yukon and the Northwest 15 Territories every night for an hour on the C.B.C.'s 16 Northern Service, Northern Radio Service in English and 17 the native languages and the members of that unit are 18 Whit Fraser who broadcasts in English, Joe Toby who 19 broadcasts in Dogrib and Chipewyan, Jim Sittichinli who 20 broadcasts in Loucheux, Abe Okpik who broadcasts in 21 Inuktitut and Louis Blondin who broadcasts in Slavey. 22 23 So that in the same way that what was said to this Inquiry when it was in northern 24 Canada was broadcast and written about in southern 25 Canada, so also what you who live in southern Canada are 26 saying about this project and about the future of the 27 north is, broadcast to the peoples from the north each 28 night that this Inquiry is sitting here in Vancouver and 29 the other major centers in southern Canada.

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So we'll begin then and Mr. Waddell, maybe you'd let
   us know who's going to be our first witness.
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                              MR. WADDELL:
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   Commissioner, the first brief is from the C.J.L.
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   Foundation, the Vancouver branch and the person
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   presenting the brief is Mr. Harry Antonides.
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                              HARRY ANTONIDES, Sworn:
                              THE WITNESS:
                                             Mr.
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   Commissioner, as British Columbia members of the
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   committee for Justice and Liberty Foundation -- D.J.L.
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   Foundation or C.J.L. in short -- we thank you for this
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   opportunity to express our views on the proposed
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   Mackenzie Valley natural gas pipeline.
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                              I should like to make a few
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   initial comments about the perspective and activities
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   of the C.J.L. Foundation.
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                              Originally incorporated in
   April 1963, the C.J.L. was established to provide
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   legal and political help to minority groups in the
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   areas of labour and education. Our concern for the
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   rights of minorities in these areas stem from the
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   conviction that a free or open society which we favour
   must allow and provide for freedom of choice in
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   perspectives and lifestyles. We acknowledge that our
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   society consists of people and groups who differ in
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   fundamental ways, whose concepts of education, of work
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   and labour relations, and also of industrial
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   development are not the same.
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                              We are deeply concerned bout
   the powerful trends instigated especially by the
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religion, and I use that word advisedly, of materialism and of economic growth which seeks to reduce all persons and groups to one common denominator; in such a system there's no room for variety whether that be racial, cultural religious or any other way. The result is an oppressive leveling and homogenizing which attempts to squeeze all people into the same mold.

Another bi-product of this approach is the creation of minority groups who because they do not have access to the level of power are shoved aside and trampled under in the mad rush for power and wealth.

The native people know a great deal about that but they're not alone although they might be in the worst possible position of all of us. There are other minority groups whose place in society is precarious because they refuse to join the majority and the powerful. We favor a recognition of and respect for the different beliefs and lifestyles present in our society. In other, words, we advocate a pluralistic rather than a monolithic society so that people with different convictions can yet live peacefully Side by aide in the one Canada.

We're convinced that the issue of closed versus an open society has much to do with the matter before this Commission, because the kind of Canada that, will emerge will at least to a great extent depend on our decisions regarding the development of the northern resources.

Via research and interaction

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with its members and with others in the political, business, academic and professional worlds, C.J.L. seeks to develop political, economic and social policies and action programs based on the Christian principles of justice, stewardship, love and compassion. Via publications, educational meetings and participation in public hearings such as those conducted by the National Energy Board, C.J.L. seeks to make its public contribution to the ongoing formulation of political, economic and social policy in Canada. Since 1973, energy research was our first major project. Our participation as an 12

intervenor in the National Energy Board hearings on the Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline is based on that research.

The matter of the proposed pipeline is critical for the future of Canada because it involves much more than building a pipeline. Crucial issues such as the rights of native Canadians and the preservation of the fragile environment of Canada's north are at stake. Decisions on these matters will either reaffirm a high energy consuming economic growth maximizing way of life, or point toward a new set of values geared to human growth as opposed to economic growth for its own sake.

The most critical point we wish to make in this presentation Mr. Commissioner is that you should urge the Cabinet to declare a ten year moratorium on a decision with respect to the Mackenzie Valley natural gas pipeline and on all other proposals

to transport frontier oil and gas south. The moratorium period is required if Parliament and the Canadian public are to engage in the kind of informed discussion and thorough decision making that critical matters such as the just settlement of native land claims require.

We are convinced that a ten year delay need not result in domestic natural gas shortages, provided the government makes responsible decisions from the available options. We submit that domestic gas supply and deliver ability is secure for a minimum of 34 years.

 $\label{eq:our conclusions} \text{Our conclusions is based on the following considerations.}$

First of all, in its 1975
natural gas supply report, the National Energy Board has
estimated established non-frontier natural gas reserves
at 60.6 trillion cubic feet. This is sufficient to meet
growing domestic demand and existing export commitments
for 17 years. The reserve figures on the basis of which
the N.E.B, came to its conclusion are almost two years
old. When those figures are updated as they will be in
phase four of the current N.E.B. Mackenzie Valley gas
pipeline hearings, to reflect the results of recent
Alberta and other southern Canadian drilling activity,
there is every reason to believe the picture will be
even more encouraging.

The N.E.B. gas supply report said that established southern reserves could not be delivered quickly enough to meet the gap developing

between supply and demand. In its April 12, 1976 1 statement to the N.E.B. Mackenzie gas pipeline hearings 2 Alberta Gas Trunk Line said and I quote from the 3 transcript page 117 and 118, at April 12, 1976: 4 "We shall be giving evidence in phase four to show 5 that the whole supply picture in Alberta has 6 changed dramatically over the past year. As a re-7 sult of increased deliverability from Alberta, the 8 emergency need for gas from the Beaufort Basin has 9 vanished." 10 We further advocate the following measures which we 11 believe could stretch out the available supply another 12 17 years to a total of 34 years; by conservation, by 13 waste elimination in the first place, which we believe 14 could add four years to the supply. Furthermore, 15 conservation by a reduction in domestic use increased 16 from 2.2 times to 1.5 times by 1988 which could give us 17 another three rears; export cut-back of ten trillion 18 cubic feet which would give us seven years, an 19 acceptance of the Alberta swap proposal which would 20 give us an additional three years, for a total of 21 available non-frontier gas of 34 years. 22 23 We respectfully suggest that the adoption of this package is a much more responsible 24 solution to Canada's gas needs than a panic motivated 25 decision to immediately construct a Mackenzie Valley 26 natural gas line. We believe it would be a serious 27 abdication of governmental responsibility if this solution 28 did not receive the careful attention we suggest it merits. 29 30 Accordingly, we advocate the

adoption of this solution and a ten year moratorium on all plans to transport frontier oil and gas south. We suggest that the moratorium period is critical for Canada's future in that it will allow the Parliament and the people of Canada to engage in the kind o informed discussion and thorough decision making that the matter of Canada's natural resource development requires.

The moratorium period should be used to: A. Ensure a just, non-pressured settlement of native land claims. We believe adoption of the framework set out in the Dene Declaration is a prerequisite to a just settlement. We suggest that the adoption of any framework which stipulates extinguishment of title will lead to an unjust settlement.

In this connection, we should look upon the land claims settlement as a challenge and an opportunity to avoid the mistakes of the past as was so eloquently argued here last night by Bill Wilson.

Furthermore, I'd like to briefly refer to a statement about this matter given by James Wah-Shee when he said and I quote:

"The general public of Canada should also look to the lands settlement as an exciting challenge. The mistakes of the past must not be repeated in the north. A lands settlement is a unique opportunity to bring the Indian people into the economics social and political mosaic of Canada in away that would be a source of pride to all Canadians."

I think we should take that sentiment very seriously. Furthermore, we believe 2 В. that the moratorium period should be used to examine 3 the relative merits of proposed oil and gas pipeline 4 from both the Mackenzie Delta, Beaufort Sea and the 5 Arctic island areas. 6 C. Determine the effects of 7 pipeline and related construction on all aspects of 8 plant animal, bird and fish life in the north. 9 Develop a new national 10 energy policy. Perhaps of most importance from C.J.L. 11 advantage point, is that the ten year moratorium 12 should be used for the development of a new national 13 energy policy for Canada. We believe that the 14 question of the need for frontier gas must be decided 15 on the basis of an energy policy which expresses 16 conserve rather than consumption values. The question 17 of public necessity and convenience can no longer be 18 answered in terms of the economic growth values that 19 have governed Canada since World War II. 20 It must be answered in terms 21 22 of human growth values. We believe Canada's national, 23 energy policy should emerge with the following 24 objectives: 1. A substantial reduction in the increase in the per 25 capita growth of energy consumed in Canada through 26 both waste elimination and demand reduction 27 28 programs. 29 2. A concerted national effort to develop alternative sources of energy. 30

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- 3. Honoring the rights of native Canadians with 1 respect to the involvement of their lands and 2 culture in projects designed to provide fuel for 3 southern consumption. 4
 - 4. Full satisfaction that ecosystems will not be adversely affected prior to the commencement of any energy project and
- 5. A setting of just royalties provisions to ensure that private companies develop public resources, for public rather than private benefits. 10
- The equitable use of natural resource revenues to 11 enhance total human well-being. 12
- 7. Rapid curtailment and eventual stoppage of oil and 13 gas exports. to the United States. 14
- 8. The export of energy at below international prices 15 to struggling Third World countries. 16

We believe this energy policy expresses a firm determination to engage in the stewardly management of Canada's natural resources and while, as reaction to the Prime Minister's recent remarks about the need for new values confirms, it would be erroneous to claim that human growth values have replaced the economic growth ideal, it would be as fallacious to suggest that there is unwavering faith in uncontrolled economic growth.

Discussion about the need for conserver values and activity designed to implement those values has been underway in Canada for several years. For some two years now, the C.J.L. Foundation has advocated the need for a full public discussion

about whether Canada should continue its unthinking 1 commitment to what we believe to be the erroneous 2 belief that human happiness increases in direct 3 proportion to economic growth. In addition to the rapid 4 and wasteful depletion of non-renewable natural 5 resources which this one-dimensional commitment to a 6 quantity lifestyle brings, we submit it also makes a 7 direct contribution to increasing human misery as 8 development of interpersonal relationships and the 9 deepening of social and cultural awareness are ignored 10 for the sake of economic growth. 11 C.J.L. advocates a 12 transition to a multi-dimensional quality lifestyle 13 which emphasizes human growth based on principles such 14 as stewardship, justice, love and compassion. 15 stress these principles, and human as opposed to 16 economic growth, because we believe such 1.5 17 consistent with C.J.L.'s Christian commitment to love 18 and serve God and our neighbors in every aspect of our 19 lives including the socioeconomic and political areas. 20 In conclusion, I should like 21 to refer to a thought provoking statement made by 22 Premier Alexander B. Campbell of Prince Edward Island 23 at the Federal Provincial Conference of April 9, 1975. 24 25 He said: "We must face reality. Unless we are prepared 26 27 within the next eight to ten years to change our way of life, to develop new sets of values, to cre-28 ate a less materialistically oriented society, and 29 30 to find new ways of growing as a people, other than

by an ever increasing consumption of our natural re-1 2 sources, we will have missed perhaps the last chance open to us. Have we the wisdom? Have we the cour-3 age?" 4 The question put by Premier 5 Campbell is an urgent one and cannot be shirked by any 6 7 one of us. It is our hope, Mr. Commissioner, that your unique work in this Inquiry will assist all of us 8 and especially those who are called upon to engage in 9 important policy decision making to make wise and 10 courageous decisions leading to a change in lifestyle 11 I and the discovery of new ways of growing as a 12 people. A people to be sure who are different in many 13 ways, yet who together constitute the one nation of 14 Canada. We are a nation to whom our creator has 15 entrusted an abundant storehouse of natural 16 17 resources,. We can continue to squander them and abuse them to the detriment of the weak and the 18 powerless in our midst or we can begin to use them 19 wisely and justly for the benefit of all the people. 20 21 We must take the time to 22 reflect on the present and to determine our future lifestyle, and time requires a moratorium on massive 23 projects like the Mackenzie Valley pipeline which are 24 based on the very values that are now being questioned 25 by so many people. 26 27 Accordingly, we urge you Mr. Commissioner to recommend such a moratorium to the 28 29 Government of Canada. Thank you very much. 30 (WITNESS ASIDE)

1	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
2	Commissioner, our next brief is from Lorne Chark,
3	that's C-h-a-r-k. It's not Clark as it's set out in
4	our lists. Lorne Chark from Churchill Secondary
5	School. Mr. Chark?
6	LORNE CHARK, sworn:
7	THE WITNESS: Before I
8	present my brief, Justice Berger, I would like to
9	comment in a few short paragraphs on the Arctic Gas
10	Company's representative and his brief presentation to
11	you this afternoon.
12	The company's representative
13	things that thinks that seem black and white is wrong.
14	I believe I am quoting him when he said:
15	"If a pipeline is to be built everyone must be a
16	winner."
17	This is not true. We have here an issue, a debate, so
18	there must be a winner; there .must be a loser. An
19	issue can't be grey unless a compromise is reached.
20	Arctic Gas Company's representative obviously presented
21	a profit-based monologue. He is a profit motivated
22	person representing the same kind of company. There is
23	nothing wrong with this. I don't object to profit.
24	What I do object to is that this profit is being derived
25	from a corporate rip-off to use a coined phrase invented
26	by David Lewis; not just resources but a land that is as
27	yet unspoiled, our northern, frontier.
28	Canada is a nation. We are
29	a society of many people. Our land is important to
30	us, especially in a resource area like the northern

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part of Canada, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. We must preserve this part of our heritage because so much of our heritage is going to pot. We are losing a great deal of our history. We are losing a great. deal of our culture and this is really what this Inquiry is about. It's not about the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline. This Inquiry is dealing directly with whether we should exploit the resources of the north. In other words, whether we're going to 10 exploit the people who live in the north. 11 12 Now, getting. to the brief. Before I present the brief, I'd like to have a brief 13 respite. I think you people here will get a kick out 14 of it, and you too Mr. Commissioner. 15 16 I have a cartoon reproduced on the title page of this brief. It shows you Justice 17 Berger in your judicial robes listening to a native 18 petition against the pipeline. All around you, while 19 you re listening to this petition against the pipeline, 20 development of the north is taking place. You can see 21 22 there is Justice Berger working inside a little piece of piping.. There is the crane that is getting ready 23 to take away all the permafrost and getting ready to 24 desecrate the land. There are the Indians. 25 the Inuit. The caption reads simply: 26 "As far as this northern development is con-27 cerned, make it snappy." 28 29 That is obviously an unfair comparison. 30 Arctic Gas and Foothills Pipe

Lines may have their side of the issue. We the people 1 have ours. Who is right and who is wrong? 2 Getting into the text, with 3 the discovery of oil in Alaska in 1968, oil companies 4 and related industries entered the north taking 5 seismic readings and taking tremendous tracts of land 6 for drilling of experimental oil wells. 7 In a short period of time, it was these industries that were 8 running the show in the north. Thus, you find the oil 9 and, gas companies planning the future of development 10 in the north, an extremely resource rich area, at a 11 time when many areas are running out of resources. 12 But perhaps the most dramatic 13 planned project for the north was the building of a 14 vast Arctic pipeline throughout the region to supply 15 the south with new domestically produced resources. 16 Canada, we have concentrated our attention primarily on 17 the Mackenzie Delta. This is the same proposed 18 pipeline that you are now looking into. 19 As can be expected, the 20 Canadian Government wants to be directly involved in 21 22 the pipeline since it is totally responsible for what is ominously called "northern development". 23 Canadian Government has encouraged foreign interest in 24 the pipeline and one can assume, reasonably I hope, 25 that the Canadian Government has the interests of the 26 people who live in the north at heart. 27 But in all the haste that has 28 29 preceded exploration of the north, no one has really thought of the people. Indeed, it is these people, our

native Inuits and Dene and the other inhabitants, of our 1 northern territories that must live with the development 2 of the north. It would appear that the situation is 3 really a matter of various Ottawa bureaucrats and 4 corporate executives discussing over lunch what is and 5 is not beneficial to the north. 6 It would appear that the 7 people are secondary and many resent this attitude. 8 Richard Hardy, president of the Metis Association of 9 the Northwest Territories put it this way: 10 "There will be no pipeline until the land claims 11 issue is settled." 12 He continued: 13 "When my people say something, we mean it." 14 The building of the 15 Mackenzie Valley pipeline has been compared to the 16 building of a C.P.R. in the last century. 17 there is some merit in that analogy but if anyone is 18 up on their Canadian history, Macdonald almost had to 19 resign due to the fact that there was a great scandal, 20 the Pacific Scandal that wracked the building of the 21 22 C.P.R. Now, can we expect the Mackenzie Scandal to go through Trudeau's government and he'll nearly have to 23 resign? Is it worth that trouble? We've had, what 24 three elections in four years -- five years? 25 It appears that only two 26 considerations are given to the proposal of northern 27 The first is the needs of the majority 28 l development. of the population in southern Canada; you and me and 29

everybody that lives in Vancouver, all the way to the

Maritimes. Number two seems to be profit and a great 1 deal of it for the oil, gas and pipeline companies. 2 Two important factors are 3 really not getting any serious attention. The first and 4 foremost factor is the people who live in the north. 5 Another is the environment. So what good can 6 7 development accomplish?: In the developers opinion, it can only benefit us. Certainly the ecological 8 considerations are secondary. So what if a small group 9 of northerners have to change their lifestyle? 10 progress. Here's a definition of progress; to develop a 11 more advanced stage, improve. Improve what? To improve 12 the unspoiled beauty, the undisturbed nature of the 13 north? No To improve the lot of millions of southerners 14 who are being foolish -- fuelish to use a coin of phrase 15 -- and waste any resources that we now have. 16 Surely the wishes of millions 17 upon millions of southern Canadians are more important 18 than the wishes of some 60,000 native northerners. 19 That's called democracy which literally means "rule of 20 the people". The wishes of the majority. 21 22 instance however, perhaps a different connotation is appropriate, suppression of the minority. 23 It is of no thanks to the 24 Canadian Government and this is a generalization on my 25 part that the Inuit and the Dene and all other 26 northern peoples have finally achieved the right to 27 say what they think. In my opinion our government 28 has been irresponsible and negligent in its duties to 29 look at the sides of the issue fairly. It has proved

to me at least that it is very cold-hearted. 1 been due to your efforts Justice Berger and your 2 Commission that the people have finally got to the 3 point of what one politician -- Trudeau I think his 4 name was -- called participatory democracy. 5 Now, that was in 1968 before 6 7 Trudeau was Prime Minister, so I guess he can afford to throw that piece of theory into the garbage. 8 don't know. 9 I'm starting this section of my 10 brief, Justice Berger, with a quote from Richard Rohmer. 11 He states: 12 "A slumping, frozen giant is coming alive. Canada's 13 last frontier, the Arctic is emerging with enormous 14 strength, **pot. a rapidity. In the short space of 15 16 four years it has become one of the major natural resource areas in the world and is now capable of 17 gripping Canada by its economic throat or if con-18 19 trolled, of giving Canada a guiding hand. -- a prosperous future. Why are the drilling rigs 20 working so feverishly in the remote hostile Canadian 21 Arctic? They search because mankind's civilization 22 is totally dependent upon natural gas and oil." 23 This view is the view 24 taken by author Richard Rohmer, in his book "The 25 Arctic Imperative". Mankind is dependent on 26 natural resources but there is yet one resource in 27 the north that has not been fully tapped by the 28 government or the corporations; the people. People 29

are a fairly important resource, or are they?

Don't people matter? Really, what should our main 1 concern be; the people, the environment, the 2 resources that the pipeline will provide? All are 3 important issues. Still, in my opinion, the people 4 remain in the forefront as far as priorities are 5 concerned. What effect will the pipeline have on 6 the people and their way of life as well? 7 way of life is considerably different than our way 8 of life. They are hunters. 9 They are trappers. What will the pipeline do to 10 I can understand the fact that we need fossil 11 fuels. None of us -- no one in this room could live a 12 comfortable existence without heating fuel, without 13 oil, without gasoline, but why must we get all of this 14 at the expense of the people in the north? Why must 15 we compromise their independence, what little they do 16 have now? All of a sudden our northern people have 17 found themselves in a new situation, a new 18 In the period of what seems like environment. 19 overnight, the people have found themselves alienated 20 by big multinational oil companies and an omnipresent 21 22 Federal- Government. 23 The environment's another factor that must be considered. What will happen, to 24 use -an old cliche, to the "unspoiled beauty" of the 25 north? I've heard stories of caribou getting tangled 26 in the wires and in other material stupidly left lying 27 around and we haven't even started with the 28 development of the north and we're already polluting 29 it. Will the building of the pipeline affect the 30

migratory pattern of the indigenous fauna such as 1 birds, caribou and other native animals? Will this 2 affect the life of the people, the life of so many 3 northern Canadians? 4 The way of life, how has it 5 changed for our northern peoples? Well, in the last 6 twenty years the standard of living has gone up. 7 Medical care, education, the quality of housing have 8 gone up and improved greatly. Disease and 9 malnutrition have subsided. One thing has increased 10 though more than anything else. Social disintegration 11 has skyrocketed. 12 Due to a lack of 13 independence and direction, there is little self pride 14 as far as the people of the north are concerned. 15 have much pride amongst themselves, but when they are 16 approached by the white man they feel alienated. 17 Alien is the root of that word by the way, because we 18 are aliens in the north. 19 There is no self-determination, 20 none. A comparison was made by the speaker, last speaker 21 22 at your five o clock session who stated that why can't we have autonomous regions like they have in the people's 23 Republic of China or to a certain extent in the Union of 24 Soviet Socialist's Republic. Well, I asked a leading 25 socialist politician in Vancouver by the name of Harry 26 Rankin if he thought that this was a good idea and I have 27 not got this in my brief unfortunately. I didn't think 28 29 that would come up here.

Mr. Rankin stated that it is

fine to give them autonomous regions, but it's a bit 1 They know what they want. They can't go back 2 to their old way of life. They can retain their 3 They can retain their lifestyle but they 4 must to it within the framework of Canadian society. 5 6 You see around my neck a medallion of some sort. Now this is a Jewish letter, 7 It represents long life. Now, the native northerners 8 have had a considerably longer life in this country 9 than we have. I don't think any of them have worn 10 this to bring it about, but they have had a 11 considerably long life in Canada. 12 They are our aboriginal peoples. They will continue to be our 13 aboriginal peoples unless they die off. 14 The north is their home. 15 have invaded it. Now, this is really what the Inuit 16 They are pressing for the development of Nunuvit 17 our land "I believe in Inuktituit which is, I suppose, 18 similar to an autonomous region. Ostensibly, it's 19 called a territory but as far as a territory goes, I 20 think you could consider the Yukon and the Northwest 21 Territories more colonies of Canada than territories. 22 23 Our northern people want their land back as I have previously suggested and they 24 want 750,000 square miles of it. This is what the 25 Inuit want, the Dene want 450,000 square miles. 26 of the Inuit proposal -- of that 750,000 square miles, 27 we all pretty much know what they want. They want to 28 own 250,000 square miles and have control over the 29 30 remaining 500,000. Resource development will be

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allowed. They want a 3 percent royalty from the Federal Government which is only fair in my opinion, but the land issue is really nothing more than a stepping stone to self-determination. They want to have the right to control their destiny. They have suggested the creation of Nunavit which I have just gone over. They want to be a part of this country. They don't want to be a separate nation but they want to be a part of Canada as citizens, not subjects. Now the Dene people as set out in a petition to the His Honour Jules Leger want to be recognized by an act of Parliament as owner of all traditional Dene lands within the Northwest Territories, including mineral and other rights. want immediate negotiations to be worked out for a land settlement which will give the native majority in the Northwest Territories real control over the northern development policy. They want to postpone all major development projects requiring the use of traditional Dene lands. This includes the pipeline until a land settlement has been achieved. The petition also sets out the wishes of the Dene nation to be recognized as a nation within Canada, again, I suppose as an autonomous region. "To secure their participation as equals in the future political and economic life of Canada." Our northern people are asking a lot but we have taken a lot from them and nothing that

they are asking for is impossible to give them for we

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have what they want. Is it unreasonable for a race of people to ask for what is theirs?

We have been historically a supplier of raw materials; previously to Great Britain and France, our mother countries; more recently to the U.S. Now this brings us to who the pipeline is going to benefit. Is it going to benefit Canada? Is it going to benefit the United States? It's not going to benefit the northern people.

Carol Bailey, in an article that I took from a magazine article -- she stated:

"The construction of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline along with other oil and gas related developments will undoubtedly create jobs, but the resource sector is referred to as capital intensive in nature. The number of jobs created per dollar invested is extremely small when compared to the manufacturing sector of the economy and the jobs that are created provide mostly short-term, unskilled work.

So if one of the goals of constructing the pipeline is jobs, the money would be better invested in the manufacturing sector."

She has indicated that our economy could be damaged if the pipeline were to go through. I don't know how proper it is. She's taken various economic reports, I assume.

If the pipeline is funded by Canadian funds which she appears to think is doubtful, it would make Canadian funds scarce for other investments in this country. If it is funded by American funds, which

she seems to think is more likely, the value of our 1 dollar could rise drastically and this would affect, the 2 price of our exports, making them uncompetitive with the 3 result that imports would be favored over domestically 4 produced goods. The manufacturing sector would then have 5 to let workers go producing more unemployment. It would 6 be unprofitable for them to have too many workers if they 7 not going to be producing as many goods. 8 If our economy stands a 9 chance of being damaged, why is the Canadian Government 10 giving serious consideration to the pipeline? I think 11 that the answer to this is that Canada is very 12 important to the U.S. as far as resources are 13 concerned. Some 90 percent of our resource based 14 industries are controlled by American corporations. 15 Ιt is no wonder that development, of this pipeline is 16 17 being pushed to the extent it is. Due to this, Canada has been 18 a continental supplier of resources instead of a 19 national one. Canadian resource development has met 20 the needs of the U.S., more than it has met the needs 21 22 of Canada. James Laxer as quoted by, Ms. Bailey, 23 stated: "In the reality, it is not the needs of Canada 24 met: which are being by the Mackenzie Valley 25 pipeline. It is the demand of the U.S." 26 We're meeting the demands of the United States need for 27 28 oil, not Canada's. How much of our resources are going 29 to stay in this country? 30 In conclusion, from the

presentation of this brief, I believe that it can be safely concluded that the Mackenzie Valley pipeline will not benefit the people actually involved in the project and the people of the north. It will not benefit the people of Canada as a whole and it may even hurt us a bit.

The interests of the pipeline are generally self-centered towards our resource industry and the profits that will be derived from the sale and export of the exploited resources and that as a general rule, the pipeline is not a Canadian interest or venture but an American one and it stands to benefit the United States more than it stands to benefit Canada.

My conclusion attained from the above indications would be to say that only to say only that I am against further development of the north, especially where the Mackenzie Valley is concerned. I would say further that outstanding land claims should be settled prior to reaching any decision on any development in the north. In all instances, the native people of the north -- the Inuit, Dene and others, have my complete support.

I've got an appendix which I won't read. It's a list of Canadian Arctic Gas proposals that is abridged from an assessment sponsored by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. If I could, I would like to table both this report and the survey that they have done to the Commission.

1	Thank you. Thank you sir,
2	(WITNESS ASIDE)
3	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
4	Commissioner, I believe that there was one other brief
5	from this morning. Yes, Sister. Mr. Commissioner, I
6	forgot to mention it is Sister Joan McCall.
7	SISTER JOAN McCALL sworn:
8	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
9	Good evening Commissioner.
10	I'd like to speak first that I do represent a group of
11	Sisters a large group of sisters in the greater
12	Vancouver area and the brief I have to give in their
13	name is rather a simple one but I believe in its
14	simplicity there is much truth.
15	Mr. Justice Berger, we as
16	like religious Sisters of Vancouver would to thank you
17	for accepting this submission and for the effort you
18	have made to hear the cry of the peoples of the north
19	and to seek public opinion on the issue of land
20	settlements for native peoples.
21	We wish to indicate our strong
22	support for the native people's need/ for their need of
23	and their right to justice, dignity and responsible
24	stewardship. We have heard the concerns of the native
25	peoples of the Northwest Territories, especially during
26	the week of March 7th to the 13th through lectures and
27	meetings, radio and television programs, through
28	proposals and personal appearance of Nellie Cournoyea of
29	the Inuit, Charles Furlong of the Metis and John Blake of
30	the Indian Brotherhood. we are also aware that
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and responsibilities.

government is being urged to respond to the pressures of industries, corporations and the people of the south of Canada to tap the resources of the north for the benefit of all Canada and our U.S. friends who wish to maintain their present lifestyle. Yet there are concerns of greater priority. We wish to share with you some reflections on the concerns and values which underlie land settlement discussion. Concerning human rights and responsibilities. The cry of the native peoples for justice rests on the humanity we share with these people. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of eh United Nations clearly states in its preamble: Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world." Again In Article one, I quote: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood." Many other articles of the United Nations' declarations relate directly to the concerns and demands of the native peoples and rests solidly on the foundation of justice.

Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights

Concerning Canadian rights

The Parliament of Canada in the

and Fundamental Freedoms, affirmed that the Canadian 1 nation is founded upon principles that acknowledge the 2 supremacy of God and the dignity and worth of the human 3 person. Again, that is found in its preamble. 4 It further states and I 5 6 quote: 7 "It is hereby declared that in Canada there have existed and shall continue to exist without 8 discrimination, the right of the individual to life, 9 liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of 10 prosperity and the right not to be deprived thereof 11 except by due process of the law." 12 Thus, the citizenship as well as the humanity we share 13 with the native peoples of our north call us to voice 14 our support, for the adjust claims. 15 16 Concerning Christian responsibilities. Even more compelling for us as 17 Christians are the biblical demands which urge us --18 demands for brotherhood and I quote from the Book of 19 Leviticus: 20 "I am the Lord, your God, you shall not steal nor 21 22 deal falsely nor lie to one another." And from the Book of Phillipians: 23 "Always think of the other person so that nobody 24 thinks of his own interests first but everyone thinks 25 of others instead." 26 Here too, we find demands for justice, from Micah the prophet: 27 "Because it is in the power of their had, they 28 covet fields and seize them and houses and take them 29 30 away, They oppress a man and his house -- a man and

his inheritance 1 2 And Habakkuk warns us: "Trouble is coming to the man who grossly exploits 3 others for the sake of his house, to fix his nest on 4 high." 5 6 And the demands for responsible stewardship. In the first letter of John we are told: 7 "But if anyone has the world s goods and sees brother 8 in need, yet closes his heart against him how does 9 God's love abide in Him?" 10 The Bishops of Canada in the 11 1975 Labor Day message sum it up well: 12 "The living God calls in us to respond to these 13 demands for justice. Christian love of neighbor and 14 justice cannot be separated in the development of 15 16 people for love implies an absolute demand for justice, namely a recognition of the dignity and 17 rights of one's neighbor. The living God calls 18 us to a life of caring, sparing and sharing the 19 limited resources of this planet, this, is no longer 20 21 simply a moral imperative, it has also become a 22 practical necessity for the survival of our common 23 humanity." 24 In considering proposals. The earth was given to man as a gift, not to some men 25 to use at the cost of other men. It is to the native 26 people of the north whose life is one with the land to 27 see to the development of the north. They, themselves 28 state the practical demands which flow from the 29 recognition of their need of and right to justice, 30

dignity and responsible stewardship. 1 The Inuit demand: 2 A substantial portion of land sufficient to 3 guarantee the integrity of their communities and 4 an economic base for their future. 5 6 2. The choice to sustain their traditional hunting 7 and trapping activities and to have some measure of control over resource development through self-8 governing institutions. 9 The Dene demand: 10 A self-determination, that is, the right to govern 11 themselves through institutions of their own 12 choice. 13 2. Guaranteed long-term political security. 14 the assurance of a land base sufficient to allow 15 16 some degree of control over future political and 17 economic development in the north. Economic dependence through a resource base that 18 19 would enable them to develop economic alternatives to fit their needs and their desires and free them 20 from future dependence on welfare. 21 22 Lastly, their demand is a cultural survival. This is a recognition of the Dene as a culturally 23 distinct people, free to determine their cultural 24 25 development within the Canadian framework. We, as religious sisters 26 Vancouver strongly support these proposals and we are 27 28 l prepared to make such changes in our lifestyle as are made necessary when these demands are met. 29 We want to state clearly that we support the native people in

asking that no further development project be initiated 1 until land settlements are satisfactorily concluded. 2 We know you will consider 3 deeply both the rights of the native peoples and our 4 responsibility as Canadians to help effect a just 5 resolution of the crucial issues of northern 6 7 development. In conclusion, we heartily 8 agree with Dr. Lloyd Barber and I quote: 9 "We do indeed have a significant piece of unfinished 10 business that lies at the foundation of our country." 11 Thank you Commissioner. 12 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 13 Thank you very much. 14 Sister. (WITNESS ASIDE) 15 16 MR. WADDELL: Now Mr. Commissioner, I would call next upon the representative 17 from CUSO -- The Canadian University Service Overseas, 18 the U.B.C. branch. I believe that's Bev McDougall and 19 would Mr. Hodgkinson come up and get a phone message? 20 21 MISS BEV McDOUGALL sworn: 22 23 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, when I was first trying to write this brief for the U.B.C. 24 CUSO Committee, I had a terrible time. 25 There has been so much expert opinion detailing the possible effects of the 26 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline that I felt that anything I had 27 to say about it would be either redundant or presumptious 28 but as the debate proceeded, it became clearer to me and 29 other members of the committee that I don't need

to talk to you as an expert, that it is even more 1 important that you hear, what we feel as Canadians 2 and more particularly as residents in southern 3 Canada. 4 Sir, the advocates of the 5 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline are telling you that pipe 6 line must go ahead because southern Canadians need that 7 energy. Well, Mr. Berger we are southern Canadian; and 8 we are not convinced of that. We think a lot of other 9 Canadians are also questioning the whole use of energy 10 in Canada. Certainly the people we come into contact 11 with through CUM :are. 12 Arctic Gas, Foothill, Dome 13 Petroleum and even the Federal Government are assuming 14 that Canadians are still content with their definition 15 of development. They seem to be saying that economic 16 growth, more production, more consumption, is 17 development Government and business, particularly, the 18 transnational corporations, are so convinced, that 19 that is progress, that they are willing to spend vast 20 sums of money to convince the rest of us, and for a 21 long time it worked. We bought the package completely. 22 23 But lately, Canadians are beginning to realize that although we have one of the 24 highest standards of living in the world and we have 25 certainly done our part by being voracious consumers, 26 something is wrong somewhere. 27 Our families are deteriorating. 28 29 Our crime rate is rising. Many people can't find work or a decent place to live. Our natural environment is being

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destroyed. Even the money we have sacrificed all this for 1 is worth less every year. Something is very wrong. 2 Now, when things go wrong, 3 people can either look for something or some one to 4 blame or they can put their attention on the problem 5 and find out why things are as they are. 6 land being destroyed by pollution and extraction? Why 7 is the money we are working for worth less and the cost 8 of food and housing skyrocketing? Why is it so hard to 9 find a job, let alone a satisfying one? Why is our 10 family structure collapsing, our crime rate rising and 11 more and more people finding themselves desperately 12 unhappy? 13 The Dene nation and Inuit 14 people have been asking themselves these questions too, 15 because they have realized that something is very 16 17 wrong in northern Canada. By looking at their problems, they have found that development does not 18 have just one definition and certainly not just an 19 economic one. 20 21 They say that people in governments and the gas companies are telling them 22 that development means doing it the way we have done it 23 in southern Canada, but that kind of development may be 24 wrong for them and they know it. Their idea of 25 development is that it should fit their needs. 26 should improve the quality of their lives. 27 ensure the preservation of their lands and culture or 28

it cannot be called development. So they want their

land claims settled to give them economic and political

control over their lives and they want time. 1 look further into what their needs are before their 2 culture and lands are destroyed in the name of somebody 3 else's idea of development. 4 5 Mr. Berger, we have to agree 6 with them. The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline must be postponed until all Canadians have a chance to reflect 7 on why they should be told and expected to believe that 8 a few years supply of gas which will probably be 9 exported anyhow could possibly justify the expenditure 10 of vast sums of money, the destruction of large areas 11 of land and its wildlife and most importantly justify 12 the destruction of cultures and people who have never 13 harmed us, and from who we could learn so much. 14 must be postponed until we have an energy policy 15 16 directed to meet the needs of Canadians and their obligations to the rest of mankind. 17 Northern Canada is our last 18 19 frontier, our last chance to show what we want to be as Canadians, as human beings. If we destroy that land 20 and those people, our own destruction is ensured. We 21 22 urge that no action be taken on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline until the legitimate land claims of the native 23 people of northern Canada are settled to their 24 satisfaction. 25 Thank you. 26 27 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 28 very much. 29 (WITNESS ASIDE) 30 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,

our next brief is from Mr. Dick Hodgkinson. 1 DICK HODGKINSON sworn; 2 THE WITNESS:. Mr. 3 Commissioner, ladies and gentlemen. I'll read my short 4 5 brief first, and make a few comments following. Exploration, development and 6 related activities in the Northwest Territories and the 7 Yukon should be curtailed until the northern people 8 have established responsible provincial and municipal 9 governments in the molds of their own cultures. 10 clear that appointed administrators have not served the 11 native people in the agricultural and industrial parts 12 of Canada well at all. 13 By the thousands, these people 14 from a diversity of rich and viable cultures find 15 themselves living impoverished lives in the midst of an 16 affluent society, established on land that was once 17 The people of the two northern territories are 18 now asking if this historical event will be repeated 19 again in their land or if the 20th century Canada is more 20 enlightened and more compassionate. 21 22 All the provisions of the 23 treaties and the Indian Act determined that the loss would overwhelmingly outweigh the gains. 24 There were provisions and procedures designed such that Indians 25 who adopted the white way of life might find prosperity 26 and equality. The attitudes of the greater society 27 denied them even that. 28 29 Government agencies and corporate boards cannot be expected to provide a good

life for or on behalf of culturally different people. Only strong political control of their own destinies can do that. It is most important that northern people have their own responsible government at the provincial and municipal levels to provide the services they want and to regulate the use of their resources for their maximum benefit.

Just as provincial and municipal forms of government appear necessary throughout the country as a whole, they are equally essential in the north at this time of potential growth and development. The size and nature of the area. so governed should not be dictated by southern perceptions about how these things should be nor should the form or structures of such governments be seriously restricted by the nature of such governments elsewhere. Good government everywhere reflects the cultures of the people governed.

Traditionally, great power in government was realized by the owners of agricultural in time, industrial and commercial owners gained equality in this respect. The viability of ownership has tended to rest on title having been given as a result of an individual or corporate purchase. This process and the structures built around it may not be the best way of establishing the ownership of northern lands. Division into agricultural sized holdings or division into competing corporate spheres may not be realistic way of establishing ownership.

The culture perceptions of how

the land should be held and used may be very different 1 indeed and the structures and functions of regional and 2 local governments may well be expected to evolve in ways 3 that are compatible with the cultural priorities of the 4 5 people. 6 Northern people, as tenants of northern land, must have the right to control social, 7 industrial and settlement patterns. The scale of 8 resource exploitation being considered would certainly 9 mean a large influx of people from the outside. 10 to date has caused serious social and cultural 11 disruption. The native people often perceived 12 Injustices in what the government agencies do for their 13 protection or on their behalf. 14 They feel misunderstood by law 15 16 enforcement and social welfare people. They often feel there is a different and a better relationship between 17 government agencies and the white people as compared to 18 relationships of the native people to these same 19 agencies. Hopefully, under responsible local 20 government, the agents of government will better 21 22 understand the needs and desires of northern people. They would be reassured that an influx of outsiders 23 would not be socially disruptive and destructive as so 24 25 many now fear. Behavior within the law and 26 satisfaction with the process of the law is best 27 28 realized by people who are participants in the law, 29 making and the law enforcement. 30 I've heard numerous arguments

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against the establishment of provincial and municipal governments in the north. It is argued that there is no agricultural corporate or residential tax base to pay for such government, but we live in a nation where equalization payments are common. the overall wealth of the vast area is great indeed. Considering the past wealth taken from the north and the potential value of its resources, the amount being spent on behalf of northern people is no more than poor rent on the land incorporated into the country of Canada. If the size of viable municipalities in the north seem gigantic to southern perceptions, so be it. Modern technology could cope with the problems in communication, etc. To many the north seems to be an unsettled frontier, not really in the hands of anyone in any specific way, but northerners do live on the land and use it. The land is not a wasted wilderness. That is only a southern perception The idea of filling it up first is a hold over from the past century, the real interpretation being that native people have not yet been placed on reservations and taken out of the areas that the people of Canada need to use, as they see fit The common good is used in argument in favor of development with or without the participation and consent of the present tenants of the

argument in favor of development with or without the participation and consent of the present tenants of the land. What common good is realized if a large number of people are reduced to an inferior status for generations to come as so many have in generations past?

Many argue that northerners

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are not, yet sophisticated in the complexities of government and resource development, that these things must be done. on their behalf. But should not government and development wait for the people, if and when necessary? Injury and loss are just as painful to the unsophisticated and more damaging when they have no optional resources to turn to. Guileless is not mindless. Canada is richer for the contributions of its diverse people than from the advantages that might be taken by one element of the society of another. I make this argument in favor of responsible provincial and municipal governments throughout the Yukon and the Northwest Territories to emphasize the basic right, of all people to be represented by an elected representation in real legislative bodies. Representation at only the federal level is not enough. Further checks and balances are needed as our system recognizes. We have seen in the past that multinational corporations can influence governments to a very great degree. Three levels of government, particularly government closer to the people most affected, tends to reduce incorrect influences and establish the best balance of various interests. not strongly suggesting the nature or form of responsible government because the range of cultural expression possible in formulating the structures, of government. Northern development can be

either an economic asset or a social catastrophe for the

original people of the north. Through the greatest possible democratic participation can they be assured that the best decisions will be made. No further efforts should be made in the direction of opening up the north until northerners feel confident in extending the welcome.

I was in the north from 1964 to 1974 and like Mr. Gillie this morning and some other people, I feel I have some valid observations, although I don't pretend to be a northern expert.

In seeing the development of advisory school committees and settlement councils, it's very evident that northern people can cope with their problems and do a better job. Yet, native people in the employment of government, in corporations and so on, haven't keen very successful. It isn't a lack of ability. It's a lack of orientation.

I saw native advisory school boards where they were given the power to hire people that would be by-passed by government and other people, and these were the right people for the job, even though they may have had personal problems and so on. In other words, they know their people and they know who can do it and such jobs -- such work, tends to have a cultural expression that makes the work done go beyond just the job itself.

When I taught in Inuvik, I had several sociology classes actually, that did various surveys of work being done and so forth -- employment. Some of our findings were that northerners

were not hired in occupations anywhere near the extent that they might, that there were a lot of people being brought in. A lot of this had to do with perceptual differences as to the capabilities of northerners and yet I saw northern employers such as Reindeer Air Service and C.B.C. Inuvik both managed, one by the son of a trapper from Aklavik, one by the daughter of a trapper from Aklavik, who were good employers, heavy employers, successful employers with very successful employees. Northerners have this capability/** and for all the good intentions of outside corporations and so on, it just hasn't worked out and I don't have the confidence that it will until these people have a great deal of control of it.

I think provincial status is extremely important. Crown land, apart from the land settlement galls under provincial jurisdiction by and large and these people, being a majority within their own provincial government would do things with Crown land that would be far to the benefit of the north red to what. administrators could do. They just couldn't possibly have the same perceptions. I don't hear any of the Premiers at Federal - Provincial conferences representing the colonies. Who is to represent the point of view of people of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon? It isn't done.

Municipal by-laws are important and I said municipalities might, in the north, look very strange to southerners. To the Inuit, the ice is an extension of the land. It is used the same way.

Municipal boundaries might very well include ice. 1 For instance, a municipal by-2 law might establish who has the right-of-way -- an ice 3 breaker or a dog team. You might say, "Well, it might 4 20 minutes for an ice breaker to stop. It might take a 5 week for the path that the ice breaker has plowed to 6 freeze over for the dog team. 7 These are northern problems and only northerners can really grasp the 8 difficulties and deal with them and they cannot do this 9 without responsible government as I see it. 10 Thank you Justice Berger. 11 THE COMMISSIONER: 12 Thank you Mr. Hodgkinson. 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) 14 MR. WADDELL: Is Alison Engels 15 here? 16 17 Mr. Commissioner, Mrs. Engels did write us a letter dated April the 20th in the form 18 of a short brief and I think we'll file that and take it 19 like our other letters we've received. 20 I'd like to jump ahead just a 21 22 little bit on our list and call upon Helga Sturm of the Capilano College media class to present their, brief 23 24 now. MISS SYLVIA MEYER and MISS HELGA STURM sworn: 25 WITNESS MEYER: I would like 26 to; introduce ourselves. My name is Sylvia Meyer and 27 this is Helga Sturm and we are representing the Media 28 and Society class at Capilano College. We would like to 29 thank you for the opportunity to appear before you.

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In response to the interest created by the Indian land claims and the Mackenzie Pipeline Proposal, we attended public meetings sponsored by various native people's groups and listened to sociologists, economists and geologists and some of the questions that were raised in our class discussions and we could not find answers for, we would like to share with you this evening. WITNESS STURM: Last night. Bill Wilson told us that the proposed pipeline could 10 mean gradual genocide for the native people in the 11 north. Their claims for a just land settlement can he 12 summed up in one phrase -- struggle for survival. 13 concept of struggle is familiar to us the people in the; 14 south as well, although for us it is not a matter of 15 life or death as a people. We can sympathize with the 16 natives of the north. 17 Domination and manipulation 18 19 come in many forms and affect many people. We, the students of the Media and Society Class at Capilano 20 College fully support the native people in this 21 22 struggle. 23 Our group does not have the knowledge and scientific data to make a case for the 24 ecological and environmental impacts such a pipeline 25 would have. What we do recognize is that the people in 26 the north are fighting for their survival. 27 fight against corporate control, a struggle which the 28 majority of the Canadian people are involved in. 29 30 On one hand, we are forced

into accepting economical restraint through wage control and strike breaking legislation but on the other, we are asked to maintain our precarious standard of living by supporting a project which will put the Canadian economy into debt for many years to come.

We are encouraged to maintain, even improve our lifestyle which means more gadgets, bigger cars and other conveniences but also increased profits for corporations.

In our class discussions questions came up which all Canadians, in particular members of Parliament who represent us should ask themselves, what is the development philosophy which has dominated the south and what values is it based upon? What are its effects socially, politically and economically?

Before we allow development to be forced on others, should we not strive to understand how this development philosophy affects the quality of our lives? Who has and will continue to profit from resource developments in the south? Whose welfare are the oil companies concerned about -- the people's in whose names the pipeline is proposed, or the welfare of their board members? Who is going to make money on the money borrowed to construct the pipeline? What kinds of tax incentives are going to be granted to the oil companies under the pretext of serving us, the Canadian people?

Will we be expected to help finance it by buying government bonds or perhaps having our pension funds invested or using income tax monies?

Will there be any examination of the social cost of 1 having so much industrial production tied up in meeting 2 the short-term demands of the pipeline? 3 Experts try to assure us that 4 there will be minimal environmental damage, that the 5 native people will be able to continue to live as before 6 and that their culture will not be destroyed. 7 They tell us that we will all benefit from the pipeline. 8 9 We ask, who are these experts and who pays their salaries? In 1971 we were told by 10 Joe Greene that Canada's total petroleum reserves 11 represent 923 years supply for oil and 392 for natural 12 gas. Who determines the amount of reserves and how? 13 In 1973 we were told there are 14 billions of gallons of oil in the Athabasca Oil Sands. 15 Who made those predictions ad in whose interests were 16 they made? Are we expected to believe today what our 17 politicians and experts tell us about tomorrow which 18 brings us to a basic question or perhaps having to ask 19 this question is an answer in itself. Do we have 20 control over our decision making process? 21 22 Let us put our democratic 23 system which so far has not been democratic to all to the test. Is our government strong enough to sit down 24 and listen to the people about land settlements and the 25 necessity of an energy corridor or will the government 26 dictated to and intimidated by the oil companies 27 give the go ahead to rain the pipeline through the 28 29 north. 30 Thank you very much.

1	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
2	much.
3	MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner
4	before we break for coffee, I wonder if we could have
5	one more brief because these people have to catch a boat
6	-I understand. If we could hear from the Ladysmith
7	United Church, Jim Manly and Rod Paine appearing for the
8	Sam Guthry Club.
9	JIM MANLY, RODNEY PAINE sworn;
10	MR. WADDELL: Mr. Manly's name
11	has no "e" in it as printed in the list.
12	WITNESS MANLY: Mr.
13	Commissioner, the Board of Management of the First United
14	Church, Ladysmith thanks you for the opportunity to
15	appear before this Commission and to present our views on
16	proposals for a pipeline in the Mackenzie Valley.
17	We are aware of the Inquiry's
18	potential importance to all of Canada. We appreciate
19	the broad range of concerns which we are allowed to
20	bring before you and we hope that the Government of
21	Canada, before it makes any decision regarding the
22	proposed pipeline will pay close attention to the views
23	of ordinary Canadian people like ourselves.
24	Like other Canadians, we try
25	to balance concern for our own economic future with our
26	concern for protection of the environment, protection of
27	our national independence, the economic and social
28	future of our children and justice for native
29	Canadians. Such a variety of concerns does not admit
30	simplistic answers to complex problems.

Out of our general concern, we 1 2 raise the following specific considerations. We are not sure that the proposed pipeline serves 3 the economic interests of the Canadian people, There are 4 legitimate questions whether Arctic natural gas is 5 needed in southern Canada during the next few years. 6 The requirement for capital will disrupt the Canadian 7 The number of jobs created, most of which will 8 economy. be unskilled and short-term will be relatively small 9 compared t the amount of capital required. 10 Legitimate questions about the environment have not 11 been satisfactorily answered by the pipeline proponents. 12 We understand that climatic conditions make the north 13 much less resilient to damage than the south. 14 decisions based on a very narrow understanding of 15 economic interest could result therefor in permanent 16 17 ecological damage which would leave the north a wasteland. 18 3. We are concerned that most of the Canadian gas to 19 flow through the pipeline would be developed over the 20 next few years and therefore would be shipped to the 21 22 United States. At the time when Canada would presumably need natural gas, our own reserves would be gone and we 23 would depend on American gas from Prudhoe Bay. 24 addition, the massive capitalization needed for such a 25 project would place the Canadian economy further in debt 26 to world money markets, specifically those in the 27 United States and thus the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 28 would result in continued and increased American 29 domination of the Canadian economy. 30

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Some of the native peoples of Canada have a saying that the real owners of the land are not yet born. is a truth which we, along with other people of Canada, are slowly beginning to recognize. Much of the rhetoric in favor of the pipeline speaks of the need to develop the Arctic natural gas if we are to preserve our standard of living. However, this thinking merely postpones the day of reckoning. The resources of our world are limited. At present, we in North America are using non-renewable resources at a rate which will 10 seriously jeopardize the economic future of our children 11 and grandchildren. Fuel reserves which are not 12 developed by our generation can be used by future 13 generations which we hope will have solved some of the 14 economic technological, social and political problems 15 which attend the current pipeline proposal. 16 5. As people from southern Canada, we have long been 17 accustomed to looking at maps of our nation and 18 marvelling at the expanse of land which it contained. 19 We have rejoiced in the fact that Canada has the 20 second largest land mass of any nation in the world 21 22 but we really know very little about our nation except for those parts closest to the United States. 23 are being told by the peoples of the Northwest 24 Territories that we have, in effect, treated their 25 area in which they are a majority, like a colony. 26 native peoples of the north are telling us that they, 27 have been treated in the same manner as people of the 28 Third World. In the south, we have regarded the north 29 as our last frontier: We have looked on it as a

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storehouse of resources to be used and developed by us at our convenience. Native northerners are now, telling us that before we can legitimately develop any resource in the Northwest Territories, we must come to terms with them as the legitimate owners of the land. They are asking that their land rights be recognized and that they as the majority of the inhabitants of the north should have a major say in any developments that take place.

Since we wish to have a major say in any developments which take place in our part of the nation, e feel that we must recognize this same principle of self-determination for the peoples of the north.

6. Having seen what massive economic development projects have done to other native peoples in Canada and. throughout the world, the peoples of the Northwest Territories are concerned about the effects of pipeline construction on their communities. They see these effects as disruptive of established social, cultural and family patterns. This disruption would lead to greater incidents of such problems as alcoholism, suicide, family break up and dependence upon government hand-outs. The long-term effects of such problems would be nothing short of genocide.

At the same time, it appears that many native peoples recognize a certain. inevitability to the northward march of economic development and the exploitation of natural resources. Therefore they request that such exploitation and development be

delayed until they have been given a recognition of 1 their land claims and until they have obtained the 2 economic means to establish their own patterns of 3 development which will enhance rather than destroy 4 their communities. 5 We ask the Government of 6 Canada to give every consideration to this request. 7 In conclusion, Mr. Commission, we thank you for the 8 privilege of presenting our view to your Inquiry in the 9 interests of the Canadian economy, protection of the 10 environment, protection of our national independence, 11 the economic future of our children and the need for 12 justice for our northern brothers and sisters, we 13 recommend that at the present time the government not 14 give permission for a pipeline to be built in the 15 Mackenzie Valley. 16 17 Thank you. THE COMMISSIONER: 18 Thank you Mr. Manly. 19 WITNESS PAINE: Commissioner, 20 this paper is a presentation from the membership of the 21 22 Sam Guthry Club, over 800 New Democratic Party members from Westholm, Crofton, Cheminus, Saltair, Ladysmith, 23 Cassidy and Yellow Point on Vancouver Island 24 25 The members of the Sam Guthy Club appreciate this opportunity to present their 26 opinions to the Berger Commission concerning the 27 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. 28 29 What are our interests as non-native residents in the southern part of Canada 30

in this projected pipeline? The members of the Sam 1 Guthry Club feel that they have economic, political, 2 environmental, moral and legal interests in this matter. 3 The billions of dollars this 4 pipeline and it is associated industrial empire will 5 cost would be seriously inflationary. The pipeline, 6 being capital intensive would create few jobs relative 7 The investment would be almost to the expense. 8 exclusively for the United States with little benefit 9 and many disadvantages to Canada. The pipeline empire, 10 the pipes, pumps, roads, clearcut, buildings, machines, 11 vehicles, explosives, chemicals, etc,; is itself a great 12 sink of energy which would need "a considerable amount 13 of oil and gas and money to repay before realizing a net 14 gain in energy. 15 16 As Canadians, we have a concern and vested interest in all of Canada both north 17 If part of Vancouver Island is damaged, we and south. 18 19 are the poorer. If part of the Northwest Territories is damaged, we are again the poorer. We have never seen 20 nor been able to imagine an argument showing show the 21 22 Mackenzie Valley would in any way be improved by the pipeline. ON the contrary, every direct consequences of 23 the pipeline seems to be harmful in some way to the 24 land, to the vegetation, to the wildlife and, to the 25 people. These damaging effects are particularly 26 threatening as the Mackenzie River ecology is very 27 delicate and repairs itself slowly, leaving our children 28 and succeeding generations to be the poorer for the 29 mistakes we might make.

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The members of the Sam Guthry Club feel that social harmony and justice cannot be served through injustice to a segment of our population The native people stand to lose their way of life, their hunting grounds, their traditional living space and much else of value to them if this latest act of colonization is put in operation for the benefit of people who don't even live in the same country. A precedent of arbitrary injustice may well work against us at a later time.

Again, nowhere is there an argument that lasting benefits will come to the native peoples from this pipeline.

The socialist traditions of the New Democratic Party, one person one vote, indicate that the people of the Mackenzie should have the right to decide on the fate of their land and society. They should control any development that they decide to introduce. Many members of the Sam Guthry Club own or rent property underlain by the Nanaimo coal beds which are controlled by foreign owners who own the mineral rights. We hope that energy hungry Americans will not exercise those rights and so spoil our country and our life. Likewise, we hope that energy hungry Americans will not spoil the land of our native brother and sisters.

We see that much of our miner al wealth should be left in the ground for the future. As a constructive alternative to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, we suggest these three programs:

1	· Immediate conservation of present energy
2	· Elimination of waste and the use of less energy
3	intensive methods such as public transportation and the
4	use of organic waste for fertilizer.
5	· Developing alternative non-fossil and non-nuclear
6	sources of energy such as wind, sun, geothermal and
7	hydro-electric power, finding other ways to bring energy
8	from the north,, perhaps by power line.
9	Therefore, the membership of
10	the, Sam Guthry Club of the New Democratic Party calls
11	for a ten year moratorium on the construction of a
12	pipeline in the Mackenzie Valley. We recommend that
13	during the moratorium, our governments pursue programs
14	of energy conservation, development of alternative
15	sources of energy and development of a more desirable
16	delivery system from the north.
17	Thanking you for hearing this
18	submission, Rodney Paine and Eric McMann, president
19	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
20	Mr. Paine. Thank you very much sir.
21	(WITNESSES ASIDE)
22	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
23	Commissioner, could we adjourn now for ten minutes for
24	coffee?
25	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, we
26	certainly could.
27	MR. WADDELL: Thank you.
28	(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES)
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at the same time carrying out development which will be 1 compatible with the environment and the true interests of 2 the people. That is the people of the north. 3 If some of the decisions of 4 the native people do not please the multinational 5 corporations and the developers, and some Southern 6 Canadians, so be it. If the present plan is carried 7 out, large-scale development would almost certainly 8 follow. This would enrich those who are rich already, 9 and impoverish the native people by destroying their 10 means of livelihood, for when money is the object, the 11 needs of the people are ignored, as in the many neo-12 colonial situations in other countries where the 13 multinational corporations are creating and maintaining, 14 conditions of the gravest oppression. Genocide is not 15 too strong a word for what would happen. We must not 16 repeat the actions of earlier times, when a whole tribe 17 of Indians were destroyed in Newfoundland. 18 However, it is clear that the 19 native people have a good understanding of what is 20 21 happening, and though they have stated that they will. not initiate violence, they will certainly meet our 22 violence with theirs. for they feel that their survival 23 Therefore in the interests of peace based 24 is at stake. on justice, we urge that the native people's land claims 25 be negotiated now and that the development of the 26 Mackenzie Delta gas be delayed until the gas can be 27 developed in a way that, is satisfactory and beneficial 28 29 to the northern people. 30 Under the present plan the

pipeline project will be financed primarily with foreign 1 capital, and because of this the Canadian people may 2 well lose control of what is happening in the north. 3 are pleased that the northern people have had an 4 opportunity to voice their demands, but we can hear the 5 cranes and the bulldozers rumbling impatiently. We hope 6 that our government will have the courage and wisdom to 7 say "No" to the present pipeline plans, and that the 8 northern people will be granted the right of self-9 determination. All Canadians will be happier and more 10 self-respecting if justice is done. 11 THE COMMISSIONER: 12 Thank you. 13 (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Mr. 14 Commissioner, our next brief comes from Sister Giovanna. 15 The address is Oakalla Prison, Burnaby. I trust that 16 she will explain that. Sister Giovanna. 17 18 19 SISTER GIOVANNA sworn: 20 21 THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice 22 Berger, I am a teacher at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre. It's known as Oakalla. 23 worked there for four years. I have known the Indian 24 people most of my life. It took my contact with Indian 25 inmates at Oakalla to open my eyes to the depth of 26 suffering we have inflicted on this people by our 27 colonial policies. These policies have left man: 28 our native people with a legacy of drunkenness,, 29 delinquency, brutality, poverty and aimlessness.

1	At, present in, Oakalla at
2	least 45% of the inmates are native. In 1970 more than
3	two-thirds of them were native. The records man there
4	said, that
5	THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
6	Sister, is that the women's prison?
7	A No, it's the men's, the
8	men's prison. The records man there for men said that
9	90% of their charges, alcohol was the major
10	contribution. There are large numbers of native inmates
11	in all the other jails of BC., too, particularly up
12	north the percentage is higher. You might ask then if
13	native so-and-so and his friends spend most of their
14	waking hours in the Fraser Lake beer parlor, what has
15	that to do with colonial policies of 100 years ago?
16	Colonial policies were made by white men who wanted
17	farming, trading, industrial development. These
18	policies were imposed on the native without
19	consideration for their mentality and culture. "Slow
20	but-not complete destroying of a people whose spiritual
21	wealth we had much need of happened. That is ultimately
22	why our jails hold so many natives.
23	The point I want to make is
24	the difference between our outlook and theirs.
25	Ray Peters, a native teacher at Vancouver Island said
26	the used to use the cedar tree- a lot in their
27	culture they used it for boats, for carving, and for
28	households. They used the roots for baskets. They
29	carved dishes and utensils out of it. Before they cut
30	it down they first asked the Spirit of the Forest

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forgiveness for having to cut it down, and they promise a him that every part would be used and nothing would be wasted. They promised him that after they cut it down they would plant a sapling to replace it, and they did. The cedar was part of their practical life, their culture, their religion, that united them through the spirit of life. There was such a unity between the land and the people, there was a respect for the land and all the trees and flowers and plants and animals on it. This mentality is the same as that of the Dene of the 10 Northwest Territories for their land and all its trees and plants and animals. 12 This is the opposite of the 13 mentality that lies behind the industrial development of 14 our country. Progress means big business, big money, 15 16 getting things done, big profits. Understanding the overall effect of our actions and our environment has 17 never concerned us until quite recently. Respect for 18 all of creation, spiritual unity with nature, well that 19 doesn't sell on the Stock Exchange, and so European 20 settlements brought a great cleavage, a disruption to 21 22 our native peoples in Canada, a sordid splitting of their soul, the severing of their life when we took 23 their land and boxed them in and submitted them to 24 our bureaucracy. Our legacy, disorientation, 25 frustration, aimlessness, alcohol, jail, and for some 26 deep hatred. 27 28 The Berger hearings are a good 29 place to say, these things. We cannot permit this

legacy to fall on the natives of the Northwest

Territories but our government has already allowed oil and gas drilling to happen in the Beaufort Sea this summer, an how can it do this when these hearings haven't even finished? How well has the government and the oil companies who are already sitting in the Beaufort Sea studied Inuit land use and occupancy studies that Professor Freeman, of McMaster University directed? it is an in-depth study of the use of every, square mile of land used in the Northwest Territories; it's a monumental work and I'd like to quote a paragraph from the native land settlement magazine about this study.

"In a room on the fourth floor of the McMaster University Building you can see the research. It's all there, everything from the answers individual questions by individual hunters, names of the people interviewed are even recorded to composite computer printouts to tablicized maps land use throughout the time periods which were researched" he said, (Freeman said) we divided the Northwest Territories up into pieces of land 3 miles by 3 miles square,"

he remarked casually,

"and if you consider we're talking about a million and a half square miles, that's one hell of a lot of land that we want to be able to say for each piece of land that went on there at what time. The Inuit land use and occupancy study is expected to be ready for release this month, and it says it all."

1	So I want to know why the							
2	government permitted the oil companies in without even							
3	studying that, and without even hearing you, and I was							
4								
· [feeling optimistic about your Commission until I read of							
5	those oil rigs there last month/ and who will have more							
6	influence on our government, this Commission or the big							
7	oil company policies?							
8	That's how I end.							
9								
10	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,							
11	Sister, thank you very much.							
12	(WITNESS ASIDE)							
13	MR. WADDELL: Our next brief							
14	is from Mr. Randall Potts of Vancouver. Mr. Potts?							
15								
16	RANDALL POTTS affirmed:							
17	THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice							
18	Berger, I have come to ask you to make two							
19	recommendations in your final report to the Federal							
20	Government at the conclusion of this Inquiry. Before							
21	doing so I will try to explain briefly my understanding							
22	of the present situation in the north, and of the likely							
23	impact of this proposed pipeline.							
24	I represent no organization							
25	and I make no claim to be an expert on any technical							
26	subject. I have, however, lived in Yellowknife for a							
27	period of two years and during that time I was fortunate							
28	enough to be able to travel extensively in the Mackenzie							
29	Valley and the Great Slave Lake area.							
30	I am speaking here tonight in							

the hope that I can in some measure repay the hospitality of the land and people of the north through this expression of my concern over the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline project.

During the course of your Inquiry many people have talked about what will happen if a pipeline is built. I would like to add to that discussion some discussion of what has happened in the past in the north and some discussion of the present situation.

I would like to place this pipeline project in the larger context of the history of the north. These are the things that I know best, both from personal experience and from formal research on be economic and political history of the N.W.T. over the past year.

We can hardly expect that the impact of this proposed energy corridor would differ from that of recent northern development in general. This project differs from those in the past only in size, not in kind. It is yet another project designed outside the north to meet the needs of people residing elsewhere. The companies scrambling for the chance to build a pipeline assure us of their concern for the native people and for the environment in the north. But such concerns will always be secondary for them. They are capitalist corporations whose primary concern can only be private profit. This Inquiry is in itself part of the consistent pattern of northern development, the pattern whereby the Federal

government clears the way for private investment.

For almost a century after early exploration, there was little southern interest in the area north of 60, apart from the fur trade. The discovery of mineral resources changed all that, and brought demands for the opening of the north. The Yukon Gold Rush first brought prospectors and settlers streaming north, many overland from Edmonton. In 1897 an Alberta Indian agent recommended to the Minister of the Interior that a treaty be concluded at the earliest possible date before the influx of settlers saying,

"The Indians will be more easily dealt with now than they would be when their country is overrun with prospectors and valuable mines discovered. They would then place a high value on their rights than they, would before these discoveries are made."

In the text of Treaty 8," signed at various times in the summer of 1899 and 1900 before any mention of peace and friendship, or Indian rights, we find the purpose of the treaty clearly stated as being and I quote from the treaty

"To open, for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining, lumbering, and such other purposes as to Her Majesty may seem meet, attractive country bounded and described at hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of her Indian subjects."

Treaty 8 was not extended to the Mackenzie Valley 1 because in the words of Indian Commissioner Forget in 2 3 1898, "Beyond these points the government would not be 4 justified in undertaking negotiation of treaties 5 which would involve a very heavy outlay of funds 6 for comparatively inadequate returns insofar as 7 the value of the Territory is concerned." 8 The heavy outlay for treaty 9 payments for just under 2,200 Indians under Treaty 8 in 10 1898 was \$261974. So much for the great concern for 11 native rights. 12 The purpose of the treaties 13 The purpose of this Inquiry is to was to open the land. 14 clear the way for further development. 15 16 For some years before the signing of Treaty 11 in 1921 church officials had urged 17 a treaty for the Indians in the Mackenzie Valley. 18 felt these Indians might receive government benefits 19 which would help relieve desperate conditions caused by 20 famine, and disease. Despite these pleas and despite 21 activities of mineral exploration companies development 22 in the area, the government did not feel the potential 23 justified the expense of a treaty until 1920. 24 Coincidentally in 1920 25 Imperial Oil drilled its first successful well in the 26 Norman Wells oil field. The next summer the treaty 27 party was in the field to secure adherence to Treaty 11 28 and transfer the land to the Crown. 29 30 Treaty 11 followed Treaty 8

almost word for word. Both were composed in Ottawa and 1 presented to the native people in English for their 2 signature. The Treaty Commissioners were not authorized 3 to make any changes in the text of the treaty. 4 book, "As long as This Land Shall Last", Father Fumoleau 5 of Yellowknife has documented the native people's 6 understanding of this treaty. 7 They saw it as a treaty of friendship only, and in almost every settlement they 8 agreed to sign only after they were assured that they 9 would be permitted. to pursue their traditional way of 10 life, to hunt, to trap, to fish and to move freely over 11 the land. For Dene people, ownership of the land could 12 have no other meaning. 13 Whatever the treaties meant to 14 the native people, however, to the government, and the 15 business community of Southern Canada it signified the 16 opening of a vast hinterland of resources to 17 exploitation by private enterprise. But such 18 development proceeded very slowly indeed until 19 government activity connected with World War II 20 21 provided the improved transportation and communication 22 necessary in the north. The discovery of gold in Yellowknife in 1939 brought the first permanent 23 white settlement total y divorced from native 24 society and the traditional economies of the north. 25 The construction of the DEW Line site, and in the 26 1950s further improved transportation and communication 27 28 in the north and ushered in the development boom that has continued to the present. It has always been 29 government activity that prepared the way for private 30

development. 1 The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 2 project is to be no exception. But what has development 3 meant for residents of the north? Stuart Hodgson, 4 Commissioner of the N.W.T., has given an accurate 5 description of northern development, and I quote: 6 "In the past 20 years northern development has 7 come to mean the expansion of the Canadian so-8 cial and political systems north from the 60th 9 Parallel to the Arctic Ocean and beyond." 10 The government has given up 11 the idea that native people themselves will become 12 extinct. Instead, they have substituted the idea that 13 it is only their culture that must die out. 14 In the preliminary assessment 15 of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline application, by the 16 Federal Government's Pipeline Application Assessment 17 Group, we find the following statement: 18 "Native people are becoming a minority in the 19 study region, and this trend is likely to con-20 tinue with or without the pipeline." 21 22 The expansion of the Canadian system northward leaves no room for indigenous 23 culture. This philosophy of development has produced a 24 society in the N.W.T. today split into separate modern 25 and traditional sectors. The modern sector, both 26 government and corporate, is dominated by the white 27 population concentrated the larger settlements. 28 l The extension of the Canadian social and economic and 29 political systems has come complete with a population to

fill its positions. The northern population of native people is surplus to its needs.

For native people it has brought new problems. Population explosion, poverty, and the threat of becoming a, minority in their own land. Population growth .has been caused by the lowering of the death rate through improved medical care. This has given the N.W.T. a low median age,, a high ratio of dependent children to working age adults, and an average family size of .6 larger than that of Canada as a whole. These figures reflect the heavy burden of dependence imposed, by a rapidly growing population. Even the most conservative Statistics Canada population projection shows a doubling of the population in the next 30 years, almost entirely due to natural increase.

As life in the north was previously at a subsistence level for all, poverty in the sense of relative deprivation is also a new problem. Now with the presence of affluent white residents, the extension of education, and the assault of the southern media on native people there has been a natural rise in expectations and thus increasing frustration.

Social conditions for native people show wide divergence from the pattern of the rest of Canada and from the white residents of the north. Both the birth rate and the infant death rate for the Northwest Territories are more than double the rates for all of Canada. If allowance is made for the larger than average family size in the N.W.T., and the

higher cost of living, the figure of 45.6% of 1 families having incomes less than \$7,000 is perhaps an 2 accurate estimate of the extent of poverty in the 3 Northwest Territories. This 45% living below the 4 poverty line compares to a figure of only 20% for all 5 Canada. Development has bypassed the vast majority of 6 native people. The promises of the past remain 7 unfulfilled. 8 With the Mackenzie Valley 9 Pipeline proposal comes a new set of promises. 10 the environment we have a chilled and buried 11 pipeline. For native people we have a promise of 12 wage employment and minimal disruption of their 13 lives. With the past record of exclusion of native 14 people from the benefits of development and with the 15 past environmental record of private enterprise and 16 the disruption of native culture already in progress, 17 the pipeline companies should not be surprised if 18 their promises are met with skepticism. We are told 19 the pipeline will be buried in the permafrost and 20 chilled. Yet we know the permafrost in the Mackenzie 21 Valley is discontinuous, and we have little idea of 22 the effect of a chilled pipeline on the previously 23 unfrozen soil. 24 We are told that there will be 25 secure employment for native people. Yet how many 26 native people are employed on projects such as the 27 Alberta Tar Sands or James Bay? And how secure is three 28 years of construction employment. on a pipeline that 29 will be abandoned after only ten years? How will the

people remember the skills that are necessary to live on
the land? And will there be a land for them to go back
to?

We are told construction sites will be isolated from the settlements. But one need only look at the map, to see the impossibility of this promise. We know little for certain about the effects of such a project as the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. But we do know that development has had little to offer native people in the past. Again I quote from the Federal Government's original Pipeline Application Assessment Group:

"Rising costs and shortages are likely to fall with particular severity on low income native groups, and clearly northern native people do not compromise the labor force that can easily compete with migrant labor from Southern Canada."

While native people can expect few benefits from such a project, the costs of living in its midst will be high. We do not know what the environmental effects of such a project will be. The list of endangered species is surely impressive in itself. Worse yet, to proceed with such a project in the face of massive opposition of the people who have to live with its results is to court the collapse of the Canadian system in the north and to invite violence from the native people.

I ask then that your final report contain the following recommendations.

1. That the applicants be required to bear all costs of

this Inquiry, both of the Federal Government and of the 1 native and environmental groups. This figure now runs 2 to a sum of over \$4 million. The only possible 3 beneficiary of this Inquiry and of the pipeline 4 development are these very pipeline companies and they 5 should bear it's costs, not the public of Canada.! 6 7 I would ask that you recommend that there are no 8 terms and conditions possible that would allow the 9 building of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline as proposed. 10 No set of promised benefits are worth the risk of 11 destruction of the land and people of the north. 12 Thank you. 13 14 THE COMMISSIONER: 15 I wonder, Mr. Potts, you stated a passage from the report of the 16 17 Pipeline Application Assessment Group about population trends. If you d just go back to that for a moment I 18 think you know the passage I mean. 19 20 Yes, I do. I'm not sure I can find it. 21 22 Well, leaving it aside for the moment, you considered the question of 23 population trends. Where the Inuit live, that is in the 24 land that they claim, Nunavut, above the tree line. 25 beyond the tree line, they are clearly today a majority 26 and may be elected to remain a majority for the 27 foreseeable future. In the territory claimed by the 28 Dene -- that is the Indian and Metis people -- they are 29 today a majority. You said that the Assessment Group

had predicted that even if a pipeline were not built the 1 Dene would soon cease to be a majority. 2 I just wanted to know whether you agreed with that. You have looked 3 at these statistics and birth rates and so forth, and do 4 you have any comment on that? 5 Has someone told you 6 what my position was in the Northwest Territories? 7 No. 8 I was for two years the 9 Α Deputy Registrar of Vital Statistics in the Northwest 10 Territories, Superintendent of Treaty Indian Band 11 12 membership. 13 Q Well, we've got I see. the right man here, I guess. 14 Α For the foreseeable 15 16 future I doubt that there is any possibility that the native people in the Mackenzie Valley section 17 will become a minority. Part of the problem depends 18 on who is to be counted as a native person, what 19 definitions of "native persons" are to be adopted by 20 the government. The Federal Government has adopted 21 22 a fairly consistent position in the past of counting only registered Indians who number some 7,000 at 23 present in the Mackenzie Valley. There are no 24 reliable estimates at this point on the numbers of 25 Metis people. I would personally expect, that their 26 numbers are equal to or greater-than the registered 27 Indian population. But until such time as 28 enumeration was done there is no way that anyone 29 could have reliable figures.

1	Q Yes, that's the great
2	difficulty we have, but what you say about the Metis
3	population is very interesting. You take the view that
4	their numbers are at least equal -
5	A At least.
6	Q to the treaty Indian
7	population.
8	A Right. We can arrive at
9	this figure merely by taking the settlements which have
10	a vast majority of white population, which would be
11	Yellowknife, Inuvik, Hay River, Fort Smith and Pine
12	Point. If you add these together the total population
13	is somewhere in the neighborhood of 9,000 people, which
14	leaves, taking aside some 14,000 in the Nunavut or north
15	of the tree line, 23,000, subtract that from the
16	estimated population from Statistics Canada of
17	40,000 and you re left with approximately 17,000 Dene
18	people, which is about twice the white population at
19	this point.
20	Q So that you dispute the
21	view expressed by the Assessment Group -
22	A I do. There is a second
23	revenge of the cradle in operation.
24	Q Thank you.
25	A The birth rate is double
26	the Canadian average, about 38.8 per thousand population
27	as opposed to 17, which is the white birth rate in the
28	north, and also in the south.
29	Q Do you live in Vancouver
30	now?

1	A Yes, I do. I'm in
2	the University of British Columbia, Department of
3	History.
4	Q Even if a pipeline were
5	built, do you what do you say regarding the
6	demographic future of the Mackenzie District, where the
7	Dene live?
8	A The estimated number of
9	jobs of a permanent nature created in the north has got
10	around 100, and
11	Q Well, it's more than
12	that, but
13	A O.K., directly on the
14	pipeline, and it's most likely that all of these
15	positions will be filled from the south as this has been
16	the pattern in the past. But you re dealing with a
17	difference of some 2 to 1 of native people to white, and
18	a difference of some 9,000 people, it would take an
19	influx equal to the total immigration that will last
20	approximately 10 to 20 years, to overcome this. So I
21	can't say that in the near future there's any
22	possibility of the native people becoming a minority.
23	The Inuit people are in somewhat of a more fortunate
24	position because white people do not seem to covet their
25	land and can't seem to live where there aren't any
26	trees.
27	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, thank
28	you and you might before you go just speak to Miss
29	Falls, who is seated there. She was a member of the
30	Assessment Group and I don't hold her responsible for

1	those statistics, but they might want to stay in touch
2	with you. Certainly, thank you very much for your
3	views.
4	(APPLAUSE)
5	(WITNESS ASIDE)
6	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
7	Commissioner, we have a brief from the Canadian
8	University Service Overseas, (CUSO) again, this time
9	from Metro Vancouver.
10	MIKE SAKAMOTO sworn:
11	THE WITNESS: Mr.
12	Commissioner, we represent a rather unique Canadian
13	constituency, a constituency composed of Canadians most
14	of whom have had the opportunity to live, work and learn
15	in the so-called under-developed countries of the world.
16	THE COMMISSIONER: Sir, could
17	you give me your name? I missed it.
18	A Mike Sakamoto.
19	Q Thank you. Go ahead.
20	A We are part of the over
21	5,000 CUSO, Canadian University Service Overseas, return
22	volunteers and have served with CUSO in Third World
23	countries. We, the members of CUSO Vancouver Metro
24	Local Committee, represent the in Canada CUSO
25	volunteers, who assist CUSO in its recruitment,
26	volunteer selection, fundraising, development, public
27	education, pre-orientation, project and general
~ '	education, pre-orientation, project and general
28	information programs throughout Canada. One of the

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28 29 shock to a person's system when placed into a foreign environment and spends much time and effort in orientation programs, familiarizing the prospective volunteer with the physical, economic, social and cultural conditions in that person's country of placement. Furthermore, CUSO in its development charter, stresses that volunteers should reflect the sensitivity and respect for the values and cultures of their hosts by their lifestyles and work. By serving overseas, we have the opportunity in to live and learn from another culture, to observe life from another viewpoint, to see the results of the inequitable global development, and to see the detrimental effects of this development on those people whom it most affects, and are not included in the planning and It is in this context that we decision-making process. support the native people of Canada in their concern not only for the pipeline issue, but also for their overall appeal to control the decision-making process of northern development.

The Honourable Allan
MacEachern Secretary of State for External Affairs of
Canada, in a speech to CUSO, prior to its 1975 Annual
General Meeting, stated:

"A country's foreign policy can never be more nor less than a re-election and an extension of its domestic policy."

In the same speech he also urged us as people who have been abroad to channel our experiences into Canadian

society. We would like at this time to take on Mr. 1 MacEachen's challenge by sharing with you some of our 2 experiences which we feel have parallel significance to 3 the Northwest Territories and this Inquiry. 4 Mr. Berger, for the next few 5 minutes we would like you to join us for a quick tour of 6 7 the world. Welcome to my classroom in 8 Nimo, a small town in Nigeria, where now my physics 9 class where I'm dealing with the properties of water. 10 Today I have to explain why the water in the lake 11 freezes from the top down, rather than from the bottom 12 up. Mere we are, just a few hundred miles from the 13 Sahara Desert, and I'm teaching an irrelevant topic from 14 a curriculum which was designed for Britain I wonder how 15 Inuit children feel when being taught about Dick, Jane, 16 17 Sally, Puff and Spot. We're now on a beach in 18 Accra, Ghana, meeting some Ghanian friends. Talk turns 19 to the subject of South Africa and the right of majority 20 rule for blacks in that country. I feel quite 21 comfortable in the discussion and have made an effort to 22 acquaint myself with the subject. But someone has just 23 pointed out the similarities between South Africa's 24 treatment of non-white and Canada's treatment of the 25 native people I'm not sure how to cope with this. Can 26 27 you help me? 28 Mr. Berger, welcome to the 29 home of the big yellow garbage truck, a gift from the people of Canada. Canadians are kind to the people of

St. Kits. St. Kits is certainly a better place having such a fine machine. Too bad gas didn't come with it, or a mechanic, a little oil, some extra nuts and bolts to deal with the wear and tear, a spare tire or two, streets for it to fit in, and a little something to fill it up. Garbage trucks may be needed in-some societies, but St. Kits has many four-legged litter collectors -- brown ones, black ones, white ones, spotted ones -- all typical colors for goats.

Do we want to supply the north with this type of technology without really considering all the implications? Let's now visit the tropical Isle of Jamaica. Nestled in the mountains is a small town of Ewerton. In Ewerton you will find beautiful three and four-bedroom bungalows. Ewerton has a recreation centre with swimming pools, tennis courts, and badminton courts. There is not a Jamaican face to be found living in Ewerton. You need an identification card to enter this little town, which is surrounded by steel fences and has guards at its gates. Ewerton is an Alcan company town. Is this the type of town we wish to see spring up around our prime resource industries of Northern Canada?

Come with me to Tanga, Tanzani where a fellow Canadian teaching High School lives with his family. He employs a cook, a house boy, a nanny, a gardener and a night watchman, all local Tanzanians. Do the people of the north want alive with such differences in living standards where the income of one family is more than enough to support five others?

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These examples are all from personal experiences from return volunteers of CUSO. reiterate our support of the native people of Canada, their concerns not only for the pipeline issue but also for their overall appeal to control the decision-making process of northern development. More specifically, we recommend the following: The recognition of the Dene and Inuit nations. In the alternative, the granting of some form of autonomous relationship within Canada. In the alternative, a just and equitable settlement of land claims and we would hope that the federal negotiators would approach the negotiating table with the same spirit and humility that has characterized this Inquiry. 4. Further, we endorse a 10-year moratorium on the development of the Mackenzie Valley transportation corridor. 5. Finally, we would like to end this brief as the Honourable Mr. MacEachen ended his address to CUSO, with a quotation from Julius Nyerena, the president of Tanzania: "Without hesitation or apology I assert that if wealthy nations -- and I include Britain, Australia, Canada and New Zealand in that category -- still have an ambition for material growth and greater consumption, then they need to ask themselves whether they are serious in their desire to reduce the gap between the rich and poor countries and eradicate poverty from the earth."

1	Thank you.
2	(APPLAUSE)
3	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
4	very much.
5	(WITNESS ASIDE)
6	MR. WADDELL: Is anyone here
7	from the South African Coalition Association?
8	Is there anyone here from
9	Outreach School?
10	Is there anyone here from
11	Tamahnous Theatre Workshop?
12	Well, Mr. Commissioner, you
13	might hear from some of these groups tomorrow morning or
14	afternoon, but those are all the submissions we have
15	this evening.
16	Perhaps Mr. Roland had
17	something to add about participants commenting.
17 18	something to add about participants commenting. MR. ROLAND: Yes, Mr.
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18	MR. ROLAND: Yes, Mr.
18 19	MR. ROLAND: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, as you are aware, the procedure adopted
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audience will be interested to know that he is a member 1 of the Board of Directors of the Indian Brotherhood of 2 the Northwest Territories, as well as being Chief of the 3 Fort Simpson Band. 4 THE COMMISSIONER: 5 remain there or come up here, whatever you wish, Chief 6 7 Antoine. 8 CHIEF JIM ANTOINE resumed: 9 THE WITNESS: Good evening, 10 Mr. Berger. This is a lot different informal meeting 11 than Trout Lake or Nahanni Butte, but first of all I'd 12 just like to introduce myself. Glen Bell has already 13 done that. My name is Jim Antoine, and I'm elected 14 Chief of the Fort Simpson Slavey Band, and I also 15 represent my people of the Mackenzie-Liard region, as 16 Vice-President of the Indian Brotherhood of the 17 Northwest Territories. 18 19 This is mainly to clarify not to you but to the audience a few things about the people 20 21 in the north, mainly the Dene people who I am 22 representing here tonight. We, the Dene people of the Northwest Territories, consist of five tribes of the 23 Loucheux, Slavey, Dogrib, Chipewyan and Cree. 24 number over 17,000, that is status, non-status, and 25 Metis. We consider ourselves Dene. True blood-lines, 26 family groups, clans, you know, we call ourselves Dene 27 people and we have always called ourselves Dene people 28 as far as I could remember. We live in 26 communities 29 in the Mackenzie Valley, and the Dene people also 30

live along the Mackenzie River, the Liard River, 1 around the Great Bear Lake, around the Great Slave 2 Lake and in the mountains, around the lakes and 3 on the land. We occupy a large tract of land in 4 Northwest Territories since time immemorial. 5 We say that we own 450,000 6 square miles in the Northwest Territories. 7 government Federal Government is saying that all that 8 land is Crown land and what that means that by Treaty No 9 8 and Treaty No. 11, they say that since our 10 forefathers signed the treaty, which our forefathers 11 considered a peace treaty, all this land was turned over 12 to the Crown. It was ceded over to the Crown; but we 13 don't feel that way. We think that this land still 14 belongs to us because we signed a peace treaty. 15 16 I just want to tell you what I see is a peace treaty, because a member of my band who 17 is 22 generations from me, his great grandfather saw the 18 white man for the first tine. That in only five 19 generations ahead of us saw the white man for the 20 first time and the people in his band were wondering 21 22 whether they should kill the white man for coming into our land or not, but the white man took the first step 23 of putting sugar and tobacco in his mouth and giving 24 him some tea. This way the white man showed that he 25 was friendly, so the Indians decided not to wipe them 26 That's the first time a white man came on our 27 land, and a few more came in afterwards and fur 28 traders, the Hudson's Bay Company, and by 1920 the 29 government decided to have peace treaty, to have a 30

treaty with the Indians. At that time the treaty 1 party travelled with the Roman Catholic Bishop and 2 R.C.M.P. and a few other people from Ottawa, and 3 the Bishop with a Bible under his arm urged the 4 Indians to sign the treaty, and the Indians, since 5 there was a holy man there, figured it's a sign of 6 7 peace so they signed the treaty, after much consideration. This is, you know, just to explain to 8 you why we considered the treaty a peace treaty and now 9 the government is saying that the land belongs to the 10 Crown, and we disagree. 11 That is where the question of 12 the land settlement comes up. Why are we saying, "Land 13 settlement before the pipeline"? 14 I heard somebody mention that 15 some people were saying, you know, this is not the time 16 to talk about land settlement, you know, this is to 17 talk about the pipeline. But I disagree, because we 18 have to settle the land claims before we build the 19 pipeline, or maybe not build the pipeline, because the 20 land up there, the Dene land is our land, and until 21 22 today we don't have a say in what's going on. permits, land use permits that the Territorial 23 Government gives to-all these oil companies, and they 24 don't come to the chiefs and the bands. They don't 25 come to us for permission to use our land,, they just 26 go over our head and give it to them. We don't have 27 any say what they do on our land. 28 29 All this has to be clarified. 30 The pipeline people here are saying that the Indian

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people are going to benefit, but I don't think so because we don't have a say in what's going on and a lot of work has taken place, a lot of things have happened in the last ten years up north, like cultural shock. For instance, my father doesn't speak English, you know, and a lot of other people in his generation don't speak English, don't understand the white man, they don't understand the white society, and the Territorial Government is in there is imposing a lot of laws and a lot of their political structure upon us, and we don't understand it so we cannot participate Maybe a few of us are fortunate that have some sort of white man's education that we can understand this, but a lot of people up north don't understand this. For that reason too, I don't think we should build a pipeline. know, give us time to have the land settlement; give us time to figure out what's going on; give us time to consider the implications of all this development on our The development just goes ahead, as it's planned now, you know, it's just like we're going to be wiped out. This is my people, this is my future that I'm talking about. So there is a lot of other things that I could bring up, you know, but you've heard them all, Mr. Berger, and I just want to say that I'm glad that you re having southern hearings that the

I'm glad that you re having southern hearings that the
Southern Canadian people would hear what's going on, and
I would like to say that I'm really relieved to hear a
lot of presentations down here supporting the Dene
people and also the Inuit people in the Northwest

Territories. 1 I'd like to thank all of you 2 for your support, and on behalf of the Dene people I 3 would like to say that we need your support, we need 4 your moral support; we got southern support people down 5 here you could contact with if you want to know more 6 7 about what's going o up in the north. I came up here mainly to let 8 the southern people know that we have representation 9 down here from the Dene people listening to what has to 10 be said here, and with what I hear I'll go back and tell 11 the leaders and the people what I hear in Southern 12 Canada. Thank you for listening to me. Massee Chok. 13 (APPLAUSE) 14 (WITNESS ASIDE) 15 MR. ROLAND: Mr. Commissioner, 16 17 that concludes the evening. THE COMMISSIONER: 18 Well. 19 ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you for your attendance this evening and I want to thank all of those 20 who presented briefs, and I want to thank Mr. Horte of 21 Arctic Gas and Chief Antoine of the Indian Brotherhood 22 for their contributions this afternoon and this evening. 23 I just think I should say 24 that from the point of view of the Inquiry I think that 25 it has been an unexpected dividend that we have heard 26 from people like Mr. and Mrs. Gillie this morning, and 27 Mr. Hodgkinson and Mr. Potts this evening, people who 28 have lived and worked in the north and have come out to 29 give us the benefit of their knowledge and experience

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here in the south.
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                              The only other thing I think I
   should say is that those of you who have been with us
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   throughout the day have had a chance of expressing your
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   own views and hearing the views of other Southern
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   Canadians, and you've heard Mr. Horte of Arctic Gas this
6
   afternoon, and Chief Antoine this evening. Somebody
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   suggested earlier that there was a spirit of
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   confrontation here at the Inquiry. That may or may not
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   be so, but if there is a confrontation it is, I think,
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   right that the confrontation should occur here at the
11
   Inquiry, that people should confront each other with
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   their principles, with their ideas, with their
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   aspirations. It seems to me that that is the way that
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   we can learn from each other and we can understand each
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16
   other.
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                              So thank you very much and we
   will adjourn until ten o clock tomorrow, and we will
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   hear from you further at ten o clock in the morning,
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   and then at two o clock in the afternoon. So we stand
20
21
   adjourned.
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    (SUBMISSION BY L.D. CHARK & TEACHERS SURVEY MARKED
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   EXHIBIT C-282)
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MAY 12, 1976)
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