

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 12, 1976**

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 51

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APPEARANCES

Mr. Ian G. Scott, Q.C. Mr. Ian Waddell, and Mr. Ian Roland	for Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry
Mr. Piere Genest, Q.C. and Mr. Darryl Carter,	for Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited;
Mr. Alan Hollingworth and Mr. John W. Lutes	for Foothills Pipelines Ltd.;
Mr. Russell Anthony and pro. Alastair Lucas	for Canadian Arctic Resources Committee
Mr. Glen Bell, ries	for Northwest Territories Indian Brotherhood, and Metis Association of the Northwest Territories.

INDEX	Page
WITNESSES:	
Jack MOUL	5078
Mrs. Rose CHARLIE	5082
Walt TAYLOR	5085
John W. STOKES and Tony PEARSE	5099, 5108
Miss Anna HAGEN	5119
Bruce ERIKSEN	5121
Harry CROSBY	5128
Miss Linda HURST	5134
Miss Jill WIGHT	5139
Michael FERRETTA	5144
Alexander HEMSTOCK	5147
John LAMBERT	5154
Rev. Ted EDEN, Rev. Peter DAVISON, Mrs. Jeanette STEIGER, Peter CHAPMAN	5155
George WATTS	5163
Sister Margaret SADLER	5168
Peter CHATAWAY	5173
Vernon BELLECOURT, Mrs. Agnis LAMONTE	
Louis BADWOUND, Edgar BEARUNNER	5188
Len BERRY	5196
John SYMON	5201
Douglas PIMLOTT	5205
EXHIBITS:	
C-283 Photographs of B. Eriksen	5127
C-284 3 Plates	5146

1 Vancouver, B.C.

2 May 12, 1976

3 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

4 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
5 gentlemen, we'll bring our hearing to order this
6 morning. This is our third and last day in Vancouver
7 and we will sit this morning and then again this
8 afternoon at two, and we will give everyone an
9 opportunity to speak who is still on our list. I want
10 to welcome you again and to say that it is vital, it is
11 important that you be given an opportunity of
12 expressing your views on-this vital issue, an issue
13 vital to all Canadians, what is going to happen in our
14 northland.

15 So Mr. Waddell, would you
16 tell us who we're going to hear from first?

17 MR. WADDELL: Yes, Mr.
18 Commissioner, our first brief this morning is from Mr.
19 Jack Moul, from Pacific Western Air Lines, I believe
20 that's spelled M-O-U-L, Mr. Moul?

21
22 JACK MOUL, sworn:

23 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger on
24 behalf of Pacific Western Air Lines I wish to submit a
25 position paper to your Inquiry which I shall read as
26 follows.

27 Pacific Western Air Lines
28 wish to state for the record of this Commission the
29 following. In view of Pacific Western's long history
30 of service to and throughout the Northwest Territories

1 and in support of the welfare and well-being of our
2 employees in the north, we as a company feel qualified
3 to submit comments concerning the social considerations
4 confronting the people in this area arising as a result
5 of the proposals to construct pipelines throughout the
6 valley.

7 This area of Canada is one of
8 extremely limited population , an area where there are
9 extensive waterways, an area which is burdened with a
10 highly seasonable, transportation supply patterns an
11 area of no roads, and no industry. In short, an area
12 of limited potential.

13 The people living in this
14 northern area are native-born, or people that felt they
15 could make a reasonable livelihood for themselves and
16 their families in this part of Canada, despite the lack
17 of amenities which are readily available in the more
18 mature regions of Canada.

19 25 years ago medical services
20 with the exception of those provided by the churches
21 were almost non-existent in this part of the country.
22 The travelling dental clinic was the only service
23 available to residents, if they were lucky. Meeting
24 the requirement of hospital services was a major
25 undertaking, generally by chartered bush aircraft; or
26 if one was lucky, by DC-3 scheduled service. It was a
27 10 to 12-hour flight between Inuvik and Edmonton in
28 that era. A person living in the north had to make
29 do. The air freight for 100 pounds of potatoes was
30 \$100. Over the years, as a resource development

1 and it is submitted cannot stand still. If there was
2 no change in the north the its people must slowly go
3 hack to the old ways. It is submitted they would
4 resist this, but without accepting and becoming a part
5 of the changing world, this area must drop back and lie
6 dormant because of the gradual withdrawing of the air
7 services that have drastically changed the pattern of
8 life in Canada's north over the past 25 years. It is
9 therefore submitted in our layman's view that a
10 proposed pipeline or pipelines follows the natural
11 progression of advance in the north and will be proven
12 environmentally and socially sound.

13 Thank you, Mr. Berger.

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
15 very much. Do you mind telling me what post you hold
16 with the company? I don't think you told us that.

17 A I'm vice-president of
18 contract and charter.

19 THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

20 Thank you, sir.

21 MR. WADDELL: I want to ask
22 you, Mr. Moul, where the head office is yet?

23 A Vancouver International
24 Airport.

25 MR. WADDELL: Very good.

26 (WITNESS ASIDE)

27 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
28 next on our list was a brief from Eve Smith of South
29 Pender Island, British Columbia, and I have a letter
30 from Miss Smith. She says that she regrets she can't be

1 | here, she's ill, but she says if she feels up to it later
2 | on she's going to write us some letters on the subject.
3 | She's written to me in the past and no doubt I'll hear
4 | from her again.

5 | I'd ask then that we hear
6 | from the Indian Homemakers Association, Rose Charlie.
7 | Can we hear from them now, please?

8 |

9 | MRS. ROSE CHARLIE sworn:

10 | THE WITNESS: First of all
11 | I'd like to thank Judge Berger for giving us this
12 | opportunity to make our brief presentation in regards
13 | to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. I am Rose Charlie,
14 | Provincial President of the Indian Homemakers
15 | Association of B.C.

16 | Our Indian Homemakers
17 | Association represents thousands of native women, and
18 | we are very concerned with the health, welfare,
19 | education, housing, employment, child care and also the
20 | land rights of our native Indian people.

21 | We have suffered poverty,
22 | ill-health, poor housing, low education, very high
23 | unemployment, and discrimination. We know what can
24 | happen to our sisters and their families and the
25 | communities in the north. We want to warn them and
26 | help them from destruction.

27 | This Mackenzie Valley
28 | Pipeline and all the oil and gas development in the
29 | north will bring billions of dollars and thousands of
30 | workers; but these can destroy the communities and way

1 | can't be here and submitted his viewpoint on the -- in
2 | one paragraph of his submission. I wonder if you'd
3 | like me to read that or just file it?

4 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, go
5 | ahead.

6 | MR. WADDELL: He says that -
7 | - and I'm quoting him:

8 | "I understand that sound arguments have already
9 | been made to the Commissioner on not having any
10 | N.W.T. pipelines built at all. They would be
11 | a gross and criminal waste of material and ef-
12 | fort for the comparatively short period of time
13 | that they would be in use. A railway, though
14 | of lesser capacity, in moving oil or gas, would
15 | be far more useful and therefore sensible. But
16 | first a just land settlement should be made
17 | with the Inuit and Dene in this case, and again
18 | Justice Berger must already know of that need."

19 | Signed by Mr. Stokes.

20 | Is Anna Hagen here from
21 | Tamahnous Theatre Workshop?

22 | Our next brief will be Mr.
23 | Walt Taylor, who I believe is from Vancouver. Mr.
24 | Taylor?

25 |

26 | WALT TAYLOR affirmed:

27 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, and
28 | friends, my name is Walt Taylor, and I live in
29 | Summerland, British Columbia. I'm a grandfather to
30 | five children and I'm also a human development

1 consultant. At the present time I'm fully employed but
2 totally unpaid and I just wanted to make the point that
3 no one is paying me for what I feel and wish to say
4 here today.

5 I shall speak from many
6 rewarding experiences with native people, but in no way
7 will I speak for native people. They speak for me far
8 more effectively than I could ever speak for them. I
9 just want to be clear on that point.

10 I do speak, however, Mr.
11 Berger, for those grandchildren and great great
12 grandchildren who will live, if all goes well, in the
13 21st century. I have to speak without their permission
14 because they are not yet born and they have no voice in
15 decisions that we are facing here.

16 There is one consensus, I
17 believe, as I have listened to the statements this
18 week, and what I have read. There is one thing on
19 which we all agree, if I may start on a very positive
20 note. We all speak in favor of progress. Right away,
21 however, we come to a major disagreement on the
22 question "Which way is forward?"

23 I am very much encouraged
24 because only a few years ago we had gotten so
25 enthusiastic about the endless advancement of science,
26 technology and economic growth that we never even asked
27 the crucial question, "Which way is forward?" Which way
28 is really forward? I had hoped that Mr. Horte who
29 spoke yesterday would be here. I was going to ask
30 if I could in a sense address myself to him through the

1 Commissioner.

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Mr.
3 Harvey, who is a vice-president of Arctic Gas, is here,
4 and Mr. Gibson and Mr. Carter of counsel, so --

5 THE WITNESS: Is it proper
6 for me to speak in his absence to his statement
7 yesterday?

8 THE COMMISSIONER: Oh yes,
9 certainly.

10 THE WITNESS: If this Inquiry
11 has been so unusually effective so far in listening
12 with understanding and appreciation across cultural
13 barriers, I hope it can as you move through the south,
14 serve as a cross-cultural hearing aid between people
15 like Mr. Horte and myself, and between people like Mr.
16 Horte and the native people of Canada.

17 As I listened to Mr. Horte
18 yesterday, it seemed to me that we differ so much that
19 I believe we have to begin by recognizing that he and I
20 belong to different cultures. I do not think he
21 understands my culture, any better than he or I
22 understand western Eskimo, Loucheux, Slavey, Dogrib and
23 Chipewyan.

24 Now I think I have a
25 considerable advantage over him because I perhaps do
26 understand his culture quite well. You see, I used to
27 be a white man myself until about 18 years ago. That
28 is when my life and my culture began to change. I was
29 39 years old and I had spent about 20 years in school.
30 I had a degree in physics and one in human development

1 "It hurts a bit to be branded a profiteer with
2 no conscience."
3 I assume Mr. Horte has a conscience and I am speaking
4 directly to it. Of course it hurts. I am not here to
5 ease the pain, but I know a way to overcome it. Stop
6 being a profiteer, if he is one. It's old-fashioned.
7 The world cannot survive the multinational plundering
8 any longer.

9 Three top nuclear engineers
10 just walked off their jobs with General Electric,
11 because they knowledge, combined with their conscience,
12 to form a new wisdom. I left the field of physics for
13 the same reason 34 years ago. We cannot all become
14 Indians, but we do not have to keep on acting like
15 white men.

16 Now I have to introduce a new
17 word. It is actually four years old, but I have never
18 yet found it in any dictionary, now matter how
19 unabridged. The word is "terracide",
20 T-E-R-R-A-C-I-D-E. It means the killing of the earth,
21 it is another very strong but accurate word. It is a
22 reality. It is a fact we face if we are realistic.

23 In the July 1972 "Unesco
24 Courier" you will find a scientific statement that
25 should be read all over the world. It was written in
26 1970 and has since been signed by 4,000 environmental
27 scientists from 40 countries. I want to read two
28 paragraphs into the record of this hearing. This, Mr.
29 Commissioner, is a message to our 3 1/2 billion
30 neighbors on planet earth from 2,100 environmental

1 | is a lady still fully employed long years after her
2 | retirement age.

3 | I simply refuse to believe
4 | that there is anything the least bit healthy about an
5 | economic system that requires about 5% unemployment
6 | allegedly to control inflation and tolerates 10%
7 | unemployment in this rich province. With this plan
8 | Manpower staff members could earn their salaries for a
9 | change helping employed people figure out meaningful
10 | work to do instead of putting cards and unemployed
11 | people in dreary pigeon-holes. The entire staff of
12 | Unemployment Insurance Office should stop harassing
13 | honest people and go look for meaningful ways to help
14 | prepare Canada for a safe entry into the 21st century.
15 | The Department of Indian Affairs & Northern Development
16 | would be assigned to help the white man vanish first,
17 | and secondly, to dig deeply into promising prospects
18 | for high-quality low impact development. I shouldn't
19 | quote her by name, I guess, but a lady from Inuvik
20 | once told me that when Mr. Chretien was Minister and
21 | came up there and when he talked about development,
22 | with his accent it sometimes sounded to her like
23 | "devilment".

24 | A sixth positive step, begin
25 | research on how to dismantle the multinational
26 | corporations that have grown beyond human control. At
27 | the same time we design and establish a new economic
28 | order based on human need rather than greed. At least
29 | two billion people on earth go to bed hungry every night,
30 | and millions starving while we have to control over

1 production of food to keep our economy healthy.

2 The seventh positive step, a
3 moratorium on the pipeline and all other major hard
4 technology developments until we clearly decide as a
5 nation which way is forward, to a high quality of life
6 in the 21st century. If we are to recommend conditions
7 under which the pipeline would be authorized, I
8 recommend two:

- 9 1. No genocide, and
- 10 2. No terracide.

11 I believe that will mean no
12 pipeline for at least ten years and perhaps much
13 longer.

14 I understand that you will be
15 going to Prince Edward Island. I hope that you will
16 hear from Premier Alexander B, Campbell, who has been
17 making some very interesting studies during the last
18 two years of a way for the province to go between two
19 cultures.

20 I want to just say a word
21 about the Nazko Kluskos Bands of Southern Canada
22 Indians in B.C. I wish that they were here to present
23 a paper. I am very much afraid that so many native
24 people have been so disillusioned by so many meetings
25 and hearings and efforts to get connected for so many
26 years that it may be difficult to distinguish hearing
27 where there's really listening from the many others.

28 I haven't time to tell their
29 situation but I do want to mention one thing. There
30 was a statement -- there have been a number of

1 Stokes, who is from Terrace, B.C., who is a liaison
2 officer for the Northwest Development for the Anglican
3 Church of Canada, and with him will be Tony Pearse, who
4 is a resident of Smithers, B.C., and he's representing
5 a group called VOICE, which he tells me is a labor-
6 based environmental group that's based in Terrace. Mr.
7 Pearse on the right.

8

9 JOHN W STOKES sworn:

10 TONY PEARSE affirmed:

11 WITNESS STOKES: Good

12 morning, Mr. Berger. Thank you for your time and for
13 your patience. My name is John Stokes. My
14 presentation will be basically my response to having
15 lived in the north-west and the north-east corners of
16 B.C. for approximately 25 continuous years, and for
17 five years prior to that seasonally.

18 I think one of the things
19 that has colored me in my recent years in the north
20 country as a liaison officer has been the disturbing
21 attitude which I have encountered of many urban-based
22 planners and consultants. I can't quote verbatim, but
23 the gist of one of their communications to a northern
24 associate says something to the effect that,

25 "Gee, you're lucky up there, you can do
26 as you please because there's nobody living up
27 there."

28 Of course the northerners take exception to that.

29 I'm here really wearing two
30 hats, I suppose, as liaison officer for development for

1 Northern B.C., which was an appointment by the Bishop
2 of the Anglican Church of Caledonia, at the request of
3 the Nishka Indians on the Nass River, with whom I
4 believe you are quite familiar.

5 The Diocese of Caledonia
6 extends from the North Queen Charlotte Islands in the
7 west to the Peace River country of B.C. in the east.
8 The other hat I'm wearing is that I'm a member of the
9 Steering Committee of the Northwest Study Session which
10 is a loose coalition of people and organizations in the
11 north who have come together to express their concern
12 for the people, the environment, and the natural
13 resources of north-west B.C. as it relates to the
14 proposed plans for the industrial development of north-
15 west B.C.

16 We believe that there is a
17 strong similarity between the situation in the
18 Northwest Territories and north-west B. C., and we
19 feel that basically there are three major issues which
20 confront north-west B · C., and which I think have
21 their parallel in the Northwest Territories.

22 As you've heard from many
23 people over and over again already, sir, the first
24 major issue is the question of the Indian land claims.
25 The people of B.C. have been trying to obtain a just
26 settlement of their land claims with the two senior
27 governments for over 100 years now -- the Nishkas will
28 say 107. Northerners have been urging these two
29 governments to settle these land claims before allowing
30 any industrial development or resource extraction to

1 participants in the initial planning and in the
2 decision-making processes that will determine how and
3 when the resources of the north are to be developed.
4 Concern for the protection of the world's resource base
5 was the central theme of the United Nations Declaration
6 of Principles at the Stockholm Conference on the
7 Environment in June of 1972, and I would like to read a
8 few of those principles.

9 Principle 2 states:

10 "The natural resources of the earth, including
11 the air, water, land, flora and fauna, and espe-
12 cially representative samples of natural ecosys-
13 tems must be safeguarded for the benefit of pre-
14 sent and future generations through careful
15 planning or management as appropriate."

16 Principle 3 states:

17 "The capacity of the earth to produce vital re-
18 newable resources must be maintained and wher-
19 ever practicable, restored or improved."

20 Principle 4 states:

21 "Man has a special responsibility to safeguard
22 and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and
23 its habitat which are now gravely imperiled by a
24 combination of adverse factors. Nature conser-
25 vation, including wildlife, must therefore re-
26 ceive importance in planning for economic devel-
27 opment."

28 Principle 5 states:

29 "The non-renewable resources of the earth
30 must be employed in such a way so as to safe-

1 guard the danger of their future
2 exhaustion and to ensure that benefits
3 for such employment are shared by all
4 mankind."

5 Principle 6 states:
6 "The discharge of toxic substances or other sub-
7 stances and the release of heat in such quanti-
8 ties or concentrations as to exceed the capacity
9 of the environment to render them harmless must
10 be halted in order to ensure that serious or ir-
11 reversible damage is not inflicted upon ecosys-
12 tems. The just struggle of the peoples of all
13 countries against pollution should be sup-
14 ported."

15 It seems to me as if these
16 principles were written with Northern Canada in mind.

17 THE COMMISSIONER: You just
18 read from the statement of principles adopted at the
19 Stockholm Conference?

20 A Yes.

21 Q All nations subscribed
22 to those, as I recall, including Canada. Is that so?

23 A I believe so.

24 Q They all subscribed to
25 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights back in 1948
26 too. I mean it's a very important document, and this
27 conference was very important too. One wonders
28 sometimes if everybody doesn't raise their hand and
29 say "Aye" and walk out saying to themselves, "Well,
30 that was a good day's work and now let's get back to

- 1 through the media.
- 2 2. "BE IT RESOLVED that all parishes in the
3 Diocese in conjunction with the development
4 officer and other churches and other interested
5 groups encourage the development of programs
6 to protect the northern and native ways of
7 life, including, if possible, a journalistic
8 exposure and explanation of these ways of
9 life,"
- 10 3. "BE IT RESOLVED that as a Diocese we continue our
11 support for all native peoples and their efforts
12 to obtain justice through recognition of
13 aboriginal and other rights and through a just
14 settlement of their land claims."

15 Now I'd like to close with a
16 statement made by the President of Tanzania several
17 years ago in which he says:

18 "The purpose of development is man. It is the
19 creation of conditions both material and
20 spiritual which enables man, the individual,
21 and man, the species, to become his best. Man
22 lives in society. He becomes meaningful to
23 himself and his fellows only as a member of
24 that society. Therefore to talk of the devel-
25 opment of man and to work for the development
26 of man must mean the development of that kind
27 of society which serves man, which enhances
28 his well-being and preserves his dignity."

29 It is our hope that
30 development patterns in Canada will embrace the

1 intentions of this statement, and of the principles
2 stated at the Conference on the Environment in
3 Stockholm, and that the wealth of our natural resource
4 here in Canada will be developed in such a way that no
5 further damage will result to the people, the
6 environment, and the natural resources.

7 All of which is respectfully
8 submitted

9 WITNESS PEARSE: Mr. Berger
10 and friends, my name is Tony Pearse and I'm
11 representing VOICE. We welcome greatly this
12 opportunity to appear before your Inquiry and to take
13 part in what is being increasingly recognized as an
14 unprecedented and historically important process in
15 Canadian political decision-making. Our organization
16 is environmental research and public information body
17 sponsored by the District Labor Council in Northwestern
18 British Columbia. Precisely because of the same kind
19 of resource development that the people of the
20 Northwest Territories are now facing, VOICE was formed
21 some ten years ago in Kitimat. Although immediate
22 environmental concerns were the focus of VOICE, VOICE's
23 earlier activities, our frame of reference has since
24 expanded to consider the long-term impacts of
25 conventional development and even to begin research
26 into alternative styles of regional development.

27 By now you have heard realms
28 of testimony from people in all walks of life, about
29 the social and environmental implications of the
30 proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. While we are not

1 | We know that this will come to pass. We have heard it,
2 | we've seen it all before. We're living with it now.

3 | Thank you.

4 | (APPLAUSE) (WITNESS ASIDE)

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Just
6 | before we break for coffee, I think that it might be
7 | helpful if I explained to some of you who were not here
8 | on Monday or Tuesday that the work of this Inquiry is
9 | in some sense unique in that the guidelines for northern
10 | pipelines that were laid down by the Government of
11 | Canada in the House of Commons required the companies
12 | that wanted to build pipelines in the north to submit
13 | evidence on the social and economic and environmental
14 | impact that the pipeline and related developments would
15 | have. Now that was an onerous requirement that was
16 | imposed by the Government of Canada on Arctic Gas and
17 | on Foothills Pipe Lines.

18 | These companies have in
19 | response to the requirements of the pipeline guidelines
20 | spent something like \$50 million on studies and reports,
21 | all of which have been freely submitted to this Inquiry.
22 | The Government of Canada has provided the Inquiry with
23 | funds that have enabled us to provide the money to the
24 | environmental organizations, the native organizations,
25 | Northern municipalities and northern business so that
26 | they can appear at the formal hearings of the Inquiry in
27 | Yellowknife with lawyers and experts and participate on an
28 | equal footing, so far as that is possible, with the
29 | pipeline companies and the oil and gas industry. All of
30 | the research that has been done by the government, by

1 participants at the Inquiry in doing our work, and I
2 think it's worth making a point so that it is not
3 forgotten hat no other government that I know of has
4 established rx Inquiry of this magnitude to examine a
5 large-scale frontier project before it goes ahead.

6 We've had examinations in any
7 parts of the world of the consequences of large-scale
8 frontier projects after the project has begun, after
9 the project has been completed. But the Government of
10 Canada in this instance has established the Inquiry,
11 provided it with the funds, and with the power to do
12 its work, and in the order-in-council establishing this
13 Inquiry said that the Inquiry was be a full and proper
14 Inquiry. So that though a certain amount of cynicism
15 has been expressed in the last three days of this
16 hearing about the way that government works , I think
17 you should bear in mind at the government of this
18 country is responsible r establishing this Inquiry, has
19 funded it, and has co-operated with it, and that is
20 something I hope is not be overlooked.

21 Well, I think we'll adjourn
22 for coffee and then hear from the rest of you.

23 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES)

24
25
26
27
28
29
30

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 MR. WADDELL: Perhaps we
3 could begin. Mr. Commissioner, our next brief is from
4 Anna Hagen, who represents a grout called the Tamahnous
5 Theatre Workshop, that's spelled T-A-M-A-H-N-O-U-S and
6 it's Anna Hagen. Miss Hagen?

7

8 MISS ANNA HAGEN sworn:

9 THE WITNESS: We are a
10 professional theatre ensemble which has been active for
11 the past five years here in Vancouver. Besides
12 performing here in Vancouver, we have toured through
13 much of the interior of B.C. and the Gulf Islands as
14 well. As a theatre group, we are very interested in
15 culture in its greatest sense, as well as the immediate
16 moment of performance, and we want to communicate our
17 feeling about the definite impact of the pipeline on
18 the northern culture and the resulting impact on
19 Canadian culture at large.

20 Culture is the manifestation of
21 society. It is the unique way, the style, and the
22 product that society creates or destroys. Culture is how
23 a people define and react to their times and their
24 neighbours. It is a society's values, its emphasis n
25 economy, education, religion and conquest. Perhaps most
26 importantly, a culture is a people's historical record.
27 It is all the things they accomplished and all their
28 failures. It is a concept with huge implications, and
29 even so it has an individual meaning. Culture an be as
30 unique on our universe as a single note. We speak of

1 fact that sooner or later we are going to have to
2 reduce our piggish insatiable demands?

3 Thank you.

4 (APPLAUSE)

5 (WITNESS ASIDE)

6 MR. WADDELL: Judge Berger,
7 our next brief is from Bruce Eriksen, who is the
8 president of the Downtown Eastside Residents
9 Association, that's Downtown Vancouver.

10

11 BRUCE ERIKSEN sworn:

12 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I
13 am here today to speak on behalf of the 1900 members of
14 the Downtown Eastside Residents Association.

15 Our Association is made up of
16 people who live in what is commonly known as Skid Row
17 in the city, the members are native Indian, Chinese,
18 Japanese, Caucasian, mostly pensioners and some young
19 native Indians.

20 Right now we are sitting in a
21 hall that symbolizes the extravagant sophistication of
22 our western civilization. The Hyatt Regency Hotel is a
23 lavish example of our architectural aptitudes. It is
24 one result of our progress and development. Another
25 result is less than a mile from here in an area of
26 Vancouver that I and 7,000 other people call home.
27 It's the Downtown Eastside known otherwise as Skid Row.

28 You may wonder what the
29 Downtown Eastside Residents Association and Skid Road
30 has to do with the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. Well,

1 I'm here to tell you because I believe that they are
2 directly related.

3 Skid Roads, as they exist in
4 all cities across Canada, are the devastating side
5 effects of progress and economic development.

6 Of the 7,000 residents of the
7 Downtown Eastside, I believe there are close to 50%
8 native Indians.

9 They once enjoyed the
10 benefits of living in their own communities and
11 settlements in the interior of B.C. But with the slow
12 and persistent needs of the white settlers who came to
13 B.C., the native Indians were divorced from their
14 homeland, stripped of their traditions, culture and
15 rights, and forced into the white man's society. As
16 past governments and private industries expanded and
17 developed the interior for logging, mining, and
18 agriculture, the native Indians were pushed aside and
19 left to struggle alone.

20 Stripped of their resources
21 and land, many coastal Indians came and still come to
22 the cities in the south in the hopes of finding work
23 and a new life. What they found and now have to live
24 with is Skid Road.

25 Faced with substandard
26 housing unemployment, and disorientation in the city,
27 many native Indians end up in jail, in the numerous
28 beer parlors, in the drunk tank, and on welfare.

29 Last year in the City of
30 Vancouver there were 15,000 people picked up on the

1 a social service, we are not a social service. We are
2 a group of residents who object to being shoved around.
3 We organize our residents and our neighbors to demand
4 of elected officials the same opportunities and
5 standards of life that other Canadians enjoys and you
6 know, that's where some of the cynicism comes in,
7 because we have laws -- provincial, federal and civic
8 laws. Unfortunately, our politicians are afraid they'll
9 lose a few votes if they force them. We spent all day
10 at City Hall yesterday asking for fire by-law
11 enforcement. They've been fooling around with those
12 laws since 1974, We're still no further ahead.

13 We also organized so we can
14 have some control and power over the future planning
15 and direction of our community. That's one of the
16 things that the natives up north are asking for. In
17 fact, we believe Skid Road should not be necessary and
18 to eliminate them we have to eliminate the kinds of
19 developments and businesses that put profits and
20 productivity above the survival of people. That's one
21 of the reasons why we're opposed to the Mackenzie
22 Pipeline.

23 The other is quite simply
24 that the northern lands does not belong to us, the
25 government or the oil companies. All talk of the
26 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline must be halted until legal
27 land settlement claims have been reached with the
28 native people, and the talks at that time, if they're
29 settled, should be with the native people. It's their
30 land.

1 To go ahead with the
2 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline would be similar to someone
3 taking over your back yard because it appears vacant.
4 Would you or any of us allow that? You know, we had a
5 running battle with another group of people, some slum
6 landlords in the Downtown East, the East Hotel, The
7 tenants didn't like to live in a hotel with no heat or
8 hot water, or living with cockroaches, etc. as
9 neighbors, and they complained to the Health
10 Department. The Health Department said, "Well, you
11 have to clean that up."

12 The landlord said, "No, we're
13 going to close it up."

14 We went to the Provincial
15 Government. We said, "Well, look, that's not right that
16 we should be evicted because we want to live in a nice
17 clean place."

18 The Provincial Government
19 upheld the landlord and we went to Court. The judge
20 said, "There 's no way you can make this man stay in
21 business if he doesn't want to," and we're saying,
22 "Well, there's no way you should impose a pipeline on
23 those people if they don't want it. It's their land."
24 The law should work both ways.

25 What right does the Canadian
26 Government and it's sidekick, the multinational
27 corporations have to say that, "This isn't your land
28 because we need it"? I should go into a bank and say,
29 "Well, this isn't your money because I need it." Same
30 difference, as far as I'm concerned. We as Southern

1 "Y". So I call on Mr. Crosby.

2

3 HARRY CROSBY sworn:

4 THE WITNESS: I was going to
5 start by spelling my name, but I'd like to thank Ian
6 Waddell for making that correction.

7 I'd also like to note that
8 I'm not here representing anyone in particular, either
9 my clients or my employer, I'm here on --

10 THE COMMISSIONER: You might
11 move that microphone a little closer.

12 A Maybe I'll move closer
13 to the microphone. I'd like to state before I start
14 that I'm not here representing any of. my clients and
15 I'm not here representing my employer, and I hope that
16 that connection will not be made. I am appearing
17 rather because of an accident which occurred, somebody
18 requested that I assist them with their submission and
19 I ended up coming up with some of my own ideas that I
20 wanted to put forward.

21 My relevant background, I
22 think, is academic work which I have done in studying
23 the legal rights of native people and the legal
24 phenomena affecting the people of native culture. The
25 issue to which I wish to address myself is the control
26 of development. However, I wish to start with a brief
27 review of some of the issues that have been discussed
28 and some of the solutions that have been put forward.

29 I don't have the background to
30 elaborate on the problems which the pipeline creates.

1 I can come up with or I can
2 observe at least two arguments against this proposal.
3 1. Is that the Northwest Territories is not financially
4 self-sufficient and requires assistance from the Federal
5 Government, but I would observe that Prince Edward
6 Island, Newfoundland and other provinces are n the same
7 situation, so that argument would baffle me.

8 2. The second argument, Which I hope is not an argument
9 which has been put forward, is the argument that the
10 Northwest Territories is still predominantly native,
11 Pt's still predominantly populated by native people and
12 that independence or provincial status for the Northwest
13 Territories would have familiar overtones of the Red
14 River Valley in the 1800s, and would have flavors of
15 Louis Riel running through it, which I guess strikes ear
16 to the hearts of some Civil Servants in Ottawa.

17 In closing, I would like to
18 draw your attention to Article 73 of the United Nations
19 Charter and note that Canada signed the charter and is
20 a member of the United Nations.

21 I would also like to note and
22 in my research I cannot find that Article 73 as been
23 litigated or received much interpretation but there has
24 been a great deal of discussion as to the application
25 of this Article and the trusteeship section f the
26 charter to South-West Africa. I will read the article
27 of the charter into the record and I will leave photo
28 copy for counsel.

29 Article 73, which is headed up:
30 "Declaration regarding non-self-governing terri-

1 | tories."
2 | "Members of the United Nations which have or as-
3 | sume responsibility for the administration of
4 | territories whose people have not yet gained a
5 | full measure of self-government, recognize the
6 | principle that the interests of the inhabitants
7 | of these territories are paramount and accept as
8 | a sacred trust the obligations which promote to
9 | the utmost within a system of international
10 | peace and security, established by the present
11 | charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of
12 | these territories, and to this end:
13 | (a) To ensure with due respect for the culture
14 | of the peoples concerned the political,
15 | economic, social and educational
16 | advancement, their just treatment and their
17 | protection against abuses;
18 | (b) To develop self-government, to take due
19 | account of the political aspirations of the
20 | people, and to assist them in the
21 | progressive development of their free
22 | political institutions according to the
23 | particular circumstances of each territory
24 | and its peoples, and their varying stages of
25 | advancement;
26 | (c) To further international peace and security;
27 | (d) To promote constructive measures of
28 | development, to encourage research and co-
29 | operation with one another, and when and
30 | where appropriate, with specialized

1 international bodies with a view to the
2 practical achieve-ment of the social,
3 economic and scientific purposes set forth in
4 this article, and

5 (e) To transmit regularly to the Secretary
6 General for information purposes subject to
7 such limitations as security and
8 constitutional considerations may require
9 statistical and other information of a
10 technical nature relating to economic,
11 social and educational conditions of the
12 territories for which they are respectively
13 responsible other than those territories to
14 which chapters 12 and 13 apply."

15 This is read from Chapter 11. Chapter 12 is the
16 trusteeship section.

17 I have two questions as a
18 result of this charter. First of all the question is,
19 does Canada live up to its obligations to the people of
20 the Northwest Territories? The second question is,
21 does Canada live up to its obligations to the United
22 Nations? While I will not answer the questions I
23 suspect that the answer is "No."

24 Prior to the break before
25 coffee, Mr. Commissioner, you made reference to the
26 terms of the Commission and the fact of your appointment
27 y the Government of Canada. One difficulty which I have
28 with this Commission is the fact that the Commission
29 makes recommendations. My suggestion is that what we
30 need is a form of government to make decisions for he

1 Northwest Territories, and that is my submission.

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
3 Mr. Crosby.

4 (APPLAUSE)

5 (WITNESS ASIDE)

6 THE COMMISSIONER: Let me
7 just say that any Commission appointed by the
8 government can only make recommendations because it is
9 for the people elected to govern our country, those who
10 have the confidence of Parliament to make the decisions
11 that will determine our future choices. That is the
12 way it must be in a democracy. You can't have judges
13 who are appointed, not elected by anybody, making these
14 decisions. All that we can do is gather the evidence,
15 ascertain the facts, make recommendations to enable the
16 government to make an informed judgment. That, it
17 seems to me, is the way the process ought to work and
18 the way, as far as I'm concerned, it will work in this
19 instance.

20 Yes, what's the next

21 MR. WADDELL: Yes, Mr.

22 Commissioner, the next brief is again from Vancouver,
23 it's the Vancouver Downtown Eastside Women's Centre.
24 The spokesperson will be Linda Hurst, H-U-R-S-T, Linda
25 Hurst, and not Norma Jean McCallan that I've got
26 printed on the sheet. So Miss Hurst, could we hear
27 from you?

28

29 MISS LINDA HURST sworn:

30 THE WITNESS: Justice Berger

1 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
2 the next brief is from an organization called Canadian
3 Crossroads International, and I call upon Jill Wight

4
5 MISS JILL WIGHT affirmed:

6 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, my
7 name is Jill White. I am making this presentation on
8 behalf of the Vancouver Committee of Canadian
9 Crossroads International, an organization which is
10 actively concerned with development issues in Canada
11 and in other areas of the world.

12 We have become extremely
13 concerned about the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
14 and its related development. While we admit no
15 expertise on any one of the issues involved, we believe
16 it is important that our position be made known to the
17 Inquiry.

18 I should mention at this
19 point that the position we have taken is in support of
20 native rights. In talking about native people, please
21 remember that this is our own interpretation. We do
22 not feel that the construction of the pipeline at this
23 time and in the manner proposed would be best serving
24 the needs of the majority of Canadians, whether in the
25 north or in the south. We are unhappy about the
26 position taken by the Canadian Government and certainly
27 astonished to learn that the proposed development is
28 being made in our interest.

29 Mr. Berger, this is not in
30 our interest. We wish at this time to lodge a strong

1 Northwest Territories, the interests of these people
2 must be fully realized and accepted. We find it
3 inexcusable that the Canadian Government refuses to give
4 any control to native people, while at the same time it
5 is encouraging development by corporations that have
6 little, if any concern for Canadian interests.

7 We therefore support the
8 Native request on the grounds that it provides the only
9 option for the establishment of a strong economic base
10 in the north. History has proven time and time again
11 that real economic growth can only result from
12 regionally defined needs. If native people are to
13 acquire some degree of self-determination and equal
14 status with Southern Canadians, then the Canadian
15 government must begin at once to negotiate with the
16 native people in an intelligent and responsible manner.

17 To conclude then, what we are
18 asking for is that a just land settlement be made prior
19 to any further commitments by the Canadian Government.
20 We are unable to understand how any group of human
21 beings can arrange their priorities in such a manner as
22 to accommodate corporate interests at the expense of
23 the people's destiny.

24 We ask that time be given to
25 develop our north realistically so that the interests
26 of all Canadians will be respected and assured. We would
27 like to thank you, Mr. Berger, for this opportunity the
28 Inquiry, and we hope that this type of public
29 participation will be able to continue in the future.

30 (APPLAUSE)

1 (WITNESS ASIDE)
2 MR. WADDELL: Is Mr. Harry
3 Cohen here? Mr. Cohen?
4 Is Mr. Frank Beeby here? Mr.
5 Beeby?
6 I call upon a name that's on
7 the list but it's taking one of the places are, Michael
8 Ferretta. Mr. Ferretta?
9 THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.
10 Ferretta is here and he wants you to understand that.
11 MR. WADDELL: Good. I should
12 say I'm calling upon him now to give a brief. Mr.
13 Ferretta is from Deroche, British Columbia, which is 5
14 miles east of Mission. That's at the elbow of the
15 Fraser Valley. I suppose Mission is 15 miles north
16 of Bradner, which is 30 miles east of Vancouver. I
17 just thought I would explain that to our out-of-town
18 staff, and I call upon Mr. Ferretta to give his brief
19 now.
20 THE COMMISSIONER: My
21 grandfather had a farm at Deroche.
22 MR. FERRETTA: Did he? Where
23 abouts? It's not very big so I would know it.
24
25 MICHAEL FERRETTA sworn:
26 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,
27 when heard about your Inquiry, I was listening to the
28 radio, you were up north and I was in my studio, I'm a
29 potter, and I started making some things I called
30 rolled plates at the time. They turned out to be these

1 | faces. I have a two-part very short brief. I call is
2 | a stoneware brief. I was thinking about you going to
3 | the people and asking them how they felt and instead of
4 | saying much about that I wanted to make this my brief
5 | and read its title, and then read a short poem I wrote
6 | yesterday, and that will be all.

7 | This has a long title:

8 | "How do you feel," the Commissioner
9 | said, "about the pipeline?"

10 | "White man's life line," I screamed.
11 | They just looked at us.
12 | I cried.

13 | I am a white man's son. Beware of the
14 | white man. His tongue is hollow and his ways are
15 | poison. He is new in this land and cannot find a
16 | peaceful way to fill his belly or his greed. His
17 | needs are many, but he burns his house to keep it
18 | warm. He dries up the river in order to cross it.
19 | He levels the mountains in order to climb it. He
20 | comes with broken dreams and other promises. His
21 | lifeline, pipeline, a poison snake across the
22 | land, is coming to drink your blood. His wells
23 | are dry, his machines are hungry, and money makes
24 | the man.

25 | In his land they have no dog teams.
26 | The dog eats the dog, and when only one is left,
27 | it is too weak and weary to move the heavy load,
28 | and dies among his ruins, harnessed to his,
29 | sled.

30 | These are his ways. He calls them pro-

1 gress. You can have a giant sled bigger than ten
2 men and brighter than the sun, but it lives on
3 blood and kills its driver or the driver's son.

4 Beware of this newcomer. He is like a
5 guest who comes to dinner, eats all the food, steals
6 your knife, rapes your wife and children, gives you
7 a shiny coin, asks your opinion, and says, "Good-
8 night."

9 Thank you very much.

10 (3 PLATES MARKED EXHIBIT C-284)

11 (WITNESS ASIDE)

12 MR. WADDELL: Those are all
13 the briefs we have this morning. I wonder if Mr.
14 Roland has any comments from the participants?

15 MR. ROLAND: Yes, Mr.
16 Commissioner, as our procedure dictates, the two
17 applicants and the major participants have the
18 opportunity to reply and to comment on the evidence
19 presented to you. I would like to formally introduce
20 Mr. Don Gibson, counsel for Canadian Arctic Gas
21 Pipeline Limited, who is hereby added as a counsel to
22 the counsel roster of his client and who has assumed
23 the legal reins on behalf of his client here today. I
24 understand he wishes to introduce Mr. Alex Hemstock,
25 who is to make a few remarks on behalf of Arctic Gas.

26 THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

27 MR. GIBSON: Mr.

28 Commissioner, I should clarify one of Mr. Roland's
29 remarks. I am an officer of Canadian Arctic Gas, and
30 assistant general counsel. I'm the client.

1 | the northern environment, to comment and advise on
2 | Arctic Gas work, and to provide a separate and
3 | independent assessment of the environmental impact of
4 | the pipeline. Now they have reported to these
5 | hearings, they concluded that a gas pipeline could be
6 | built along proposed route, provided that there was
7 | close inspection and supervision of the work, and
8 | provided that all the proposed mitigative measures
9 | were taken and that this could be done with
10 | acceptable environmental impact.

11 | I should mention also as you
12 | did this morning, sir, that there was extensive
13 | research reported by the Environmental Social Committee
14 | of DIAND's Task Force on northern oil development.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: DIAND being
16 | the Department of Indian Affairs & Northern Development.

17 | A Thank you, yes.

18 | The Arctic Gas reports have
19 | been distributed to universities and to institute
20 | libraries across Canada, and they are available not
21 | only there but in government offices as well. These
22 | reports and the studies behind them have been prepared
23 | and conducted by specialists in each of the disciplines
24 | of botany, mammalogy, ichthyology, ornithology, and
25 | also work in archaeology. Three prominent local
26 | scientists have been involved and have contributed a
27 | great deal of time and effort for several years, and
28 | they are Doctors Wilimovsky and Dr. Ian McTaggart-Cowan
29 | from the University of British Columbia, and Mr. Bob
30 | Webb from the firm of F.F. Slaney. The latter

1 Mackenzie Valley Highway which is partly constructed
2 and which was proposed to go from the south right out
3 to the delta.

4 I submit, therefore, that
5 this part of the north is already opened up to the
6 south and if a permit is granted it will be the
7 responsibility of all of us to see that the incremental
8 impact of that pipeline is minimal. Thank you, sir.

9 (WITNESS ASIDE)

10 MR. GIBSON: That ends the
11 morning sittings and we can adjourn until two o'clock
12 this afternoon.

13 THE COMMISSIONER: All right.
14 We'll adjourn till two then. Thank you, ladies and
15 gentlemen.

16 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO 2 P.M.)

17
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30

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well let's
3 bring our hearing to order ladies and gentlemen.

4 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
5 Commissioner, the first brief this afternoon is from
6 Mr. Frank Lambert, Mr. Lambert, would you come forward.
7 I don't know whether Mr. Lambert is from Vancouver.
8 Perhaps he can tell us.

9 JOHN LAMBERT, sworn;

10 THE COMMISSIONER: Just try
11 and make yourself comfortable, Mr. Lambert.

12 THE WITNESS: O.K, thank you.
13 Actually, I'm from Kingston, Ontario but I've lived in
14 Vancouver since 1952 and I've never been up north but I
15 have known Indian people and I suspect, although I
16 can't prove it, that my father is half-Indian and I've
17 experienced something of both ways and the thing that
18 strikes me here is that we have two totally
19 irreconcilable ways coming together and that somehow
20 they have to be brought together or there is going to
21 be trouble.

22 The Indian or native way is
23 one way and the western European way is another way and
24 somehow we have meet and share and learn from each
25 other. It strikes me that it's a political problem
26 essentially that the Federal Government has recognized
27 the right of English speaking Canada to do its own
28 thing, French-speaking Canada to do its own thing, and
29 I think the native people have to have equal
30 recognition to do their own things and I believe that

1 | if we were to try to build a pipeline through
2 | Kerrisdale in Vancouver or Point Grey or West
3 | Vancouver, that it simply wouldn't be allowed and
4 | simply because the people in those areas know their own
5 | rights and I believe the Indians have equal rights and
6 | no one should force a pipe on line them if they don't
7 | want it. But there has to be some sort of meeting and
8 | learning from each other or this thing could go on and
9 | on forever, That's, I guess, about all, I have to say.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
11 | Mr. Lambert.

12 | A Thank you.

13 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

14 | MR. WADDELL: I call upon Ted
15 | Eden from the Anglican Church Committee on social
16 | responsibility. Is Mr. Eden here? I think it must be
17 | Reverend Eden.

18 | REV. TED EDEN, REV PETER DAVISON,
19 | MRS. JEANETTE STEIGER, PETER CHAPMAN
20 | sworn;

21 | WITNESS EDEN: Mr.
22 | Commissioner, my name is Ted Eden and I'm an Anglican
23 | priest from a small community here in the Lower
24 | Mainland which was originally based on farming and
25 | fishing but is now largely a commuter community. With
26 | me here today are Peter Davison, coauthor of this
27 | brief, an Anglican priest from south Vancouver; Mr.
28 | Peter Chapman a second year law student at U.B.C. and
29 | Mrs. Jeanette Steiger.

30 | Together we represent within

1 moratorium on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
2 development."

3 It's signed "General Secretary, Anglican Church of
4 Canada."

5 Thank you very much sir.

6 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
7 thank you, Mrs. Steiger and gentlemen for elucidating
8 the moral and ethical dimensions that we are
9 confronting in this proposal, and please convey my
10 thanks to Archbishop Summerville for the contents of
11 the telegram that you've read to me.

12 So, thank you again, very much.

13 (APPLAUSE)

14 (WITNESS ASIDE)

15 MR. WADDELL: Judge Berger,
16 our next brief is from George Watts and Mr. Watts has
17 been trying to teach me how to pronounce the name of
18 his band and I'll attempt it. It's the Tchashaht band.
19 I think we'll call upon Mr. Watts to give the brief and
20 also to tell me how to really pronounce it.

21 GEORGE WATTS, sworn:

22 THE WITNESS: Thank you Mr.
23 Berger. The name of our tribe is Tchashaht tribe from
24 Port Alberni and I come here to speak on behalf of them
25 and our chief Adam Shewish.

26 First of all, I would like to
27 start off by thanking Mr. Berger for the time to
28 present our ideas and our recommendations from the
29 people of our tribe. Our people are very concerned
30 about the future of the native people in the north and

1 | about ten percent of our people understand these
2 | ceremonies. Also only about ten percent of our people
3 | speak our language. Can we survive as a people if our
4 | language dies?

5 | Will the people of the north
6 | be made to feel that their culture is inferior and
7 | abandon it? Their culture has been developed over
8 | thousands of years in harmony with their environment.
9 | Surely a culture from a totally different environment
10 | cannot replace theirs successfully.

11 | The most important change
12 | that our people have undergone is in our value system.
13 | At one time the wealth of our people was based on how
14 | much we gave and not on how much we owned. This value
15 | has been reversing for the last fifty years and has had
16 | negative effects on our community.

17 | Our experiences over the
18 | last 100 years leads us to making recommendations to
19 | your Inquiry. They are:

20 | 1. No further development should occur in the
21 | Mackenzie Valley region until the native people are
22 | recognized as the first occupiers of the land and the
23 | true owners of that land. The native people must
24 | decide what development should occur, if any, and at
25 | what rate that development should occur. The native
26 | people must be given total control of all the
27 | resources in their area. The native people must have
28 | a government system -- must not have a government
29 | system imposed upon them but should be given the
30 | opportunity to implement their own government system.

1 | the Canadian framework.

2 | If Canadians fear to consider
3 | their demands seriously, it is sad indeed. Then we
4 | must also ask ourselves if we really consider them
5 | partners in Confederation.

6 | There is an oppressive force
7 | of greed. It is demeaning to act like spoiled children
8 | to allow ourselves to be trained to selfishness and
9 | wantonness. We need stop signs. Those provided by the
10 | native people in their demand for a moratorium, may
11 | indeed be an occasion of liberation. Perhaps reserves
12 | of gas and oil should be left until we know better how
13 | not to waste and until we develop more efficient
14 | methods of using this energy resource.

15 | We cannot target that there
16 | will be future Canadians.

17 | At a time when our planet
18 | faces a food crisis, we must ensure that stewardship
19 | the of the north is placed in the hands of those who
20 | care. We cannot risk threats to the ecological balance
21 | in order to satisfy wants that are not needs.

22 | There are oppressive forces
23 | of fear. We tend to bargain, compromise and hope for
24 | the best deal. We do not trust enough. Anxiety about
25 | being at the mercy of other oil producing nations seems
26 | to be a strong motivating force for the pipeline.
27 | Perhaps more practical than a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
28 | at this time would be definite support of the proposals
29 | for a new international economic order. We would not
30 | then have to fear our international neighbors and

1 I am a recent graduate in
2 architecture at U.B.C. and I'm presenting this on
3 behalf of the B.C. Environmental Council who have been
4 involved in environmental problems on the west coast
5 and regarding energy problems such as the Skag Valley
6 flooding and sewage problems and we're recently
7 involved with the Fraser River estuary protection and
8 outdoor recreation and trails around the Vancouver
9 area.

10 In the past summer, Patricia
11 Munroe, who is a teacher and nutritionist, and myself
12 travelled through the north and went right through
13 Alaska from Pruhoe Bay to Valdez and photographed the
14 construction of the Alaska pipeline and then over to
15 the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, including
16 Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk and other centers and then
17 back.

18 As a result of this, we went
19 there for the purpose of seeing the north and
20 understanding it more as Canadians since we're from the
21 south. Since we saw what we did, we decided we'd like
22 to do something about it and that's why I'm here today
23 because we were (inaudible).

24 So what I'm going to do is
25 show you some slides of the Alaska pipeline to draw a
26 kind of comparison. I think there's a valid comparison
27 in this and that is that the scale of development, the
28 projected environmental protection measures economic
29 impact and we can see whether the projected ones for
30 the Mackenzie Valley proposal are realistic or not by

1 another totally unpredictable kind of thing. Last
2 summer -- everybody knows about the barging operation
3 and its problems and the summer before it was the
4 Canadian barges coming down the Mackenzie that were
5 struck by the ice and this ice in the background is
6 moving about ten or 15 miles an hour constantly. The
7 people -- even the local get stuck in it. It's
8 unpredictable.

9
10 Next -- and dangerous for
11 drilling etc. The refuse is another problem. In the
12 north, the biodegradability is extremely slow. As a
13 result of this, people are moving from Barrow -- the
14 native people and -- next -- they're flying into the
15 new settlements which are dry with no alcohol.

16 This is the mouth of the
17 Colville River. One area where three years ago the
18 people started to settle to get back to their original
19 lifestyles.

20 Next. Here's a town here.
21 You can see it's fairly new. O.K. Ready to go.

22 So this is a new Inuit town
23 called Nuiqsut at the mouth of the Colville River and
24 while flying into here the pilot told us that he had
25 seen a vast amount of damage to the tundra as he saw it
26 when he flew over regularly.

27 O.K., next slide. Sorry. We
28 got from Barrow out to Nuiqsut and now the summer camp
29 situation where they hunt caribou and fish and get
30 right into the wilderness. An older Inuit person told
us that because this past summer the caribou were

1 migrating right to the coastline, was, an indication
2 that there is to be a low ebb in the numbers of
3 caribou in the near future and if this is true, I
4 would propose that it is a very poor time to develop
5 anything because there's nothing like hitting a species
6 when they're down.

7 Next slide. So here's
8 Prudhoe Bay and the oil rig and some of the caribou
9 coming right down.

10 Next slide, and again Prudhoe
11 Bay, the pipe storage yard and the fragile environment.
12 You can remember some of these images.

13 Next slide. This is the kind
14 of thing that occurs when the development takes place.
15 These are the foundations for the pumping station
16 number one at Prudhoe Bay.

17 Next, This is the Sag
18 Sagamore C?) or something river called the Sag River
19 which you can see if you look very carefully, the
20 gravel trucks are extracting the gravel and although
21 the environmental precautions were that active river
22 beds were not to be extracted from -- we spoke with the
23 fish biologists who had been studying this river for
24 three years -- the longest of anybody and he worked for
25 the State Wildlife Branch in Alaska and he told us that
26 the gravel was being extracted from active beds,
27 destroying the fish population and that in the winter
28 when most of area is frozen, the little remaining fresh
29 water is sucked out of the river for the construction
30 camp's consumption, and he was quite upset about it

1 | told us that the laminated pipe which they get from
2 | Japan is terrible stuff to work with and useless in
3 | terms of lasting a long time, that if we build a
4 | pipeline
5 | in Canada to be sure to use Canadian continuous cast
6 | pipe and I've since heard that we're also using
7 | laminated pipes; another possible error.

8 | Go ahead, next. There's a
9 | bridge construction and notice it takes the whole river
10 | valley and the construction vehicles, and then this is
11 | flying into the Mackenzie Delta and the various
12 | tributaries.

13 | Next. Inuvik, and I equate
14 | Inuvik as the industrial hub that will be equivalent to
15 | Fairbanks. Fairbanks has experienced incredible
16 | increases in crime, social adjustment is poor and all
17 | these things.

18 | Go ahead, next. Inuvik
19 | already has a garbage disposal problem. They burn it
20 | and it's still a mighty small town for having garbage
21 | disposal problems

22 | Next. Tuktoyaktuk is a
23 | quaint town which I related to Barrow as an Inuit
24 | town.

25 | Next. A typical summer
26 | activity and life.

27 | Next. There's a couple of
28 | houses that were ordered three years ago that will be
29 | built this summer. Ten houses were built the past
30 | summer. It indicates the kind of pace that they're

1 | used to and have been accustomed to so far. I'm sure
2 | that a large construction on a massive scale will
3 | disrupt them.

4 | Next. The port facility in
5 | Tuktoyaktuk at its capacity, it has about five ships in
6 | now which is about a maximum for what it holds It will
7 | have to be expanded again to disrupt and Imperial Oil's
8 | installation in the town which is still relatively
9 | small. It's used as base camp for repairs.

10 | Next. This is a drill rig
11 | being converted from land use to sea use.

12 | Next. The typical tundra.
13 | It's densely packed and underground streams and
14 | waterways.

15 | Next They're already -the
16 | bunkhouses and kitchen of the Imperial Oil camp and
17 | even at this small scale the sewage disposal is a
18 | problem. They pour it right into the pond which has
19 | underground streams and I would feel are inadequate

20 | That's it Thank you.

21 | I'll just make a few
22 | concluding comments and sit down. So, regarding
23 | engineering and construction we found that all the
24 | factors have not been resolved before the construction
25 | ha taken place. The ice movement in Barrow is
26 | unpredictable and in Prince William Sound, the pipe
27 | fabrication appears to be at a limited life expectancy
28 | and although the engineering considerations are
29 | probably as immense as they've ever been for any
30 | project, they still don't seem to be from what we saw

1 almost like a depression for the people who live there
2 because they can't afford their housing and their costs
3 and the schools and everything has increased so
4 tremendously. We found that a lot of the native people
5 were away their dislocated and confused with respect to
6 traditional and modern values -- the white people's
7 values -because of the desire of the opportunity to get
8 money but then not knowing -- having to go and break
9 away from their families and that.

10 The employment, although they
11 say it creates jobs, in Alaska the employment is still
12 11.5 percent as of June 1975 and the increase in
13 population definitely counterbalances the increase in
14 the number of jobs.

15 A couple of comments, one
16 from the Governor of Alaska who is quoted as saying:
17 "We can't preserve Alaska as we know it. We're
18 going to have to lose some freedoms and some
19 qualities of life here".

20 The Anchorage news editor stated:

21 "You can't live here and ignore the pipeline.
22 It touches everybody at all levels. It leaves
23 no one alone".

24 We found that in Fairbanks, speaking with some people
25 we stayed with. They had grown up and lived in
26 Fairbanks all their lives. They disagreed with the
27 pipeline but it affected them and they had no part of
28 it but it affected them anyway because it permeates
29 everybody. It's such an extensive economic
30 impact.

1 The cities are considered to
2 be urban place with traffic jams and housing shortages.
3 So, that's the impact.

4 Another kind of thing is that
5 with this influx of a great amount of money, the
6 industry tends to outclass the governments in manpower
7 and money and talent with no power left for the state.
8 This is what they found up there that the power has
9 shifted from the governments and the crime rate had
10 increase tremendously to these kind of things.

11 A couple of comments on
12 security and crime. I don't want to dwell on this but
13 it's sort of realistic, I think, and the one thing was
14 that the pipeline road for the Alaska pipeline was
15 supposed to be open for tourists and it's not going to
16 be opened now and the rationale of building roads for
17 access turns out to be unrealistic because of the risks
18 to the pipe.

19 THE COMMISSIONER: Risks to
20 the pipeline?

21 A Yes, it's sort of -
22 there are some people that are not happy with it at all
23 tend to have extreme ideas of how they're going to get
24 back at the society or whatever, I don't know. Do you
25 understand what I mean? There's sabotage. That's what
26 they're just worried about.

27 Q Yes. Well yes, but you
28 see, we've heard witnesses from Alaska at the formal
29 hearing who have indicated that the decision whether
30 the road that was established to build the pipeline

1 north of Fairbanks to Pruhoe Bay -- they say that no
2 decision has yet been made as to whether that road will
3 be open to the public but it isn't merely a question of
4 security in any event from what I gather

5 A Environmental damages --

6 Q They're concerned about
7 access to wildlife, the presence of man in the numbers
8 that would be entailed if you open that road might have
9 a great impact on the wildlife north of Fairbanks to
10 the Arctic.

11 Anyway, carry on.

12 A Yes, I agree. That's
13 another consideration.

14 So, organized crime in Alaska
15 has been purported to be quite widespread. I won't go
16 into the details but it is possible that those facts
17 have been rejected by the companies and that.

18 So, just to conclude then,
19 the B.C. Wildlife B.C. -- Environmental Council would
20 support that the native land settlements to be resolved
21 first and that some form of autonomous region or
22 something for the native people with their own
23 political and social control to be established in
24 northern Canada and that in order to resolve the
25 purported energy crisis, they would change our
26 lifestyles in the south -- I am an architect I
27 understand that building design is very energy
28 consumptive and can be changed. The Americans are
29 working on this and many other forms of changes in the
30 south to reduce the demand on the reserves up there.

1 We do not support the
2 recently announced offshore drilling in the Beaufort
3 Sea and feel that environmental precautions prior to
4 construc-tion are dubious because in practice they are
5 hard to carry out and the employment situation will not
6 improve for local people.

7 So, that's about it. Thank
8 you very much.

9 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
10 Maybe I should say that the experience in Alaska is of
11 course of interest to the Inquiry and I spent a week in
12 Alaska last June looking at the pipeline and the impact
13 it had made and we have had a number of. witnesses
14 from Alaska that gave evidence at. the Inquiry The
15 Commissioner of Transportation in Alaska, that is the
16 Minister of Highways has given evidence at the Inquiry.
17 The Governor's special assistant has given evidence at
18 the Inquiry. Dr. Dent, an expert on caribou from the
19 University of Alaska, has given evidence at the
20 Inquiry; and just last Thursday, Mr. Emil Notti, who
21 was one of the principal figures in the negotiation of
22 the Alaska land claims settlement gave evidence to the
23 Inquiry, and we expect to hear further evidence from
24 the Alaskans.

25 Magistrate Sprecker, who
26 sits in a community called Copper Center along the
27 route of the Alaska highway, also gave evidence at
28 the Inquiry about the impact that he had perceived in
29 terms of the nature of the business coming before his
30 Court.

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
3 our next brief is from a Mr. Vernon Bellecourt from the
4 American Indian Movement. Mr. Bellecourt?

5 VERNON BELLECOURT, AGNIS LAMONTE

6 LOUIS BADWOUND, EDGAR BEARUNNER affirmed:

7 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Bellecourt,
8 could you introduce your colleagues, if you're going
9 to have some -

10 WITNESS BELL BELLECOURT:

11 Excuse me. I can explain something about that. Mr.
12 Commissioner, we first of all want to thank you for
13 this opportunity --

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe your
15 colleagues could be seated.

16 A Yes, I am going to
17 introduce the other members of our delegation here today.
18 To my immediate left is Mrs. Lamonte. She's our
19 grandmother. She's one of the traditional people of the
20 independent Oglala Nation which is geographically
21 identified as in the state of South Dakota.

22 Seated next to her is Mr.
23 Louis Badwound. He's a headsman of the independent
24 Oglala Nation, similarly located geographically in
25 South Dakota and Mr. Edgar Bearunner who is one of our
26 -- the young traditionalist also a member of the
27 Independent Oglala Lakota Nation Warrior Society.

28 I myself, my name is Waubun
29 Nuwi Nini, I'm an Ojibway from the Ojibway Nation
30 which is commonly identified as being occupied by

1 political entities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan
2 Manitoba and several parts of what is called Canada.
3 For identification, I am known as Vernon Bellecourt a
4 name that has been bestowed upon me by the missionaries
5 who have come to our territories and we would like to
6 open this in our traditional way which would also be
7 our swearing in.

8 As you notice, we refuse to
9 swear upon the Bible as we recognize our own.
10 traditional spiritual ways and to open our brief
11 presentation, we are going to have our grandmother, in
12 our traditional way offer a brief prayer at this time
13 which is going to be translated by Mr. Louis Badwound.
14 At the conclusion of that, I will be making a very
15 brief presentation to this Inquiry or this hearing.

16 Our grandmother at this time
17 would ask the people here if they would stand with us
18 in this prayer.

19 (PRAYER OFFERED BY MRS. LAMONTE)

20 WITNESS BELLECOURT: I would
21 like to start off by saying that I am speaking as the
22 international field director for the American Indian
23 Movement. The American Indian Movement is an advocacy
24 movement of native, people in support of all native
25 indigenous people here in this hemisphere in the Americas.

26 As you see me holding here, I
27 am holding the sacred eagle feather and as the sacred
28 eagle is the sacred bird of all native people we must
29 recognize that the eagle like the native people are
30 becoming an endangered specie here in our own land.

1 We refer to ourselves or
2 consider ourselves the grandchildren of the first
3 ecologist who, at the time of creation, were placed in
4 this part of the sacred universe as the safe keepers
5 and as the landlords of this land to protect her and to
6 take care of her, the sacred mother earth.

7 We certainly want to thank
8 this hearing here for giving us this opportunity but we
9 only have to look back, at the past 484 years that we
10 have engaged in a struggle for survival. We only have
11 to look back and remember the words of great leaders
12 who have passed on into the spirit world who
13 many have come before inquiries like this and have
14 given testimony. We wonder if not the testimony that
15 we heard here yesterday from well respected chiefs from
16 British Columbia like the testimony given by many of
17 our great leaders historically is also going to end up
18 in the archives of Ottawa and Washington, D.C. to
19 collect dust while the construction of this pipeline
20 continues.

21 We wonder if what we witness
22 here is perhaps just another in a series of appeasement
23 that we have seen for the past 484 years. I would like
24 to try to share with you some of the words that were
25 spoken in 1812 by a great leader of the Shawnee nation,
26 a man by the name of Tecumseh who in 1812 had this
27 observation. He said:

28 "Each year these white intruders become more
29 greedy, oppressive, exacting and overbearing.
30 Wants and oppressions are a lot. Are we not be-

1 ing stripped day by day of the little that re-
2 mains of our ancient liberties? Unless each na-
3 tion unanimously combines to give a check to the
4 avarice and the ambitions of the whites, they
5 will conquer us apart and disunited, we will be
6 driven from our native lands and scattered like
7 autumn leaves before the wind."

8 We of the American Indian
9 Movement have come here to try to express our feelings
10 about the construction of this pipeline and other
11 pipelines that are going to be constructed through the
12 native territories of our nations.

13 Certainly there are those who
14 would say, "These people are strangers here, they come
15 from below this imaginary line that is called the
16 Canadian-United States border", but the impact that the
17 construction of these pipelines have in that to
18 continue feeding the military industrial complex that
19 is not only destroying people in our lands but is
20 destroying free peoples throughout the world is of a
21 grave, concern to the people representing this
22 delegation.

23 Certainly we expressed a
24 traditional view, that is that was said by Lamedeer of
25 the Dakota nation. He said: "The sacred mother earth
26 is the mother of all living things and we cannot harm
27 her in any way without harming ourselves." Obviously,
28 the native people of the Northwest Territories and the
29 Inuit say to the government and to these pipeline
30 companies that there will be no construction of a

1 pipeline and ultimately they would have to have a
2 military force to deter these people from raping what
3 is left of this sacred earth.

4 We also believe that the land
5 claims issue facing the natives of the Northwest
6 Territories and the Inuit must be resolved before this
7 pipeline can be considered.

8 I've had an occasion in the
9 past months to attend the World Conference of Indigenous
10 People and I have had an occasion to hear the concerns of
11 the native people of the Northwest Territories, I have
12 read the Dene Declaration as I have also understand and
13 were part of a conference that drafted the Declaration of
14 Continuing Independence of the Independent Native Nations
15 here in what is called America.

16 I would like to read to you a
17 part of that Declaration. It says:

18 "Sovereign people of varying cultures have the
19 absolute right to live in harmony with mother
20 earth so long as they do not infringe upon the
21 same right of other peoples. The denial of this
22 right to any sovereign people such as the native
23 Indian nations must be challenged by truth and
24 action. World concern must focus on all colo-
25 nial governments to the end that sovereign peo-
26 ple everywhere shall live as they choose in
27 peace with dignity and freedom."

28 We believe that with this land claims issue as a key
29 issue in this whole discussion, that that rot only
30 speaks for the native nations of what is called the

1 United States of America who have occupied our lands
2 but it also speaks to the native nations of what is
3 called Canada who has also occupied and is now
4 attempting to occupy the rest of their sacred lands.

5 Just recently, I had a chance
6 to visit with a young man who is a engineer with
7 Standard Oil of California and after much discussion
8 where there was certainly misunderstandings and
9 disagreements, I finally asked this young man point
10 blank, "At the rate of expansion and exploration along
11 with the population explosion, how long is it going to
12 be before we in fact extract the remaining blood from
13 the sacred mother earth that is called oil?" This young
14 man told me that within 40 years it is expected that we
15 will deplete the earth's resources.

16 It comes to mind then a visit
17 that I had with one Robert Jaulin, the clean of
18 ethnology and anthropology at Paris University who is
19 also the head of our Committee de France in Paris,
20 France, and he is an anthropologist who studied the
21 impact of European civilization or what he referred to
22 as a "noncivilization", impact on indigenous cultures.
23 He studied anthropology from a little different
24 perspective and he shared with me these ideas. He said
25 that it is his understanding that civilization means
26 man's relationship and respect for land, respect for
27 earth and nature, man's relationship and respect for
28 one another.

29 We can see what these
30 invaders have done to our land in the past 484 years.

1 | time that we thank you very much for this opportunity
2 | and in my Ojibway way, I would like to say "Meguetch"
3 | and I believe my uncle wants to make a few comments.

4 | WITNESS BADWOUND: In the
5 | short time I have been in attendance at this conference
6 | I have heard many words of wisdom spoken in
7 | 'relationship to what is about to occur in the
8 | Mackenzie Valley area. Though the liberal non-Indians
9 | stand in support of our native brothers, at most we
10 | could expect when it comes to the critical choice they
11 | would say, "what a pity that those Indians must be
12 | destroyed so progress shall continue".

13 | I heard a Christian speaker
14 | of their beliefs. If they are Christians then they are
15 | aware of what is occurring in the world today, they
16 | will know that this is an era whereby the prophecies
17 | are being fulfilled. We also have prophecies in our
18 | culture.

19 | Our people have been told
20 | centuries ago that there would come a time when we must
21 | try to save entire mankind. You can look at what is
22 | occurring in the world today. The yellow man has largely
23 | adopted the ways of the white man of the
24 | industrialization. The merging nations of black Africa
25 | are industrializing. The red man of the western
26 | hemisphere is standing alone with his white brother, who's
27 | supporting him and saying "no" to this industrial monster.

28 | In parting, I can say, state
29 | to Canadian non-Indian people that you are in a very
30 | unique position. You can be the conscience of the

1 | white world. You can be the first to say "no" to these
2 | multinational corporations, thus stopping the
3 | destruction of mother earth.

4 | How.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
6 | Mr. Bellecourt and your friends and colleagues. All
7 | right.

8 | (WITNESSES ASIDE)

9 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
10 | Commissioner our next brief I'll call upon the United
11 | Nations Association, Vancouver branch. I'll call on
12 | Mr. Len Berry to present the brief. I believe that's
13 | B-e-r-r-y Mr. Berry is that it? Right.

14 | LEN BERRY sworn;

15 | THE WITNESS: Mr.
16 | Commissioner as you have heard, I represent the
17 | Vancouver branch of the United Nations Association of
18 | Canada and on their behalf I wish to thank you for this
19 | opportunity to make a brief statement.

20 | The raison d'être of our
21 | association is to promote public understanding and
22 | support for the principles and purposes of the United
23 | Nations and to encourage their application by the
24 | government to Canadian life. It follows therefore that
25 | our approach to the question of northern Canada
26 | development and specifically to the proposed Mackenzie
27 | Valley Pipeline is largely governed by the extent to
28 | which such development would be carried out in
29 | accordance with United Nations principles and decisions
30 | which the Government of Canada is obligated to respect.

1 out the world. Man's capacity to transform his
2 surroundings, if wisely used can bring to all peo-
3 ples the benefits of development and the opportu-
4 nity to enhance the quality of life.

5 Wrongly or heedlessly applied, the same
6 power can do incalculable harm to human beings
7 and the human environment. Such as, major and
8 undesirable disturbances to the ecological bal-
9 ance of the biosphere, destruction and depletion
10 of irreplaceable resources and gross deficien-
11 cies harmful to the physical, mental and social
12 health of man."

13 Thirdly, from the draft
14 statement of principles drawn up by the 56-nation
15 Preparity Committee for Habitat which will be
16 submitted to the forthcoming U.N. Conference on Human
17 Settlement known as Habitat:

18 "Economic development should lead to the satisfac-
19 tion of human needs and. is a necessary means to-
20 wards achieving a better quality of life provided
21 that it contributes to a more equitable distribu-
22 tion of its benefits. Basic to human dignity is
23 the right of people, individually and collectively
24 to participate directly in shaping the policies
25 and programs affecting their lives.

26 The process of choosing and carrying out
27 a given source of action for human settlement im-
28 provement should be designed expressly to fulfil
29 that right. Selective human settlement policies
30 require a continuous cooperative relationship be-

1 independent survey of oil and gas reserves would in the
2 interest of all Canadians. We also suggest that it
3 would be desirable for the Canadian public to be
4 informed as to the exact status of existing licenses,
5 permits and claims held by foreign national and
6 multinational corporations and to what extent these
7 non-Canadian enterprises would benefit from the
8 development of northern Canada's natural resources.

9 The United Nations

10 Association fully supports the policy of Canada to give
11 generous economic and technical aid to countries of the
12 Third World as part of the international effort to
13 narrow the gap between the have and the have-not
14 nations. However, the U.N.A. also feels that without
15 reducing its foreign aid programs, the Government of
16 Canada could and should do more to improve the
17 conditions and opportunities of its native citizens.
18 Further, that this should be done not by administrative
19 and economic practices that smack of a Canadian brand
20 of neocolonialism but by recognizing the rights of
21 these citizens to a full say in the use of the land and
22 according them opportunities to develop their own human
23 resources in keeping with their traditions and their
24 culture.

25 To summarize, the Vancouver
26 United Nations Association advocates the following:

- 27 1. That no final decision with regard to the Mackenzie
28 Valley Pipeline be taken until and unless a
29 settlement has been reached with respect to the
30 native land claims.

- 1 2. That a new comprehensive study independent of the oil
2 industry be made to establish the location, quantity
3 and accessibility of oil and gas deposits in Canada's
4 north.
- 5 3. That the public be informed as to the extent of
6 foreign holdings, investments, licenses and other
7 rights in northern natural resources.
- 8 4. That all development projects undertaken in the north
9 be conducted with full regard to the obligation to
10 respect human rights, prevent exploitation of native
11 peoples and protect the environment in accordance
12 with United Nations principles and policies.

13 Thank you.

14 (APPLAUSE)

15 THE COMMISSIONER: Would you
16 convey our thanks to the United Nations Association,
17 sir? We appreciate you participation in the inquiry.

18 A Thank you sir.

19 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

20 (WITNESS ASIDE)

21 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
22 Commissioner the next brief is from a private
23 individual who I believe is from Vancouver, John Symon,
24 S-y-m-o-n. Mr. Symon?

25 JOHN SYMON sworn;

26 THE WITNESS: I'm not from
27 Vancouver, I'm from Nanaimo. I'm a high school student
28 and I've worked together with some other students and
29 teachers to research this proposal and I don't profess
30 to be an expert on the subject by any means but from

1 | what I've read and what I've heard about the Mackenzie
2 | Pipeline, I don't think it's a very good idea to go
3 | ahead with that. I think it would be detrimental to
4 | Canada.

5 | I suggest that native land
6 | claims and environmental problems be worked out before
7 | any such development of the north, if any development
8 | does take place -- should be carried out. I don't
9 | think there's a need for such a massive project as
10 | this. Certainly there's no rush. We've got all the
11 | time in the world to work out these problems.

12 | In the past, we have charged
13 | ahead quite often blindly on schemes to open up parts
14 | of the country and we haven't been too concerned with
15 | avoiding the problems created by such going ahead
16 | until we've already created the problems and I hope
17 | that with this Inquiry we'll see a turning point and
18 | this will no longer happen. We'll consider the
19 | problems beforehand.

20 | One thing, I think it was
21 | brought up by one of the previous speakers is that we
22 | shouldn't really consider this project just as
23 | something that's happening in Canada. There's two
24 | countries involved with bringing energy down from
25 | the Arctic to the southern markets; both Canada and the
26 | United States. The United States seems very determined
27 | to bring its petroleum resources down and we may soon
28 | be forced into the awful situation where we are asked,
29 | "Do you want a pipeline or tankers" and I don't think
30 | that either is very good. One is as bad as the other

1 and because many of those who have presented briefs so
2 far have spoken against the pipeline I don't think that
3 they would prefer to see tankers.

4 I hope, Mr. Berger, that you
5 will recommend to the Federal Government that it try to
6 work with the American Government to develop a bi-
7 national energy plan which will stress restraint and
8 conservation.

9 Thank you. (APPLAUSE)
10 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
11 Mr. Symon.

12 (WITNESS ASIDE)
13 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

14 Commissioner, I apologize to Mr. Symon, mixing up
15 Nanaimo. But I suppose it's only a bathtub away, Mr.
16 Symon.

17 That concludes the briefs,
18 Mr. Commissioner. I'd like to say that we've tried to
19 work out a procedure that would be as fair as possible
20 that we could hear from everyone, that is everyone
21 who had something to say on the pipeline issue.

22 If there are further briefs,
23 the Inquiry will still be sitting for a little while
24 yet and I would ask people to send those briefs -send
25 them in written form to Mr. Justice Berger at Box 2817
26 Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, and we'll file the
27 briefs with the Inquiry.

28 I wonder, Mr. Commissioner,
29 before asking Mr. Roland whether there are any comment
30 if I could answer some questions I've been getting on

1 Inquiry information. Just briefly, we have been talking
2 to the Vancouver Library about getting transcripts for
3 them and we're still speaking to them about that. We
4 will deposit in the library, hopefully within the next
5 couple of weeks, the transcripts of the evidence that
6 we've heard here in Vancouver in the last three days.

7 I've already said that people
8 are entitled or if they wish to get summaries of the
9 hearings up north, they can get that from the
10 Department of Indian Affairs at 400 Laurier Street by
11 merely writing for the book of summaries.

12 They can also get from the
13 Inquiry, a synopsis of the setup of the Inquiry and a
14 copy of your Corry lecture in which you set out in
15 greater detail the setup and the procedure of the
16 Inquiry. They can get that by giving their names to me
17 after the hearings today.

18 Also available, we have a film
19 of -- a scientific film of the overview of the Mackenzie
20 Valley and Delta and we have another scientific film on
21 the permafrost with Dr. Ross McKay and his evidence in
22 Yellowknife at our overview hearings.

23 There also is the general
24 film that we've shown here on the Inquiry. Finally, we
25 hope to have available a slide show which will give
26 people in the south some idea of what our community
27 hearings were like up in the north.

28 There's also a book of
29 materials and I won't mention who the distinguished
30 author of that book was, but it's available and in it

1 | people can see the Order-in-Council appointing the
2 | Inquiry, the pipeline guidelines and edited transcripts
3 | of our preliminary hearings.

4 | Finally, the participants are
5 | all here, at least representatives of the participants
6 | today and if people wish information from them, I'm
7 | sure all they have to do is approach them and ask.

8 | Now, I would say, Mr.
9 | Commissioner, that we've heard 59 briefs here from all
10 | parts of British Columbia and that will conclude our
11 | brief giving here in Vancouver and perhaps Mr. Roland
12 | could indicate whether there are any comments from the
13 | participants.

14 | MR. ROLAND: Yes, Mr.
15 | Commissioner, to wind up the afternoon and consistent
16 | with our practice at these southern hearings to permit
17 | the two pipeline applicants and the major participants
18 | to comment upon and reply to evidence presented to you
19 | in these hearings, Mr. Garth Evans, counsel for
20 | Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, one of the major
21 | participants at our regular formal hearings in
22 | Yellowknife has indicated that Mr. Pimlott will speak
23 | to the issues here put before you.

24 | DOUGLAS PIMLOTT resumed;

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe Mr.
26 | Pimlott would like to come over to the witness stand so
27 | all the people can --

28 | THE WITNESS: Mr.
29 | Commissioner, it was the intention that Dr. Thompson,
30 | Chairman of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee

1 Inquiry, a great deal of work was done by the
2 Assessment Group to try to identify the specific areas
3 of evidence which should be brought before the Inquiry,
4 to offer advice to the specific environmental and to
5 the native organizations that were intervening, try to
6 bring out through the knowledge that was gained of the
7 many publications to which Mr. Hemstock referred this
8 morning, where there were areas that specific reference
9 should be made in the presentation of evidence and also
10 where particular attention should be given when the
11 time came to offer cross-examination.

12 Then there have been
13 particular areas in which the group attempted to
14 identify where there were subjects which had not been
15 adequately covered in the scientific investigations.
16 One of these as you will recall is the question o the
17 whole question association with frost bulb formation
18 associated with the pipeline which was maintained at a
19 temperature below freezing.

20 One of the areas which have
21 considerable concern to the environmental interveners
22 was the whole question of the corridor and considerable
23 effort was placed on the question of trying to gain an
24 understanding and insight under the elements that were
25 related to a transportation corridor. It's a matter of
26 record that this turned out to be a very, very
27 difficult job because it seemed that when a
28 corridor was already established or a basic corridor
29 was already established, it was very difficult to
30 ask the questions which fundamentally needed to be

1 asked when in fact decisions had already made to that
2 level. However, we did assist the Canadian Arctic
3 Resources Committee in bringing evidence before you
4 which gave some appreciation of the possibilities that
5 existed for other routes that might have been
6 considered and particularly we submitted testimony
7 related to a route which might have been considered
8 east of the Franklin Mountains.

9 The Canadian Arctic
10 Resources Committee, in addition to presenting this
11 corridor evidence was very active throughout the
12 phase 3 of the hearings associated with the
13 environment and particularly brought many witnesses
14 before the Inquiry on aspects of the biological
15 environment Members of the Northern Assessment Group
16 helped to identify the witnesses who would appear,
17 helped to given an understanding of what the process
18 was involved, gave them counsel and understanding on
19 how they went about preparing this kind of evidence
20 because I think it's worth knowing and understanding
21 that the presentation of evidence before an Inquiry
22 of this kind is a very foreign type of activity for
23 one who has primarily been involved in the works of
24 a biological scientist, and so it has been a very
25 great learning experience for all of us and one
26 which I hope the experience will be of value to the
27 country in the future.

28 The role of the Northern
29 Assessment Group began as actually working before the
30 Inquiry, began to drop off after the hearings which were

1 fifty pages of legal, single space 8 x 14 and has over
2 300 items are represented in just the contingency
3 aspect of that summarization. In addition to that, we
4 have now finished and completed all the summaries that
5 related to biological topics, all of the animals or
6 groups of animals that have been dealt with in
7 considerable detail before the Inquiry. This has
8 included sections on endangered species, waterfowl,
9 marine mammals and many other birds.

10 We've also, on the technical
11 side on the engineering side, we have completed the
12 complete summaries having to do with construction
13 scheduling. It's a very slow, at time monotonous job for
14 the people who are working on it and I wish particularly
15 to refer to a young lady by the name of Miss Pat Anderson
16 who have been associated with the work of the Northern
17 Assessment Group almost from the start who has spent some
18 time on the staff of the Inquiry and who has done a very,
19 very careful, methodical, thoughtful job in drawing
20 together this background material for presentation by the
21 counsel of the different organizations and for use at the
22 very important stages when the final arguments will be
23 presented.

24 If I could speak in Dr.
25 Thompson's absence very briefly from perhaps putting on
26 that other hat because I was working on leave of
27 absence to work with CARC when I assumed, picked up Dr.
28 Spence's work.

29 The Canadian Arctic Resources
30 Committee has worked very hard since its inception in

1 | 1972 to try to promote the need and the concept of a
2 | much greater level of public process in Canada. We've
3 | argued this time and time again and our present
4 | chairman Dr. Thompson, who is foremost in advocating
5 | the concept of the need for offering support, financial
6 | support to environmental organizations so that in
7 | public inquiries or hearings of this kind, there would
8 | be a possibility for these organizations to do more
9 | than --,make more than an ad hoc approach to it. CARC
10 | has a very, very deep conviction of the need for the
11 | development of this kind of a process in Canada and the
12 | Canadian Arctic Resources Committee is particularly
13 | gratified that this has happened in this case. We hope
14 | that it represents a precedent for which there will be
15 | -- which will be used much more in the future.

16 | I think that's all I wish to
17 | say and thank you very much Mr. Commissioner.

18 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
19 | Dr. Pimlott. (WITNESS ASIDE)

20 | MR. ROLAND: Mr. Commissioner
21 | that concludes any replies or comments to be directed to
22 | the issues by the applicants or the major participants.

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well then
24 | ladies and gentlemen, let me simply thank all of you
25 | who made representations to the Inquiry today. As I
26 | said at the beginning, I think that those of you who
27 | took the time and the trouble and were sufficiently
28 | concerned to express your point of view about what
29 | happens to the north and its peoples each made a
30 | contribution not only to my understanding of the

