

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)

Calgary, Alberta
May 13, 1976

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

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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.

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1 Calgary, Alta.

2 May 13, 1976.

3 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

4 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
5 ladies and gentlemen, my name is Berger and I should
6 like to welcome you to this hearing in Calgary of the
7 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry.

8 Let me begin by outlining, as
9 I see it, the task of this Inquiry. We in Canada stand
10 at our last frontier. We have some important decisions
11 to make, decisions for which all of us will share a
12 measure of responsibility.

13 Two pipeline companies,
14 Arctic Gas and Foothills Pipe Lines, are competing for
15 the right to build a gas pipeline to bring natural gas
16 from the Arctic Ocean to Southern Canada and the United
17 States, The Government of Canada has established this
18 Inquiry to see what the social, economic and
19 environmental consequences will be if the pipeline goes
20 ahead, and to recommend what terms and conditions
21 should be imposed if the pipeline is built.

22 We are conducting an Inquiry
23 about a proposal to build a pipeline along the route of
24 Canada's mightiest river; a pipeline costlier than any
25 in history; a pipeline to be built across our Northern
26 Territories, across a land where four races of people
27 (white, Indian, Metis and Inuit) live, where seven
28 different languages are spoken; the first pipeline in
29 the world to be buried in the permafrost.

30 The pipeline project will not

1 consist simply of a right-of-way. It will take three
2 years to build. It will entail hundreds of miles of
3 access roads over the snow and ice, it will mean that
4 6,000 workers will be needed to build the-pipeline, and
5 1,200 more to build the gas plants in the Mackenzie
6 Delta; it will mean pipe, barges, wharves, trucks,
7 machinery, aircraft, airstrips; in addition, it will
8 mean enhanced oil and gas exploration and development
9 in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta and the
10 Beaufort Sea.

11
12 Now the Government of Canada
13 has made it plain that the gas pipeline that Arctic Gas
14 and Foothills both want to build is not to be considered
15 in isolation. In the Expanded Guidelines for Northern
16 Pipelines, tabled in the House of Commons by the
17 Minister of Indian Affairs & Northern Development, the
18 government has made it clear that we are to proceed on
19 the assumption that if a gas pipeline is built from the
20 Arctic, an oil pipeline from the Arctic will follow.

21 So we must consider the
22 impact of an energy corridor that will bring gas and
23 oil from the Arctic to the mid-continent.

24 It will be for the Government
25 of Canada, when they have my report and the report of
26 the National Energy Board, to decide whether the
27 pipeline should be built and the energy corridor
28 established. These are questions of national policy to
29 be determined by those elected to govern.

30 My task, and the task of this
Inquiry, is to make sure that we understand the

1 | consequences of what we are doing to enable the
2 | Government of Canada to make an informed judgment.

3 | Now this Inquiry began its
4 | hearings on March 3, 1975 in Yellowknife. something
5 | like 14 or 15 months ago. Since then we have held many
6 | months of formal hearings in Yellowknife listening to
7 | the evidence of engineers, scientists, biologists,
8 | anthropologists, economists, listening to the people
9 | who have made it the work of their lifetime to study
10 | the north and northern conditions.

11 | The environment of the Arctic
12 | has been called fragile. That may or may not be true.
13 | Arctic species certainly are tough. They have to be to
14 | survive, but at certain times of the year, especially
15 | when they are having their young, they are vulnerable.

16 | If you build a pipeline from
17 | Alaska along the Arctic coast of the Yukon you will be
18 | opening up a wilderness where the Porcupine caribou herd
19 | calves -- on the coastal plain and in the foothills every
20 | summer, one of the last great herds of caribou in North
21 | America, Then it is proposed that the pipeline from
22 | Alaska should cross the mouth of the Mackenzie Delta,
23 | where the white whales of the Beaufort Sea have their
24 | young each year. Millions of birds come to the Mackenzie
25 | Delta and the coast of the Beaufort Sea each summer from
26 | all over the Western Hemisphere to breed and to store up
27 | energy for their long journey south in the fall. Can we
28 | build pipelines from the north under conditions that will
29 | ensure the survival of these species? These are some of
30 | the questions that we are examining.

1 | But it is the people of the
2 | north that have the most at stake here because they will
3 | have to live with whatever decisions are made.

4 | That is why the Inquiry has
5 | held hearings in 28 cities and towns, villages,
6 | settlements and outposts in the north, to enable the
7 | peoples of the north to tell me, the government, and
8 | all of us what their life and their own experience have
9 | taught them about the north, and the likely impact of a
10 | pipeline and energy corridor.

11 | The Inquiry has been from
12 | Sachs Harbour to Fort Smith, from Old Crow to Fort
13 | Franklin, and has heard from 700 witnesses in English,
14 | French, Loucheux, Slavey, Dogrib, Chipewyan and Eskimo.

15 | Our task is to establish
16 | constructive approaches to northern development. If we
17 | are to do that, we have an obligation to canvass all of
18 | the questions before us.

19 | Some of these questions are:
20 | Should native land claims be settled before the
21 | pipeline is built? If the pipeline is built, and the
22 | native people want to participate in its construction,
23 | how can we ensure that they are given an opportunity to
24 | work on the pipeline? Can they develop skills on the
25 | pipeline that will be of some use to themselves and to
26 | the north after the pipeline is built? Can we provide
27 | a sound basis for northern business to obtain contracts
28 | and sub-contracts on the pipeline?

29 | What about the unions? We
30 | are told they have an awesome measure of control over

1 | pipeline construction in Alaska. Should they have the
2 | same measure of control over pipeline construction in
3 | the Mackenzie Valley?

4 | What about the local taxpayer
5 | in places like Yellowknife and Inuvik? If you have a
6 | pipeline boom, you will have to expand your schools,
7 | you hospitals, your Police Force, your local services.
8 | What measures ought to be taken to enable the
9 | municipalities and other institutions of local
10 | government to cope with the impact?

11 | We Canadians think of
12 | ourselves as a northern people. So the future of the
13 | north is a matter of concern to all of us. In fact, it
14 | is our own appetite for oil and gas, and our own
15 | patterns of energy consumption that have given rise to
16 | proposals to bring oil and gas from the Arctic.

17 | It may well be that what
18 | happens in the north and to northern peoples will tell
19 | us what kind of a people we are.

20 | That is why we are here to
21 | listen to you.

22 | Now in a moment I am going to
23 | call on Mr. Ryder, assistant Commission counsel, to
24 | outline the procedure we are going to follow this
25 | afternoon, and again this evening, and again tomorrow;
26 | but I think I should say that we have with us some
27 | visitors from the north. The C.B.C. established at the
28 | beginning of the Inquiry a broadcasting unit that
29 | accompanies the Inquiry throughout its travels and in
30 | every settlement and village and town that we visited in

1 | the north, the C.B.C.'s broadcasting unit broadcasts for
2 | an hour each evening over the radio in English and the
3 | native languages to people throughout the north. So that
4 | wherever we went, people knew what the experts had said
5 | to us at the formal hearings in Yellowknife and they knew
6 | also what the people in other villages and settlements
7 | and towns were saying.

8 | The broadcasting unit is here
9 | with us today, and is accompanying us on this southern
10 | tour so that they can broadcast to the people of the
11 | north the views expressed by people living in Southern
12 | Canada at these hearings in the main urban centres of
13 | Canada. The broadcasters are Whit Fraser, who
14 | broadcasts in English; Abe Okpik, who broadcasts in
15 | Inuktatuik, the Eskimo language of the Western Arctic;
16 | Jim Sittichinli, who broadcasts in Loucheux; Louis
17 | Blondin, who broadcasts in Slavey; and Joe Toby, who
18 | broadcasts in Dogrib and Chipewyan.

19 | Mr. Ryder, would you outline
20 | our procedure today?

21 | MR. RYDER: Yes, thank you,
22 | Mr. Commissioner. I think at the outset I should say
23 | that the procedure that we have come upon has been
24 | agreed to by all of the participants, including the two
25 | pipeline application companies, and those who have
26 | become regular participants at the formal hearings in
27 | Yellowknife.

28 | They are designed, as far as
29 | possible, to allow those who wish to make submissions
30 | an, opportunity to do so in a convenient way that is

1 convenient to those who have come here to speak to you.
2 The procedures were set out first in a newspaper
3 advertisement which was placed in newspapers in major
4 locations across the country, including a newspaper in
5 this city. In this advertisement those wishing to make
6 submissions were invited to write to the Inquiry and
7 advise us of their wish to speak to you and make
8 submissions to you, and the purpose of this was to
9 enable us to gauge the time necessary to set aside in
10 each city so that all those wishing to speak to you
11 would have a full opportunity to do so, and also to
12 assist Mr. Waddell in preparation of a time-table for
13 the conduct of each daily session.

14 The result has been that all
15 those who have shown an indication that they desire to
16 make submissions to you have been given an appointment
17 and it is hoped that the appointment corresponds with
18 the time-table that actually follows today and this
19 evening, and we are here today to follow that process.

20 I should say one word at
21 the outset to those people who didn't respond to the
22 ad but still desire to make a submission to you, and
23 that can be done in either one of two ways: The
24 first way is to simply write their comments in a
25 letter and send that letter to the Mackenzie Valley
26 Pipeline Inquiry Office in Yellowknife, Northwest
27 Territories, and that will be delivered to you for
28 your consideration.

29 The second way -- and I direct these comments to those
30 who wish to make submissions to you orally today -- I

1 would simply invite them to speak to Mr. Waddell as
2 soon as they can, and an effort will be made by Mr.
3 Waddell to fit them into the existing agenda that he
4 has prepared for this afternoon and this evening and
5 tomorrow.

6 Now I should add that with a
7 view to encouraging the informality of the procedures
8 and the hearings today that it has been agreed by the
9 counsel for the two pipeline applicants and by the
10 other formal participants at the formal hearings in
11 Yellowknife that there shall ha no cross-examination of
12 the persons who submit their remarks to you today, but
13 in place of that, each participant and both of the
14 applicants will be allowed to make a statement, up to
15 ten minutes in length, at the conclusion of this
16 afternoon's session and at the conclusion of this
17 evening session, in response to any comment that they
18 feel requires a response that was made today.

19 Now, I should also add to
20 those who are coming today to make their submissions to
21 that they will be asked to affirm or give their oath,
22 and I simply say this is in keeping with the practice
23 that has been followed by the Inquiry in Yellowknife
24 and in the 28 communities that you visited in the Yukon
25 and in the Northwest Territories, and among other
26 things, that practice serves to confirm the importance
27 which - of the submissions which you will be asked
28 to consider. Having said that, I understand Mr.
29 Waddell has an agenda and he is in a position to
30 call and arrange for the submittees to bring their

1 | evidence to you.

2 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
3 | Commissioner, we're pleased to have as our first brief
4 | Mr. Rod Sykes, the Mayor of the City of Calgary, and I
5 | think while he's coming up to be sworn in I can say to
6 | him that our staff came this morning from the raining
7 | and kind of cool City of Vancouver to this beautiful
8 | sunny place, sunny warm place. I don't know if he's
9 | got anything to do with that, but we thank him anyway.
10 | (CHIEF SEATTLE'S SPEECH of 1854 MARKED EX. C-285)

11 | MAYOR ROD SYKES sworn:
12 | THE WITNESS: Mr.

13 | Commissioner, ladies and gentlemen, I was struck by
14 | your opening remarks, sir, in reference to the
15 | magnitude of the proposed pipeline project, and the
16 | cost -- the greatest cost to date.

17 | I remember similar things
18 | being said about the TransCanada Pipeline not too many
19 | years ago, and I remember also that in Canadian history,
20 | roughly 100 years ago as a matter of national survival,
21 | literally survival, a transcontinental railway was built
22 | under pressure from government and with assistance of
23 | government; and as somebody has said, that railway
24 | welded this nation together with bands of steel.

25 | It's very possible that this
26 | nation would not now exist as we know it, had that not
27 | been done, if, on the other hand, there had been such
28 | an Inquiry as this instead of construction, Sir. I've
29 | noticed during the process of your Inquiry that
30 | relatively few people from the business community at

1 | large appear to participate. I've noticed also that
2 | there is a general disenchantment in the public mind
3 | with the process of enquiries, almost as if we have had
4 | so many enquiries that people no longer take them very
5 | seriously, other than those people who have a
6 | particular interest to serve.

7 | I'm going to make some
8 | observations which perhaps may be essentially political
9 | in nature, and they are personal observations, but I
10 | believe that they will be supported by a very large
11 | number of people.

12 | With reference to the
13 | preservation of native culture and the question of
14 | Canadian nationhood, about which I have read a good
15 | deal, much has been said of a ,threat to a way of life,
16 | and the destruction of a culture; but I've noticed no
17 | clear discussion on the nature of that culture and its
18 | value to the Canadian community, I have difficulty
19 | indeed in dealing with the word "culture" because it
20 | means different things to different people, and I have
21 | concluded as Lewis Carroll said, "It means what the
22 | speaker wants it to mean, no more, no less,"

23 | However, I have no difficulty
24 | at all in dealing with the facts of life in the north.
25 | Many, if not most of the people for whom concern is
26 | expressed, lead a relatively primitive life of
27 | insecurity and hardship. Few of them knowing a better
28 | life would wish what they have on their children. I
29 | believe, for when the romance and the rhetoric are
30 | stripped from the case, what remains is what no one

1 | want who has a choice, simply survival, survival below
2 | the poverty line or at best existence on a government
3 | welfare program.

4 | Setting the question of
5 | culture aside, let me say clearly that all Canadians
6 | have an equal and undivided interest in all of Canada,
7 | including the north and its resources, Even if it were
8 | decided that a primitive style of life should be
9 | preserved artificially for the benefit of a fortunate
10 | few, that progress and the natural evolution of life
11 | through individual choice should not be allowed to take
12 | place, what would be the result? Would government
13 | propose to set aside a nature reserve for some
14 | Canadians to live in so that they might enjoy the
15 | proven benefits of our Indian Reserve system? Or would
16 | we sterilize all the resources of the north so as to
17 | suspend economic evolution and thereby harness the rest
18 | of Canada in energy terms to the pace of a square stone
19 | wheel? Neither course seems practical.

20 | Without pursuing these
21 | interesting speculations further, let me say as someone
22 | else already has, that Canadians seem to be the only
23 | people on earth who are constantly pulling themselves
24 | up by the roots to see if they're still growing.

25 | (APPLAUSE)

26 | I believe that Canada is one
27 | nation, and that is a nation of immigrants, and I
28 | believe that all are equal in all of their rights, no
29 | matter what the date on the ticket may be. The fact
30 | that some claim to have been here longer than others

1 means nothing in our concept of nationhood. The fact
2 that some cannot even produce a ticket does not mean
3 that God meant them to be first any more than it means
4 that they are illegal immigrants. We are all the same,
5 all one class of Canadians and none with more rights
6 than another, and certainly none with a valid claim to
7 destroy Canada by carving off bits and pieces of
8 territory here and there, or even to settle such claims
9 for cash on a blackmail basis.

10 I am amazed that Canadians
11 have tolerated so far, and even financed the talk about
12 land claims and compensation claims by people who would
13 in many cases rather talk than work. I think, however,
14 that many Canadians have had enough of this nonsense
15 and are not prepared to tolerate much more.

16 Let me state again that there
17 cannot be special political rights and privileges for
18 some over the interests of all Canadians. There cannot
19 be special territorial gifts or cash in lieu for some
20 at the expense of all Canadians..

21 Mr. Commissioner, I believe
22 we have had enough of the politics of blackmail and
23 intimidation through threats of terrorism and violence
24 n the part of domestic and imported trouble-makers, and
25 we expect government to deal decisively with this
26 intolerable situation.

27 With reference to the energy
28 crisis, I have to say that we have suffered enough in the
29 past five years to know that we lives in a small
30 interdependent world, that we survive by trade in an

1 | international market economy, that we are often at a
2 | competitive cost disadvantage in trading with the world
3 | and that we must exploit our resources, our few
4 | advantages both aggressively and intelligently, if we are
5 | to survive. These are the energy imperatives of our
6 | world. All Canadians and Canada as we know it depend on
7 | our managing our national business efficiently. The time
8 | we have lost already in developing resources and bringing
9 | them to market has cost Canada and Canadians more than we
10 | can ever compute. Every day's delay costs more and
11 | jeopardizes our future and that of our children. The
12 | cost of delay is far more damaging to Canada and to
13 | Canadians than any of the concerns of technology and
14 | construction or indeed any of the other factors being
15 | considered by your Commission.

16 | Let's get on with the job,
17 | build the line and build it now. We can't afford more
18 | waste and more delay. The interests of Canada as a
19 | trading nation in a competitive world must be paramount
20 | because the interests are related directly to the
21 | economic survival of all Canadians, not just a few.

22 | With reference to the process
23 | of consultation and citizen participation, I have to
24 | say that this, essentially a political approach, is
25 | theoretically rather attractive in practice I believe
26 | it will be disastrous. I will comment on this rather
27 | unwelcome conclusion by saying first that I believe the
28 | process itself will be significantly discredited by the
29 | results; and secondly, that the good faith and the
30 | objectivity of the people concerned in this

1 particular exercise is certain to be attacked by
2 political opportunists and other assorted trouble-
3 makers. I do not, by the way, question the integrity
4 and the good faith of the Commission. I am merely
5 stating what I believe will be emotional conclusions
6 that will follow the ultimate realization that the line
7 will be built because it must be, and all that is in
8 question is the route, the timing, and the terms.

9 My prediction certainly
10 represents a harsh judgment, but it is a judgment based
11 on a good deal of experience with the process loosely
12 called "citizen participation". I believe that
13 consultation in the real sense of the word implies an
14 evaluation of fact and informed opinion, and the drawing
15 of conclusions on what is essentially a rational basis.
16 It is not -- emphatically not -- either a pooling of
17 ignorance or a process of intimidation, and yet that is
18 what it has become in practice, a pooling of ignorance
19 and a process of intimidation.

20 The Commission has provided a
21 platform for trouble-makers attacking the territorial
22 unity of Canada, threatening the energy resource supplies
23 of all Canadians, and setting up claims that some
24 Canadians have more rights than other Canadians. In the
25 name of freedom of speech and the right to be heard,
26 people whose fundamental interest is self-interest rather
27 than national interest have exploited the process. In so
28 doing they have discredited it to some extent in the
29 minds of many silent Canadians. This is regrettable but
30 it is by no means my most serious concern.

1 I believe that the process of
2 consultation has been used consciously by some and
3 unconsciously by others to exploit the fears and the
4 concerns of simple people whose fears derive in the main
5 from their ignorance. To set up an implied threat of
6 violence, of acts of sabotage, if payment in money or
7 land or both is not made by all Canadians to a few, to
8 destroy public confidence in the ability of engineering
9 and scientific technology to cope with construction and
10 operating conditions in the north, and to undermine
11 public confidence and the good faith and integrity of
12 private enterprise in a country which depends on private
13 enterprise for survival.

14 Finally, I believe the
15 process will create distrust of the principle of
16 consultation itself because the fact is that simple,
17 unsophisticated people believe that consultation means
18 not only that they will be listened to, but that their
19 views will have some identifiable effect on decisions,
20 even if they have little of rational value to say.
21 This is not necessarily so and it should not be so.
22 They are led to believe, too, that sheer emotion, sheer
23 numbers, the head count system cannot only substitute
24 for fact and reason, but can conquer fact and reason.
25 They deceive themselves, but they are nonetheless
26 bitter later on, and they can be relied upon to claim
27 that they were deceived.

28 The truth is that an innocent
29 belief in the effectiveness of applied ignorance,
30 backed by emotional propaganda, by threats and even by

1 numbers, cannot prevail in the real world of national
2 interest and competitive survival. The inevitable
3 result will be shocking disillusionment and great
4 bitterness, which will be exploited politically.

5 The Commission has shown a
6 truly remarkable degree of patience and has carried out
7 its challenging assignment with thoughtful courtesy.
8 The Commissioner's patience and courtesy will make the
9 ultimate disillusionment so much the more devastating.
10 The imperatives of energy demand in a competitive
11 world, in an international market economy in which
12 Canada works and trades to live, dictate that the
13 paramount interest of all Canadians must govern. That
14 interest is self-evident, and I believe that the
15 decision has been made for us already as a matter of
16 competitive survival by forces beyond our control. We
17 must develop our energy resources. We must deliver
18 them to market. We should not have delayed so far, and
19 we cannot afford further delay.

20 I believe the government was
21 sincere when it set up the Commission. I believe in the
22 integrity of the Commissioner and I respect his patience
23 as I've said. I believe also that a disastrous and
24 costly mistake was made in terms of national unity and
25 Canadian nationhood when the Commission was set up well-
26 meant as the idea may have been. What we have for our
27 money is the pitting of one group of Canadians demanding
28 special rights against the interests of all Canadians.
29 The encouragement of territorial and financial claims
30 that could destroy our country, enormous damage to the

1 | economic interests of all Canadians, and the imposition
2 | of a heavy burden for the future on the backs of those
3 | Canadians who work and save and stand on their own feet.
4 | I repeat, sir, that it is time to recognize that there is
5 | only one kind of Canadian in this nation of immigrants;
6 | it is time to stop talking and to get to work. Thank
7 | you, sir.

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
9 | thank you very much, Mr. Sykes, and maybe you'd leave a
10 | copy of your brief with us so that it can be marked as
11 | an exhibit and made part of the permanent record of the
12 | proceedings.

13 | (SUBMISSION BY MAYOR SYKES MARKED EXHIBIT C286)

14 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

15 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
16 | Commissioner, the next brief is from Mr. John S.
17 | Poyen, the president of the Canadian Petroleum
18 | Association. Mr. Poyen?

19 | JOHN S POYEN sworn:

20 | THE WITNESS: Thank you, Mr.
21 | Commissioner, for the opportunity of appearing before
22 | you, on the occasion of your visit to Calgary. I'm
23 | sure you'll understand now I have a very difficult act
24 | to follow.

25 | However, I do wish to express
26 | the views of the Canadian Petroleum Association as it
27 | relates to your Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry.

28 | If I could first introduce
29 | myself, and then briefly describe the Association on
30 | whose behalf this submission is being introduced and

1 read. My name is John Poyen. I'm the president of the
2 Canadian Petroleum Association. I'm a Canadian citizen
3 and have devoted my career, since discharged from the
4 military after World War II, in drilling, exploration,
5 development, production and pipelining functions of the
6 oil and gas industry in Canada. I have resided in
7 Calgary for the past 28 years, with brief temporary
8 assignments in Edmonton and Toronto, and my personal
9 experiences in the north, basically the Mackenzie
10 Valley, Mackenzie River Valley, the Mackenzie Delta,
11 and the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula date back to the middle
12 '50s, at the time the Town of Inuvik was established by
13 the Federal Government.

14 The Canadian Petroleum
15 Association is a non-profit trade organization
16 numbering within its membership of 180, 85 companies
17 who are actively engaged in exploration, production and
18 pipelining transportation functions of the oil and gas
19 industry in Canada. Our membership of large
20 internationally integrated and medium and small
21 Canadian companies represents approximately 85% of the
22 total Canadian production, and 75% of total investment
23 dollars in the exploration, production and
24 transportation facets of this industry. Together with
25 95 associate member companies who are engaged in
26 service and other ancillary businesses, the Canadian
27 Petroleum Association represent the majority of the
28 petroleum interests presently in the Canadian north.

29 The Association encompasses
30 40 committees involving over 1,200 industry personnel,

1 | 99% by the way being Canadian, that have and continue
2 | to provide the expertise necessary to assist in the
3 | orderly and efficient exploration and development
4 | activities of this oil and gas industry in Canada, With
5 | exploration dating back to the 1920s, members of the
6 | C.P.A. have a history of closely working with all
7 | governments and regulatory bodies in an effort to
8 | ensure that sound and practical regulations are
9 | implemented and enforced, conservation and
10 | environmental protection being among the basic
11 | considerations.

12 | As I mentioned a moment ago, the
13 | members of the Canadian Petroleum Association are in the
14 | primary business of finding, producing and transporting
15 | Canadian hydrocarbon reserves. Our members have delineated
16 | reserves of oil and gas on federal lands and are continuing
17 | in their search for additional supplies. We are concerned
18 | that there is insufficient public appreciation of the
19 | urgency of stimulating exploration concurrently with the
20 | development of a transportation system which will ensure
21 | the delivery of these reserves to the Canadian public by
22 | early in the next decade, when they will be needed to meet
23 | our pressing energy demands.

24 | It is this point, Mr.
25 | Commissioner, that underlies all of my remarks. In the
26 | thousands of pages of testimony which have already been
27 | presented to you, most of the pertinent aspects of the
28 | construction and operation of the Mackenzie Valley
29 | Pipeline from a regional standpoint have been discussed.
30 | Consequently, we have endeavored to be brief, while still

1 | stating the position of the Association in at least those
2 | areas which we feel are of special importance and your
3 | basic terms of reference.

4 | First of all the supply-demand
5 | timing. We feel there is no need to go into detail with
6 | respect to the projected supply-demand situation for
7 | Canadian oil and gas. The National Energy Board's
8 | projection, which concludes that Canada will need
9 | additional gas supplies on-stream by the early 1980s
10 | supports this Association's own projections. It is
11 | probable that among the major gas reserves so far
12 | located in the north, that the Mackenzie Delta reserves
13 | have the earliest prospect of being developed and
14 | transported to the Canadian market place. Also, it is
15 | the opinion of the Canadian Petroleum Association that
16 | significant additional delta reserves will probably be
17 | discovered in the next five to six years, if there is a
18 | gas transportation system under construction as is
19 | presently scheduled.

20 | However, if the explorer
21 | cannot perceive the probability of a pipeline system to
22 | move his hydrocarbon reserves to market, it will become
23 | increasingly difficult to justify the continuation. A
24 | of multi-million dollar exploration and development
25 | investment and in providing the reserves base which the
26 | pipeline financing will be founded.

27 | It should be recognized, Mr.
28 | Commissioner, that petroleum activities cannot be quickly
29 | switched on and off. They can be halted very quickly,
30 | but it takes much longer to regain previous levels of

1 activity. This is particularly so in the delta, where
2 exploration operations are seasonally restricted, where
3 construction planning must take into account the
4 remoteness from major supply and distribution centres and
5 environmental factors, available water transportation,
6 additional stockpiling of materials, the retention of an
7 experienced work force familiar with the requirements of
8 working in the Arctic environment, and willing to work in
9 the Arctic environment.

10 A few years delay in the start
11 of pipeline construction could result in a total project
12 which could dramatically escalate the time frame of his
13 resource availability to the Canadian people. We ask
14 this Inquiry in its preparation of recommendations
15 respecting terms and conditions of construction of a
16 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline to consider the impact on
17 Canadians if such terms and conditions would result in a
18 delay in the present schedule of making delta as
19 available to the Canadians by the early 1980s.

20 At this point we would like o
21 make a brief observation about native claims,
22 specifically about the resolution of these claims as
23 they may affect the timing of the start and construction
24 of the proposed pipeline. The Canadian Petroleum
25 Association believes that the land claim issue is matter
26 between the natives and the Federal Government. If
27 pipeline approval were to be delayed because of he
28 claims settlement issue, or for any other reason,
29 development of delta reserves would very likely be
30 delayed with consequent dire adverse effects on all

1 | Canadians.

2 | The environmental impact.

3 | The oil and gas industry has
4 | conducted extensive and continual exploration and
5 | production programs in Western Canada since the late
6 | '40s, Today we are producing and transporting over
7 | 1,700,000 barrels of oil and liquids a day, and 6.2
8 | billion cubic feet of gas per day, to say nothing of the
9 | L.P.G.s and sulphur production. Yet there is little
10 | noticeable environmental impact resulting from our
11 | operations. In fact, while producing and transporting
12 | over 85% of Canada's total energy requirements, the oil
13 | and gas industry creates relatively minor environmental
14 | dislocation in this nation. This is due in a large
15 | degree to the fact that our concerns for environmental
16 | protection go beyond the basic observation of government
17 | regulations or of meeting specified standards. Our
18 | individual members and this Association have worked
19 | closely with governments to create and to improve
20 | regulations to protect the air, water, and the land. We
21 | believe this concerned industry attitude will continue
22 | with respect to the north because our industry sincerely
23 | wishes to avoid environmental damage. We think the
24 | delta Environmental Protection Unit, as an example, is
25 | evidence of this. This is a co-operative effort by
26 | industry, voluntarily formed, with jointly owned, air
27 | transportable equipment specifically designed for the
28 | area of the north.

29 | Also, our members individually
30 | and collectively, have carried out biological studies

1 and annual environmental reviews of areas of operations
2 in the delta. Our industry has accelerated the
3 accumulation of Arctic environmental data, both by its
4 own studies and by direct financial and logistic support
5 to Federal Government programs and to the academic
6 community. An important result of such studies and of
7 the, experience gained from the considerable exploration
8 activities which have been conducted to date in the
9 north is the development of an environmentally safe and
10 acceptable operating method.

11 The position taken by this
12 Association is that reasonable and sound environmental
13 regulations are in the interests of all Canadians.
14 Although the government must establish such regulations,
15 our industry is committed to support and co-operate by
16 making available our considerable expertise in these
17 many areas of environmental protection. There is always
18 some cost to development, but our industry has
19 demonstrated that it can and it will operate with care
20 and with concern. If there are sound environmental
21 regulations which will still enable exploration and
22 development operation, then the development of Arctic
23 reserves can be carried out with minimum, and I think,
24 hopefully acceptable risk.

25 The social impact. Our
26 Association is aware that concerns have been expressed
27 by many groups and individuals about the perceived
28 social impact that will result from pipeline and related
29 development activities. There is no doubt that there
30 will be social impact in many ways. The increased cash

1 | income will have an effect on the social relationship
2 | within the family and between the family and the
3 | community. But we do not believe that we can speak for
4 | the natives in terms of what is best for them. We can
5 | only observe what has happened so far, and what has been
6 | the response of the natives toward social changes
7 | already introduced into their society.

8 | Social changes have been
9 | introduced into the north since the mid-19th century, we
10 | see that the natives have not totally rejected these
11 | changes, although we realize that in some instances
12 | there has been little choice on their part. But just as
13 | the natives saw the advantage of the gun, the steel
14 | trap, the iron fish hook, for the provision of furs,
15 | food and more recently they have accepted the radio as a
16 | means of communication and information, and now
17 | television as a means of entertainment, and we could
18 | name a host of others, Mr. Commissioner.

19 | We feel that social impact of
20 | development, the construction and activities will be
21 | mainly a function of the degree to which the natives
22 | participate in employment opportunity and business
23 | ventures which are associated with this new economic
24 | development, and we feel, Mr. Commissioner, that both the
25 | employment and the effects of that employment and
26 | business activities should be the choice of the natives.
27 | Northerners have demonstrated an interest in
28 | participating in the wage, salary, business economy, and
29 | to acquire the goods and services that are made available
30 | through increased purchasing power. Greater involvement

1 in this modern economy will accelerate to some degree the
2 changing lifestyle of the northern native. We say.
3 "changing" because traditional living off the land,
4 lifestyle has undergone and continues to undergo change.

5 If the Inuit, the Indian, or
6 the Metis wishes to increase their capabilities to make
7 use of products to assist them in their work, or to
8 soften the harshness of their lives, they can do this
9 only with the development of the north. In our view,
10 the pipeline is a gateway to that development.

11 There are, however, two
12 specific areas of possible significant social impact
13 that we would like to touch on.

14 The first is the impact on the
15 communities along the proposed pipeline and in the
16 delta. There will be disruption of community life if no
17 preventive measures are taken. It is our understanding
18 however, that the pipeline companies and the producers
19 are prepared to co-operate with the Community Councils
20 and the Territorial Government toward minimizing
21 perceived problems. Nevertheless, some degree of
22 disruption is unavoidable, regardless of when the
23 pipeline and producing facilities are constructed, It
24 seems essential to us that there must be provision for
25 northerners who are working in oil and gas construction
26 and development activities to ensure that their options
27 of the choice between the traditional close relationship
28 with family and community and their involvement in the
29 new order is maintained.

30 We realize that there are

1 | practical limits to provision of transportation to and
2 | from work points, limits that will have to be determined
3 | by distance and numbers to be transported. But if
4 | agreement can be reached on a number of northern
5 | communities, as labor points -- supply points -- and
6 | transportation is provided between work points and these
7 | communities, job opportunities will be within reach of
8 | most northerners, while dislocation of workers from
9 | families hopefully will be minimized.

10 | The economic impact.
11 | Reasonable economic impact will be experienced in two
12 | ways, by increased cash to communities through wages and
13 | other industry-related entrepreneurial opportunities,
14 | and through the overall benefits that all Canadians will
15 | share if we regain oil and gas self-sufficiency or at
16 | least the new words, "self-reliance".

17 | Reasonable job opportunities and
18 | business opportunities will be created in both the
19 | construction and the operating phase of the pipeline and
20 | related development activities. This is a recognition on
21 | our part of an obligation to provide regional
22 | opportunities of direct individual participation in the
23 | work activities. Conversely, northerners have a right to
24 | expect that employment opportunities will be made
25 | available to them along with opportunities and assistance
26 | to train for the skilled and semi-skilled jobs, and I
27 | think as you know, there are steps going forward at the
28 | present time in the training of northerners.

29 | If a northern resident chooses
30 | to take advantage of these opportunities, we're

1 | confident that the unions will co-operate, by the way.
2 | The industry now is training natives for employment in
3 | northern operations, and the program is characterized by
4 | a large degree of flexibility on the part of the
5 | employers and the northern trainees. This flexibility
6 | should not be jeopardized if the program is to succeed.

7 | Secondly, we said that
8 | northerners will share with all Canadians the overall
9 | benefits of hydrocarbon self-sufficiency or self
10 | reliance. For the same reason, however, that all
11 | Canadians benefit from a healthy economy, geographic
12 | regions cannot be insulated from the effects of a general
13 | economic setback which could result from increased
14 | reliance on crude oil imports to offset indigenous oil
15 | and gas deficiencies. I am referring to the effect on
16 | balance of trade payments, the international value of our
17 | dollar, the loss of a competitive position in export
18 | markets increased unemployment, and the constant threat
19 | of embargos on oil.

20 | This need not happen. Unlike
21 | most industrialized nations, Canada is fortunate in
22 | having the option of developing its own hydrocarbon
23 | reserves to maintain the security of supply, and
24 | economic and social benefits for all Canadians.

25 | In conclusion, Mr. Commissioner,
26 | we return to our opening remarks about the urgency of
27 | developing delta reserves. If we can accept the National
28 | Energy Board's forecasts of early shortages of domestic
29 | oil and gas, surely we can see the logic of developing the
30 | most quickly available resource of hydrocarbon reserves

1 remaining for us. The Canadian Petroleum Association
2 does not believe that because the situation is urgent,
3 regional problems related to social, economic and
4 environmental impact of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and
5 related facilities should just be swept aside. But we do
6 feel that the situation is sufficiently critical to
7 remind every Canadian whether he or she is in favor of,
8 or is opposed to northern hydrocarbon development, that
9 we all are users of energy, 87% of which in Canada comes
10 from crude oil and natural gas.

11 We believe that all interested
12 parties must attempt to strike a bargain between the
13 hopes and the aspirations of the people of the north and
14 the national best interests of Canada. We urge that the
15 recommendations of this Inquiry with respect to the
16 terms and conditions of pipeline approval similarly
17 will recognize northern rights and concerns without
18 causing delay to the delta development as is now
19 scheduled.

20 Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

21 THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Poyen,
22 you used one figure that struck me. Did you say I might
23 have missed the whole sentence, but did you say that 87%
24 of our energy today comes from oil and gas in Canada?

25 A That's correct, on a
26 primary and secondary basis. In other words, we are
27 including in the thermo generation of electric power the
28 burning of oil or gas, so that's what brings -I think
29 you probably -

30 Q That brings Mr. Gillespie's

1 | 65% to your 87%.

2 | A That is correct, and
3 | that's the difference. Mr. Gillespie refers on a 65 or
4 | 70% basis to the direct utilization of oil or gas as an
5 | energy supply, rather than the direct and the indirect
6 | utilization of oil and gas, to provide the various types
7 | of energy.

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, thank
9 | you very much. You did have a hard act to follow,
10 | though you followed it in a lower key I think we all
11 | appreciate the presentation you've made. Thank you
12 | again.

13 | (APPLAUSE)

14 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

15 | MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
17 | Miss Hutchinson, if during the subsequent briefs
18 | whatever is going on behind this panel recurs, maybe
19 | you'd ask the hotel management if it could be postponed
20 | or delayed. I don't want raise that word.

21 | MR. WADDELL: There's
22 | construction downstairs, Mr. Commissioner; I don't know
23 | what they're constructing.

24 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
25 | they've stopped for the moment. Maybe they've taken a
26 | coffee break.

27 | MR. WADDELL: Judge Berger,
28 | the next brief is from the Sierra Club, Western Canada
29 | Chapter, and I believe that Margaret Prior is the
30 | spokesperson for that club in presenting the brief.

1 MRS. MARGARET PRIOR sworn:
2 THE WITNESS: Mr.
3 Commissioner, I speak today on behalf of the Sierra
4 Club, Western Canada Chapter, which includes the Yukon
5 and the Northwest Territories, to request a moratorium
6 on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline until certain critical
7 issues are resolved.

8 These issues are discussed in
9 detail in this 10-Sage brief, but for now I will just
10 touch upon three main points.

11 In the national interest the
12 following overriding question that must be answered is,
13 is the proposed pipeline a viable means of obtaining
14 additional energy for Southern Canada? The very nature
15 of the project makes it a high energy consumer, both in
16 its construction and maintenance, so we have to ask
17 whether the anticipated energy gained from the project
18 will justify its high energy cost.

19 Net energy studies carried
20 out by Professor Helliwell of the University of
21 British Columbia and Dr. David Brooks of the Federal
22 Office of Energy & Conservation, indicate that the
23 high energy costs of constructing the pipeline and
24 maintaining it will not be recouped over the expected
25 useful life of the line, given the present estimates
26 of natural gas reserves in the area. If these
27 findings are correct, then the pipeline cannot be
28 considered a source for new energy. Clearly a
29 moratorium is required to enable more research to be
30 done on this question. The anticipated net energy

1 gain, if any, from this project must be made known,
2 and the estimates must come from impartial or
3 government sources. But judging from past experience
4 the petroleum industry is notoriously overly
5 optimistic when estimating gas and oil reserves in any
6 given area, It will be the government's role, if I may
7 quote from your Corry lecture, to weigh Southern
8 Canada's need for frontier gas the impact of the
9 construction of a pipeline n the north and on northern
10 peoples. To balance these scales more justly to today
11 the gas simile, the government and the nation must
12 know the anticipated et energy gain from this project
13 and weigh that against the environmental and social
14 impact before he decision of if, when and where the
15 pipeline will be built.

16 As concerned fellow Canadians,
17 we share the native people's fear of the social impact f
18 such a project on their traditional lifestyle, would the
19 anticipated net energy gain from the pipeline be
20 considered sufficient to warrant its construction in the
21 face of such social impact, then he native claims with
22 respect to royalties, hunting, fishing, and trapping
23 rights must be upheld.

24 Furthermore, a moratorium
25 would be required to allow at least some time for their
26 leaders to prepare the native peoples of the north r the
27 coming of this project, thus hopefully to lessen the
28 impact of the resulting culture shock.

29 As for the environmental
30 impact f this project, you have already received many

1 thousands of paces of testimony by experts in this field
2 on the potential environmental hazards associated with
3 the construction and maintenance of a pipeline in the
4 fragile Arctic ecosystem. In our brief we have outlined
5 specific areas which require further study, such as the
6 disturbance of wildlife in the Old Crow Flats, and of
7 the impact of construction on the migratory waterfowl in
8 any of their nesting and staging areas, revegetation
9 plans when the pipeline is buried when there isn't
10 sufficient native seeds to permit replanting with native
11 species, and the dangers involved in introducing exotic
12 species to this terrain.

13 In the construction and
14 maintenance camps, we have the active result of the
15 problems of sewage and other waste disposal, to name but
16 a few of the problems. Ecological studies by the Task
17 Force assigned to this region are far from complete.
18 They need much more time to locate and identify sites of
19 ecological significance before irreparable and
20 irreversible harm is done by construction; but enough
21 environmental studies have been done to show that
22 wherever a pipeline is built in this region, there needs
23 must be a significant impact on the environment. Should
24 the net energy gained from a pipeline justify this risk,
25 then it at least behooves the proponents to locate the
26 line where the degree of environmental impact will be
27 the least.

28 Consensus of opinion of the
29 experts points to the use of the already existing
30 transportation corridor. In this regard a moratorium

1 | Father Gauthier is necessary to allow a thorough
2 | examination of the alternate and less environmentally
3 | hazardous routes than the Mackenzie Valley, such as the
4 | Fairbanks corridor. No matter how critical is our need
5 | for new energy sources the government must not be
6 | stampeded into a hasty endorsement of a project which
7 | may in the final analysis not even be a viable source of
8 | new energy. The net anticipated energy gain must be
9 | made known, and this figure must be weighed against the
10 | potential environmental and social impact in the
11 | government's decision of if, when and where the pipeline
12 | be built.

13 | On behalf of the Sierra Club,
14 | I wish to thank you, Mr. Commissioner, for affording us
15 | this unique opportunity to express our views and voice
16 | our concerns. We wish and your staff well.

17 | (APPLAUSE)

18 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
19 | madam.

20 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

21 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
22 | Commissioner, the next brief is from the Energy
23 | Committee, Council of Social Affairs for the Roman
24 | Catholic Diocese of Calgary. Father Gauthier.

25 | FATHER GAUTHIER, sworn:

26 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner
27 | and ladies and gentlemen, the Council of Social Affairs
28 | is the social action arm of the R.C. Diocese here in
29 | Calgary. It's composed of clergy and layity and has the
30 | responsibility of identifying, analyzing, or dealing

1 | even warn those in positions of influence and power in
2 | Canadian society, especially with the responsibility of
3 | those who are professed Christians, of a moral
4 | obligation on their part to show leadership in sharing
5 | concern and promoting the welfare, especially of those
6 | who, through no fault of their own, are underprivileged.

7 | If Canadian society is to
8 | rise out of this morass of enlightened self-
9 | interested and materialism that pervades it, we will
10 | all have to examine our motives and our priorities,
11 | especially those of us who are part of the power
12 | elite, the vested interests, or the establishment;
13 | but as church we think we can also say and we must
14 | say that this also must apply to native people who
15 | must also negotiate in good faith and not allow the
16 | same materialism which they decry in our dominant
17 | society to be the motivation for their own
18 | discussions; by expecting an open mind on the part
19 | of everyone it would not be our objective to build a
20 | society of bleeding hearts but rather to continually
21 | purge it of its injustices and thereby to build a
22 | better world.

23 | With regards this Mackenzie
24 | Valley Pipeline Inquiry, COSA does not wish to speak on
25 | the technical or the political aspects of this issue.
26 | We merely wish to share with others our experience here
27 | in Calgary, and our belief that in this matter, as in
28 | others, the process of open dialogue based upon the
29 | good faith of all parties involved is possible, and
30 | that we have been able to start making it happen in

1 | some small way here in Calgary. We trust that it
2 | could happen at other levels elsewhere also, and
3 | that it could be most conclusive to greatest
4 | understanding, and the best way to achieve the common
5 | good of all.

6 | Our primary contention here is
7 | therefore that the process, the process by which
8 | decisions are made and agreements entered upon in major
9 | social issues such as this one, should provide
10 | opportunity for input from all the segments of our
11 | society who feel they are implicated, should not be
12 | restricted to confrontation between those immediately
13 | involved on the one hand and government on the other.

14 | We have dialogued with
15 | Calgarians, many of whom are oil industry people
16 | involved in northern development in an effort to hear
17 | their side of the story. They have dialogued freely
18 | and openly, but report that they are dismayed that on
19 | trips to the north and even in meetings here they have
20 | sometimes found a lack of willingness on the part of
21 | some to dialogue . Conversely, we have also
22 | discovered that some of those who are interested in
23 | the cause of northerners have felt that we were the
24 | ones not open to their opinions. So we do realize the
25 | difficulty of communicating between people and
26 | problems so far apart. Yet we remain convinced that
27 | this communication is both possible and necessary, and
28 | that the private sector and the business people of our
29 | Canada here should and do have an awful lot to
30 | contribute.

1 | but we regret that the true claims and hopes of the
2 | northern people seem to have been clouded into the more
3 | immediate concerns of a vote for or against the
4 | pipeline. Their struggle for recognition and self-
5 | determination as a people is a far greater importance to
6 | all of us here in Canada than a simple matter of
7 | adequate compensation for resources taken. They seem to
8 | be saying that the political structures of the Northwest
9 | Territories, for example, don't really work in their
10 | favor. They want to have some say in what's happening,
11 | but they can see that the present system doesn't really
12 | work for them. They want guarantees that they will be
13 | able to have a better part in the decision-making
14 | processes. Our kind of democratic government doesn't
15 | really work for the native people in the north, for
16 | their kind of a community, and especially if an influx
17 | of new people coming in will completely over-balance the
18 | system against them. For that reason, these valid
19 | aspirations should be disassociated from the urgencies
20 | of a purely economic forum and given all the
21 | consideration they truly deserve. The magnitude of
22 | their claims should not be contingent upon the presence
23 | of actual or as yet undiscovered resources, even though
24 | at the moment it does gain political strength for them
25 | in this way. But it should be treated as the
26 | aspirations of one more group of people who want to
27 | be masters of their own lives in the same way as
28 | all the rest of us, without rejecting their
29 | responsibilities to the whole. For that reason they
30 | must be recognized.

1 4. Resource ownership. Because fossil fuels occur in
2 unpredictable and rare concentrations, and because they
3 are almost always as vital as food, they are almost as
4 vital as food to modern society, it is very wrong for
5 any person or group of people to claim exclusive rights
6 to such resources, or to prevent the development and
7 sharing of such if such actions result in disastrous
8 affliction to the users. In this regard we wonder
9 whether those who oppose the pipeline fully appreciate
10 the potential serious consequences of such a move,
11 5, Resource benefits, The principle that must guide our
12 discussions is that of the greatest common good. It
13 requires that all Canadians, not just those who control
14 mineral or surface rights, have a right to benefit as
15 equally as possible from Canada's natural resources;
16 along with such rights, however, is the responsibility
17 to share these precious resources and to use them
18 prudently.

19 6. Resource development. While we should not ignore
20 our obligations to future generations, we should not sit
21 on buried treasures, such as potential resources, if it
22 means that some will suffer unduly as a result, or if
23 such hoarding is done in order to speculate on
24 exorbitant future profits due to scarcity, or to use
25 resources as political blackmail or to break out of
26 contracted commitments. If we do not share
27 voluntarily, we invite forcible sharing by those in
28 desperate need.

29 (APPLAUSE)

30

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
2 very much.

3 MR. WADDELL: Father Gauthie,
4 do you have a copy of your brief that we could make as
5 an exhibit?

6 (WITNESS ASIDE)

7 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
8 Commissioner, there's a slight change in our order. I
9 would call Elizabeth Reid. Mrs. Reid has to get away so
10 we'll call Elizabeth Reid now, and she is giving a brief
11 on behalf of herself and Alice Violeline.

12
13 MRS. ELIZABETH REID sworn:

14 THE WITNESS: Thank you,
15 Justice Berger, for allowing us to appear before you
16 today. Thank you especially for the opportunity you
17 give to Southern Canadians to discuss an issue which we
18 as individuals would ordinarily be unable to speak to in
19 a way that the many other groups have been able to speak
20 to you in the north.

21 I'd like to say that I don't
22 have any titles in front of my name. I'm not
23 representing any big organization, but I hope you won't
24 feel that because Mayor Sykes is the Mayor of Calgary
25 that he represents the opinion of all Calgarians.

26 (APPLAUSE)

27 I don't have any particular
28 self-interest, aside from keeping warm in the winter, in
29 the issue at stake. We would like to comment on two
30 aspects of the call for northern development.

1 First is economic and
2 political and second, those moral and ethical.

3 We are told it's economically
4 and politically expedient to get on with this northern
5 development, to get on with the gas pipeline. We
6 seriously have to question that. I'm not an expert.
7 Experts do have a way of bandying about figures. Joe
8 Greene, the Minister of Energy, in 1971 told the nation
9 that we had over 900 years' supply of oil and over 400
10 years' supply of gas. Now the National Energy Board
11 tells us that we have to have this gas from the north
12 on-stream by early 1980. Surely that 400 years' supply
13 of gas was not all going to come from the north. There
14 must be some middle ground. Why this tremendous urgency
15 that seems to be there to get this energy down from the
16 north immediately?

17 On the 29th of April,
18 Allistair Gillespie, the Federal Energy Minister,
19 released a document entitled:

20 "An Energy Strategy for Canada."

21 He notes that it is now the Canadian Government's policy
22 that we Canadians, the highest energy users per person
23 in the world (with the exception of our neighbors to the
24 south), that we Canadians are to reduce our average rate
25 of growth of energy use in Canada by some one-half of
26 1%. Note, that is to reduce our rate of growth of
27 energy use, I suggest that we Southern Canadians should
28 and can do much better than that. We who present this
29 brief, and I do not think we are alone, we are willing
30 to adjust our lifestyles and our standard of living to

1 accommodate less energy consumption. That is a
2 reality in our world that we have to begin facing,
3 and I don't see the present policy of the Federal
4 Government as being in that line at all. Let us
5 get off this eternal expanding growth mentality.
6 The world is finite. We have to acknowledge this
7 and we have to learn to treasure what we have to
8 hold in trust for future generations, the earth
9 that we inhabit.

10 MR. Gillespie notes that \$40
11 billion is to be spent on research and development of
12 energy in the Arctic region in the next 15 years. What
13 about research into renewable energy source? This
14 year's budget for research and development by the
15 Federal Government is \$122 million, with less than 5% to
16 be spent on renewable energy research. He notes this
17 type of energy is to be our long-term source, the
18 renewable energy. Then why do we put so much, \$40
19 billion apparently, into what we all recognize cannot
20 last very long at all? Let's put some of this money
21 into exploration into alternative renewable energy
22 research. Canadians already waste up to 50% of the
23 energy we use. Let's put some of this money into
24 educating Canadians to be more conserving.

25 Quite aside from the economic
26 demands for northern development and for the pipeline,
27 we have to question the call for this development on
28 more basic grounds, those moral and ethical. The Dene
29 and Inuit have aboriginal rights. They are the
30 original people. They have rights over the land that

1 | have never been acknowledged in Southern Canada by our
2 | government, white man's government in Canada in Ottawa.
3 | Our historical response to land claims in Canada and
4 | United States has been to offer money and reserves, We
5 | see today the tragedy of a beaten people inhabiting
6 | reserves in Southern Canada and the U.S. Let us not
7 | repeat our mistakes of the past.

8 | As for the value, of money in
9 | exchange for land, a white man's concept, not an
10 | Indian's, may I repeat for you the words of Chief
11 | Crowfoot to Colonel McLeod (he was Queen Victoria's
12 | representative at the signing of Treaty 7 here in
13 | Southern Alberta in 1887). Chief Crowfoot said: "You
14 | can have a suitcase full of money. We can count that
15 | money." Then he bent down and picked up some dirt and
16 | asked:

17 | "Can you count this money?"

18 | Money will not replace land.
19 | The Dene and Inuit want a just land settlement. This
20 | will take time and 'much negotiation. What kind of
21 | negotiation is possible when the bulldozers and cranes
22 | are at their backs the situation that the Cree had to
23 | deal with at James Bay? The Dene and Inuit need time if
24 | the land settlements are to be truly just and not a
25 | shotgun affair.

26 | The second major request of
27 | the northern people is that in addition to a just land
28 | settlement they also want self-determination, the right
29 | to govern themselves through institutions of their
30 | choice, institutions which they need time to organize

1 | and get functioning properly. They have said over and
2 | over again that they are not opposed to resource
3 | extraction in the north, but they want to be included in
4 | the decision-making process. This is their right as
5 | human beings, as the original people inhabiting the
6 | land, and as the majority of people presently inhabiting
7 | this land.

8 | Last week "The Albertan", one
9 | of our daily newspapers, carried a series of articles on
10 | the editorial page defending the justice and rights of
11 | white people to govern in Southern Africa. If I could
12 | quote a few lines, please:

13 | "The black race has a simple mind of the primi-
14 | tive savage. Their modes of expression can be
15 | described only as baby talk. The vast majority
16 | will not learn politics for many centuries."

17 | Our racism perhaps is not stated to blatantly, but our
18 | actions may well put us in the identical camp with this
19 | ignorant and pitiable white Canadian that I have just
20 | quoted.

21 | The Dene and Inuit do not have
22 | the institutions to cope with this resource exploration
23 | and development as it now is being proposed by the
24 | Honourable Allistair Gillespie, and by the Mackenzie
25 | Valley Pipeline. They have had no need to have them
26 | until now. They need time, I repeat, to develop these
27 | institutions to deal with the present economic
28 | realities.

29 | I have not touched on the
30 | ecological concerns. This has been done in great detail

1 by others. However, the risks of hurried development
2 seem to far outweigh the benefits.

3 In conclusion, then, we ask
4 for a moratorium on all development in the north,
5 perhaps a period of five or ten years even, to give the
6 people time to negotiate a truly just land settlement
7 and to set up institutions to deal with northern
8 resource development. We ask that the Federal
9 Government give much greater priority to research and to
10 development of renewable sources of energy and the
11 promotion of greater conservation and levelling off of
12 energy growth rate.

13 Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

14 (APPLAUSE)

15 (WITNESS ASIDE)

16 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner
17 I'm going to call another brief somewhat out of order in
18 order so that the gentleman can get back to Lethbridge.
19 It's the Reverend Robert Chisholm from Our Lady of
20 Assumption Church in Lethbridge. Reverend Chisholm?
21 We'll stand that down then.

22 I'll call upon Mr. P.D.
23 Kennedy, the counsel for Sun Oil Company Limited.

24

25 P.D. KENNEDY, sworn:

26 THE WITNESS: This is P.D.

27 Kennedy, counsel for Sun Oil Company Limited, Sun wishes
28 to make a statement to the Inquiry and a copy has been
29 filed with Commission counsel.

30 With me is Mr. A.D. Brown, who

1 | is the acting production manager of the company, who
2 | will present a statement and be available for any
3 | questions you might have. Thank you.

4 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Mr.
6 | Brown, whenever you're ready.

7 |

8 | DOUGLAS BROWN sworn:

9 | THE WITNESS: Mr.

10 | Commissioner, first perhaps I should identify myself and
11 | the company that I represent here today. My name is
12 | Douglas Brown, I'm a graduate from the University of
13 | Alberta in chemical engineering. I worked for a short
14 | time with the regulatory authority here in Alberta, but
15 | for the most part, over 20 years I've been with Sun Oil
16 | Company, and the last six years of which I have been
17 | responsible for their operations in Northern Canada.

18 | Sun Oil Company was
19 | incorporated under the Canadian Corporations Act on
20 | March 31, 1923. It is a fully integrated petroleum
21 | company engaged in Canada in exploration and production
22 | programs, as well as the refining and marketing of a
23 | full range of petroleum products. Exploration programs
24 | have been conducted or participated in by Sun in
25 | virtually all of Canada's frontier regions, including
26 | offshore Labrador, the High Arctic Islands, and the
27 | Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea areas.

28 | Sun has always endeavored to
29 | conduct its operations within the requirements of
30 | applicable regulations and with due regard for the

1 | environment. In addition to seismic and other
2 | exploration work, Sun has participated in the drilling
3 | of 22 wells in Canada's frontier regions. Of these, Sun
4 | as operator has drilled ten wells. Three of the ten
5 | were in the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea area, and one
6 | well in this area recently resulted in a discovery of
7 | oil and natural gas.

8 | Therefore in addition to its
9 | broader interest as a supplier of energy needs to
10 | Canadians, Sun has a direct interest in the proposed
11 | Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and in its social,
12 | environmental and economic impact on the north as well
13 | as on the rest of Canada.

14 | Sun believes that the impact
15 | of the proposed pipeline on the whole of Canada cannot
16 | be overlooked when considering the best interests of any
17 | part of Canada, in this case, the north. Much has been
18 | said and written about the energy crisis Canada now
19 | faces. It is well-established that energy conservation
20 | efforts alone will not relieve this crisis. The.
21 | recent energy mines and resources publication.

22 | "An Energy Strategy for Canada,"
23 | states that in the absence of new government
24 | initiatives, by 1985 Canada's net imports will increase
25 | to 950 to 1,200 thousand barrels of oil per day, or 40
26 | to 47% of total oil demand.

27 | At current world prices the
28 | 1985 trade deficit in oil alone could reach \$5 billion.
29 | Even with strong government initiative the Federal
30 | Government targets imports, at 33% of total oil demand in

1 construction of the proposed pipeline that would
2 result in undue delay and excessive costs would
3 affect the basic economic viability of the line as
4 well as the incentive for exploration of the
5 Mackenzie Delta region.

6 This would have adverse effect
7 on all Canadians, including those in the Yukon and
8 Northwest Territories. More specifically, any
9 recommendations to delay its construction or extend the
10 time of construction could have the following effects:

- 11 (a) Construction costs and consequently the
12 transportation and consumer costs would increase;
13 (b) The Alaska gas would likely find an alternative
14 route to market, The basic viability of the Canadian
15 line may then be affected;
16 (c) A depressing effect on delta exploration. Risk
17 exploration money cannot be spent in large quantities
18 far in advance of uncertain market connections;
19 (d) Canada could lose an opportunity to remedy or
20 mitigate the serious effects of the energy crisis it
21 faces. This would affect all Canadians.

22 Sun wishes to express its
23 appreciation for this opportunity to express its views
24 and thanks the Commissioner for its time and courtesy.

25 (APPLAUSE)

26 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
27 sir.

28 (WITNESS ASIDE)

29
30 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner

1 I wonder if we could now break for coffee? After the
2 break, after the 15-minute break, we will hear briefs
3 from Chief John Snow of the Stoney Tribal Council; from
4 Mr. Noel Llanos; Mr. W.J. Milne; and Mr. David Hammer;
5 Mr. Ralph Potts; and Mr. Bruce Sider; and Mr. H.E.
6 Thiel.

7 I wonder if Mr. Hammer is
8 here, he could come up and see me?

9 THE-COMMISSIONER: All right,
10 we'll take a break then for 15 minutes.

11 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR 15 MINUTES)

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1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well ladies
3 and gentlemen, let's reconvene the hearing and consider
4 the views of those who will be addressing us for the
5 remainder of the afternoon. Mr. Waddell --

6 MR. WADDELL: Yes, Mr.
7 Commissioner, the first brief after this break will be
8 Chief John Snow of the Stoney Tribal Council. Chief
9 Snow?

10 CHIEF JOHN SNOW sworn;

11 THE COMMISSIONER: Whenever
12 you're ready chief, just go ahead.

13 THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice
14 Berger, ladies and gentlemen, first of all I want to
15 welcome you to southern Indian country. I welcome this
16 opportunity to express some of my concern about the
17 future of my people, the native people in the north
18 country and also about the future of our Canadian
19 society.

20 I would like to call your
21 attention by drawing a parallel between our experience
22 in the Northwest Territories of 1876 and that facing our
23 northern brothers in the Northwest Territories of 1976.
24 Today, the situation of the Northwest Territories and
25 the Yukon is similar to what it was in Alberta, then
26 called the Northwest or the Northwest Territories in
27 1876.

28 Historians have a key phrase
29 saying "history repeats itself". I have no doubt that
30 history will repeat itself with the development of the

1 | north as with the development of the south as we have
2 | seen it here in Alberta. I do not support development
3 | as we as Indian people have experienced it.
4 | Unfortunately, we live in a money and pollution oriented
5 | society.

6 | In the 1800's it was the gold
7 | rush. In 1976, it is the oil rush and the pipeline. I
8 | believe the greed, the self-interest and the dollar
9 | signs in the minds that led to the gold rush days have
10 | the same parallel results today. No consideration was
11 | given to the preservation of the environment, the nature
12 | or the animals or the native peoples in the regions.

13 | It is again greed, self-
14 | interest and million dollar signs in the minds that lead
15 | in the oil rush with the multinationals leading in the
16 | rush and the politicians right behind them.

17 | We saw a clear example in our
18 | opening remarks here today. One would think that with
19 | our knowledge of science, conservation, environment and
20 | advanced technology that careful planning and
21 | consideration would be given to the important matters
22 | regarding the preservation of the beauty of nature and
23 | the land, but I understand that the politicians have
24 | already given the go-ahead to oil companies for offshore
25 | drilling in the north despite the danger of a grave
26 | ecological disaster if there should ever be an oil spill
27 | in the cold Beaufort Sea area.

28 | The oil companies say that
29 | there are only two years of gas reserves confirmed, so
30 | the oil companies are authorized to look for gas to

1 | justify the building of the pipeline. Maybe you can
2 | explain to us later the purpose of these hearings
3 | because I am confused by these political decisions which
4 | seem to make these public hearings a convenient forum to
5 | direct public attention from where the real decisions
6 | are made in Ottawa.

7 | Will your hearings Mr. Berger,
8 | have any influence upon the government to reach a just
9 | land settlement with the Dene people? One reason why I
10 | want to present this brief is to share with you and with
11 | my fellow native citizens in the Northwest Territories
12 | the experience which my people, the Stoney Indians have
13 | had with development in Alberta.

14 | I have been Chief of my band
15 | for eight years and I have been involved in aboriginal
16 | and treaty rights research for all those years. I first
17 | became concerned about the treaty land rights soon after
18 | my election as Chief in 1968 when the Province of
19 | Alberta made plans to build a hydroelectric dam on the
20 | North Saskatchewan River valley west of Rocky Mountain
21 | House in the Kootenay Plains.

22 | There was no consultation with
23 | the local people. Government surveyors moved in and
24 | soon the brush clearing started and bulldozers moved in
25 | Our Tribal Council protested these acts but our pleas
26 | fell on deaf ears. Meanwhile, the developers had scare
27 | the big game away. Then we found the grave sites of our
28 | people dug up and our sun-dance lodges torn down and
29 | burnt, our traplines confiscated and our people left in
30 | bewilderment by the immensity of the project. We

1 finally received a grant to research our claims to the
2 land. We spent over a year interviewing our elders and
3 doing archival research to prove or land claim. We
4 presented our findings to the then Minister of Indian.
5 Affairs, Jean Chretien in May 1972.

6 His officials at first
7 rejected it outright saying that we had received our
8 full land entitlement at Morley. They did not even read
9 or understand the evidence and arguments we presented.

10 We asked the-Indian Claims
11 Commissioner, Dr. Lloyd Barber to evaluate our report.
12 He agreed to do so and he wrote a letter to the Minister
13 supporting our claim.

14 So finally years after we
15 presented our brief, the Federal Government agreed that
16 we had an outstanding treaty claim and that the Big Horn
17 Stoney Indians were entitled to an 18,000 acre reserve
18 on our home land. We agreed to the settlement but then
19 the Federal Government approached the Province of
20 Alberta to get this land for us and the Premier refused.
21 Now, it was like starting allover again. I have met
22 with Premier Lougheed to personally present our case.
23 The Federal Government offered to purchase the land but
24 the province refused. Now, we have reached an impasse
25 because the province refuses to live up to 'its .
26 obligations to treaty Indians under the terms of the
27 1930 Re Sources Act. The whole matter now has to go
28 before the courts and our lawyer's say it may eventually
29 end up before the Supreme Court of Canada years from
30 now. It has taken eight years to reach this impasse.

1 | We have overcome obstacle after obstacle.

2 | The government makes it look
3 | like we are claiming someone's land and someone else's
4 | property. The day will come when maybe the Canadian
5 | public will become tired of listening to our claims.
6 | There are hundreds of outstanding grievances to be
7 | resolved because of injustices in the past or because of
8 | illegal actions against us Indian people, Settlement of
9 | these injustices become more complicated and more
10 | emotional as time passes.

11 | Why can't the Federal and
12 | Provincial Governments cooperate in settling these
13 | claims? That is why I feel that there should be a fair
14 | and just settlement in the northern Canada where there
15 | are still outstanding aboriginal and treaty claim. If
16 | justice is not down now, I am very pessimistic about
17 | justice being done in the future. There will be more
18 | people. There will be different political leaders There
19 | are decisions about development and about the
20 | environment which demand attention now and they can't
21 | wait for the future but does that mean that just any
22 | agreement should be forced upon the Indian and Inuit
23 | people?

24 | Or of the results of the Big
25 | Horn dam after it was completed was the growing
26 | dislocation of my people socially and economically.
27 | Once we realized we could not stop the dam, we asked for
28 | job opportunities and for retraining, especially in the
29 | area of tourist recreation facilities, but these
30 | concessions were all given to white people by the

1 Provincial Government. Now, many of the families are
2 living on welfare.

3 Before the development of the
4 dam and the highway, my people made a good living from
5 hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering from the
6 abundance of the land. Now, the valley is flooded. The
7 game is getting scarce and the super-highway brings in
8 thousands of tourists. We native people are put aside
9 because they say we oppose progress.

10 I really question the social
11 and ethical values of our society when they can stand by
12 and see a small group of people destroyed by so called
13 "progress". Now, people can point to the lazy, drunken
14 Indian, but it was not like that eight years ago.

15 My people are still fighting
16 for their rights. We tried to get seasonal work but
17 when we tried to set up our own industries, our
18 applications are rejected for one reason or another. I
19 wonder if the building of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
20 will not have the same effect upon the native people up
21 north. If we had received our land entitlement as
22 agreed by the Federal Government we could do something
23 for ourselves but as it stands now, the delays in the
24 legal courts will result in even more suffering by my
25 people.

26 I have presented many briefs
27 to the Government about these injustices. We may
28 receive some sympathy but never is there any positive
29 action. We try to pressure the government and it seems
30 they just adopt more delaying tactics. I do not have

1 | the time to give you a more detailed description of the
2 | history of my people but I want to share with you and
3 | with the people here at this hearing some of the
4 | consequences which we Indians have suffered when
5 | development has come to Alberta.

6 | I want to point out to you who
7 | have benefitted but more important, there is one group
8 | of people who have lost more than anybody else in our
9 | country of Canada. That is my people.. I share many
10 | fears with my fellow brothers in the Northwest
11 | Territories as they begin to sit down with the Federal
12 | Government.

13 | Our forefathers, the Chiefs of
14 | the Stoney bands who lived along the foothills and
15 | valleys of the Rocky Mountains signed treaty with the
16 | Queen's representatives in 1877 at Blackwood Crossing,
17 | Our leaders listened to the advice of the missionaries.
18 | Our people had great respect for the work done by the
19 | Northwest Mounted Police in driving out the American
20 | whiskey traders. We had heard that the white people
21 | were a Christian nation and were a generous people and
22 | that they would honour as long as the rivers would flow
23 | certain promises and obligations made in the treaty
24 | agreement. We will be observing 100th anniversary of
25 | Treaty Number Seven next year but it has not been a
26 | happy century.

27 | Our history can be easily
28 | summarized. It is a story of the laws of many our
29 | treaty rights., Our people have lost thousands of acres
30 | of land, many lakes, rivers, streams and many natural

1 | and mineral resources. We have lost many of our treaty
2 | hunting rights due to provincial and federal
3 | legislation. All of these acts are in direct
4 | contradiction to what was promised us a hundred years
5 | ago by the Queen's negotiators.

6 | What is there to reassure our
7 | northern brothers that today's promises will be kept?
8 | Is there any commitment to them which can match the
9 | adversus anxiousness of the resource exploiters employed
10 | by the Minister of Indian Affairs? Our forefathers had
11 | a well established society and a very rich culture. We
12 | live in harmony with nature. The great spirit provided
13 | us with the buffalo and other wild game. We made our
14 | clothes. We held our sun dances. We sang our religious
15 | songs and worshipped the Great Spirit.

16 | We listened to the blowing
17 | wind. We drank the clear mountain water and we breathe
18 | the fresh mountain air. Now, our air is polluted by
19 | smoke and our water is poisoned by industrial waste.

20 | Is this the future which faces
21 | the Indians of the Northwest Territories?

22 | When the great bison herds
23 | were killed off by the greedy buffalo hide hunters, many
24 | of the Indian people in the south here were forced to
25 | live on smaller reserves. Once we roamed in the freedom
26 | of the winds, all over the great North American plains
27 | and the buffalo provided us with food, but suddenly we
28 | were forced to live on reserves where the Federal
29 | Government agreed to help us adjust to a new way of
30 | life, but we had no say in the decisions made for us.

1 The Federal Government passed its first Indian acts in
2 1876 and in 1800 but the rules and regulations were all
3 drafted in Ottawa with hardly any consultation with the
4 Indian people. We had our chiefs and traditional
5 leaders, elders and medicine men but they were
6 ignored. It seems that it was a government by the
7 immigrant European white and for the immigrant European
8 white.

9 The government placed Indian
10 agents on each reserve and he told us what to do,
11 because my people lived in the forest woodlands and
12 valleys along the foothills we were able to continue
13 our traditional way of life by hunting big game animals.
14 We were promised under the treaty the right to hunt
15 on all unoccupied Crown land. There were few white
16 people here at the time of the treaty and we agreed to
17 live in peace with the white man and to share our land
18 with him.

19 Then came the railway. This
20 brought thousands of settlers to our homeland,
21 Industries were built. Towns and cities grew rapidly.
22 The Federal Government established large national parks,
23 taking away our hunting grounds. All these development
24 affected and interfered with our way of life but
25 everyone, including the government, the Indian Affairs,
26 our trustee ignored the promises made at treaty and we
27 Indian people were left to survive as best we could in
28 that restricted area.

29 You may be aware that the
30 Indian population across Canada was on the decline for

1 these animals but I know this is not true. We lived in
2 harmony with nature for thousands of years before the
3 white man came. In our long and colorful history, none
4 of these animals ever became extinct or near extinction
5 until the coming of the white European. It is his
6 technology, greed and his self-interest rape of the
7 natural resources which is destroying our land, not the
8 hunting rights of a few hundred Indian hunters. It is
9 these things which threaten the native way of life in
10 the north.

11 Many of my people are poor and
12 need the meat to feed their families. We use the hide,
13 the bones, the antlers and the hooves to make
14 handicrafts. We make use of the whole animal but I
15 could not even guess how many animals died from careless
16 hunters or even count the wasted heads, feet and hides
17 left to rot in the woods. Where is there any justice in
18 these accusations against us? Then when the situation
19 becomes almost beyond recovery, the province passes an
20 emergency legislation to create natural parks or
21 wilderness areas or special historic sites. In many
22 cases, these areas are right beside our Indian reserves
23 where our people lived for generations in harmony with
24 the land. Now suddenly, the province feels that it must
25 preserve and protect these lands and it passes laws
26 preventing Indians from hunting or trapping off these
27 lands.

28 In the same way, the Indians
29 of the Northwest Territories will be hemmed in by more
30 and more restrictive legislation which seeks to

1 | compensate for the errors of ill-advised policy. This
2 | is why we Indians of the south believe very strongly
3 | that the Dene must have control over their own destiny.
4 | If they do not win the right to self-determination, the
5 | Federal Government can easily make certain promises now
6 | but there will be great pressure on the Indian people to
7 | sign an agreement that they may not really understand or
8 | accept, just like what happened to the James Bay Cree.
9 | They will be forced to sign a treaty to salvage
10 | something before they lose everything.

11 | I think that this type of
12 | coercion and pressure tactic should not be allowed to
13 | occur in the first place. It really makes me question
14 | the honesty and the integrity of our democratic system
15 | of government. You may recall that in 1969 the Indian
16 | chiefs of Alberta presented the Red Paper to Prime
17 | Minister Trudeau and the Federal Cabinet. At that time
18 | we expressed our grave concerns about the new policies
19 | proposed in the Liberal Government White Paper for
20 | Indians. One of the important issues we raised was the
21 | growing conflict of interest in government and we asked
22 | the Prime Minister to appoint just one minister to
23 | represent the Indian people in the Federal Cabinet.

24 | We pointed out to the Prime
25 | Minister and his Cabinet ministers that there were
26 | numerous problems facing our people, the native people
27 | of this country and also pointed out that the immensity
28 | of planning and working regarding northern development,
29 | therefore, we questioned if only one minister could
30 | carry a double portfolio and still do a good job in a

1 meaningful way to all concerned. It is obvious that our
2 advice and recommendations were not accepted and the
3 conflict of interest is still no different today.

4 Now just recently I read where
5 the Minister was quoted in the newspaper as calling the
6 Dene Declaration "a useless document which a grade ten
7 student could have written in a few minutes". I believe
8 he called it "gobbledy gook". I looked up this strange
9 word and vocabulary of our Minister in the dictionary of
10 the English language and it means "unclear, often
11 verbose, usually bureaucratic jargon". In another
12 dictionary, it means "writing that is hard to understand
13 because of technical terminology". I think Mr. Buchanan
14 is confused. It' is his own department which is full of
15 gobbledy gook.

16 I have very grave doubts
17 about the objective and impartial attitude of any
18 Minister who would make such a comment and I am
19 especially alarmed when it is the Minister who is our
20 trustee and is supposed to protect the rights of
21 Indian people. Is it any wonder that we have lost
22 faith in our Minister in the Federal Government? I
23 believe that the Minister should apologize to the
24 Brotherhood and to the Dene people for his insulting
25 remarks. The Dene Declaration is very clear and
26 straightforward. I do not see any gobbledy gook in
27 this important document It does not use big words or
28 technical terminology and it does not use bureaucratic
29 jargon. It is a clear statement of rights for our
30 native brothers in the Northwest Territories, The Dene

1 | people ask for land and I quote:

2 | "..the right to self-determination as a dis-
3 | tinct people."

4 | Is that not what democracy is all about?

5 | The Indian people are the
6 | majority population right now in the Northwest
7 | Territories and yet they are governed by a Territorial
8 | Council I which I understand does have a large number of
9 | native representatives on it but the powers of the
10 | Territorial Council are very limited by Federal
11 | legislation. I hope that they will have the right to
12 | develop schools which are relevant for the native people
13 | up north. Will they protect the cultural heritage of
14 | the native residents and will they teach the native
15 | languages and will they provide a curriculum which will
16 | respect and teach about the traditional stories, history
17 | and philosophy of the Dene people? This was not done
18 | here in the south.

19 | Our children went to white
20 | schools and were taught in a foreign language and many
21 | lost their cultural heritage. Even today, our
22 | cultural centers are only three years old and the
23 | Indian Affairs Department barely gives us enough funds
24 | to operate with a core staff and even then we are
25 | constantly threatened with cut-backs in the laws of
26 | these native run programs. We have cooperated with
27 | the government for almost a hundred years and what has
28 | it brought us: high death rates, high unemployment,
29 | inadequate housing, inadequate health services. There
30 | is welfare, family breakdown, alcoholism and lost

1 | initiative. We are now just starting to overcome many
2 | of these social and economic problems but it almost
3 | seems hopeless when we have to confront the
4 | bureaucracy and government red tape.

5 | It is already too late for
6 | those who have died needlessly and others have given up
7 | in total despair because of lack of jobs and housing and
8 | of a sad future, That is why I want to say now as loud
9 | and strong as possible that we treaty Indians are in
10 | full support of the Dene people and their right to self-
11 | determination in their land claims. If their land
12 | claims are not recognized before industrial development
13 | proceeds any further in the north, the social problems
14 | for the native people will become insurmountable and
15 | they will lose their culture, their traditional way of
16 | life and perhaps even their language. Then, they
17 | will no longer be a Dene nation or in the interest
18 | of the people, the government will have destroyed a
19 | people.

20 | As I understand their
21 | Declaration, the Dene people do not want to become a
22 | separate sovereign country within Canada but they do
23 | want to have certain land rights and the freedom to
24 | govern themselves in their own country, maybe something
25 | like our Indian reserves here in southern Canada.

26 | Many non-Indians condemn the
27 | Indian reserve system but that is the only land we have
28 | left now. Otherwise, we would be in the urban slum
29 | with no land, no hope, no future but on welfare
30 | continually. There must be special legislation

1 | guaranteeing land and natural and mineral resources in
2 | any final terms of agreement for the native people. At
3 | some time in the future, the Territorial Council may
4 | obtain provincial status and if proper safeguards are
5 | not negotiated now, the new council may not respect the
6 | rights and wishes of the native people later.

7 | They will be manipulated by
8 | powerful commercial interests and by the Federal
9 | Government.

10 | Finally, another example of
11 | how we Indian people lose to the wider societies, this
12 | Alberta Heritage Fund of one and a half billion dollars
13 | That money is the oil tax revenue for one year. It is
14 | probably more than the money ever spent on us Indian
15 | people over the past hundred years. We were the first
16 | citizens of Alberta. We signed treaties with the
17 | government.

18 | I believe that we are entitled
19 | to some share of that money. I understand that twenty
20 | percent of the money will be called a capital fund for
21 | things like land development and irrigation projects
22 | outside Indian reserves. Then there is 15 percent for
23 | Canadian investment for provincial bonds and other
24 | government agencies. Then most of the money will go
25 | into a regular investment fund for regular investment
26 | funds—to diversify and strengthen Alberta industry.
27 | Nowhere in that fund do I see any benefit for Alberta's
28 | native people. The province collects royalties from oil
29 | and gas taken from some of the Indian reserves and they
30 | collect a lot of other hidden taxes but the province

1 | says we must take our claims to the Federal Government.
2 | They do not recognize that Indian programs are already
3 | being cut by the Federal Government's Austerity Wage and
4 | Price Control Program, so while we Indian people are
5 | caught in the middle of this red tape and gobbledy gook
6 | to the other citizens of -- the other citizens of
7 | Alberta benefit from the Alberta Heritage Fund.
8 | Ironically, it is at the loss and the expense of Indian
9 | heritage.

10 | I want to say in public that
11 | the Indians should be heirs to at least part of these
12 | funds as first citizens of Alberta. This is why we
13 | southern Indians listen to, understand and support the
14 | demands presented in the Dene Declaration for the
15 | right to control their own land and to manage their
16 | own natural resources. We believe they must stand
17 | firm in their demands so that the Dene people may have
18 | the land and the resources to allow them and their
19 | descendants to live with dignity in their beautiful
20 | land.

21 | We can see from our own
22 | history here in Alberta that the Indian people will not
23 | receive justice and benefit from new programs like the
24 | Alberta Heritage Fund.

25 | I have given you this
26 | background to lay the groundwork for my thoughts and my
27 | fears for the future of the Northwest Territories and
28 | its people and the Dene nation. They must win their
29 | fight for self-determination because the Federal
30 | Government has demonstrated for a hundred years here in

1 | the south that it cannot be trusted. They will always
2 | use the excuse that the right of the majority must
3 | overrule the interest of a minority. Now look at the
4 | suffering of my people. This is how they challenged the
5 | Cree people in northern Quebec over James Bay
6 | development and they're almost being forced to sign an
7 | agreement now after the dams are built and they have no
8 | choice but to accept what little is offered to them.

9 | At some time in the future,
10 | the Northwest Territories will likely attain
11 | provincial status. Who will run that government; the
12 | native people or white people? The government's
13 | style, its priorities, the bureaucratic organization
14 | and the whole decision making process must reflect the
15 | concerns and interests of the present majority group,
16 | the Dene people. The present goals of government,
17 | of oil companies and other southern groups appear to
18 | be entirely an exploitive attitude. They are
19 | concerned with developing industry, building pipelines
20 | and instant towns but what about the needs of the
21 | local inhabitants? Will their rights simply be
22 | ignored?

23 | It seems that the native
24 | people are always shunned aside for the sake of
25 | progress. When will it all end? When will there be
26 | real justice in this Canadian society for us Indian
27 | people? I want to assure you that we Indian peoples
28 | stand together in pressing our rights for justice and
29 | for an honorable and fair land settlement with the
30 | Government of Canada. I stand bewildered as we push

1 ourselves closer and closer to the edge of the cliff.
2 Over the cliff is a deep and long drop. To fall off
3 this cliff would mean the end of life and all living
4 existence on this planet called earth.

5 A man from outer space might
6 jot down these thoughts after they have excavated our
7 bones and our pipelines in their geological and
8 archaeological findings. The report might read like
9 this:

10 "Once upon a time there lived a people called
11 savages on the earth. These savages were red,
12 white, black, brown and yellow. Some of these
13 savages admitted or acknowledged they were mon-
14 keys or at least they originated from monkeys.
15 Poor savages, poor souls, they were a confused
16 people. No wonder they destroyed themselves
17 from the face of the earth. No wonder they
18 don't exist on the earth anymore. Their god was
19 money, gold and oil."

20 This thought may be unrealistic and foreign to your
21 mind but it is a possibility that we could destroy
22 ourselves. I point this thought -- I pointed out this
23 thought because our survival and the existence of this
24 planet called earth will be based on future development
25 and destruction of this continent and other continents.

26 If you destroy nature and
27 the environment and the waters, you are ultimately
28 destroying yourself and mankind. If you protect
29 nature and the environment and safeguard the waters,
30 you are protecting yourself in the long run.

1 We as Indian people are
2 pointing out this alternative. My people, the native
3 people of this vast continent have many legends and
4 stories about the origin of this world and the origin
5 of the human population. We also have philosophies,
6 conservation ideals and the religion of this land. We
7 have a religion that is native to this land. There is
8 a message that comes loud and clear from these
9 legends, stories and religion to the people of our
10 mother earth. It is a simple message but it contains
11 the ancient truth and wisdom, that is, if people are
12 to continue to survive, they must live in harmony with
13 nature and in accordance with the creation of the
14 Great Spirit, the Creator.

15 This seems to be a hard lesson
16 for developers and politicians to learn and
17 unfortunately, it is my people and those who make a
18 living off the land who must pay the price of
19 progress.

20 On behalf of my people, the
21 Stoney Indian Tribe of southern Alberta, I support the
22 native land claims of the Dene nation and their
23 endeavors and goals of self-determination and control
24 of their land in the north. I agree that land claims
25 must be settled with my brothers and sisters in the
26 north before any development takes place, particularly
27 the pipeline. I hope and pray Mr. Justice Berger,
28 that justice will be carried out in dealing with my
29 people in the north country.

30 Thank you very much.

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
2 very much, Chief.

3 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
4 Commissioner, the next brief is by Mr. Noel C. Llanos
5 who I believe is from Calgary.

6 NOEL C. LLANOS, sworn;

7 THE WITNESS: Mr.
8 Commissioner, I'd like to thank you for this
9 opportunity to appear before you today to focus some
10 attention on some of the moral and practical
11 considerations pertinent to the proposed Mackenzie
12 Valley Pipeline and to the question of northern
13 development as a whole.

14 I would like to add my
15 lonely voice to the call for a moratorium that has
16 been made by many people and groups who are concerned
17 that the north may become nothing but a colony of the
18 south, and stand helplessly by as its resources are
19 drained off to feed the voracious economic appetite of
20 other regions without itself winning the control and
21 capital necessary to develop a self-sustaining economy
22 geared to the social and cultural realities of the
23 northern people.

24 Justice demands that before
25 the resources of the north are tapped, the rights of
26 the native people be recognized. In this context I
27 would like to touch on two broad areas; a just
28 settlement of the land claims of the native people and
29 control of their own economic development as part of
30 the process of economic self-determination and

1 | cultural self-fulfillment.

2 | The weight of evidence shows
3 | that the native people never willingly or knowingly
4 | relinquished title to their land. The treaties that
5 | were imposed upon them dealt with concepts of land
6 | title and ownership that they did not understand, so
7 | foreign were those concepts to their own culture. Now
8 | that the thrust of economic expansion is about to
9 | invade the north, it is crucial that land claims be
10 | settled before the proposed development schemes are
11 | launched. A settlement of land claims is also an
12 | essential element in the right of the northern people
13 | to achieve control over their own economic destiny by
14 | giving them the opportunity to develop alternative
15 | form of economic development suited to their culture
16 | and environment.

17 | It would be tragic if we
18 | were to try to impose on the native people our values
19 | and economic structures, tainted as they are by greed
20 | and waste. Indeed, it would be tragic for our own
21 | society if we failed to transform our own values and
22 | realize that we cannot continuously escalate our
23 | already astoundingly wasteful patterns of consumption
24 | by exploiting the world's resources on an ever-
25 | increasing scale.

26 | Over the centuries colonies
27 | and neo-colonies of the developed countries have
28 | experienced varying degrees of economic deformation in
29 | the process of satisfying the ever expanding consumer
30 | demands of the dominant powers. We need only look at

1 Latin America to find numerous examples of places
2 whose enormous mineral and agricultural resource were
3 exploited and (drained off by foreign powers in now
4 desolate areas of grinding poverty. The soil that
5 yielded up its riches to create an unprecedented
6 prosperity and launched the ships of European
7 mercantilism never received the smallest crumbs of
8 economic development from the lavished tables of its
9 exploiters. I refer to such places as Potosi
10 Guanajuato, Zacatecas and Ouro prêto to mention just a
11 few.

12 Will we subject our northern
13 frontiers to a similar kind of fate? We can ill
14 afford to practice such economic rapacity but we well
15 might if human rights and human values are not given
16 foremost consideration. We speak glibly of northern
17 development. If by this we mean true development of
18 the north, rather than development of the south at the
19 expense of the north, we must support the right of
20 native people to full and equal participation in the
21 decision making process as well as to substantial
22 financial benefits from that development.

23 Albertans will remember
24 their indignation at what was interpreted to be
25 Ottawa's attempt to take complete control of the
26 petroleum industry which is largely Alberta based, We
27 have vociferously defended our right to control our
28 own resources and to be the prime beneficiaries of
29 their exploitation.

30 A never ending complaint of

1 | the western provinces is that they are given the
2 | status of colonies. We claim that economic structures
3 | strongly favor the industrialization of central
4 | provinces with raw materials from the west with the
5 | result that western economies have become dependent on
6 | an unequal trade with central Canada to the detriment
7 | of our own industrialization and economic
8 | diversification. If these grievances are justified,
9 | then we should be prepared to accord to others the
10 | justice we demand for ourselves. Just as we Albertans
11 | have the right to control our resources and to
12 | appropriate to ourselves a substantial portion of the
13 | proceeds for our own economic development, so to do
14 | northern people have these rights.

15 | In the north, there is a
16 | vastly different cultural and physical environment.
17 | It is imperative that development should take a form
18 | that will not be destructive to that culture and of
19 | that environment. It will take time and dedicated
20 | effort to devise and fashion a suitable form of
21 | development. If time is not made available,
22 | development of a kind inimical to the interests of the
23 | native people may become established and undermine
24 | attempts to create alternative forms geared for
25 | northern culture and environment.

26 | Development of the north too
27 | should guarantee that the proceeds of resource
28 | exploitation are not funnelled out of the north solely
29 | to enrich the economies of the south. From its resource
30 | development, Alberta has accumulated its Heritage Fund

1 | with which to build a diversified economic base to
2 | ensure economic survival when petroleum should run dry.
3 | So too must the north have the capability of
4 | accumulating sufficient capital to finance its own
5 | economic development and to plot its economic future
6 | against the day that oil and gas should no longer flow.

7 | Some one or two practical
8 | considerations Mr. Commissioner. I would think we
9 | should give careful consideration to the immense strain
10 | that large infusions of capital will inevitably place on
11 | human resources and on existing social and economic
12 | structures. I have indicated above the effect on
13 | northern society, that which could be quite devastating
14 | unless and until time is given to prepare themselves by
15 | developing their own brand of economic and social
16 | structures capable of assimilating these pressures.

17 | But let us turn to Calgary
18 | for a moment. Calgary will inevitably be the focus of
19 | activity both in the construction and operational
20 | phases and I am sure we'll find its infrastructure
21 | seriously challenged. The heavy demands for technical
22 | expertise, economic support service, social,
23 | educational and recreational facilities can only
24 | produce serious dislocation and acid fuel to the
25 | flames of inflation. One can Only guess at the
26 | effects it will have on property values, housing,
27 | public and private transportations, schooling and
28 | recreational facilities to mention a few elements.

29 | Calgary, from what everyone
30 | can see, has its problems enough right now coping with

1 the regular rates of growth. How much more so will
2 they have when there is a such surge in investment and
3 population?

4 There is needed to plan for
5 these development so that they are not handled on an
6 ad hoc basis in an atmosphere of urgency out of which
7 they inevitable errors will arrive and probably
8 permanently deform our city. There is time to
9 consider and resolve the moral, ethical and practical
10 issues of the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
11 poses. Existing reserves of natural gas is sufficient
12 to supply Canadian needs for some time to come if we
13 practice conservation, cut back on exports and take
14 advantage of Alberta's offers to release its reserve
15 supply for general consumption.

16 We can and must use this time
17 to ensure that our cherished principles of justice serve
18 in the cause of dignified human development.

19 We ask Mr. Commissioner for
20 a moratorium so that these issues can be resolved
21 equitably.

22 Thank you very much sir.

23 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
24 sir. Thank you very much.

25 (WITNESS ASIDE)

26 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
27 Commissioner, we'd like to hear now from Mr. Henry
28 Thiel, the senior vice-president and director of
29 Foremost International Industries. I am moving him up
30 a bit because he can't be here tonight or tomorrow, so

1 I call Mr. Thiel if he's still here.

2 M.F. THIEL, sworn;

3 THE WITNESS: Mr.

4 Commissioner, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of
5 Foremost International Industries, I would like to
6 express appreciation for the opportunity to make this
7 presentation and with the indulgence of the
8 Commissioner and the audience, I would like to provide
9 some background with respect to our company and the
10 reason we have in submitting this presentation.

11 Foremost is a Canadian
12 organization with head offices and manufacturing
13 facilities here in Calgary. The company staff of
14 approximately 200 people, design and build specialized
15 marginal terrain transportation equipment which is
16 marketed on a world-wide basis. Our industry dates back
17 to the early 1950's when the petroleum industry in
18 western Canada found itself without suitable equipment
19 to traverse the difficult muskeg regions of western and
20 northern Canada. In the ensuing years, the industry
21 developed a unique Canadian expertise in sophisticated
22 difficult terrain transportation equipment.

23 One would have to acknowledge
24 that in the early days, the objective was simply to
25 penetrate these regions and to allow exploration and
26 production activities to be carried on. However, as we
27 moved into areas where delicate terrain existed, our
28 challenge shifted to one of providing vehicles offering
29 economical access without creating ecological
30 disturbances of a permanent nature.

1 | In effect, the companies like
2 | Foremost were required to respond to two influences:
3 | the demands of the environmentalists who imposed severe
4 | restrictions on the aggressiveness of the vehicle
5 | terrain interfaces and that of the operating managers
6 | who had to show practical results while meeting those
7 | environmental restraints. As a result, our industry
8 | developed transportation equipment that even while fully
9 | loaded exerts less ground bearing pressure than that of
10 | an average size man walking over the same terrain.

11 | As the benefits of this
12 | equipment became more widely known, our company found
13 | itself involved in numerous areas in countries with a
14 | broad cross-section of terrain conditions. This
15 | allowed us to become acquainted with the environmental
16 | considerations and associated land use regulations in
17 | such jurisdictions as the Northwest Territories, the
18 | Yukon, the Arctic islands, Alaska, Soviet Siberia,
19 | Indonesia and the Middle East. In many of these
20 | regions, our equipment has been utilized in
21 | construction project similar to that proposed for the
22 | Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

23 | This exposure to resource
24 | development activities on a world-wide basis has given
25 | us an opportunity to view developments in Canada from a
26 | somewhat different perspective than many firms and
27 | individuals. We have been exposed to a variety of
28 | methods, attitudes, regulations or a lack thereof and
29 | have seen the effects of large development projects on
30 |

1 | the economy and the quality of life. This experience
2 | has reinforced our conviction that properly regulated
3 | development is desirable and beneficial, and Canada is
4 | a land that offers a tremendous future provided we take
5 | advantage of the opportunities.

6 | It is this conviction Mr.
7 | Commissioner that has prompted us to make this
8 | submission today. We hope that the members of the
9 | Inquiry will find it useful.

10 | There appears to be no
11 | question as to the need and to the economic
12 | necessity of developing our petroleum reserves in
13 | northern Canada and bringing them to market. Much
14 | has been said about this by our National Energy
15 | Board and various other government and industry
16 | spokesmen and we would simply add our support. We
17 | do recognize that resource development and the
18 | struggle to maintain our high standard of living
19 | must be undertaken without due -- must not be
20 | undertaken, I'm sorry, without due regard for the
21 | quality of life, the protection of our beautiful
22 | landscape and the social requirements of the various
23 | peoples who make up the Canadian identity.

24 | Fortunately, Canada has
25 | established in our estimation, an early recognition of
26 | the need to introduce protective rules and regulations
27 | to control the manner in which delicate regions are
28 | developed. We've had an opportunity to compare the
29 | safeguards now in effect in Canada with those that
30 | exist elsewhere and we would respectfully submit that

1 | based on our observations, these safeguards are as
2 | stringent and effective as those anywhere in the world
3 | today.

4 | We feel certain that any
5 | project which is carried out in keeping with these
6 | safeguards will not adversely affect the ecology, the
7 | environment, or the regional interest of its
8 | population on any prolonged basis.

9 | If I may, I would like to add
10 | some personal observations and experiences with respect
11 | to petroleum development and construction in Canada. I
12 | was born and raised in the small town of Millet in
13 | central Alberta some twelve miles from the original
14 | Leduc discovery well. I witnessed the early geophysical
15 | exploration activity, the boom days immediately after
16 | the discovery, the construction of gathering lines and
17 | pipeline systems in that beautiful central Alberta
18 | landscape. There is no question that there was some
19 | concern among residents in the community regarding the
20 | intrusion of temporary residents.

21 | The infrastructure was taxed
22 | to its maximum extent, new trails and roads were cut
23 | through existing farm fields, pipeline ditches were
24 | dug and tank farms were interspersed throughout the
25 | countryside but both the people in the community and
26 | the countryside itself exhibited a resiliency and a
27 | flexibility which no one could have originally
28 | anticipated. Today an examination of the area would
29 | show that neither the people nor the environment
30 | suffered from the experience. There are no visible

1 | scars but there is visible evidence of a better
2 | standard of living and the development brought to the
3 | area many new opportunities for many young Canadians.

4 | Certainly, we recognize that
5 | the development -- a development project in central
6 | Alberta cannot be compared equally with the
7 | development of the remote and sensitive Mackenzie
8 | Valley area. There differences in the peoples
9 | involved and certainly there are differences from an
10 | ecological point of view, but it does seem to us that
11 | there is a somewhat exaggerated concern about the
12 | ability of the environment and the people to cope with
13 | the projected exposure to construction and
14 | development.

15 | The technology and the
16 | legislative controls are available to ensure that such
17 | activity is carried on with a minimum of disturbance.

18 | Many of us have reviewed the
19 | films depicting the early mistakes made in Canada's
20 | north by those conducting exploration programs: litter
21 | spread helter skelter , collar tracks on the tundra and
22 | gouges with a delicate surface cover of the permafrost
23 | was scraped away. These films date back many years but
24 | are still shown to the unsuspecting public today as
25 | though such practices were still tolerated today.
26 | Members of the Inquiry know that this is not the case,
27 | nor has it been for some time. Those responsible for
28 | land use regulations have ensured that such past
29 | practices are not countenanced today and although the
30 | costs have been enormous, and the resulting delay is

1 disillusioning, those involved have responded well and
2 new techniques, systems and equipment have been
3 developed to meet even the most onerous regulation

4 It is our understanding that
5 in the delicate tundra areas of the proposed pipeline
6 route, it is intended to work only in winter on snow
7 roads with equipment suitable to such temporary.
8 transportation arteries. We would like to advise the
9 Inquiry that our equipment has been utilized on such
10 snow roads and the system has been employed
11 successfully for many years, for many seasons in
12 Canada's north without any visible damage.

13 We feel similarly regarding
14 the concerns expressed for our wildlife. Extensive
15 studies were undertaken for the TransAlaska pipeline
16 project which incidentally we were involved in, and
17 onerous safeguards were involved to ensure that not
18 even an eagle's nest would be disturbed in carrying
19 out the project activity. These studies and the
20 results would indicate to us that the effects on our
21 animals, birds and fish will be of a temporary nature
22 and well within their adaptive capabilities.

23 Although we are not expert
24 with respect to the social implications for our native
25 peoples, my own experiences as a personnel manager for
26 a major petroleum company in this city during the
27 early phases of activity in the northern regions
28 convinces me that probably no other industry has shown
29 the same willingness to employ, educate, and live in
30 harmony with our native peoples. I can recall being

1 | involved in a program which took place nearly ten
2 | years ago during which I personally visited native
3 | settlements and native schools in the north for the
4 | purpose of determining the best means for employing
5 | local native help on a permanent basis. in the area.

6 | The expense was substantial;
7 | involved flights by fixed wing aircraft, by helicopter
8 | to remote areas in order to conduct interviews, with;
9 | missionaries, educators and native leaders. Although
10 | the employment of natives required a radical revision
11 | of standard supervisory and personnel practices by the
12 | company, the results were beneficial to both the
13 | native community and the employer.

14 | I can also recall being a
15 | member of a committee within the Canadian Petroleum
16 | Association whose purpose was to develop concrete
17 | plans for native education, training, 'placement and
18 | social rehabilitation in preparation for the
19 | industry's move into Canada's north. The most
20 | impressive aspect of the committee was the priority
21 | given to it by the corporations even at that early
22 | juncture. It was a group composed primarily of senior
23 | corporate executives and in fact the chairman at that
24 | time was the chief executive officer in Calgary for
25 | the largest petroleum company in Canada.

26 | In summary, we would like to
27 | go on record as supporting the following action by the
28 | Inquiry:

- 29 | · To recommend that a permit be issued for the
30 | construction of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline at the

1 | earliest possible date, with construction subject to
2 | reasonable rules for the protection of the legitimate
3 | interests of the native people, and the safeguarding
4 | of Canada's ecology and environment. We believe that
5 | such a recommendation will be in the best interests of
6 | Canada and its citizens.

7 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

8 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
9 | Commissioner, the hour is getting late. We do have
10 | three more presentations that were scheduled for
11 | today, Mr. Milne, Mr. Potts and Mr. Sider. Mr. Potts
12 | has indicated to me that he can come back tonight and
13 | he'll be the first one tonight. Mr. Sider, I haven't
14 | had a chance to speak to and Mr. Milne has indicated
15 | that he would like to give his brief now, that he has
16 | difficulty coming back tonight.

17 | THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.
18 | Well, let's hear Mr. Milne's brief now then, and then
19 | we'll see how Mr. Sider feels.

20 | MR. WADDELL: Fine.

21 | W J MILNE sworn;

22 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
23 | early in the afternoon, you had the unique experience of
24 | seeing our mayor at his very, very best. He's an
25 | exceptional person and Calgarians have a sort of a love-
26 | hate relationship with him. It really wasn't fair to you
27 | though, I might say he has some characteristics that seem
28 | to upset people's stomachs and it wasn't really fair to
29 | you to do that, to put him on the program immediately
30 | after your lunch. My apologies sir.

1 There are a couple of
2 aspects of my experience Mr. Commissioner that I think
3 are appropriate for me to mention now. I recently
4 went with the Alberta Mission to Europe and my area
5 was environment, and we just filed or I just filed a
6 report in that respect with the Alberta Government.
7 There's another aspect that may seem a little
8 unrelated and that's the fact that my wife and I have
9 three Canadian balloon records that are still standing
10 and as I get into the brief, I think you may see the
11 relationship which seems a little obscure right now.

12 The purpose of my --
13 THE COMMISSIONER: All
14 right, now you've got the interest of all of us.

15 THE WITNESS: Is that like
16 hitting mules on the head with a two by four at the
17 beginning? Is that the same sort of thing?

18 The purpose of my brief Mr.
19 Commissioner is to describe a method of moving gas, and
20 it could soften the impact of the pipeline and it could
21 also reduce both the economic and the environment a
22 disturbance that are going to occur in this country.

23 It was conceived principally
24 as a solution to the polar problem, the polar gas
25 problem but as we developed costs, it became pretty
26 apparent that it was a method that would be quite
27 appropriate for the Mackenzie itself. The concept is
28 that of moving gas by airship. You have an atmospheric
29 pressure and on a continuous tanker type of system.
30 Now, it's not really a new system. Over the forty years

1 | that airships operated in the world, they carried
2 | incredible amounts of gas over incredible distances.
3 | For instance, the Graf Zeppelin in '29 went around the
4 | world with four stops. It operated from 1930 to 1938
5 | from Frankfurt to Rio de Janeiro, seven thousand miles
6 | on a scheduled service believe it or not, and it carried
7 | 8 million cubic feet of gas.

8 | Now, the purpose of that gas
9 | was really to carry the load, carry the passengers and
10 | the freight but if that vessel had been lengthened,
11 | that gas was carried in separate individual cells
12 | within the shell and if the vessel had been lengthened
13 | and additional cells introduced, then those cells could
14 | hay become a method or a facility for moving gas.

15 | Shell International operating
16 | out of London have spent just about a million dollars
17 | now in research on this particular mode of gas for
18 | Algerian Gas; Algerian gas to Europe.

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: Across
20 | Europe?

21 | A Pardon me.

22 | Q Across the Mediterranean?

23 | A Yes. They are about the
24 | stage now of construction. After a million, they
25 | should be about at the stage of construction. I've
26 | been carrying on a similar sort of a proposal and
27 | research and study for the last four years. I don't
28 | have quite that budget. I've been working along
29 | individually and my budget is lightly smaller than that
30 | s ort of expenditure.

1 The concept is based on using
2 very large airships, 100 million cubic feet total, 70
3 million cubic feet of that would be pay volume. The
4 other 30 million cubic feet would be permanently
5 installed in cells to move the dead weight of the
6 vessel back on the dead-head route. Well, I should
7 qualify that. 22 million are for carrying the vessel
8 and eight million are for the fuel, a natural gas
9 engine.

10 You'd take on gas at the
11 well-head and there's an unusual characteristic of the
12 airship insofar as natural gas has a lifting ability,
13 then has the capability of carrying a freight load as
14 well. So, with natural gas, it would have the ability
15 of taking on 600 tons of some sort of ballast and
16 hopefully of course, it would be oil. The flight
17 characteristics are 100 miles an hour and the airship
18 would, as I said before, would operate -- it would
19 operate as a series of tankers over the delta area to
20 the 60th parallel where they would be introduced either
21 into existing depleted fields or directly into the
22 pipeline.

23 The compressor people tell me
24 that they have the capabilities now to put that into a
25 pipeline, a pipeline pressure is something around two
26 hours. That would be one airship of 70 million cubic
27 feet.

28 The gas and oil would be
29 offloaded simultaneously and then it would return dead-
30 head with just that amount of gas to get the vessel

1 back, The airship 70 airships would have the capacity
2 of what's being proposed by the Arctic Gas
3 Pipelines.

4 Q 70 airships?

5 A 70 airships. Yes.

6 Q That's the four and a
7 half billion cubic feet a day capacity?

8 A That's right. It would
9 move the four and a half at a cost of about 4.3 billion
10 and at a slightly less tariff. Our calculations
11 indicate that we understand that the pipeline tariffs
12 would be in the order 55. to 7.5 cents per thousand
13 per hundred miles; per thousand cubic feet per hundred
14 miles and looking at very pessimistic figures with the
15 airship, writing them off in 15 years and loading it
16 with some pretty heavy expenses, it looks like their
17 tariff would be in the order of 5 to 5.5 cents per
18 thousand per hundred miles.

19 Unlike the pipeline it has a
20 considerable advantage insofar as the capacity could be
21 built up in stages. It wouldn't be necessary to
22 complete the four and a half or the pipeline from one
23 end to the other but it could be started out with
24 something substantially less and then as airships were
25 built, they could be introduced into the system.

26 The first stage that is
27 proposed is a package of 18 airships with a capacity of
28 one billion feet daily and a cost of one billion
29 dollars, so I think you see that' firstly, the economic
30 burden is not so great and' secondly, just the manpower

1 | load on the country is not so great.

2 | The transportation mode has a
3 | number of unique characteristics. It could work
4 | firstly as a preliminary stage or a preliminary system
5 | until threshold gas was established in the delta and
6 | until the native rights and the environmental matte s
7 | were fully resolved. It would give us the time to do
8 | that sort of a thing. It has the possibility then of
9 | acting then as a transportation method for building the
10 | pipeline. It has a great rate characteristic of being
11 | able to carry very, very long indivisible loads. In
12 | that particular case, these airships would he in the
13 | order of 1800 feet and to put it into perspective, the
14 | Graf Zeppelin and the Hindenburg 35 years ago were 800
15 | feet so its not that much of a transition to the
16 | present day sizes.

17 | Q How fast did the Graf
18 | Zeppelin operate?

19 | A They operated at average
20 | speeds oddly enough over that Frankfurt-Rio leg was 85
21 | miles an hour. There's a very interesting story --
22 | I'll just take a minute. You might enjoy flying into
23 | Rio, the airport was closed by revolution so they went
24 | out to sea, put it on hover to wait it out. It's a
25 | fantastic characteristic of the vessel. It ran out of
26 | champagne and food so they wired a German tramp boat
27 | coming down the coast. It came in under them, they
28 | dropped the basket, picked up the champagne and food,
29 | sat it out for three more days and flew into Rio when
30 | the revolution was over. It's one of those --

1 | actually I kept in --

2 | Q Then they left before
3 | the next one.

4 | A That was in between
5 | revolutions. Actually, the whole history of the airship
6 | is just filled with those kind of unique, unusual
7 | operations that they flew a group of German soldiers
8 | 9000 miles from Germany to an African colony, found
9 | when they got there the problem was over, without
10 | landing, they turned around and flew back again, an
11 | 18,000 mile flight; utterly incredible when you read
12 | the history of the vessel.

13 | Well I might say it could act
14 | as a construction vehicle during that time and be very,
15 | very effective in terms of logistics of pipelines and
16 | it has the other great, I think, characteristic of
17 | being able to serve or compliment or supplement the
18 | pipeline when it finally was built by bringing gas from
19 | outlying fields that may not be too economic to develop
20 | with a collection system. I think it even could be
21 | considered as feeding polar gas into it if threshold
22 | gas was a problem.

23 | I might say Mr. Commissioner
24 | I'm in a very, very practical profession. I'm an
25 | architect and we have to make buildings work at a
26 | particular cost and my first reaction to this sort of
27 | thing was, it's got to be impossible. As you start
28 | feeding the figures through, there's just no question
29 | that it can't be discounted out of hand. It's a very,
30 | very viable mode. It was highly developed at the time

1 | that it terminated. The documentation of the era is
2 | very complete but very little known about it. It just
3 | isn't read or understood or known. A very, very simple
4 | construction. I'd put one of my contractors on it
5 | tomorrow, it's very unsophisticated, extremely simple,
6 | motors off the shelf and it's got some great advantages
7 | insofar as the construction dollars would be spent in
8 | our urban areas. The problems of work camps,
9 | dislocation of the people; these sort of things, are
10 | just academic because the mode would be built right
11 | here in Alberta hopefully or spread across Canada. It
12 | has that great ability of being able to transport
13 | itself to where the market is.

14 | I have just a short amount here
15 | and then I am finished. A great amount of energy and
16 | resource of Canada right now, this country, is being
17 | concentrated on the pipeline proposal and unfortunately
18 | it's a single purpose. The airship could satisfy this
19 | need in itself and in addition it could provide a very
20 | flexible, non destructive transportation system for the
21 | north, and heaven knows we desperately need it.

22 | The cost for moving goods in
23 | the north I think as you know, I believe is something in
24 | the order \$1.25 a ton mile by aircraft. This mode
25 | brings it in not too far from water borne freighting. It
26 | runs somewhere around 6 to 8c per ton mile. It can be,
27 | as I said, it can be built in urban areas and it can be
28 | geared, the investment can be geared exactly and
29 | tailored to suit our economy. It can be done on a very,
30 | very precise staging where we feed the construction to

1 Q -- to transport the gas
2 from the Arctic to the south, and I've had to tell them
3 that that's a matter they should raise with the
4 National Energy Board in the same way I have to tell
5 you that your proposal is one that I am not in a
6 position to consider. The National Energy Board is in
7 a position to consider it, and I've given you the
8 opportunity of raising it here today, and putting it so
9 to speak into the public domain as a matter of courtesy
10 to you, and because we believe that occasionally its
11 useful to examine things that appear to go beyond the
12 terms of reference of the Inquiry

13 But the representatives of
14 the two pipeline companies are here. They are
15 interested in building pipelines but your cost estimate
16 is about one-half of, certainly the Arctic Gas proposal
17 and they may be interested in considering it, and
18 certainly if you wish you might ask Mr. Ryder of
19 Commission Counsel to send the transcript of today's
20 proceedings to the Energy Board. They get it anyway as
21 a matter of fact, don't they Mr. Ryder?

22 MR. RYDER: Well I'll see
23 that this one goes particularly.

24 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I'm
25 sure they're getting our transcripts and they will see
26 this and when their hearings reach the stage where they
27 are considering alternate modes of transportation, -I
28 think you should take advantage of that and go down
29 there with this proposal.

30 Just let me ask you one

1 | question. When you were over in Europe with the --

2 | A Premier.

3 | Q --Premier's Mission and
4 | we read about it, it was then that you looked into the
5 | progress that Shell is making with this?

6 | A Yes, I've probably had
7 | four meetings with their consulting people. I'm
8 | completely familiar with the German progress and the
9 | American progress and I'm very, very close to what
10 | Shell are doing. What I used here was the published
11 | material that's been released.

12 | I might say I had some
13 | reservations about exactly what you said because it
14 | could conceivably be a part of the pipeline project as
15 | a first stage, as a transition, as a piece of equipment
16 | for building. I thought under those circumstances, it
17 | may be wise to raise it here.

18 | Q Yes. Certainly I was
19 | sufficiently intrigued to allow you to complete your
20 | thought and really all I'm saying is that you should write
21 | to the Energy Board, tell them that you raised this matter
22 | in today's proceedings before the Inquiry and they have the
23 | transcript and they are getting it and they'll know when to
24 | get in touch with you to develop it further before then.

25 | A Thank you for your
26 | advice.

27 | Q So, thank you again.

28 | A Thank you.

29 | THE COMMISSIONER: I would be
30 | interested in adjourning for supper if that's on the

1 | card.

2 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
3 | Commissioner I'm pleased to inform you that Mr. Sider,
4 | with his usual graciousness has -- also wants to go
5 | home and have dinner and before we adjourn however, I
6 | think Mr. Ryder will have to let us know whether there
7 | are an comments.

8 | MR. RYDER: I understand I've
9 | canvassed the formal participants and I believe I'm
10 | correct in saying that nobody desires to make a
11 | statement at this time because they're in the right to
12 | do so again.

13 | (WITNESS ASIDE)
14 | THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
15 | well then --

16 | MR. RYDER: I believe a
17 | representative a representative of CARC desires to make
18 | a statement and the rules --

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly.

20 | MR. RYDER: Yes.

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, if
22 | you wish to, certainly Dr. Pimlott, you can go over
23 | here and I wonder, ladies and gentlemen, if I could
24 | call our hearing to order. One of the rules that we've
25 | laid down is that the companies that want to build the
26 | pipeline, Arctic Gas and Foothills, the Canadian Arctic
27 | Resources Committee which is a coalition of
28 | environmental groups, the native organizations and
29 | those participating at the Inquiry can make a statement
30 | at the conclusion of each session and Dr. Pimlott of

1 | the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee wishes to add
2 | something to the proceedings before we adjourn. So, I
3 | wonder if you 'd just give him your full attention as I
4 | intend to do.

5 | DOUGLAS PIMLOTT resumed;

6 | THE WITNESS: I'll make this
7 | very brief Mr. Commissioner. I felt it 's particularly
8 | important for us to register a statement at this time,
9 | particularly because of the matter that's brought
10 | before you about the value of public participation and
11 | about the funding of public interest groups. These
12 | have been matters of a very prime concern to the
13 | Canadian Arctic Resources Committee and we have very
14 | deep convictions about it, and so I'll restrict my
15 | remarks to that because I feel that Mr. Sykes couldn't
16 | been have much farther off base in his evaluation of
17 | the potential value to society of this aspect of public
18 | activity.

19 | Since the inception of the
20 | Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, we have worked
21 | very hard to try to foster this matter of public
22 | participation and to try to promote to government the
23 | importance of offering funding to public interest
24 | organizations so that there can be at hearings like
25 | this a very important element of the other side of the
26 | question brought before such Inquiries. Public
27 | interest organizations have had to work in this respect
28 | in an extremely ad hoc basis on the basis of a very low
29 | level of voluntary participation, and I think that
30 | probably in Mr. Sykes' terms, both the Canadian Arctic

1 | Resources Committee and I personally would fall under
2 | this classification of troublemakers and political
3 | opportunists. I think that in our work in the north we
4 | are sometimes classified that way although we take
5 | great exception to that kind of a designation which I
6 | think is inclined to be a very superficial one. But I
7 | worked for a year as a resource worker with the
8 | Committee for the Original People's Entitlement and had
9 | some opportunity to see for instance what public
10 | funding meant to that section of the native community.

11 | During the year I worked with
12 | COPE in 1973-74, I realized that the people of the
13 | delta and the Beaufort Sea had a very great sense of
14 | pride in the work that COPE was able to do in
15 | representing their interests. Another aspect of COPE's
16 | work was that even during the year I was there, I saw a
17 | marked increase in the sense of personal worth that the
18 | people who were associated with COPE had.

19 | I think, Mr. Commissioner,
20 | you'll recognize that you would agree that in appearing
21 | before your hearings, they have made a very strong
22 | personal presence and this comes from a sense of own
23 | understanding of their worth, a sense of understanding
24 | of their own sense of values and of their appreciation
25 | and understanding of the natural system, and COPE has
26 | done a very great deal to foster this sense of pride
27 | and strength and it gave me a great sense of pride to
28 | see it develop in COPE and to realize that from
29 | taxpayer's money was participating in the development
30 | of that in the delta and then in the environmental

1 sense COPE played a very, very important part in
2 bringing to regulatory agencies a sense that they must
3 enforce the regulations and the laws which were
4 established with regard to the protection of the
5 environment associated with petroleum development.

6 So I'm convinced that their
7 activities resulted in the strong tightening up of the
8 regulatory actions of government agencies. COPE had a
9 very profound influence in the establishment and the
10 nature of both the research programs for the Beaufort
11 Sea and for the information program which was
12 established by the Arctic Petroleum Operator's
13 Association.

14 Now, in the Beaufort Sea with
15 respect to offshore drilling, by the time Dome Petroleum
16 begins a drilling program this summer, there will
17 something of the order of \$200 million we'll have spent
18 on exploration and of the drilling and of the
19 construction of drilling systems. A total of \$10
20 million so far has been spent on that research program.
21 So this roughly, up to date, is about five percent of
22 the investment and as an environmentalist who is proud
23 of Canada, who is just absolutely determined to do
24 everything that can be done to be certain that. The
25 made mistakes aren't in north that were made in the
26 south, I would argue very, very strongly that that five
27 percent investment is a very very worthwhile investment
28 of public funds. It's the very least we can do that a
29 system, the Beaufort Sea which is absolutely vital to
30 north continental waterfowl and sea bird populations,

1 TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
3 ladies and gentlemen, we'll cone to order. We began
4 this hearing of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry
5 here in Calgary this afternoon, and we're continuing
6 this evening, to hear the views of Calgarians and
7 Alberta organizations that wish to be heard tonight.

8 It may be appropriate I say
9 a little bit about the work of the Inquiry. We have
10 two pipeline companies that want to build a pipeline
11 from the Arctic to deliver gas to the mid-continent.
12 One of these companies, Arctic Gas, wants to build a
13 line from Alaska across the northern slope of the Yukon
14 across the Mackenzie Delta, there it would meet a line
15 from the Mackenzie Delta and carry the Alaskan gas and
16 the gas from the delta south along the Mackenzie River
17 to Southern Canada and the United States.

18 The other company, foothills
19 Pipe Lines, proposes simply to build a line that will
20 carry the gas from the Mackenzie Delta on a line along
21 the Mackenzie River south to markets in Southern Canada.
22 So that the Arctic Gas proposal is to build a pipeline
23 that would carry Alaskan gas and Canadian gas south along
24 the Mackenzie and down to markets in Southern Canada and
25 the U.S. The Foothills proposal is to build a line that
26 would simply carry Canadian gas from the Mackenzie Delta
27 south to markets in Southern Canada.

28 Now, this Inquiry isn't here to
29 try to figure out how much gas there is in the Mackenzie
30 Delta. Our job isn't to figure out what Canada's

1 | gas requirements are going to be in the years ahead. Our
2 | job isn't to consider what exports of gas it is feasible
3 | for Canada to arrange to the United States, Those are
4 | tasks for the National Energy Board. That's their job.
5 | But this Inquiry was established by the Federal
6 | Government, by the Government of Canada to examine the
7 | impact on northern Canada of the construction of a gas
8 | pipeline from the Arctic to the south.

9 | This Inquiry is to look into
10 | the social impact, the environmental impact, and the
11 | economic impact on the north, that is on the Northwest
12 | Territories and the Yukon, on the economy of the north,
13 | the environment of the north, and of course most
14 | important of all, the people of the north.

15 | The Inquiry has held many
16 | months of hearings in Yellowknife. There we listen day
17 | after day, month after month, to the evidence of the
18 | experts, the scientists, the engineers, the biologists
19 | and anthropologists, the economists, all of the people
20 | who have made it the work of their lifetime to study
21 | the north and northern conditions. There, the two
22 | companies that want to build the pipeline, Arctic Gas
23 | and Foothills, bring forward the experts that they have
24 | consulted, they present their evidence, and in this
25 | Inquiry we have provided funds to the organizations
26 | that represent the native people of the north, the
27 | Indian and Metis people and the Inuit people, so that
28 | they are represented by lawyers and they have experts
29 | to help them so that they can challenge the findings
30 | of the companies so that they can call their own

1 | evidence, call their own experts, and in that way the
2 | case for the pipeline and the case for the native
3 | people, the case for the environment, all of these
4 | witnesses get a chance to face each other the lawyers
5 | get a chance to question them, and in that way we try
6 | to find out who is right about what will happen in the
7 | north if we build this pipeline. Now there are some
8 | people, and we heard from one this afternoon, who feel
9 | that things like these are better left to the planners
10 | and government and industry, that it is a mistake for
11 | others to participate in the decision-making, even
12 | those such as the native people of the north who have a
13 | very great interest in what happens up there because
14 | the decisions that we make about the future of the
15 | north, are decision that people who live there will
16 | have to spend the rest of their lives with.

17 | So this Inquiry felt that it
18 | was important to provide funds to the native
19 | organizations so they could participate, to the
20 | environmental organizations so that they could
21 | participate, and to northern business and to northern
22 | municipalities so that they could participate on an
23 | equal footing with the pipeline companies, so far as
24 | that is possible.

25 | Now in addition to these formal
26 | hearings that we have been holding in Yellowknife which
27 | are something like Court rooms, something like a trial
28 | and you. have lawyers and witnesses and examination and
29 | cross-examination, in addition to those hearings we have
30 | taken this Inquiry to virtually all of the

1 communities where the people live in the Mackenzie
2 Valley, the Mackenzie Delta, the perimeter of the
3 Beaufort Sea, and in the Yukon. The people who live in
4 the communities that would be affected if a pipeline were
5 built, and there we have listened to the evidence of more
6 than 700 witnesses who have spoken to the inquiry in
7 English, in French, in Loucheux, Slavey, Dogrib,
8 Chipewyan, and Eskimo. We have heard from people over a
9 period of many months at these hearings that have been
10 held in the cities and towns and settlements and villages
11 and outposts of the north. That has been going on now
12 for 14 or 15 months, so now we are talking a month of our
13 time to come here to Southern Canada to listen to what
14 the people of Southern Canada have to say about all of
15 this.

16 I think that it is important
17 to consider your views about northern development,
18 about the vital questions that this Inquiry has to
19 consider, should native land claims be settled before a
20 pipeline is built. If it is built and the native
21 people want to participate in its construction, how can
22 we ensure that they are given an opportunity to work on
23 the pipeline? Can they develop skills on the pipeline
24 that will be of some use to themselves and to the north
25 after the pipeline is built? Can we provide a sound
26 basis for northern business to obtain contracts and
27 sub-contracts on the pipeline? What about the unions?
28 We are told they have an awesome measure of control
29 over pipeline construction in Alaska. Should they have
30 the same measure of control over pipeline construction

1 | in the Mackenzie Valley? What about the local taxpayer
2 | in the larger centres such as Yellowknife and Inuvik,
3 | if you have a pipeline boom you will have to expand
4 | your schools, your hospitals, your Police Force, your
5 | local services. What measures ought to be taken to
6 | enable the municipalities and other institution of
7 | local government to cope with the impact?

8 | Now, we Canadians think of
9 | ourselves as a northern people, so the future of the
10 | north is a matter of concern to all of us and in fact
11 | it is our own appetite for oil and gas and our own
12 | patterns of energy consumption that have given rise to
13 | proposals to bring oil and gas from the Arctic.

14 | Let me just add this, that
15 | the Government of Canada in establishing this Inquiry
16 | has said, "Go into Northern Canada and see if you can
17 | find out what the impact will be on the north and its
18 | peoples if we build this pipeline," a pipeline that
19 | would be the costliest project ever undertaken by
20 | private enterprise in history, the first pipeline ever
21 | to be built in the permafrost. The Government of
22 | Canada has said, "Look into the impact of that
23 | pipeline, a pipeline that it would take 6,000 workers
24 | three years to build, 1,200 additional workers would be
25 | needed to build the gas plants in the Mackenzie Delta,
26 | there would be hundreds of miles of roads built over
27 | the snow and ice, the capacity of the fleet of tugs and
28 | barges on the Mackenzie River would have to be doubled,
29 | there would be enhanced oil and gas exploration and
30 | development in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie

1 Delta, and the Beaufort Sea. The Government of Canada
2 has said, "Look at this project. in all its
3 ramifications." And they have gone further and they
4 have said, "If we build a gas pipeline then that will
5 establish an energy corridor, and an oil pipeline will
6 come along after that," so that we have to look at an
7 energy corridor that consists of oil and gas pipelines
8 from the Arctic to the mid-continent and consider the
9 social, economic and environmental impacts of the
10 pipeline and the corridor.

11 So that's the job that this
12 Inquiry is seeking to do, and we are seeking your help
13 and your assistance and your views in trying to
14 determine what the impact will be, and in making
15 recommendations to the Government of Canada as to the
16 terms and conditions that ought to be imposed if a
17 pipeline is to be built.

18 So having said that, I think
19 perhaps I should add that the C.B.C. has established a
20 broadcasting unit that travels with the Inquiry and
21 when it is in the north broadcasts for an hour on the
22 radio each evening in English and all of the native
23 languages, and that broadcasting unit is accompanying
24 the Inquiry on its tour of the provinces, and is
25 broadcasting to the north each evening for an hour over
26 the radio, outlining the expressions of opinion and the
27 representations that have been made by Southern
28 Canadians at this Inquiry.

29 So I think that we're ready to
30 proceed with what you have to say, after that perhaps

1 | unnecessarily lengthy introduction, and Mr. Waddell,
2 | would you tell us who we're about to hear from now?

3 | MR. WADDELL: Well, Mr.
4 | Commissioner, we'll hear from Mr. Ralph Potts, to begin
5 | with. Mr. Potts? Mr. Potts is from Calgary.

6 | RALPH POTTS sworn:

7 | THE WITNESS: Commissioner
8 | Berger, my name is Ralph Potts. I wish to thank you or
9 | this opportunity of appearing before this Inquiry o
10 | express a few thoughts about this proposed Mackenzie
11 | Valley Pipeline.

12 | Let me begin with a brief
13 | story about Christopher Columbus and the Taino people
14 | from San Salvador. The Tainos customarily received
15 | their visitors with gifts and treated them with honor.
16 | Columbus lamentably returned their hospitality by
17 | kidnapping men of its hosts and took them back to Spain
18 | where they could learn the white man's ways. En route,
19 | one of his hostages died, but not before being
20 | baptised.

21 | News of the discovery of the
22 | Americas spread quickly and the Spanish were credited
23 | with helping the first Indians to enter Heaven.

24 | More Europeans returned to an
25 | Salvador to proclaim sovereignty of the islands or
26 | their respective kingdoms and to seek gold and precious
27 | stone, reportedly, to be in great abundance. Then the
28 | Tainos resisted, they were killed, taken captive, and
29 | enslaved. The same plot of this story was to be
30 | repeated many times throughout the Americas in the

1 following years. Curiously, some of the same
2 components of the plot exist today, as we discuss the
3 social, economic and environmental impact of the
4 proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

5 The pursuit of natural
6 resources still persists, only now oil, gas and mineral
7 resources are substituted. The concept of land
8 ownership still persists. Discovery and development of
9 resources without prior consultation with native
10 peoples and dramatic social and cultural impact without
11 regard for existing structures are also recognizable.

12 The Federal Government
13 retains jurisdiction over the Northwest Territories and
14 is empowered to determine the scope and direction of
15 northern development, particularly in our case, the
16 proposed natural gas pipeline.

17 The Federal Government's
18 ability to reasonably assess energy matters is subject
19 to some doubt. For example, in 1970 a shortage of oil
20 and natural gas in Canada was inconceivable. The
21 Federal Government supported the policy of exporting
22 large quantities of oil and natural gas which were
23 surplus to Canadian domestic requirements.

24 In 1973, the then Energy
25 Minister, Donald MacDonald, tabled a policy to make Canada
26 energy self-sufficient, and estimated the existence of
27 sufficient energy supply for domestic requirements until
28 at least the year 2050, and substantial amounts of oil and
29 gas being available for export.

30 By 1975, Canada's self-sufficiency

1 dream was -- had disappeared. MacDonald was wrong.
2 Exports were curtailed and energy costs climbed. The
3 present Energy Minister, Alastair Gillespie, now
4 estimates that by 1985 Canada will import one-third
5 of its oil requirements. If the estimated reserves of
6 gas are also as incorrect as have been the reserves of
7 oil, then it is entirely possible that the volume required
8 to support the proposed natural gas pipeline may not
9 also be available.

10 In view of the enormous
11 amounts of money required, another myopic decision by
12 the Federal Government could result in disastrous
13 economic conditions in Canada, and particularly for the
14 Northwest Territories. Land is an essential ingredient
15 to the lives of the native peoples of the Northwest
16 Territories. Their survival is dictated by the
17 harshness of the climate and the remoteness with
18 respect to the rest of Canada. The native peoples of
19 the Northwest Territories insist that the land is their
20 life. A failure to involve the native peoples in
21 decisions about their land and decisions that affect'
22 their lives is a failure to recognize their humanity.

23 A conflict of interest exists
24 in the Department of the Indian Affairs & Northern
25 Development due to its dual function. To act as legal
26 guardian for native rights and to ensure the development
27 of Canada's north are difficult tasks to execute. To
28 execute these functions with one bureaucracy and achieve
29 my level of success is questionable. In summary, I wish
30 to indicate several conditions to be met before any

1 final decision is made to construct the Mackenzie Valley
2 Pipeline; that the legitimacy of native land claims be
3 recognized, and that a fair land settlement be negotiated
4 with the native people, recognizing their hunting,
5 fishing and trapping rights as well as fair royalty for
6 mineral resources extracted from their land claims.
7 Involvement of the native people in decisions affecting
8 economic development in the Northwest Territories,
9 regulation of extraction of non-renewable resources so
10 as to prevent their rapid depletion, that the Department
11 of Indian Affairs & Northern Development be separated
12 into two independent ministries. Thank you, Mr.
13 Commissioner.

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
15 very much.

16 (APPLAUSE)

17 (WITNESS ASIDE)

18 (SUBMISSION BY J.S. POYEN MARKED EXHIBIT C-287)

19 (SUBMISSION BY SIERRA CLUB, WESTERN CANADA CHAPTER
20 MARKED EXHIBIT C-288)

21 (SUBMISSION BY FATHER GAUTHIER MARKED EXHIBIT C-289)

22 (SUBMISSION BY MRS. E. REID MARKED EXHIBIT C290)

23 (SUBMISSION BY SUN OIL CO. LTD. MARKED EXHIBIT C-29)

24 (SUBMISSION BY CHIEF JOHN SNOW MARKED EXHIBIT C-292)

25 (SUBMISSION BY N. LLANOS MARKED EXHIBIT C-293)

26 (SUBMISSION BY FOREMOST INTERNATIONAL MARKED
27 EXHIBIT C-294)

28 (PICTURES OF AIRSHIPS MARKED EXHIBIT C-295)

29 (SUBMISSION BY R. POTTS MARKED EXHIBIT C-296)

30

1 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
2 Commissioner, our next brief is from Bruce Sider, who
3 is the chairman of the Petroleum Industry Committee on
4 the Employment of Northern Natives. Mr. Sider has
5 already been sworn previously.

6 BRUCE SIDER resumed:

7 THE WITNESS: Mr.
8 Commissioner, it is my pleasure to present this paper
9 on behalf of the Petroleum Industry Committee on the
10 Employment of Northern Residents. My name is Bruce
11 Sider and I present this presentation on behalf of the
12 committee as its chairman. The report, Mr.
13 Commissioner, you'll be pleased to know, is short. I
14 should mention that, as you will appreciate, it is not
15 based on theoretical probabilities but is in fact a
16 factual accounting of the activities of this committee.

17 In late 1969 a Calgary-based
18 committee composed of representatives of government and
19 private industry, was established to help residents in
20 Northern Canada find employment in the oil industry.

21 The committee is composed of
22 representatives from:

23 The Arctic Petroleum Operators Association Cana-
24 dian Petroleum Association
25 Pipeline Division, Canadian Petroleum Association
26 The Independent Petroleum Association of Canada
27 Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors
28 Canadian Society of Exploration Geophysicists The
29 Northern Petroleum Industry Training Program (bet-
30 ter known as Nortran)

1 Canada Manpower in Yellowknife
2 Government of the Northwest Territories
3 Department of Indian & Northern Affairs
4 (Training & Employment Division, Territorial & So-
5 cial Development Branch in Calgary).

6 The committee acts as a
7 catalyst to bring together the various sectors of the
8 oil industry who are active in the Yukon and Northwest
9 Territories, Government representatives and other
10 agencies responsible for the education and training of
11 the permanent resident residing north of 60.

12 The committee's main
13 objectives are as follows:

- 14 1. To bring about an increase in training and
15 employment of local workers in the northern operations
16 of the oil and gas industry, and thereby increase the
17 opportunity for the northern resident to participate in
18 and benefit from the development of northern Canada's
19 natural resources;
- 20 2. To ensure that information on labor force
21 availability, skill requirements and training programs
22 available re widely distributed within the industry;
- 23 3. To encourage on-the-job training and development :o
24 enable local workers in the north to progress to more
25 responsible positions.

26 The committee has two main
27 vehicles of communication. Firstly, it publishes a
28 bimonthly magazine called "Okuruk", with a distribution
29 of approximately 3,800 copies mainly throughout the
30 Northwest Territories. This paper provides northerners

1 with information related to current oil. industry
2 activities and the opportunity for employment within
3 the industry. It also informs the companies as to the
4 involvement of northerners in the operations of their
5 competitors.

6 Secondly, the committee has
7 conducted annual surveys of northern resident employment
8 by the oil industry and their contractors working north
9 of 60 for the seasons (mid-November to mid-April), 1971-
10 72, 1972-73, 1973-74; and covering a year's activity May
11 1, 1974 to April 30, 1975, to show the number of
12 northern residents employed by the industry.

13 Based on voluntary information
14 from firms having a northern operation, the committee pre-
15 pared a statistical report for each of the above periods.

16 In the 1971-72 season, 414
17 northerners from 28 settlements occupied 22 various job
18 categories, working 1,686 man months. In the 1972-73
19 season, 637 northerners from 26 settlements occupied 27
20 various job categories, working 2,189 month In the 1973-
21 74 season, 709 northerners from 29 settlements occupied
22 31 various job categories, working 2,104 man months.
23 For. the 1974-75 period, 761 northerners from 26
24 settlements occupied 45 various job categories working
25 2,350 man months.

26 Those figures, Mr.
27 Commissioner, do not include those Nortran employees
28 that are on the career development plan.

29 In addition, Nortran, which
30 runs the training program on behalf of the pipeline

1 | companies wishing to construct the Mackenzie Valley
2 | Pipeline and three other firms involved in Arctic
3 | exploration, have trained over 100 northerners since
4 | its inception in 1973. After an initial orientation
5 | period, trainees are often given special educational
6 | programs to supplement their schooling and bring them
7 | up to normal educational standards. This labor force
8 | was recruited with the assistance of government
9 | agencies and local expeditors. The industry has been
10 | utilizing northerners, many of whom have limited
11 | skills, and very little experience, and has endeavored
12 | to conduct on-the-job training to employ them in semi-
13 | skilled and skilled positions.

14 | This record demonstrates that
15 | the petroleum industry has accepted the responsibility
16 | to see that northerners have the opportunity to
17 | participate in the development of the north, and we are
18 | confident the numbers will increase as petroleum
19 | development, grows. In its basic sense, opportunity
20 | means the availability of employment, training and
21 | education to those desirous of being active participants
22 | within the petroleum industry. The education and skill
23 | levels of many northerners presently precludes the
24 | staffing of northern operations entirely by northerners
25 | because of the high degree of technology required by the
26 | industry. As a consequence, many skilled labor and
27 | supervisory personnel are transported from the south.
28 | This unfortunately leaves the wrong impression by many,
29 | that northerners are utilized in only menial labor
30 | categories. The results of our surveys indicate that

1 | many northerners, particularly natives, are assuming
2 | more responsible positions each year and in fact, the
3 | industry is optimistic that with experience and training
4 | northern residents will ultimately staff the major
5 | manpower requirements of the various companies in their
6 | northern operations at all levels of the organization.
7 | This history has occurred in other parts of Canada and
8 | in petroleum provinces around the world.

9 | It is only good economic sense
10 | for industry to encourage a trained local labor force who
11 | reside in the area, that understands the problems of the
12 | land and that will have a sincere desire to assist in the
13 | development of this land. It is not a one-sided
14 | situation. Many northern employees are able to bring as
15 | their contribution to the job, knowledge and
16 | understanding of the north country, its terrain, its
17 | climate and its problems.

18 | The uncertain business climate
19 | of the past several years has caused the industry to be
20 | cautious in their commitments, particularly in the north.
21 | The decline in petroleum activity last year has meant
22 | fewer jobs with resultant hardships for some residents.
23 | It is hoped that the climate will significantly improve
24 | as the uncertainties such as a pipeline permit, land
25 | tenure regulations, etc., are removed.

26 | Mr. Commissioner, the Petroleum
27 | Industry on the Employment of Northern Residents has
28 | worked diligently to achieve the goals outlined
29 | earlier in this submission. The committee through
30 | its communication media "Okuruk" by the annual survey

1 taken, is confident that the industry is doing a good job
2 in providing employment opportunities and training to
3 many northern residents. We recognize that there are
4 many problems both on the side of industry and the
5 residents. However, we are more than optimistic that
6 through mutual understanding and respect the benefits of
7 continued development of the north will accrue to all
8 participants.

9 Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

10 (APPLAUSE)

11 THE COMMISSIONER: Just before
12 you leave the stand, I think Mr. Ballem, acting on behalf
13 of Gulf, Shell and Imperial, was going to provide the
14 figures that I'm about to mention to you. Just let me
15 list them and if you can answer them now, fine; if you're
16 not in a position to, you might make sure that I do get
17 the answer through Mr. Ballem or through the mail or by
18 some means but what about the '75-76 season, do you have
19 any figures yet?

20 A We do not as yet, Mr.
21 Commissioner. That survey will be undertaken within the
22 next week and those numbers will not be known until
23 probably early September.

24 Q The numbers that represent
25 employment of northern residents during each winter
26 season that you gave us, have you any breakdown as to how
27 many of those are whites and how many are natives?

28 A That information, Mr.
29 Commissioner, was requested and that information has gone
30 forth through Mr. Ballem and it's been directed to

1 | very much and I'm sure everyone is very interested in the
2 | efforts, they're quite considerable and very important
3 | efforts that the industry has made through your committee
4 | to see that northern residents get a fair crack at
5 | employment in the oil and gas industry in the north. So
6 | thank you, Mr. Sider.

7 | A Thank you.

8 | (SUBMISSION BY B. SIDER MARKED EXHIBIT C-297

9 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

10 | MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner.

11 | I'm going to call the next one a
12 | little bit out of order. I'm dropping down to call Mr.
13 | H.A. Buckmaster, who is with the Environment Conservation
14 | Authority of the Province of Alberta, and I think he's of
15 | a subcommittee of that group which he'll explain. Mr.
16 | Buckmaster?

17 | HARVEY A BUCKMASTER affirmed:

18 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
19 | I am the -- my name is Harvey Buckmaster, and I am the
20 | chairman of the Energy Conservation Sub-Committee of the
21 | Science Advisory Committee. This is a public advisory
22 | committee to the Environment Conservation Authority in
23 | the Province of Alberta, and this short brief is being
24 | given on behalf of the entire Science Advisory Committee

25 | THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.

26 | Buckmaster, forgive me, but the Science Advisory
27 | Committee is a committee that advises the Energy
28 | Conservation Authority of Alberta. Is the Committee
29 | appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, or by
30 | the Authority?

1 | these proponents have used a linear extrapolation of
2 | demand data for Canada covering the past few decades,
3 | which predict an annual increase in per capita energy
4 | consumption in excess of 6%. We would contend that this
5 | extrapolation is almost certainly invalid, in fact
6 | current federal energy policy has set a target for
7 | limiting the overall increase in annual energy
8 | consumption at 3.5%. We recognize it would be possible
9 | for the annual increase in consumption of natural gas to
10 | be greater than the 3.5% target without exceeding this
11 | target, provided the consumption of other sources of
12 | energy were correspondingly smaller.

13 | However, these increases assume
14 | that the current uses for natural gas will remain the
15 | same in the future, independent of the relative cost in
16 | energy units of various alternative sources of energy for
17 | these uses. Moreover, the Federal Government is actively
18 | encouraging both individual citizens and industry to
19 | consume less energy and the voluntary aspects of this
20 | policy are being strengthened by both legislation and
21 | regulation. It is likely that constraint; n natural gas
22 | consumption will become more prescriptive and stringent
23 | in the future.

24 | At present another important
25 | aspect of federal energy policy is the encouragement in
26 | conjunction with the provinces of active exploration
27 | programs south of 60, Moreover, increasing wellhead
28 | prices will increase the available reserves south of 60.
29 | While the above energy policies have a direct bearing
30 | upon the urgency with which a decision is required

1 | concerning the subject of this Commission, it is
2 | important to stress the time scale of change that may be
3 | imposed upon the inhabitants north of 60 can be altered
4 | radically by the impact of the implementation of this
5 | energy policy south of 60. We wish to emphasize that we
6 | are not arguing the pros or cons of the case for a
7 | pipeline, but rather the time that it may be necessary to
8 | make a decision on such a line. We believe that delaying
9 | this decision has extremely important ramifications for
10 | the inhabitants north of 60, It is our belief that the
11 | native land claims must be settled prior to any decision
12 | concerning a pipeline so that they can participate in the
13 | pipeline decision without prejudicing their land
14 | settlement.

15 | The quality of judgment in
16 | both these issues can only be improved by extending the
17 | time scale of their consideration by all improved
18 | parties.

19 | Finally, we believe that the
20 | inhabitants north of 60 should be afforded a high
21 | priority and guaranteed long-term availability to the
22 | resources of their region. In particular, energy plays a
23 | crucial role for survival and future economic development
24 | in this region and consequently the inhabitants have a
25 | greater need for their natural gas supplies than those
26 | living south of 60. Since this latter group, that is
27 | those south of 60, have demonstrated a less than
28 | exemplary stewardship of their own energy resources, it
29 | appears unwise to us that they be permitted to squander
30 | those of their northern brothers. It should be noted

1 that similar policies have been established by the
2 Federal Government and certain provinces to ensure
3 adequate supplies within their areas of jurisdiction
4 south of 60. We have confined our presentation to two
5 points which are, in our opinion, important, since it's
6 our information they may not have been adequately
7 stressed in previous submissions.

8 This should not imply that we do
9 not have serious questions to raise concerning,
10 technical, environmental, economic and social issues,
11 however it is our understanding that expert testimony
12 heard by yourself north of 60 has dealt adequately with
13 these issues.

14 Thank you.

15 (APPLAUSE)

16 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
17 Mr. Buckmaster.

18 (SUBMISSION BY H.A. BUCKMASTER MARKED EXHIBIT C-298

19 (WITNESS ASIDE)

20 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Buckmaster, do
21 you have a copy of your brief there, by any chance?
22 Could you give it to Miss Hutchinson?

23 Mr. Commissioner, the next
24 brief is Mr. Philip Elder, who is an Associate Professor
25 of Law & Environmental Design at the University of
26 Calgary.

27 THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

28 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Elder -- or
29 Professor Elder, rather.

30

1 PHILLIP ELDER sworn:
2 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
3 my name is Phil Elder and I speak for myself and just
4 some friends, no formal organization.
5 My brief is too long to read so
6 if I may, I'll just highlight a couple of points and
7 then, if I y impose on you to read portions of it. My
8 remarks are fairly broad, and I think it's dictated by
9 the fact that the overall view has to be taken and my
10 brief, after a short introduction, disposes of some
11 obvious points such as calling for major efforts to
12 conserve, indicating the fallacy of infinite
13 substitution, that is the technologists claim that we can
14 burn what we have now because there's always another
15 source just about to be invented, and thirdly, calling
16 for very serious net energy balance analysis before
17 energy projects go ahead.
18 I have apparently a theoretical
19 look to make next at moral principles, but I do plan to
20 apply it in the new section. So if I may, I will start
21 off with what unfortunately becomes rather academic. It
22 also sounds apparently motherhood, but the conclusion
23 that I reach from it, I think, are not.
24 The first level of constraint on
25 public policy is, of course, the brute or physical laws
26 of the universe, like thermodynamics or conservation of
27 mass. My argument starts from the point that the next
28 set of constraints which should be applied should be
29 moral ones. They should be universal constraints subject
30 to no other type of constraint such as political

1 realities. If something is right, it ought to be
2 attempted in spite of apparent political realities, which
3 may limit-one's progress but in no way affects one's duty
4 to try.

5 Without arguing this point in
6 detail, it's my submission that some things are right
7 and wrong for all people in all kinds of places, in
8 relevantly similar circumstances. It's popular to
9 claim otherwise, but at least it should be clear that
10 no one has a moral right to put himself first.
11 Enlightened self-interest, which can also be called
12 selfishness, is not a moral principle. By definition,
13 "ethics" means treating everyone in relevantly similar
14 circumstances the same. It's the golden rule in
15 disguise.

16 I must be willing to have done
17 unto me what I think should be done to others. Surely
18 it's also clear that ethics is action-jibing. It is not
19 enough to profess the golden rule, we must act.
20 Otherwise we can justly be accused either or not
21 understanding it or not believing it. Saying it on
22 Sunday is not enough.

23 What other universal rules are
24 there? They all flow from this, but in policy-making
25 it's also necessary to make some basic assumptions about
26 the aims of society. These should be made explicit so
27 they can be debated and so policy success can be
28 measured by our progress towards the goals, the ends, as
29 well as by the morality of the means used to achieve
30 them. I suggest that society must preeminently try to

1 provide the most favorable environment for individuals
2 to strive for a meaningful and dignified life
3 unencumbered by inequality of access to the means of
4 achieving same.

5 Obviously the individual must be
6 the focus, as there's no human existence save the
7 individual's. This means, that the state is merely a
8 means to an end and not the end in itself. But. this is
9 not the same as saying that the individual's desires
10 should always be preeminent and that the interests of a.
11 group of individuals have no importance. Because of the
12 importance of the individual, any interference with
13 freedom must be justified.. All things being equal, no
14 one or group has the right to achieve personal goals by
15 frustrating other people's legitimate aspirations. To do
16 so would be selfish, and hence, immoral.

17 But there is a tension here.
18 Sometimes a group' can justify a sacrifice by pleading
19 greatest benefit to the greatest number, utilitarianism.
20 This is an important moral principle, but cannot be
21 absolute. If it could, then 25 people would have the
22 moral right to murder a , 26th if collectively they would
23 become happier thereby then the 26th became sad. Clearly
24 this could not be right. Why? Because there is an
25 equally important moral principle which usually
26 complements but in this hypothetical case, contradicts
27 utility. Let us call it justice.

28 This principle protects the
29 individual from such treatment by forbidding anyone to
30 treat another person solely as object to one's ends.

1 Just as in the murder example there are some things which
2 even a million people do not have the right to do, to
3 even one person; obviously our society sometimes does
4 treat people as means, at least partially. We sanction
5 expropriation of property, whether through taxation or as
6 confiscation of land with compensation and so forth, and
7 most people agree with an active state because we need
8 many public goods to protect physical health, survival,
9 etc. It's right that these should be provided, and
10 they're much more precious than a taxpayer's claim to
11 physical property.

12 Further, they become available
13 to everyone, including the taxpayer, should he or she
14 become so unfortunate as to become sick, poor, unemployed
15 or so forth. We must then continually strive for balance
16 between individual rights and the good of the group or
17 between justice and utility; but it is important to
18 agree, contrary to the Prime Minister's belief, that
19 except insofar as utility may be a factor, which it would
20 be for the private individual as well, there is no such
21 thing as public morality as opposed to private. Each of
22 us, in whatever position, must so act as to bring about
23 the best state of affairs.

24 As well as these universal
25 constraints, there are also institutional and societal
26 ones. But the morality of the situation must be
27 considered first. If non-moral constraints are applied
28 to limit our range of choice, it no longer makes sense to
29 ask, "What should we do?" For example, if Canadian
30 policymakers first decide that Canada wants and

1 "needs" northern resources, thus the development must go
2 ahead, it becomes nonsensical to ask, "Is it moral to
3 develop, regardless of the good of the northerners?" For
4 in answering the first question you've made it
5 meaningless to ask the second, since you've already
6 precluded yourself from acting on the negative answer.

7 Now I wish to apply this to the
8 pipeline. It's clear first of all that neither world nor
9 Canadian society measure up to my general statement of
10 our goals. But I'll apply it directly to the pipeline.
11 If I'm right in the previous section, the following
12 conclusions can be drawn:

13 (1) Canadians do not have the moral right to treat "their
14 resources" as their sole property without regard to the
15 needs of others.

16 (2) It would be wrong for the southern people to count
17 heads and say, "Because there are more of us in this
18 democracy, we have the right to do what we want with
19 Northern Canada." Nor do southerners have the right to
20 tell the native people or any people living in a
21 subsistence or hunting and trapping lifestyle that "Our
22 way of life is more important than yours, and even if we
23 destroy your culture it is justified because we need the
24 resources."

25 (4) We have a moral duty not to destroy the freedom of
26 choice of future generations by destroying or severely
27 depleting the resource base.

28 Let me consider these briefly in
29 turn.

30 1) Do Canadians have the right to do what they want

1 with their resources? Shortly, the answer is, "No."
2 Where a commodity is scarce, there are inevitably
3 competing claims which must be weighed impartially, that
4 is without regard to self-interest, by asking what use
5 would contribute most to the alleviation of suffering or
6 to the furthering of society's preeminent aim.

7 Let me sketch out some possible
8 factors which one might consider.

9 1. The poor nations. We obviously owe them a massive
10 effort to save lives and to contribute to the world's
11 long-run ability to sustain its large population. Both
12 our oil and gas are needed by them, whether in the form
13 of energy and fertilizer for agriculture, or to allow
14 them to develop an industrial-base to support their
15 population. Yet in some cases they cannot get the fuel
16 or fertilizer they need.

17 2. Since there is not enough to go around infinitely,
18 we must ensure everyone's needs will be satisfied
19 before we tend to anyone's wants. This means radical
20 change in our rates and pattern of consumption. The
21 word "need" has become trivialized. The oil companies
22 use it glibly in their commercials when seeking more
23 tax subsidies from the public purse. But what they
24 mean is that we need whatever people are willing to buy
25 from them at the price which yields a generous profit.
26 Surely we must be more rigorous. I've already
27 mentioned that major energy savings can be effected by
28 simple conservation and obviously we don't need as much
29 as we consume.

30

1 When I say "something is needed"
2 I mean it is necessary to sustain human life at a standard
3 which satisfies physical survival requirements -- food,
4 water, etc. -- and there is sufficient surplus for loving
5 interaction with others. In other words, the prerequisite
6 for dignified human survival.

7 Usually when someone says, "I
8 need it," he or she means, "I want it very much." These
9 are not the same things, and we must remember that we
10 satisfy needs before wants.

11 Of course, some need more energy
12 than others, and Canadians living in a northern climate
13 do require that, and we do not have an obligation to
14 treat ourselves worse than others, even as we do not have
15 a right to treat ourselves better.

16 Fifthly on this point, we may
17 have a moral duty not to supply energy to the United
18 States if it is being squandered in trivial r wasteful
19 pursuits. This does not amount to treating ourselves
20 better, because we also have the same duty, to cut down
21 our own uses of that sort. It merely amounts to a
22 decision to put our energy where it will o the most good.
23 Perhaps our export contracts should specify the uses to
24 which the energy could be put, with safeguards to ensure
25 that buyers do not divert energy from other sources from
26 necessary to luxury use. The precedent there, of course,
27 is the nuclear safeguard.

28 What follows from the above
29 is that no approval should be given without ensuring
30 hat the gas would be used wisely and morally. This

1 implies terms and conditions for conservation,
2 prioritizing uses, and sharing with underdeveloped
3 countries.

4 Now I briefly want to consider
5 the next two points together, the greatest happiness of
6 the: greatest number, and, our way of life is more
7 important. As, between two different cultures or between
8 rich and poor, it is not enough to say, "There are more
9 of us and therefore you must go along."

10 This tyranny of the majority is
11 not just when it amounts to colonialism, as in the north
12 today, or a permanent creation of a class of
13 underprivileged, as the, native people today; or the.
14 permanent destruction of a way of life threatened by
15 northern development, today.

16 We do not yet need the resources
17 in the literal sense, as I've expressed in a moment. Yet
18 if people may be taken, to intend the natural and
19 probable consequences of their actions, which is a
20 principle of our criminal law system., we seem to be.
21 about to decide that production of plastics, convenience
22 throw-away packaging, and a host of unnecessary gadgets
23 and appliances are more important than viable native
24 cultures,. If we make this choice, the human costs we
25 will impose on native Canadians are incalculable..
26 Serious questions arise, such, as the following: Is the
27 breakdown of native culture and the social tragedy
28 attendant 'thereon, inevitable, even without the pipeline
29 and the further development that will follow? Next, is
30 it possible for us to obtain the benefit of resources,

1 | assuming need, without having this disastrous impact?
2 | And what kind of settlement can both protect the
3 | interests of native and white northerners? So long as
4 | the native peoples are totally excluded from any
5 | meaningful control over northern government, I fear
6 | the breakdown is inevitable, and that exploiting
7 | the resources will accelerate the pace of the
8 | disaster.

9 | If the evidence before this
10 | Inquiry supports my fear, then the most far reaching
11 | terms and conditions must be imposed to ensure that a
12 | large extent of control and benefit from the development
13 | will go to the native people and other northerners We
14 | must compensate northerners for our actions. Yet what if
15 | the harm we do is not compensable? Cultures and ways of
16 | life are at stake. How can anyone believe that money
17 | could ever be enough? In the present situation we do not
18 | have any moral claims on the resources if the damage to
19 | other people cannot be made good.

20 | Of course, whether it's
21 | compensable or not is not for me to decide. The native
22 | people have defined answers to the possibility and the
23 | form of compensation, and a just settlement of their
24 | demands is a moral imperative.

25 | Further, a form of political
26 | sovereignty seems essential. Why should northerners be
27 | treated as colonials? If our federal theory is correct
28 | in holding that Provincial Governments have more intimate
29 | knowledge of the unique situations within their
30 | boundaries, the north is surely a paradigm case

1 | for the theory's application, If Southern Provincial
2 | Governments can say "Yes" or "No" to misconceived
3 | projects like James Bay or the Pickering Airport, it does
4 | not seem fair for a remote Federal Government to be able
5 | to impose its will directly on the north.

6 | Very briefly, our duty to future
7 | generations; we can probably assume that several
8 | generations of human beings will be born, and we have
9 | some duty to them. But since we cannot predict their
10 | needs, the extent and shape of the duty is. not clear.
11 | But surely at least we should use as little of the
12 | world's resources as we can so as not to remove their
13 | future options. If we were to exploit all our oil and
14 | gas for present wasteful uses, we not only fail to
15 | bequeath it to the future, but we also hasten the
16 | development of a nuclear-based economy in a very real
17 | and sinister sense. We will thereby be imposing the
18 | need on the future to guard themselves against disasters
19 | from waste teutonium, the most toxic poison known to
20 | man.

21 | Thus our duty to the future, as
22 | well as to the present, dictates that conditions be
23 | imposed on the pipeline to require maximum conservation
24 | of oil and gas, minimum rates of consumption, and the
25 | stipulation of the types of uses for these treasured
26 | resources.

27 | May I summarize by reading a
28 | number of numbered points?

29 | 1. Instead of approving any large-scale energy
30 | developments, governments in Canada should implement

1 | meaningful conservation programs which would
2 | significantly postpone the need for such projects.
3 | 2. Linked to such a program would be a prioritization of
4 | our energy uses, and an elimination of trivial or
5 | unnecessary ones such as most plastics, over-packaging,
6 | wasteful forms of transportation, and many luxury
7 | products.
8 | 3. A rigorous statement of net energy balance should be
9 | carried out.
10 | 4. Morality as a universal constraint and terms and
11 | conditions imposed on the pipeline must reflect moral
12 | imperatives.
13 | 5. World needs for energy now and in the future must
14 | come ahead of our present wasteful uses. Canadians
15 | must share their resources to enable these needs to be
16 | met.
17 | 6. End use conditions should be imposed on all exports
18 | of our energy.
19 | 7. Southern people do not have any moral right to
20 | exploit northern resources if the exploitation imposes
21 | harm on the native people which cannot be compensated.
22 | 8. A just settlement with the northern native people
23 | should be a prerequisite to any further northern
24 | development.
25 | 9. As well as a land and resource-sharing settlement,
26 | political control must shift and colonial rule by the
27 | south must end.
28 | 10. The option must be preserved for native peoples to
29 | continue living in their traditional culture and
30 | lifestyle. This should be a major national priority.

1 | Facile assurances have been made that the pipeline
2 | related northern development will bring wages and
3 | prosperity to the native peoples who will be trained
4 | for skilled jobs, etc. We are also assured that the
5 | impact of the project will not necessarily destroy
6 | their ways of life. It has even ludicrously been
7 | likened to a thread across a football field. Within
8 | the same breath, that the changes will be better for the
9 | native peoples anyway. These claims are extremely
10 | dubious. There are enough studies of the impact of
11 | western technology and culture on traditional peoples
12 | to show the dimensions and likelihood of such a tragedy.
13 | Over 30 years ago, Margaret Meade conclusively
14 | documented the devastation which uncontrolled
15 | incursions cause. If the terms of reference for the
16 | Inquiry are read strictly, many of my recommended
17 | conditions are not within them. But as you, Mr.
18 | Commissioner, noted in your preliminary rulings,
19 | Part I, on July 12, 1974,

20 | "The order-in-council requires that the Inquiry
21 | consider the social, economic and environmental
22 | impact of the construction of a pipeline in the
23 | north. That takes the Inquiry beyond the pipe-
24 | line guidelines and requires a consideration of
25 | what the native organizations say ought to be a
26 | condition precedent, to be imposed by the gov-
27 | ernment as a matter of policy, quite apart from
28 | whatever provisions the. government may require
29 | of Arctic Gas or any company wishing to build a
30 | pipeline in a signed agreement for a right-of-

1 way."

2 I have argued that other broad
3 conditions precedent ought to be recommended too, and
4 required by the Federal Government. Morality to which we
5 all pay lip service, demands nothing else.

6 Thank you.

7 (APPLAUSE)

8 THE COMMISSIONER: One thing you
9 said that I just wanted to ask you about, you said we
10 should insist upon a rigorous statement of net energy
11 balance. You mean energy to build the project compared
12 to the energy that you actually receive by completion of
13 the project, is that right?

14 A Yes, that's correct. I
15 would take it, however, back to the point where energy is
16 expended on feasibility studies and environmental impact,
17 and also including the energy expended in mining,
18 refining, manufacturing, transporting, supplies and
19 equipment as well as the more trivial and obvious things
20 of both transportation costs of men and materials, etc.,
21 which I presume would be in as well.

22 THE COMMISSIONER: O.K., that's
23 all. Thank you very much, sir.

24 MR. WADDELL: Professor Elder, I
25 wonder if you could leave us a copy of your brief, if
26 that's possible?

27 (SUBMISSION BY P. ELDER MARKED
28 EXHIBIT C-299)

29 (WITNESS ASIDE)

30 MR. WADDELL: Perhaps I could

1 say, Mr. Commissioner, to some of the other people that
2 are going to present a brief, I know that the gentlemen
3 and women of the press would-be thankful if these people
4 have any extra copies of their briefs, for them to leave
5 it now with our information officer, Miss Crosby, who
6 will distribute it to the people of the press. Thank
7 you, Mr. Commissioner.

8 Mr. Commissioner, the next brief
9 is from Mr. G.C. McCaffrey, who is president of Steel-
10 Flo Industries Limited, Mr. McCaffrey?

11

12 G.C McCAFFREY sworn:

13 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
14 my name is McCaffrey. I am the president and major
15 shareholder of a small company in Turner Valley, Alberta.
16 The objective of this brief is to demonstrate the
17 economic and sociological growth possibilities in
18 secondary manufacturing industries in Alberta if a
19 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is built.

20 In Alberta we have a parallel
21 situation with the natives of the north, in that we have
22 a drastic need to improve the social and economic status
23 of our people, Indian and white alike, who find
24 themselves in depressed areas of the province.

25 The Government of Alberta
26 has deplored the situation where the major industrial
27 areas of the province are experiencing a labor shortage
28 while the have-not small towns remain in their stagnant
29 state. In fact, the government is actively seeking
30 ways to spread the work force into these areas,

1 | force from the local unemployed and trained them on the
2 | job with the assistance of the Canada Manpower Training
3 | Program. The work force grew steadily to a maximum of
4 | 43, Canadian steel plate was used as the base material.
5 | The company refined a unique cold exclusion process to
6 | date used by only one company in the world to produce
7 | the pipeline Ts and headers up to 48 inches in
8 | diameter.

9 | Shortly after startup the
10 | company had to face the virtual loss of the Canadian
11 | market for its products due to the doldrums affecting
12 | the domestic oil and gas transmission companies. To
13 | counteract this the company sought out the export
14 | markets, with the help of the Federal Department of
15 | Industry, Trade & Commerce, and the Alberta Department
16 | of business Development & Tourism.

17 | Steel-Flo was successful in
18 | competing against the large European and U.S. firms and
19 | exported its product to the U. K., Norway, France,
20 | Australia, and New Zealand, Lately the company has
21 | succeeded in breaking into the toughest market of all,
22 | the United States.

23 | Steel-Flo also conducted
24 | specialized Canadian research in the piping field in
25 | order to be in a position to supply its components
26 | through eventual Arctic pipeline. This research was
27 | again funded by the company without any outside help.
28 | Recently, the company has had greater difficulty on the
29 | export market, due to the depressed conditions of the
30 | industry in Europe. The work force has been reduced to

1 12, and the struggle to survive is very real. Only
2 through the singular help of the Alberta Opportunity
3 Company and the generous non-bank financing received
4 from other quarters, has the company been able to
5 survive in this period. Obtaining risk capital at the
6 early stages of development for a small company in this
7 country is a horror story in itself. Large profitable
8 Canadian banks are the last to lend funds for the early
9 development of secondary industry by the small business
10 man.

11 The employment opportunity in
12 the event of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline would see our
13 fledging industry grow from its present state to 300 to
14 400 workers directly employed by Steel-Flo in a few
15 years. This would have a tremendous social and
16 economic impact on Turner Valley and other small
17 communities where satellite plants would be built.

18 In addition, this Canadian
19 growth pattern would provide prestige for the company to
20 properly compete in the United States and the large
21 markets of the Middle East and Russia. It goes without
22 saying that the increased use of Canadian steel to serve
23 these markets would benefit workers in other parts of
24 the country. We at Steel-Flo are confident of the
25 survival of a Canadian-owned manufacturer, but we will
26 not be able to compete effectively on the world market
27 without a major Canadian gas transmission project to
28 provide the base. While not endorsing either major
29 applicant to build the pipeline, we definitely support
30 the concept of a gas pipeline down the Mackenzie as the

1 | logical approach for Steel-Flo and other Canadian owned
2 | and controlled firms to achieve their industrial goals
3 | for this country.

4 | Thank you.

5 | (SUBMISSION BY G.C, McCAFFREY MARKED EXHIBIT C-300)

6 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

7 | MR. WADDELL: The next brief,
8 | Mr. Commissioner, is from the Calgary Christian Action
9 | Committee. There's been a change in the person who
10 | will be giving that brief. It will be given by Jake
11 | Binnema, Mr. Commissioner. Go ahead, Mr. Binnema.

12 |
13 | JAKE BINNEMA sworn:

14 | THE WITNESS: Mr.

15 | Commissioner, the Christian Action Committee of Calgary
16 | is pleased to receive the opportunity of addressing
17 | your Commission today. Our committee was formed, to
18 | represent locally the interests of three nationwide.,
19 | non-sectarian organization: The Committee for Justice
20 | & Liberty Foundation; The Christian Labour Association
21 | of Canada; and the Association for the. Advancement of
22 | Christian Scholarship.

23 | Characteristic of the
24 | membership of these organizations and of our, local
25 | committee is the conviction that Christ as Lord of man
26 | and creation has a regenerating influence on all life.
27 | The building of the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
28 | is a crucial issue for native rights for the
29 | environment, and for our own lifestyles in areas of
30 | human growth values as opposed to economic growth

1 values. Our most critical proposal to you, Mr.
2 Commissioner, and to the government and to the people
3 of Canada is to call for a moratorium on 3.11 northern
4 development, and especially on the granting of a
5 transportation and energy corridor along the Mackenzie
6 Valley.

7 This moratorium should last
8 3.5 long as required for the northern natives to settle
9 their land and political claims, for further studies in
10 the effects of the environment, and for the development
11 of less wasteful and more conservative attitudes
12 amongst Southern Canadians.

13 Mr. Commissioner, we do not
14 profess to be experts on matters of northern
15 development. However, we feel strongly moved by our
16 Christian convictions to support many of the pleas of
17 Canada's northern native people, We are firm believers
18 in justice for 3.11 Canadians and in responsible
19 stewardship of the earth's creational resources. We
20 favor an equitable settlement of the pipeline
21 controversy which would include a meaningful voice for
22 the native people in decisions involving the direction
23 of future northern development.

24 We are pleased that the
25 Inquiry has come south, although the purpose of the
26 Inquiry is to study the impact of the proposed pipeline
27 in the north it would be naive to assume that the final
28 decision will not affect the south. We feel that all
29 Canadians must become aware of the importance of our
30 direction as a nation. We believe that the issue of

1 | northern development is an excellent sign-post of who
2 | we are and what we profess as a nation.

3 | It is partly due to our
4 | ignorance of the north, its peoples, wildlife and
5 | delicate environment that we have not been more vocal
6 | and committal about the development proposals. Too
7 | many barriers still exist between Northern and Southern
8 | Canada, barriers of experience, language, as well as of
9 | values. As individuals we are frustrated because we
10 | don't know enough about the north. It is difficult to
11 | assess the situation properly because of the many
12 | complex factors involved. It is for this reason that
13 | we cannot rubber-stamp all of native land claims
14 | because we don't quite understand their intent.

15 | Yet far more people need to
16 | learn why the natives have the right to claim a just
17 | land settlement. Consequently, the natives need more
18 | time to formulate and present their views more clearly.
19 | To write off the Dene Declaration as a 15-minute
20 | composition of a 10th grade student is at best
21 | irresponsible. We in the south need more time to
22 | appreciate how a northerner feels about the preservation
23 | of his people and his land. But the important question
24 | remains, Is the Federal Government going to be patient
25 | as the natives draw up their value positions?

26 | The natives are frustrated
27 | because of the injustices done to them in the past and
28 | because of the undue haste of the pipeline plans. Are
29 | we going to listen, really listen to what the natives
30 | are saying? Therefore it is because we are Southern

1 Canadians that we are concerned, but also because we
2 feel a responsibility as citizens of this country and
3 as Christians to present our views. Hence we heartily
4 endorse the Labor Day message of the Bishops of the
5 Canadian Catholics Conference in September '75
6 entitled: "Northern Development: At What Cost?" We
7 agree that its list of conditions must be met before
8 the initiation of any specific projects and northern
9 development.

10 We believe that we have been
11 entrusted with an incredible bounty of resources in
12 this country, to use them for the benefit of all
13 mankind, both the present and future generations. This
14 means that the resources of the north must be developed
15 with a sense of caution, not reckless exploitation for
16 the immediate economic advantage.

17 Mr. Commissioner, we see the
18 controversy of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and all
19 that it entails largely in terms of conflicting values,
20 the values of western culture have their roots in the
21 ideas of progress held by Renaissance men. Since that
22 time, man has longed for and worked for the control
23 over nature. He has believed in the autonomy of man
24 and the unlimited potential of the earth. The idea of
25 progress today is focussed on economics. The last 20
26 years has been called The Golden Age of Economics. Man
27 has subjected nature for the purpose of economic gain.
28 The idea that this earth has unlimited potential has
29 led man to disdain limits on his autonomy, and to
30 consume more and more. His economic religion states

1 | that the more he consumes, the more human he will be.
2 | Although many Southern Canadians believe that the
3 | northern natives share western man's economic ideals,
4 | but that they are simply a few steps behind, the fact
5 | is that the northern natives have their own goals and
6 | values.

7 | Peter Usher, in an address to
8 | the Canadian Society of Exploration & Geophysicists,
9 | here in Calgary said,

10 | "The idea of moving inevitably up the career
11 | ladder, of having one's pay cheque increased by
12 | 5% per year, of getting a new couch this year
13 | and a color T.V. the next, in short the assump-
14 | tion of continuing and almost uninterrupted eco-
15 | nomic progression toward plenty is not current
16 | among native northerners. Another example of
17 | the difference in values between southern and
18 | northern Canadians is the way the natives regard
19 | the land. Land to them is part of the total hu-
20 | man existence. It is their life, not merely
21 | their means for an economic livelihood. Many
22 | native people cannot understand our concept of
23 | speculation, of buying and selling land for
24 | profit. We are not merely pointing out the dif-
25 | ference in value between the cultures; we are
26 | saying that the continuance of a lifestyle is
27 | being threatened far the sake of another life-
28 | style, the values of which are of an increasing
29 | questionable validity. The fact that our idea
30 | of progress comparable to religion is presently

1 based on the high per capita consumption of en-
2 ergy, is directly related to the problem we are
3 discussing. We have developed an industrial
4 system in which energy has become an extremely
5 important element. It is the growth-oriented
6 man who sees these resources as a means to a ma-
7 terial end. It is the growth-oriented man who
8 refuses to examine his roots to determine not if
9 he is growing, but how he is growing.

10 We believe that as Christians
11 that resources are building blocks for the development
12 of the total human being. With regard to the claims of
13 the northern natives, our committee wishes to go on
14 record as supporting the decision of the Honourable I
15 Mr. Justice W.D. Morrow, who on September 6, 1973
16 stated that he was satisfied that the Dene people have
17 aboriginal rights to lay claim over some 400,000 square
18 miles of land located in the western portion of the
19 territories, as they have occupied and used this land
20 since time immemorial.

21 We believe that Treaties 8 and
22 11 were signed in an atmosphere of mutual misunder-
23 standing. The natives exchanged a promise of mutual
24 assistance and friendship for a guarantee of freedom to
25 continue their lifestyle, whereas the Canadian Government
26 intend d to extinguish native title to the immense
27 Athabaskan Mackenzie District. This intention paved the
28 way for the colonial and paternalistic attitude of the
29 Department of Indian Affairs & Northern Development. The
30 Department has not led the way in promoting justice for

1 | the northern natives. It is in a position of having
2 | to wear two hats, one to protect and make policies
3 | for the northern natives; while the other one must
4 | further the development of the north -- a predicament
5 | which is incompatible, intolerable, and an
6 | anachronism.

7 |
8 | Furthermore, we are concerned
9 | with the remarks made by the Honourable Alastair
10 | Gillespie, Minister of Energy, Mines & Resources, when
11 | he said at a public meeting in Calgary on April 30th,
12 | that,

13 | "Native land claim settlements are not a precon-
14 | dition for the intended doubling up of the ex-
15 | ploration efforts in the frontier region, which
16 | includes the Arctic."

17 | If Canada is truly a
18 | democracy, there must be a choice of lifestyles.

19 | As a Christian organization
20 | we emphasize the plight of natives, because we too feel
21 | overwhelmed by the monolithic secular lifestyle of the
22 | nation. We, too, feel that our piping voices are
23 | drowned out by the surf of corporate and governmental
24 | roars. In order to ensure the quality of life for
25 | native northerners, we Canadians in the south need more
26 | time to examine our own priorities.

27 | Mr. Commissioner, we support
28 | a moratorium on any development until a sensible,
29 | responsible and just land claims settlement has been
30 | worked out. It will provide Canada, one of the highest
energy-consuming nations in the world, with a final

1 | attempts by Southern Canadians to undermine the
2 | cultural foundations of Northern Canadians' worth,
3 | self-esteem and integrity.

4 | If we interpret the thrust of
5 | the Dene Declaration correctly, negotiations would lead
6 | immediately to seeking measures of self-rule for the
7 | Dene people. Furthermore, the Department of Indian
8 | Affairs & Northern Development and the Northwest
9 | Territorial Government would relinquish their control
10 | over the Dene and hand over the reins of government to
11 | the, Dene in a form comparable with provincial or
12 | regional autonomy. The Department of Indian & Northern
13 | Affairs would continue to be in control of northern
14 | development until the time that the Dene Government
15 | would take over its mandate and authority During that
16 | new time the granting of all leases would be stopped
17 | and the revenue of existing leases would be frozen in a
18 | trust fund.

19 | If this sounds a bit
20 | farfetched at present, let us not forget that the
21 | natives constitute a majority, not a minority, in the
22 | north. Canadian history testifies to the fact that we
23 | have treated minorities in Canada with admiration and
24 | respect as long as they were willing to meet the
25 | conditions imposed by the government involved. But it
26 | is evident today that even the majorities are oppressed.

27 | How long yet will the
28 | Canadian Government conduct a foreign policy of the
29 | right of self-government of Third World nations but pay
30 | lip service to the same right of political

1 responsibilities and rights of the northern native
2 people? The dignity of the Canadian nation is at
3 stake. Justice exalts a nation, don't withhold the
4 payment of your debts. Don't pay some other time if
5 you can pay now. Don't plot against your neighbor; he
6 trusts you. (from Proverbs).

7 Another reason for a moratori
8 is that Canada needs more time to discuss and debate
9 the issue of energy consumption. This should serve as
10 a context in which we develop the north, the time an
11 the rate at which we push forward into our last
12 frontier.

13 First we must substantially
14 decrease the per capita consumption of energy. At the
15 same time we must invest in alternative energy sources.
16 Alternatives to building the pipeline do exist.
17 Therefore a national energy policy needs to consider
18 these to a greater extent.

19 Finally, such a policy would
20 dictate a change in export policy, channelling exports
21 away from the United States and toward Third and Fourth
22 nations at below international prices. Time must also
23 be taken to examine in more detail the consequences of
24 the environmental risks. Wanton destruction or
25 irreparable damage is not acceptable as the price for
26 northern development.

27 In conclusion, Mr.
28 Commissioner the issue we are discussing today
29 addresses us to the question, "What is justice?"

30 Michael Kubara, of the

1 University of Lethbridge, asks us to consider a
2 conversion of the golden rule to say, "Love yourself as
3 you now love your neighbor."

4 Man is biased in favor of his
5 own interests. Kubara continues by saying, that, a
6 "Biases have led our ancestors to believe that their
7 interests overruled those of the pagan aborigines,
8 and that biases led us to believe that the preservation
9 of our standard of living outweighs the interests
10 of our northern native people in preserving their
11 culture, or at least in becoming recultured at a
12 rate which will allow the preservation of personal
13 dignity."

14 The Grace of God translates
15 land, energy, resources, and technological knowledge as
16 gifts, not as possessions. This becomes clearer when
17 we ask ourselves the question, "What did we do to
18 deserve our quality of life?"

19 The answer is, "Nothing."

20 Our role as mankind is not to
21 exploit our biases but to be good stewards of God's
22 gifts, and to do justice. We believe that in spirit we
23 understand and empathize with the values of the Dene
24 and Inuit people of the Mackenzie Valley, and we pledge
25 our whole-hearted commitment to stand together with
26 them in their struggle for justice. We must take the
27 time to reflect on this and to determine our future
28 lifestyle.

29
30

Accordingly, Mr.

1 | Commissioner, we urge you to recommend such a
2 | moratorium to the Government of Canada.
3 | Thank you, your honor.
4 | (APPLAUSE)
5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
6 | Mr. Binnema.
7 | (SUBMISSION BY J. BINNEMA MARKED EXHIBIT C-301)
8 | (WITNESS ASIDE)
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1 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
2 Commissioner, I wonder if we could hear one more brief
3 before we have a short break? I call upon John E.
4 Rymes, president of J.E. Rymes Engineering Limited.

5
6 JOHN E · RYMES sworn:

7 THE WITNESS: Mr.

8 Commissioner, my name is John Rymes, and I'm going to
9 present a brief to you today on behalf of my engineering
10 company, and I would like to express our sincere thanks
11 for the opportunity to appear at this Inquiry.:

12 First of all, it would seem
13 appropriate to introduce both my company and myself to
14 you so that you might appreciate our interest in Arctic
15 affairs.

16 Our consulting engineering
17 company was incorporated on January 1, 1967 to engage in
18 the consulting practice of mechanical engineering,
19 specifically dealing with transportation and equipment
20 for both off-highway and on-highway applications, with
21 particular emphasis on Arctic operations.

22 In additional, mechanical and --
23 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
24 what was that?

25 A Off-highway and on-highway.

26 Q Highway construction and --

27 A Transportation and
28 equipment for travelling on-highways or off-highways.

29 Q Oh, right, sorry.

30 A In addition, mechanical

1 machine designs, industrial engineering, and some patent
2 service are also part of our specialized mechanical
3 service. The company is a registered consulting
4 engineering company in Alberta under registered permit
5 No. 354.

6 I am the president of the
7 company and I have an extensive engineering background
8 in both heavy equipment and industrial matters.

9 Beginning as a design
10 engineer with a company called Canadian Car & Foundry
11 in Fort William in 1951, I have since that time been
12 actively associated in the engineering, research and
13 development field related to heavy equipment and
14 industrial work.

15 With the formation of the
16 consulting company in January of 1967, I have continued
17 those activities. I would like to outline for you some
18 of my professional qualifications, just to set the tone
19 of this brief, Mr. Commissioner, I am a member of the
20 Professional Engineers, Geologists & Geophysicists of
21 Alberta, as well as the Professional Engineers of
22 Ontario and British Columbia. I am a member of the
23 Society of Automotive Engineers and I have been the
24 chairman of the Society for Alberta in 1968-69, and
25 also in 1973-74, I am a member of the Canadian Urban
26 Transit Association, a member of the Engineering
27 Institute of Canada, a member of the Canadian Society
28 of Mechanical Engineers, a member of the American
29 Foundrymen's Society and a member of the American
30 Metal Society. I am also a member of the

1 International Society for Terrain Vehicle Systems, and
2 member and president of the Canadian Society for
3 Terrain Vehicle Systems. I am a member of the Advisory
4 Committee for Military Land. Transportation & Vehicle
5 Engineering for the Department of National Defence in
6 Canada.

7 In addition to these
8 professional affiliations, I am also a member of the
9 alumni of the School of Advance Management, and past-
10 president of the Rotary Club of West Calgary.

11 With these professional and
12 personal credentials I feel that I am well qualified to
13 speak on engineering matters.

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Order,
15 carry on, sir.

16 A Particularly as they
17 pertain to Arctic operations where construction and
18 bile equipment are employed. Having reviewed both y
19 company and personal backgrounds, I want to now state
20 specifically why I requested the opportunity to resent
21 my brief to the Inquiry Board.

22 On April 8, 1976, there
23 appeared an article in the "Calgary Herald" that
24 indicated that all Arctic work would cease for a period
25 of at least two months because of severe Arctic
26 winters. The evidence I want to present to you, Mr.
27 Commissioner, today will simply refute that statement
28 both by example and personal activities.

29 Furthermore, when I have
30 completed my presentation I am convinced that the panel

1 | will appreciate and understand that winter work in
2 | Northern Canada and in the Canadian Arctic not only
3 | takes place consistently but continually, and has taken
4 | place for many years.

5 | From an engineering and
6 | operational point of view all of the countries of the
7 | world recognize Canada as a winter or an Arctic-
8 | oriented country, and as such Canadian expertise under
9 | these adverse climate conditions is well-recognized.
10 | In order to provide the panel with some appreciation of
11 | the types and kinds of work that have been undertaken
12 | in Canada over a number of years, I would like to list
13 | the following examples:

14 | · The design, the construction, and indeed the
15 | operation of Fort Churchill on the shores of Hudson Bay
16 | near the Town of Churchill, Manitoba was the result of
17 | both winter and summer activities. In the late 1940s I
18 | had the opportunity to work as part of the construction
19 | crew in building Fort Churchill.

20 | · Another example of winter work projects under
21 | severe climatic conditions is the development of the
22 | iron mines in Northern Quebec. This significant
23 | northern operation is not only well-known throughout
24 | Canada, it is also an example of Canadian expertise in
25 | the rest of the world.

26 | · The hydro-electric development in Churchill
27 | follows again in Northern Quebec as another example of
28 | Canadian expertise in design, construction and
29 | operation in the winter, in Arctic climatic conditions.

30 | · Turning further north, into the Arctic, Cominco,

1 one of Canada's large mining companies, has at this
2 very moment under active Arctic operations a mine
3 situated on Little Cornwallis Island, The location of
4 this mine would be approximately the same latitude as
5 the recent discoveries by Pan Arctic at Great Point on
6 Melville Island. These latitudes will be approximately
7 75 degrees north.

8 Speaking of activities of Pan
9 Arctic Oils, this company has pioneered and has indeed
10 developed the technique of using an Arctic rig, ice
11 platform from which a full-scale Arctic deep drilling
12 rig can be mounted and successfully operated throughout
13 the entire winter. As the Inquiry is well-aware, Pan
14 Arctic's activities are considerably farther north than
15 the Mackenzie Delta region, so that the total impact of
16 darkness, extreme cold, high winds, and all of the
17 other constraints provided by the Arctic winter have
18 been encountered for the construction and operation
19 period.

20 Now these are but a few
21 examples of the extensive and large complex operations
22 that have been carried out in both the Canadian north
23 and the Canadian Arctic, and which are recognized
24 throughout the world as a specialized domain highly
25 developed within Canada.

26 In terms of engineering and
27 equipment development, there are three examples of
28 equipment development which come to mind, all of which
29 have had a profound effect in assisting the development
30 construction and operations in the Canadian Arctic. .

1 The Bombardier vehicles from Quebec and the
2 Dodwell track vehicles from Alberta are well known in
3 all parts of Northern Canada and the Arctic. The
4 development of these vehicles by their respective
5 companies are a direct result of having to combat the
6 rigors of the Canadian north and the Canadian Arctic.
7 Had it not been for the development of these vehicles
8 in Canada by Canadians, which are capable of operating
9 under the Arctic extremes, a great deal of the activity
10 and of the data which has been gathered relative to the
11 Arctic would not have occurred in the same time frame.
12 I might add also, Mr. Commissioner, as you're probably
13 aware, that one of the Alberta companies located here
14 in Calgary has been sending heavy track vehicles to
15 Russia for quite a few years, to operate in Northern
16 Siberia and in the Arctic of Russia.

17 · Turning to an entirely unrelated field, the
18 development of the famous Alexbow is a more efficient
19 icebreaking system and is another notable Canadian
20 development. Up until the development of the Alexbow,
21 all icebreakers worked on the basis of traversing up on
22 top of the ice and by sheer weight, cause the ice to
23 fail. The use of the Alexbow in Canadian icebreakers
24 provides for a more efficient ice-breaking and
25 represents another world recognized Canadian
26 development aimed directed at the Canadian north and
27 Arctic climatic conditions.

28 · Again, in a completely unrelated field, the Polar
29 Continental Ice Shelf has been examined by the Canadian
30 Government for many years. Dr. Fred Roots is

1 | considered one of the leading authorities in the world
2 | relative to Polar Continental Ice Shelf research, From
3 | my own personal conversations and experiences with Dr.
4 | Roots, he and his team are recognized as the world's
5 | leading authorities in the Polar Continental Shelf
6 | studies, and many of the studies which have been
7 | undertaken by Dr. Roots have taken place under the
8 | extremes of an Arctic winter.

9 | I have taken the liberty of
10 | going into some length to explain many of the
11 | activities which have taken place in Canada by Canadian
12 | engineers under the extreme winter and Arctic
13 | conditions, to indicate to the panel that operating
14 | under the extreme cold and Arctic conditions is not new
15 | to Canadians, but one which has been part of Canadian
16 | heritage since Confederation.

17 | From a personal point of
18 | view, my entire background has been related to winter
19 | and arctic activities and the design and development of
20 | specialized equipment to operate under these conditions
21 | In terms of our engineering company we have been
22 | actively associated with Arctic winter studies and
23 | operations of equipment since the beginning of the
24 | company's activities in 1967.

25 | Our company has been involved
26 | in the design and development of specialized equipment
27 | that has been used in the movement of Arctic drilling
28 | rigs in the Mackenzie Delta region. We have also been
29 | involved in the study and evaluation of both men and
30 | equipment that are involved in the drilling rig moves

1 All of this work has been undertaken between November
2 and April. This is the period of time when these
3 winter activities are at their highest point.

4 In addition, our company has
5 also been associated and involved with other
6 specialized equipment, designs and specifications
7 primarily to develop equipment to combat the extremes
8 of an Arctic winter, These activities not only combine
9 the actual equipment itself, but materials used to
10 build the equipment so ensure that the equipment will
11 operate satisfactorily under the rigors of an Arctic
12 winter environment.

13 Now such design activities, Mr.
14 Commissioner, that we are currently engaged in is the
15 specialized metallurgical development and special designs
16 related to teeth (these are metal teeth that will act in
17 ditching capacities) and also the development and design
18 of specialized large-scale ditchers that will operate
19 totally in the Arctic environment.

20 I might add, sir, that these
21 activities for the ditcher teeth and the ditchers
22 themselves are being conducted at the present time on
23 behalf of Canadian Arctic Gas Studies Limited.

24 Prior to forming the
25 consulting company as I indicated, my entire background
26 has been related to the design and development of
27 specialized equipment which will operate satisfactorily
28 under the extremes of the Canadian north and the
29 Canadian Arctic. As I indicated previously, my own
30 experiences date back to the 1940s, when as an

1 | undergraduate engineer I was associated with equipment
2 | operations in construction during the building of Fort
3 | Churchill. During the '50s and '60s my career has been
4 | involved with the design, development, and operations
5 | of all manner of equipment that by necessity was
6 | required to work in the extremes of winter conditions
7 | found in Northern Canada and in the Arctic.

8 | Since the formation of the
9 | consulting company in 1967 we have been actively
10 | involved in many aspects of equipment, designs and
11 | operations as they pertain to the Arctic. These not
12 | only include the actual pieces of equipment themselves,
13 | but the techniques of operation where the use of frozen
14 | rivers and lakes are used to create ice roads. Where
15 | land travel is required, the technique of building ice
16 | and snow roads is well-known and well-documented. This
17 | technique has been used for many years and in many
18 | areas of Northern Canada and Arctic Canada.

19 | Of recent date new
20 | development; relative to the use of snow roads under
21 | Canadian controlled conditions have taken place which
22 | again is fundamentally the result of the background and
23 | knowledge of Canadian engineers of their Arctic and
24 | their winter environment.

25 | I might add, Mr.
26 | Commissioner, I believe you enjoyed a very pleasant
27 | trip travelling by the ice road from Inuvik to Swimming
28 | Point, I believe that was last January, The Board may
29 | also be interested to note -- I beg your pardon, sir?

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: I had a

1 as Canadian engineers have learned to compare our
2 techniques and metallurgical considerations with other
3 countries to ensure that Canadian engineering is aware
4 of the latest techniques. We have also learned with
5 bitter experience not to accept the findings of other
6 countries and just simply impose these findings in our
7 own operations under the severe winter operations.

8 What we have learned to do is
9 to understand and comprehend the technical achievements
10 that are taking place in other countries and to alter
11 and change these accordingly, so that these modified
12 techniques will operate satisfactorily under Arctic
13 conditions.

14 We have also learned to
15 develop our own techniques and engineering expertise to
16 ensure that these operations will be successful.

17 While the Canadian expertise
18 in terms of Arctic operations is well-recognized
19 throughout the world, there are still instances where
20 equipment and techniques which have proven immanently
21 successful in other parts of the world are simply
22 introduced into the Arctic without change. Our company
23 has seen the disastrous results that have occurred when
24 such equipment has been blindly applied to the Canadian
25 Arctic.

26 My purpose in appearing at
27 this Inquiry is to inform the Board that for many years
28 Canadian engineers have been aware of and have been
29 dealing with the extremes of both northern and Arctic
30 winters, and we have learned to operate in this

1 | environment. To suggest that any northern or Arctic
2 | operation must shut down for a period of two months the
3 | during year, and particularly during an Arctic winter
4 | is completely without foundation and in my opinion is
5 | irresponsible. Canadian engineers and Canadian
6 | companies have been dealing with and operating in the
7 | Arctic since Confederation and I know of no Canadian
8 | operation that has shut down for such a period of time
9 | in an Arctic winter.

10 | If the Board has received
11 | information that would indicate that a Canadian
12 | operation, particularly that of a Canadian pipeline
13 | operation, would have to be shut down for a period of two
14 | months during the Arctic winter, then I am indicating to
15 | the Board in the most strongest possible manner that the
16 | information that they have been given is false and does
17 | not reflect any consultation with Canadian engineers al
18 | companies that have for many years operated under the
19 | extremes of an Arctic winter environment.

20 | Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.
21 | (APPLAUSE)

22 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
23 | very much for that very useful overview of engineering
24 | in the Canadian Arctic. It really is helpful to me.
25 | This is a very, very important issue in this Inquiry.

26 | I might take a moment to
27 | explain it to you, because I may ask you to come to
28 | Yellowknife to give further evidence on the subject.

29 | You see, let me preface what
30 | I'm about to say by telling you that I think I have

1 | heard more from Canadian engineers with Arctic
2 | expertise at the Inquiry hearings in Yellowknife than
3 | any other person has heard in the past, and like you, I
4 | think we can take it that our Canadian engineers are
5 | the best in the world in northern conditions. I think
6 | that you and I would agree on that.

7 | I've been to the oil rigs in
8 | the delta in 60 below weather and they're still working
9 | the crews are still there, there's no argument about
10 | that. But we've got a dispute here between these two
11 | companies, Arctic Gas and Foothills. I think you said
12 | that you are consultant to Arctic Gas.

13 | A I am, sir.

14 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

15 | Well, Arctic Gas says that -- you'll appreciate, and
16 | I'm saying some of these things for the benefit of
17 | these people who are naturally not as knowledgeable as
18 | yourself -- but one of the problems with building a
19 | pipeline in the north is that in order not to damage
20 | the terrain you have to build it in the winter. That
21 | is you have to be able to build it in such a way that
22 | you do not find yourself with the permafrost melting
23 | underneath you and creating conditions under which it
24 | is impossible even to move your transport vehicles, let
25 | alone build a pipeline.

26 | So both companies say they'll
27 | build this pipeline in the winter. Now, Arctic Gas
28 | says that they will begin construction sometime about
29 | the end of October, and they'll work right through the
30 | winter till the following April, is a rough schedule

1 I'm giving you. They say that they can work on the
2 Arctic coast, that is building their line from Prudhoe
3 Bay and along the North Slope of Alaska, along the
4 Arctic coast to the Yukon, across the Mackenzie Delta,
5 that is the most northerly segment of the line; they
6 say they can build that segment of the line right
7 through the winter during December and January as well.

8 Now Foothills Pipe Lines,
9 which is 80% owned by a well-known Alberta corporation
10 Alberta Gas Trunk Lines, and has engineers advising it
11 who has given evidence before me, they are the people
12 that you take exception to because they have come
13 before the Inquiry and insisted that they will not
14 begin construction in the Mackenzie Delta area until
15 the end of January. They say that it will not be
16 possible to work on a pipeline spread in the conditions
17 of cold and dark that prevail on the Arctic coast in
18 December and January, and they have made the point that
19 a pipeline spread with maybe 500 men working on it out-
20 of-doors is a much different proposition from say an
21 oil rig which once established is stationary, and has a
22 crew who can work close to -- work in heated and
23 sheltered conditions and so forth.

24 Now, I have this conflict
25 before me of these two companies, both with absolutely
26 first-class engineers coming before me and having this
27 argument. My job is to try to figure out which group
28 is right. Now this is important because on the North
29 Coast of the Yukon you have a great herd of caribou
30 that calves there every summer. The environmental

1 | experts who have given evidence for Arctic Gas say
2 | that, "We must at all costs stay away from the herd
3 | during the summertime, we shouldn't build during the
4 | summer."

5 | But if it turns out they
6 | can't build the pipeline during December and January,
7 | that may gut their winter construction schedule and
8 | force them to move their schedule back into the summer
9 | at one end, and forward into the spring and summer at
10 | the other end, with consequent environmental problems
11 | that everyone acknowledges are severe.

12 | So just to tell you the rest
13 | of the story -- and this is a very rough condensation
14 | of an argument that has gone on before me at the formal
15 | hearings at Yellowknife most of the winter, including
16 | December and January in the cold and the dark -- but
17 | the senior project engineer on the Alyeska Pipeline in
18 | Alaska gave a speech in New York about a month or two
19 | ago, Mr. Moolin, and he said that they closed down the
20 | Alyeska Pipeline project in December and January, he
21 | said it was too cold for their equipment and their men
22 | to continue working.

23 | I asked my Commission
24 | counsel to get hold of Mr. Moolin and see if he
25 | would come and testify, because I wanted the benefit
26 | of his experience in the same way as I want the benefit
27 | of the experience of anyone else who can help us out
28 | in this very difficult question, and important
29 | question, and one on which engineers, notwithstanding
30 | your characterization of them, some engineers do

1 | dispute the conclusions you've reached.

2 | Well, I think having said
3 | all of that I'm going to suggest we break for coffee,
4 | and I'll ask Mr. Ryder, who is my Commission counsel,
5 | perhaps to have a word with you, if counsel for Arctic
6 | Gas don't object, and just discuss the possibility of
7 | perhaps gaining even more information from you on
8 | questions -- and I've taken the trouble to outline
9 | them to you and to people here because they are
10 | important.

11 | Foothills says, "You can't
12 | build that pipeline along the Arctic coast in December
13 | and January."

14 | Arctic Gas says, "You can,"
15 | Quite apart from matters
16 | relating to the actual physical conditions, you'll
17 | have questions such as trade union agreements
18 | covering welders, vehicle operators and so forth,
19 | and you have the question of Christmas holidays
20 | themselves, and Arctic Gas in its schedule doesn't
21 | allow for Christmas holidays because of course they
22 | take the view that you have to take advantage of
23 | that window that opens in the winter and you have to
24 | work right through. So that there are other
25 | questions apart from the actual physical engineering
26 | matters that we have to examine.

27 | Well, at any rate, maybe
28 | you'd chat with Mr. Ryder about some of those things
29 | and you'll perhaps discuss with him the possibility of
30 | your coming to Yellowknife, needless to say at the

1 | expense of the Inquiry, to discuss these things at
2 | greater length with us and perhaps be cross-examined on
3 | some of these subjects, because it is very important
4 | and I must say that I appreciate your raising it, and
5 | giving me this overview of these matters.

6 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

7 | THE COMMISSIONER: So we'll
8 | adjourn for coffee and then come back and hear about
9 | half a dozen other people who I think want to speak.

10 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
11 | Commissioner, when we come back we'll hear from Martin
12 | Serediak from Arusha Cross-Cultural Centre; Catherine
13 | Osborne, Dr. Joan Ryan from the Department of
14 | Anthropology at the University of Calgary, and Wayne
15 | Gedde.

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: O.K.

17 | (SUBMISSION BY J.E. RYMES MARKED EXHIBIT C-302)

18 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR 15 MINUTES)

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1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

3 Commissioner as we resume we'll call upon Martin
4 Serediak, who is the spokesperson of the Arusha Cross-
5 Cultural Centre. That's a change in person speaking,
6 and I believe that name is spelled S-E-R-E-D-I-A-K.
7 Would Mr. Serediak come forward, please?

8 THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead.

9 MARTIN SEREDIK sworn:

10 THE WITNESS: The Arusha
11 Cross-Cultural Centre, a non-governmental organization
12 servicing the Calgary area as a developmental
13 educational resource centre, welcomes this opportunity
14 to present a brief to the Berger Inquiry.

15 At the outset, we must
16 confess that we are not experts on the development of
17 the north and the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. Neither,
18 however, do we have vested interests in the completion
19 of the line. We are interested and concerned observers
20 of some of the events in the north that have been
21 recorded

22 Among the white southerners
23 in Calgary, as in the rest of Canada, there has been
24 much debate about the development of the north.
25 Usually the debate does not centre on whether or not
26 the pipeline or other industrial developments should
27 occur. But instead centres on whether development
28 should be haphazard or through a national plan or
29 policy. Southerners tend to examine the geographic
30 immensity of the north and its abundance of the

1 | like being lumped in with the gas and the minerals and
2 | the oil of the north. While an inventory may indeed be
3 | necessary, we question this level of detail, its method
4 | of compilation, its updating; in addition, we pose the
5 | much larger and more important question: Who would be
6 | responsible for the inventory? Who had access to the
7 | information? And who would make the decisions based on
8 | this information?

9 | If the north is to be
10 | developed, there would be a need for special and
11 | technical education programs, for skilled training to
12 | prepare workers for industrial employment, and even
13 | post-secondary education geared to native Canadians.
14 | But what types of values are infiltrated through
15 | education? Are they values of the white southern
16 | upper-middle class, or those of the indigenous people?
17 | Do we have a right to impose ourselves on them?

18 | In northern industries today
19 | there is a high turnover of labor. Therefore short
20 | tenure of residences; and at the same time high
21 | unemployment and underemployment of the resident
22 | population. What steps are to be taken to ensure that
23 | indigenous personnel will be effectively employed? How
24 | are they to adapt to our labor-management system of the
25 | south, where there is a dichotomy between employer and
26 | the employee, with the apparent requirement that
27 | workers do what they are told, not what they think they
28 | should do? Would the employees' goal and objective be
29 | the same as those of the employers? Further, will
30 | those goals even be compatible?

1 It would be naive for us to
2 think that industrialization with ramifications could
3 occur without pollution. Therefore we believe that
4 needs of industry may not be compatible with the
5 preservation of the north in environmental terms. Will
6 pollution standards be established that are
7 enforceable? And will they be enforced? Or will the
8 newspapers of tomorrow feature articles describing the
9 environmental disasters caused by our shortsightedness?

10 We know that standards
11 exist today, but we also know about the damage that
12 is being and has been caused. We question if the
13 standards are more beneficial to industries than to
14 the environment and to people. We do not have to
15 reiterate the problem that could occur if the
16 delicate balance of nature of the north is-disturbed
17 to any great extent.

18 Many other facets of southern
19 development will occur in the north if the Mackenzie
20 Valley Pipeline is constructed. Southern men of vision
21 who make the decisions see industrialization occurring
22 in the north, processing and manufacturing plants as
23 well as massive transportation facilities to ensure
24 that the goods reach the market.

25 Urbanization, with the
26 inclusion of more southern amenities such as recreation
27 and cultural facilities to attract the southern settler
28 would be on the horizon. Urbanization, where it has
29 occurred in the north, has brought with it disease,
30 alcoholism, prostitution, and destruction of the family.

1 | The competitive ethic, property rights, and the command
2 | of one man over others, therefore what real benefit
3 | would accrue to the native community from the
4 | urbanization?

5 | With increased
6 | industrialization, a complete communications network
7 | will be required. We question in what language public
8 | communication would occur. Would communications be
9 | geared for the native peoples with their multitude of
10 | languages, or would communications be in French or
11 | English? Many southerners appear to accept the view
12 | that the north shall be developed, although these and
13 | many other problems regarding the pipeline construction
14 | can be cited. They feel that development of the north
15 | should occur under a broad concept of the development
16 | of Canada. In this way it is felt that northern
17 | development would contribute towards the achievement of
18 | our national goal. The question is: "Whose national
19 | goal?"

20 | When our national goals are
21 | referred, is it in reference to all Canadians or just
22 | Southern Canadians? We question whether the pipeline
23 | is being considered for all Canadians. We fee that
24 | such a theme could be the beginning of an efficient and
25 | profitable destruction of the north, a destruction of
26 | the northerner's lifestyles and cultures, and the
27 | environment. The pipeline may well be a Trojan horse
28 | brought into the City of the North.

29 | I'm assume that the north
30 | should and would be -- will be developed, should we not

1 ask for whom the development will occur? Should not
2 the benefits of the pipeline be primarily for the
3 people of the north. Should we not listen to what they
4 have to say?

5 We have held discussion
6 groups with northerners and we have read the responses
7 of many northerners to questions about development and
8 the pipeline, about urbanization and about the arrival
9 of the southerner. For example, members of the Dene
10 nation have told us that they feel that the individuals
11 mobility has been severely restricted and will be
12 further restricted by the pipeline. His ability to
13 provide for his family through hunting and fishing is
14 almost gone. His dress, his customs, his beliefs are
15 being replaced. His language remains but are being
16 eroded. The language of schools is often French or
17 English. While listening to many southerners in
18 Calgary, it is apparent that they believe in
19 assimilation and integration of the northerner, making
20 them into brown-skinned white men.

21 Could not Canada accept and
22 be aware of our native people? Accept them as a people
23 and share in their and our heritage. We may want to
24 ask ourselves what the northerner would be like if we
25 would stop trying to change them into what we think
26 they ought to be.

27 We believe that one must look
28 back in history to understand the northerner, and look
29 at their present, their difficulty in finding jobs in
30 our urban environment, and in finding decent places to

1 | live, difficulty in adapting to our southern
2 | environment, and difficulty in understanding
3 | discrimination and prejudice. Now look at their
4 | future. Our native Canadians who had a glorious and
5 | friendly past, now exist in the dubious present that
6 | does not speak well for Canada. Changes are necessary
7 | if their future is to be better. Our native people
8 | believe that people, not things, humanity, not material
9 | possessions are important. That which counts is not
10 | that which is merely countable. They believe that the
11 | economic system should serve people and not the
12 | reverse.

13 | When the southerners talk about
14 | the great new tomorrow in the north, the Indian may not be
15 | listening because he may be hungry, poorly housed, and a
16 | second-class citizen living in a society where the
17 | acquisition of more for a few seem to be prevalent.

18 | We believe that any plan for
19 | the development of the north must be for people. For
20 | those who are already there, not those who may choose
21 | to come in the future; any large-scale development
22 | scheme must be done in conjunction with the people who
23 | live in the north.

24 | In the consideration of the
25 | proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and the
26 | consequential development of the north, we feel the
27 | following points are essential.

28 | 1. A study of all the ecological impacts of development
29 | with particular reference to any diversion of northern
30 | waters and disturbances of the vegetation. We believe

1 | that natives should refuse to tolerate the possibility
2 | of serious ecological damage or physical harm to any
3 | living creature for the sake of corporate profit.
4 | Therefore, no pollution.

5 | 2. Protection of the Indian Reserve at Hay River and
6 | communities, and protection of the traditional hunting,
7 | fishing and trapping areas. Many of our native people
8 | have tried living in both worlds and have found the
9 | costs of living in southern society too high in terms
10 | of human dignity. Therefore they do not want to be
11 | integrated. We see the southerner's role as enabling
12 | them to live their chosen way; only when they choose to
13 | opt into our society should we get involved in any
14 | program that leads to the infiltration towards the
15 | majority society. Therefore, no encroachment.

16 | 3. Our native people must participate in the planning
17 | of any development in the north. Therefore, no
18 | imposition of southern decisions.

19 | 4. Should communities be established, the corporations
20 | must not leave behind them a scarred land. An economic
21 | and community-base must be left that will sustain
22 | itself after the ore body, the oil or gas exploration
23 | dies out. Therefore, no boom towns.

24 | The pipeline brings with it
25 | the development of the north. It would be foolhardy
26 | for us to believe that the pipeline is a single
27 | isolated development. It brings with it economic.
28 | growth. As the Arusha Cross-Cultural Centre, we would
29 | like to present the Arusha Declaration as a guidance in
30 | the deliberations of an economic and social development

1 of the north. The Declaration is from Julius Nyerere,
2 the President of Tanzania. He speaks of growth in the
3 following terms, and I quote:

4 "The growth must come out of our roots, not
5 through the grafting onto these roots of some-
6 thing that is alien to them. This is very im-
7 portant for it means that we cannot adapt or
8 adopt any political Holy Book and try to imple-
9 ment its rulings with or without revisions. It
10 means that our social change will be determined
11 by our needs, as we see them, and in the direc-
12 tion that we feel to be appropriate for us at
13 any particular time."

14 Inherent in the Arusha Declaration therefore is a
15 rejection of the concept of national grandeur as
16 distinct from the well-being of its citizens, and the
17 rejection, too, of material wealth for its own sake.
18 It is a commitment to the belief that there are more
19 important things in life than the amassing of riches
20 and that if the pursuit of wealth clashes with things
21 like human dignity and social equality, then the latte
22 will be given priority.

23 With our present level of
24 economic activity and our present poverty, this may
25 seem to be an academic point. But in reality it is
26 very fundamental. So it means that there are certain
27 things which we shall refuse to do or accept, whether
28 as individuals or as a nation, even if the result of
29 time would give a surge forward in our economic
30 development.

1 The north has been a colonial
2 hinterland, a resource base for the southerners.
3 Interlopers have been making both economic and
4 political decisions for the north. The north will
5 continue to be used as reservoirs for exploration of
6 not only the natural resources but also the human
7 resources, unless we learn from our past mistakes.

8 The time has come for this
9 exploitation to stop if we are to have a true north
10 strong and free.

11 (APPLAUSE)

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
13 Mr. Serediak.

14 (SUBMISSION BY M. SEREDIK MARKED EXHIBIT C-303)

15 (WITNESS ASIDE)

16 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
17 Commissioner, I call on Catherine Osborne.

18
19 MRS. CATHERINE OSBORNE sworn:
20 THE WITNESS: Sir, I thank
21 you for this occasion of allowing me to speak.

22 My thoughts and views are in
23 sympathy with the Inuit and Indian people, the
24 conservationists and environmentalists who have spoken
25 earlier to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline issue. I,
26 too, am deeply concerned as an individual and
27 conservationist on the future of North America's last
28 great wilderness, the Canadian Arctic and its wildlife.

29 It was, regrettable that the
30 Federal Government lately gave approval to Dome

1 | Petroleum to drill in the Beaufort Sea. However, there
2 | has not been much activity by oil crews working in that
3 | region for the past three years or more in preparation
4 | for the pipeline. But other leases have been granted
5 | to other companies who will also be drilling shortly if
6 | they are not already.

7 | Dr. Vandermuelen, a marine
8 | scientist with the Bedford Institute of Nova Scotia,
9 | will lead a team of scientists this summer to further
10 | studies of the results of the disastrous bunker oil
11 | spill by the oil tanker "Arrow" at Chedabucto Bay in
12 | 1970. The remainder of oil still oozing and seeping
13 | from inlets and lying in solid masses on the bottom of
14 | the bay, and which, says, Dr. Vandermuelen, will take
15 | hundreds of years to be removed by the natural action
16 | of the sea.

17 | Considering the other
18 | infamous oil spills of "Torrey Canyon", Santa Barbara,
19 | San Francisco, and the most recent one, and many others
20 | which resulted in a high loss of wildlife, sea birds
21 | and marine life, an oil blowout in the Beaufort Sea
22 | would be unthinkable. As much as Dome Petroleum has
23 | been taking precautionary measures for drilling into
24 | sea ice, as

25 | "sinking specially designed blowout preventers
26 | 20 feet into the sea floor, thus making it un-
27 | likely that the preventers being ripped apart by
28 | icebergs,"

29 | Dr. Pimlott, past president of Nature Canada, and a
30 | leading conservationist in Canada says -- and I quote

1 "My investigation of offshore drilling in the
2 Arctic has left me with a sense of forboding
3 that is difficult to overcome. Quite simply, it
4 is difficult to believe that massive oil spills
5 will not occur in Arctic waters during the next
6 decade."

7 Referring to No, 68,
8 Herschel, one of a series of Arctic ecology maps
9 provided by the Canadian Wildlife Service, I learned
10 that this region, which consists of about 22,500 square
11 miles is unique, having four main Arctic zones, the
12 tundra of the coastal plains bordering the Beaufort
13 Sea, a small ledge of the Mackenzie Delta, the inland
14 mountain ranges of the Valley of the Blow, Babbage and
15 Firth Rivers, and the northern portion of Old Crow
16 Flats to the south. This whole region is crucial for
17 wildlife from the marine life, beluga whales which bear
18 pups in June in the Beaufort Sea; the Arctic char,
19 whitefish, capelin, and other marine life with many
20 species of fish migrating and spawning upstream in the
21 river. In the mountain ranges, Dall sheep, grizzly
22 bear, wolves and other wildlife are found. The
23 Porcupine herd of the barren ground caribou follow the
24 changing seasons and on changing migration routes
25 across the vast north, wintering, calving, and entering
26 higher country in the brief summer to escape the raging
27 hordes of mosquitoes. Moose, muskrat, and other
28 animals are found on Old Crow Flats.
29 While the cliffs and shorelines
30 of the coast harbor sea birds and shore birds, the north

1 | in the north with oil and mineral exploration operating
2 | on a grand scale, but most environmentalists and
3 | biologists plead for more time, studies, and more
4 | information that must be gained on this fragile and yet
5 | tough Arctic environment.

6 | I recall the words of a
7 | botanist who some three or four years ago was among a
8 | group studying plant life in the sub-Arctic in
9 | preparation for the coming pipeline. He said,

10 | "We only have three months to accomplish that
11 | which would normally have taken about ten years
12 | to do,"

13 | James Bay is an example of
14 | haphazard planning by government, with decisions made
15 | in haste, of bulldozing ahead and by a total lack of
16 | in-depth research into the sub-Arctic region that is
17 | fragile and sensitive with similar wildlife as the
18 | Western Arctic, This project is a giant ecological
19 | horror story in itself, and should never have been
20 | undertaken. The same lack of research of impact on the
21 | environment and wildlife during the early days of the
22 | building of the Dempster Highway, now nearing
23 | completion, is another infamous project that ought to
24 | have been stopped.

25 | I viewed a film recently
26 | produced by Arctic Gas showing biologists engaged in
27 | studying the impact of noise on nesting birds as snow
28 | geese. The result shows that the geese would be
29 | disturbed by the noise simulators. The biologists
30 | seemed to think that the birds would eventually become

1 | accustomed to disturbance and would carry on as before.
2 | The geese may nest in the area again, but would do so
3 | in reduced numbers. There is no question that the
4 | wildlife will be the greatest losers with their
5 | environment disturbed and destroyed, exposing them to
6 | hunters and other intense activities.

7 | The waterfowl, caribou and
8 | beluga whales of the north are no less precious than
9 | the fossil fuels in the north the oil companies are
10 | spending billions on trying to extract. Is it
11 | important to get the last reserves of energy locked in
12 | a hostile environment that they may fuel the vehicles
13 | of a lavish wasteful, consuming society living in the
14 | rest of North America? How many car rally enthusiasts,
15 | for instance give thought to where their next source of
16 | gas and oil may come from, or the snowmobiler as he
17 | tears around the countryside in the winter? No
18 | thought, of course.

19 | If the remaining energy
20 | supplies are as low as predicted, then fuel should be
21 | rationed starting with the useless and wasteful energy
22 | uses of the above and other similar. In conclusion,
23 | there must be more time, more research into this
24 | massive pipeline scheme, for nothing in our material
25 | life is half as important as we think it is.

26 | Thank you for your attention
27 | to this presentation.

28 |
29 | (SUBMISSION BY MRS. C. OSBORNE MARKED EXHIBIT C-304)

30 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

1 MR. WADDELL: Is Douglas
2 Allen here, Douglas Allen?

3 I'd call upon Dr. Joan Ryan
4 of the Department of Anthropology, University of
5 Calgary. While she is being sworn in, is Miss Turbayne
6 here?

7 DR JOAN RYAN sworn:

8 THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice
9 Berger, I want to make a few remarks before I start the
10 reading of my paper, and that is to say that
11 documentation of some of the more general comments I
12 make in the paper is available, if it isn't already
13 repeated endlessly on transcripts available, I would be
14 glad to provide it; and I have cut down my paper so as
15 not to be too repetitive of some of the views and
16 information that have been presented by other speakers,
17 So I hope my paper will not be too repetitive, although
18 it would appear that Chief John Snow and I used the
19 same dictionary and I will keep that example in.

20 I'm very grateful for the
21 privilege of appearing before you today to present my
22 personal concerns and observations on the proposed
23 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. I appear with two basic
24 concepts of my responsibility, first as a Canadian
25 citizen, and secondly as a professional anthropologist.
26 20 years ago I spent eight years
27 in the Eastern Arctic and in the Mackenzie District.
28 Three of these years I spent at Lac LaMartre, a beautiful
29 Dogrib village just north-west of Yellowknife. As the
30 only white there, I learned much about the value of the

1 as much part of life as was birth. No one was on
2 welfare, and although there might have been the odd
3 festive brew, no one suffered from chronic drinking
4 problems. The quality of life was good and people had
5 a strong social structure which worked well, and which
6 maintained their carefully evolved relationship with
7 the land, the spirits, and people.

8 Major change came, however,
9 with building of the Mackenzie Highway. As I recall no
10 natives were consulted about building that road, and
11 none, as you know, were on the all-white government
12 appointed Territorial Council. No one in Lac LaMartre
13 or Fort Rae was employed on the construction of the
14 road. The effects of that highway construction were
15 considerable. Game was pushed back, making distances
16 greater for hunting groups dependent on moose and
17 caribou for winter food. The lake became accessible to
18 white sports fishermen from the south and from other
19 parts of the Territories; as well, whites hunted and
20 some trapped the fur-bearers upon which the Dogrib were
21 dependent for their cash income. Alcohol came with the
22 road. The results can be seen today where welfare
23 rather than land has become the economic base, and
24 where the break in the cycle of relationship-, due to
25 the increased number of whites in the area has pushed
26 the Dogrib people to the fringe and has made a minority
27 group of them in their own land.

28 You may wonder why I've taken
29 time going to this detail of the past. More likely you
30 have seen the parallel between this one minor example

1 and the proposed plans for the pipeline. The changes
2 that the pipeline will make in the basic ecological
3 system of the Mackenzie Valley cannot be imagined
4 fully. If the one well at Banks Island disrupted the
5 fox cycle and left the economic, social and ritual base
6 of the Banks Islanders, what will the people of the
7 Mackenzie Valley have left in terms of winter meat,
8 traplines, tuna,. birds, fish, and beauty after the
9 pipeline? Where will they go to meet with their
10 spirits and to reaffirm their place in the natural
11 world? What will become of the predictability of life
12 in the scheme which no longer can balance life forces
13 between man and the supernatural? Who among us can
14 imagine in any real way the extent of such disruptions,
15 the futility of them, and the price that we will all
16 have to pay as the result of the rapid influx of worker
17 machines, and their equally likely rapid departure?

18 I mentioned I had two major
19 concepts of my personal responsibility. One is clear
20 from the example above. I am a professional
21 anthropologist who has worked with native people for over
22 20 years. As a member of the Southern Support Group and
23 as a person who feels that professionals must speak out
24 in support of native land claims and concerns, I feel I
25 must address myself to matters of Dene concern.

26 The children of the people
27 who so gently tutored me in the past. are the ones in
28 that present trying to settle land claims and seeking a
29 way to preserve their identity with the land and their
30 legitimacy in the area. It is their children who will

1 | feel the full impact of the pipeline if it is built
2 | with undue haste and without prior settlement of
3 | genuine land claims. The oil and gas in the
4 | Territories will not rot while the land settlements are
5 | processed. Canadians must remember that past treaties
6 | and agreements and aboriginal rights and concerns
7 | recognized by early governments are no less binding in
8 | this current period of energy emphasis and must be
9 | settled morally and legally.

10 | This brings me to a further
11 | point. The need for gas and oil is a southern one, and
12 | more often an American rather than a Canadian issue.
13 | Yet Canada is willing to be pressured by the
14 | multinational corporations into fabricating an
15 | escalated volume of need in order to justify the
16 | pressures which such energy demands make upon the
17 | people of the north. Little consideration or funds is
18 | given to looking at alternatives such as decreasing our
19 | energy usage, developing solar energy, and other kinds
20 | of alternative The Government of Canada has always
21 | viewed the Territories as colonies to be exploited
22 | rather than be developed. For years government has
23 | spent millions of dollars in a holding operation in the
24 | north, and now it seems that exploitation is to go
25 | ahead full force in the name of southern whites. I, as
26 | one southern white now, deplore this exploitive
27 | pressure and strongly urge that development, not
28 | exploitation, be the process to take place in the north
29 | Development involves a
30 | systematic process and a gradual one of determining

1 employment of local people, is but another example which
2 adds to my fears about unplanned and careful development
3 in the north.

4 My question then is: What is
5 the rush? Why can government and oil and gas developers
6 not wait until land claims are settled, until local
7 people can be trained for specific managerial and highly
8 skilled field positions, and until negotiations over
9 native shares and profits tom such developments can be
10 discussed? And while other alternatives for energy are
11 seriously explored. Why can the land and people not be
12 developed instead of exploited?

13 The Minister of the Department
14 of Indian & Northern -- Indian Affairs and Northern
15 Development tells us that the Dene proposal which urges
16 settlement of land claims first is gobbledy gook. I
17 believe the statement exemplifies the full extent of the
18 Minister's lack of concern for people rather than for
19 development of oil and gas. Gobbledy gook by definition
20 means the attempt to confuse by using very technical
21 language. Had the Dene used such language, regardless of
22 intent, it would have been reciprocal because any of us
23 who have read any of the missives coming from government,
24 let alone ordinary correspondence from the Minister or
25 his mandarins, have often been at a loss to understand
26 the meaning of any of it.

27 The Dene proposal was clear
28 and straightforward. It simply said, "The land is not
29 for sale."

30 In similarity with many

1 tribal and peasant land-based groups throughout the
2 world the concept of land includes the usage and
3 sharing through the lifetime of an individual. No one
4 in such societies owns the land, in the sense of
5 western real property. They simply use it, fulfilling
6 their needs and leaving it viable to many generations.
7 It is the whites of the world who have abused the land,
8 denuding it of trees to take out ores and minerals. It
9 is the white industrial nations who have polluted the
10 air and rivers, and destroyed vegetation in Canada and
11 throughout the world, and totally eradicated the
12 ability of land to renew itself.

13 For example, in keeping with
14 some of the comments our unfortunate Mayor made this
15 morning, in the Calgary area we have no land bank.
16 Arable land has been taken out of production to give
17 elitist whites 20 acres to build a single family house
18 on, and to feed their one or two horses. If this is
19 not abuse of land and the kind of development which the
20 Mayor would like to see go forward and which many of us
21 who have land problems in the south would like to
22 fight, I would like to ask what it is.

23 It is not natives who are
24 abusing land in this way. It is upper middle-class
25 whites. Do we have to keep on doing it? Can we not
26 learn from the past and at least allow those people who
27 have kept their land viable to teach us and to continue
28 to do so and to control development in a reasonable and
29 ecological manner? The Dene and southern support
30 groups are not opposed to development, only to the

1 | ministry be divided and that government find a
2 | compassionate, intelligent, and serious person to deal
3 | with native people and issues, and let Mr. Buchanan
4 | administer the resources and play the oil game. The
5 | benefits of such a division would be that an effective
6 | Indian Affairs Minister would have the Parliamentary
7 | power to cope with Mr. Buchanan, and to cope with the
8 | issues of development without conflict of energy
9 | interests. Such a person could incorporate native
10 | people and policies in the new Department, instead of
11 | the handful of Indians in the service now. There are
12 | 8,000 Civil Servants working in the Department of
13 | Indian & Northern Affairs, of whom 300 are native, and
14 | all of those natives with the exception of ten are in
15 | secretarial and similar positions.

16 | There could be many
17 | advantages to such a split, and at the moment --

18 | THE COMMISSIONER: What was
19 | the figure of the total number of employees?

20 | A 8,000.

21 | Q That's in the Indian
22 | Affairs --

23 | A Just in Indian Affairs.

24 | Q -- Branch of the whole
25 | Department.

26 | A Yes. There could be
27 | many advantages to such a split, and at the moment I
28 | can see a few disadvantages.

29 | In summary, Mr. Justice, I
30 | urge the careful consideration of native perceptions of

1 | land and land use for adoption by the Canadian
2 | Government with all its attendant ramifications. The
3 | oil and gas can wait in the ground. Southern energy
4 | can be -- needs can be met in the interim, and the
5 | process can be started to allow all Canadians to arrive
6 | at a carefully planned and executed energy policy which
7 | will neither destroy land nor people, and which will
8 | allow each of us to share humane priorities and the
9 | good quality of life.

10 | Thank you for allowing me to
11 | speak, Mr. Berger, and thank you for making this
12 | Commission a serious and humane process.

13 | (SUBMISSION OF DR. J. RYAN MARKED EXHIBIT C-305)

14 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

15 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.

16 | Commissioner, I just have one short brief. Perhaps we
17 | could hear it now, Miss L.P. Turbayne. Miss Turbayne?

18 |

19 |

20 | MISS LOIS P TURBAYNE sworn:

21 | THE WITNESS: My name is Lois

22 | Turbayne. I'm speaking for myself, and Mr.

23 | Commissioner, I would just like to say before I begin

24 | on this thing that I had decided earlier to mail my

25 | brief to Yellowknife, but Mayor Sykes this afternoon

26 | made me so mad I thought I would get it off my chest

27 | here.

28 | (APPLAUSE)

29 | I do appreciate the

30 | opportunity to do so. I speak as a private citizen.

1 First, I congratulate you on
2 your stamina for travel, and on a huge patience for
3 listening to floods of words. I shall keep this short.

4 While I expect it is true. I
5 find it a little difficult to believe in any actual
6 present fuel crisis while dodging Calgary traffic and
7 seeing the exuberant advertising for air travel, cars,
8 trucks, campers, boats, snowmobiles, bikes, a T.V.
9 etc. Surely even a portion of what must be at
10 escalating dollar costs of this projected pipeline
11 could help in speeding up research for alternate
12 energy sources.

13 I have not been able at this
14 time to make words express what I want to say about my
15 feeling for Canada's north. I was hooked a few years
16 ago after only one, two short weeks up there, and I
17 have no professional background to speak on any
18 specific aspect of the pipeline. However, it seems to
19 me that Canada's record of experience on massive
20 projects up to now, either with or without foreign
21 help, indicates we are far from ready to cope
22 intelligently and compassionately with the number and
23 scope of the problems as a whole presented here.
24 Physical geography, climate, ice, water and land,
25 habitat and other biological disruptions which are
26 bound to occur to wildlife and much less, the native,
27 human and social conditions of which we already have
28 evidence of the high potential for good or evil, and
29 for which our record down here gives us little cause
30 for pride.

1 Discussion and settlement of
2 the native claims should be first priority. It is
3 their land. The ramifications of all these aspects,
4 along with other resource development and structures
5 that, it is said, will spread from an initial pipeline,
6 could hold to ransom all the life in the north for an
7 indefinite period, and would affect all of Canada. The
8 price could be far greater than any economic
9 considerations of money already spent or future dollar
10 costs or resource returns.

11 Why not start to listen for a
12 change to men and women internationally prominent in
13 their fields, and greatly concerned, who warn us about
14 the errors of the concept of perpetual growth? Just
15 because this pipeline could be built, does it
16 necessarily mean that it should be? I am against this
17 pipeline. Thank you, sir.

18 (APPLAUSE)

19 MR. WADDELL: Miss Turbayne,
20 could we have a copy of your brief if you have one?

21 (SUBMISSION BY MISS L.P. TURBAYNE MARKED
22 EXHIBIT C-306)

23 (WITNESS ASIDE)

24 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
25 Commissioner, we have one more brief from a Mr. Getty,
26 but if you'll pardon, Mr. Getty and I have both noticed
27 perhaps your flower is wilting a little bit and it's
28 Mr. Getty's birthday tonight and I think he wants to do
29 a little more celebrating, so he's agreed that -- I
30 shouldn't say that, I presuppose that he's done some

1 | celebrating already and I can't presuppose that but
2 | he's agreed that he would present the brief first thing
3 | tomorrow, and so therefore I would ask that we adjourn
4 | until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

5 | I should say I'm sorry, Mr.
6 | Commissioner, I should ask Mr. Ryder whether there are
7 | any comments from the participants?

8 | MR. RYDER: Well, at last
9 | count from those few that remain here, sir, none with
10 | to make a statement, but I think on behalf of all the
11 | participants, speaking for ourselves at any rate, we
12 | wish to thank those who came and took the time and the
13 | interest to come here and present their submissions to
14 | the Commission, and we appreciate their interest.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, let
16 | me join Mr. Ryder in thanking all of you who came today
17 | this afternoon and this evening, to state your views
18 | and to give us the benefit of your opinions on these
19 | very important questions.

20 | I pay close attention to what
21 | each of you says when you are making your
22 | representations and notwithstanding the condition of
23 | this flower, I am able to put in a long day and to
24 | assimilate, I think, the very important things that you
25 | place before me.

26 | The only other thing that I
27 | want to say is that we will be reconvening at ten
28 | o'clock in the morning and I understand the movie
29 | that illustrates what the Inquiry is all about, will be
30 | shown at about 9:15 and if you arrive ahead of time you

1 | can see that movie, and then we'll start, as I say, at
2 | ten o'clock in the morning, and then tomorrow afternoon
3 | at two o'clock we will continue again with briefs, and
4 | I think we'll complete our hearings in Calgary sometime
5 | tomorrow afternoon.

6 | So thank you again, and I
7 | wonder if I could see Professor Jackson and Miss Crosby
8 | and Mr. Waddell and Miss Hutchinson for a moment before
9 | -- so thank you, and we stand adjourned.

10 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MAY 14, 1976)

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