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)

Edmonton, Alberta May 17, 1976

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 54

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Resources Committee

Mr. Glen Bell, for Northwest Territo-

ries

Indian Brotherhood, and Metis Association of the Northwest Territories.

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1	Edmonton, Alberta
2	May 17, 1976
3	(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
4	THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
5	gentlemen I'll call our hearing to order this
6	afternoon.
7	The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
8	Inquiry is holding hearings in the major centers of
9	southern Canada to hear what people who live in southern
10	Canada have to say about the proposal to build a pipeline
11	from the Arctic and about the future of Canada's north.
12	We in Canada stand at our
13	last frontier and we have some important decisions to
14	make, decisions for which all of us will share a
15	measure of responsibility. Two pipeline companies,
16	Arctic Gas and Foothills Pipe Lines are competing for
17	the right to build a gas pipeline to bring natural gas
18	from the Arctic Ocean to southern Canada and the United
19	States. The Government of Canada has established this
20	Inquiry to see what the social, economic and
21	environmental consequences will be if the pipeline goes
22	ahead and to recommend the terms and conditions to be
23	imposed if the pipeline is built.
24	So this Inquiry is about a
25	proposal to build a pipeline along the route of
26	Canada's mightiest river, a pipeline costlier than any
27	in history, a pipeline to be built across our northern
28	Territories, across a land where four races of people:
29	white, Indian, Metis and Inuit live, where seven
30	different languages are spoken, the first pipeline in

the world to be buried in the permafrost.

Now the pipeline project will not consist simply of a right-of-way. It will take three years to built. It will entail hundreds of miles of access roads over the snow and ice. It will mean that 6,000 workers will be needed to build the pipeline and 1200 more to build the gas plants in the Mackenzie Delta. It will mean pipe, barges, wharves, trucks, machinery, aircraft, airstrips and in addition, it will mean enhanced oil and gas exploration and development in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta and the Beaufort Sea.

The Government of Canada has made it plain that the gas pipeline is not to be considered in isolation. In the Expanded Guidelines for Northern Pipelines, the Government of Canada has laid it down that we are to proceed on the assumption that if a gas pipeline is built, then an oil pipeline will follow. So we must consider the impact of an energy corridor that will bring gas and oil from the Arctic to the midcontinent.

Now, it is not up to this inquiry to decide whether a pipeline should be built. It will be for the Government of Canada, when they have my report and the report of the National Energy Board to decide whether the pipeline should be built and the energy corridor established. These are questions of national policy to be determined by those elected to govern our country.

My task and the task of this

Inquiry is to make sure that we understand the 1 consequences of what we are doing to enable the 2 government to make an informed judgment. 3 This Inquiry began its 4 hearing on March 3rd, 1975 something like 14 or 15 5 months ago, in Yellowknife. Since then, we have held 6 many months of formal hearings listening to the 7 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 and 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 when 15 they are having their young, they are vulnerable. 16 17 If you build a pipeline from Alaska along the Arctic coast of the Yukon, you will be 18 opening up a wilderness where the porcupine caribou 19 herd calves on the coastal plain and in the foothills 20 every summer. This is one of the last great herds of 21 22 caribou in North America. Then it is proposed that the pipeline from Alaska should cross the mouth of the 23 Mackenzie Delta where the white whales of the Beaufort 24 Sea have their young each summer. Millions of birds 25 come to the Mackenzie Delta and the coast of the 26 Beaufort Sea each summer from all over the western 27 hemisphere to breed and to store up energy for their 28 long journey south in the fall. Can we build pipelines 29 from the north under conditions that will ensure the 30

survival of these species? These are some of the questions that we are examining.

But it is the people of the north that have the most at stake here because they will have to live with whatever decisions are made. That is why the Inquiry has held hearings in 28 cities and towns, villages, settlements and outposts in the north, to enable the peoples of the north to tell me, to tell the government and to tell all of us what their life and their own experience have taught them about the north and the likely impact of a pipeline and energy corridor.

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

Our task is to establish constructive approaches to northern development. If we are to do that, we have an obligation to canvass all the questions before us. Some of these questions are: Should native land claims be settled before the pipeline is built? If the pipeline is to be built and the native people want to participate in its construction, how can we ensure that they are given an opportunity to work on the pipeline? Can they develop skills on the pipeline that will be of some use to themselves and to the north after the pipeline is built? Can we provide a sound basis for northern business to obtain contracts and subcontracts the

pipeline? What about the unions? 1 We are told they have an 2 awesome measure of control over pipeline construction 3 in Alaska. Should they have the same measure of 4 control over pipeline construction in the Mackenzie 5 Valley? What about the local taxpayer in larger 6 centers in the north such as Yellowknife and Inuvik? 7 If you have a pipeline boom 8 you will have to expand your schools, your hospitals, 9 your police force, your local services. What measures 10 ought to be taken to enable the municipalities and 11 other institutions of local government in the north to 12 cope with the impact? 13 We Canadians think of 14 ourselves as a northern people, so the future of the 15 north is a matter of concern to all of us. In fact, it 16 is our own appetite for oil and gas and our own 17 patterns of energy consumption that have given rise to 18 proposals to bring oil and gas from the Arctic. 19 well be that what happens in the north and to northern 20 peoples will tell us something about what kind of a 21 22 country Canada is and what kind of a people we are. That is why we are here to listen to you. 23 We have some visitors with us 24 from the Canadian north today. This table on the left 25 consists of the representatives of the press and the 26 media from many parts of Canada but among them are the 27 members of the C.B.C.'s broadcasting unit that 28 accompanies the Inquiry wherever it goes and which 29 broadcasts every night for an hour on the radio in the 30

Northwest Territories and the Yukon in English and the 1 native languages to northern people, and they are 2 accompanying us here to the main centers of southern 3 Canada to broadcast from the south to the north each 4 evening on the northern network. 5 They are Whit Fraser who 6 broadcast in English, Joe Toby who broadcasts in 7 Chipewyan and Dogrib, Abe Okpik who broadcast in 8 Inuktitut, the Eskimo language of the western Arctic, 9 Jim Sittichinli who broadcasts in Loucheux and Louis 10 Blondin who broadcasts in Slavey. They have been 11 reporting each evening on the northern network on the 12 hearings the Inquiry has held in the north and now they 13 are reporting each evening on the hearings the Inquiry 14 is holding in southern Canada. 15 16 Before we begin with the representations that you wish to make today I'll ask 17 Alick Ryder of Commission Counsel to outline the 18 procedure. Mr. Ryder? 19 MR. RYDER: 20 Thank you Mr. 21 Commissioner. The first thing that should be said 22 about the procedure is that it has been agreed upon by the two pipeline applicants and by all the other 23 participants who regularly appear before you in 24 Yellowknife. 25 The procedures were designed 26 to conduct an informal hearing, as informal as 27 possible, and at the same time to allow all those who 28 29 wish to make submissions to you an opportunity to do so as conveniently as possible. 30

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First of all we sent out advertisements throughout the cities of southern Canada, including a newspaper in Edmonton and in this advertisement we invited all those who wish to speak to you, to make submissions to you, we invited these people to advise us of their wish and that has permitted us to know how much time it was necessary to set aside at each city in order to accommodate all those who wish to make submissions to you and it also enabled u to prepare a timetable for each session so that each person who is making a submission can be given, and was given an appointment setting out the time when we expected them to able to make the presentation. Now a word should be said sir to those in the room who didn't respond to our ad, but at the same tine would like to make a submission to you and that can be done in either one of two ways. first way is simply to write their submission in a letter form addressed to the Inquiry or to yourself at Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories and that submission will be given to you to consider when you return to Yellowknife. The other way, and I address these remarks to those who wish to make oral submission at the Inquiry's hearings today and tomorrow, to speak to Mr. Waddell here who will do his best without any fit quarantee but do his best to him in and put the person into the existing timetable.

Now, we should add that it's

1	been agreed by all of the participants and the two				
2	pipeline applicants that there will be no cross-				
3	examination unless specifically requested of those who				
4	are submitting to you today and in place of that, the				
5	participants have a right should they choose to use it,				
6	to address the Commission at the conclusion of each				
7	session and that may take place or may not, depending				
8	on the desires of the participants at that time.				
9	Now, each of the witnesses				
10	will be sworn or asked to affirm their testimony and				
11	that is in keeping with the practice that the Inquiry				
12	has followed throughout the communities in the north				
13	and at the formal hearings in Yellowknife, and the				
14	purpose of that in addition, is to confirm the				
15	importance of the work of the Inquiry and the				
16	importance which the Inquiry itself places on all of				
17	the evidence it receives.				
18	Now having said that, Mr.				
19	Waddell has his timetable in front of him and is				
20	prepared sir to call his first witness				
21	MR. WADDELL: Mr.				
22	Commissioner, the first witness today, or the first				
23	person to present a brief more correctly, is Mayor				
24	Terry Cavanagh of the City of Edmonton. Mayor				
25	Cavanagh?				
26	With the mayor is Mr. Al				
27	Blaiken who is with Business Development of the City of				
28	Edmonton.				
29	MAYOR TERRY CAVANAGH, sworn;				
30	THE WITNESS: You honour,				

Mr. Commissioner, this preamble will highlight some of 1 these specific concerns of the City of Edmonton with 2 regard to the building of the proposed Mackenzie Valley 3 Pipeline. Obviously, a project of this magnitude will 4 result in an immense impact on the City of Edmonton. 5 It is essential therefore that these concerns will 6 become part of your Commission's considerations with 7 respect to the proposed pipeline. 8 The City of Edmonton 9 recognizes the proposed pipeline will have a significant 10 effect on other people and communities. However, the 11 contents of this submission are restricted by necessity 12 to those concerned with impact upon Edmonton. 13 In brief, some of the 14 concerns of the City include: What will be the 15 increased demand for housing in Edmonton? What 16 inflationary effects, if any, will be create by demands 17 of the pipeline? What will be the level the cost of 18 the nature of the increased social service demands in 19 Edmonton? What effects will there be n the level of 20 criminal activities in Edmonton? What additional 21 22 demands will be placed on Edmonton's radical and hospital services? What additional demand will be 23 placed upon Edmonton's educational institutions? What 24 demands will be placed on Edmonton for additional 25 transportation and distribution facilities? 26 To date, no substantial 27 research work has been conducted with respect to the 28 above concerns. No information exists on how Edmonton 29 could best respond to these matters and minimize or

avert problem areas. Should the pipeline proceed, 1 Edmonton will be expected to provide the above services 2 therefore, it is essential that the necessary studies 3 be undertaken as quickly as possible. 4 From the information that has 5 been given in this brief, it will be appreciated that 6 the building of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline will 7 result in advantages and challenges to this area 8 through the construction and operation of that line. 9 The City of Edmonton wishes to emphasize that a 10 national undertaking of this kind that care must be 11 taken to assure the burden of this type of a project 12 does not fall unfairly on any particular segment of the 13 In particular, the City is concerned that community. 14 the construction of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline will 15 provoke some significant economic and social problems 16 for Edmonton and the immediate area. 17 We stress that no substantial 18 work has been done in respect to the measurement and 19 understanding of the impact of our area. We believe it 20 is essential that such work should be done so that 21 22 policies can be formulated which will effectively avoid problems arising from the construction of the 23 24 line. The City of Edmonton, in 25 common with most of the major municipalities in Canada, 26 even including those which are not building Olympic 27 facilities is facing very stringent financial times. 28 This situation arises largely as a result of the 29 inadequacy of the revenue sources available to the

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City. These inadequacies are nowhere more apparent than in the case of an undertaking such as the Mackenzie Valley line which, while economically justified, nevertheless distributes its cost in such a fashion as to place much of the burden on the local municipality and on services that it must, by law, provide and at the same time cast the benefits over a much broader sphere. In particular and specifically, the City of Edmonton wishes to emphasize 10 to this Commission that the financial needs of the 11 local communities ought to be of paramount importance 12 to the senior governments and an integral part of the 13 economic and social planning related to this particular 14 project. 15 16 We believe that the Provincial and Federal Governments must provide 17 supplementary and additional assistance to fast growing 18 areas such as ours when that growth is brought on by 19 activities promoted by those governments. 20 Sir, we recommend -- we urge 21 22 you to recommend the creation of a small task force 23 comprised of representatives of the Federal Government, the Provincial Government and the local municipalities 24 to define and quantify the financial requirements of 25 the local municipalities impacted by the Mackenzie 26 Valley line. Such a committee or task force should 27 have the power to establish and recommend procedures to 28 meet the social problems discussed and the degree and 29

character of the financial assistance t be provided to

1	those municipal areas affected by the building of the				
2	line. Consortiums proposing the building of a pipeline				
3	should be required to provide the basic impact data to				
4	this task force.				
5	As a municipality vitally				
6	interested and concerned with the growth of resource				
7	industries in Canada, we must be able to provide the				
8	necessary services so essential to a national				
9	undertaking such as the one that you've been charged to				
10	examine, all of which is respectfully submitted, Mayor				
11	T. Cavanagh.				
12	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you				
13	Mr. Cavanagh. Thank you Mr. Blaiken.				
14	A Thank you sir.				
15	THE COMMISSIONER: I				
16	appreciate you coming forward very much.				
17	A Thank you very much sir.				
18	No questions sir?				
19	THE COMMISSIONER: No I don't				
20	think so.				
21	A Thank you.				
22	(SUBMISSION OF THE CITY OF EDMONTON MARKED AS EXHIBIT				
23	C-320)				
24	(WITNESS ASIDE)				
25	MR. WADDELL: Mr.				
26	Commissioner. our next brief is from Mr. Don McKenzie				
27	who is the president I think he's the president of				
28	the Executive Committee of the Edmonton Chamber of				
29	Commerce.				
30	THE COMMISSIONER: One reason				

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that we do not ask questions of the people who come forward to present briefs is that the lawyers who represent the pipeline companies, the native organizations and the environmental groups have all agreed not to ask questions, and it is agreed though that if anyone comes forward and delivers a brief and the lawyers want to ask extensive questions, we will arrange to bring the particular person or organization to Yellowknife for a week and let these lawyers spend all kinds of time asking questions without the rest of us having to wait around for our chance to say something. I am used to that but you are not, and for that reason we felt that it would be better if we let all of you have a chance to say what you want to say, and then later on if we wanted to ask some questions we would have to get in touch with you in the way that I have outlined. So, yes sir, go ahead. DON McKENZIE, sworn; THE WITNESS: Thank you your I bring apologies from our president Mr. Ed Baxter who is at Canadian Chamber of Commerce Conference in Jasper. My position is management of business development and northern affairs so you can see they've brought in the mercenaries your honor. executive as such are in Jasper. The Edmonton Chamber of 28 Commerce received its Charter in 1889. We have 3200 29 members, businesses, which employ in excess of 60,000

citizens of Edmonton. The following is our report.

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First we deal with the environment. There are many studies and volumes of resource material available to the Commission in support of the necessary precautions needed in the construction of a project of this magnitude. regulations laid down by the conservation authorities are quite explicit and it is the Edmonton Chamber of commerce's opinion that the available regulations be attended to rigidly. The proposal for the pipeline to be constructed in the winter season and the line buried 10 is the most acceptable method of construction in 11 the permafrost area and summer construction is 12 achieved where the terrain is not ecologically 13 sensitive. 14 The energy requirements of 15 16 the Canadian economy can be served without significant sacrifice of any specific environmental or social 17 concerns. The overall energy requirements of the 18 nation outweigh the temporary environmental 19 inconveniences. In dealing with the people, the 20 Edmonton Chamber of Commerce is on record as supporting 21 22 an early settlement of the claims of the native people. 23 The arguments of the native people against any resource development in the north represents a challenge to 24 Federal sovereignty. The assurance of a fair and just 25 settlement of native claims, both social and economic, 26 must be tendered with authority. 27 The use of native labor in 28 jobs meeting the level of their competence and skills 29 should be given top priority and continued training

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should be offered so that these skills and abilities may be upgraded. The upgrading of the north economy and resource development dare not be left to the native people and yet a fair and equitable settlement must be administered as soon as possible, in fairness to all Canadians and respecting those rights of the people in this area. Any delay in our Federal. Government meeting the challenge made by the native people allows more time for outside Canada influence to support ant inflame this challenge thus adding fuel to an already inflammable argument. Now the economic effects. The Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline is probably the most expensive engineering undertaking of this century and is the most important energy decision of the decade for the Canadian Government. Now, a major equity holder will be the Canadian people and particularly northern and western Canadians. In terms of supply and service companies, the increase in employment will be felt from the Arctic coast to the United States border. Transportation, it follows, will improve by road, rail This area has long been a and air services. disappointment and these transportation improvements will be for the use of residents. The proposal to refrigerate the line would call for a systematical inspection and 28 maintenance, which would create extra employment

opportunities for trained native people The need of the

gas supply from this area will certainly be felt by

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1980 so that considering the time involved in construction, we are dangerously close to a decision deadline. The daily escalating cost is too enormous to comprehend and yet this cannot be assessed against the economical value in terms of employment and industrial growth, not only for the major cities in Alberta, but the small hamlets adjoining the pipeline. Now the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that an alternative method of transport other than the Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline would be more of a detriment to northern Canadians as to environmental disruptions. of pipeline construction is such that it is a mobile force of labor throughout the countryside and this period of construction would he relatively short in terms of a large stationary labor force. On completion of the line the maintenance people would be few in number and would hopefully be trained native people. The economic effect on the Edmonton area. The construction of the Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline will draw into the Edmonton area a much needed labor force of a skilled and semi-skilled nature, not only for the construction of a line but for the needed increase in the support industries and warehousing. Competent people will be encourage to relocate even after the gas pipeline contract is completed and this needed labor force will hopefully he

drawn from the high unemployment areas of Canada.

new supply of gas will add to Edmonton becoming a supply

center of Alberta and the Northwest Territories and thus 1 attract many secondary manufacturing industries not 2 dependent on the petro-chemical industry, thus cushioning 3 the economic shock to the area when the oil and gas 4 resources have been completely deleted. 5 The increase in the food and 6 housing industries is quite obvious. The upgrading of 7 8 all transportation and communication systems will be of permanent use after construction. Edmonton's business 9 community's interest is demonstrated by their northern 10 development and Focus North conference hosted each year 11 by the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce. This is a 12 conference of business peoples in Edmonton, with 13 residents from all areas of the north. 14 Now in summary, the Edmonton 15 16 Chamber of Commerce suggests the native land rights and resource rights be brought to a mutual and early 17 conclusion. In terms of land rights the lawful 18 expropriation of property is still a Federal Government 19 right and should be dealt with as it is with any other 20 Canadian citizen whose property is needed for the good 21 of the greater number of Canadian citizens, If 22 settlement is dependent on a share in resources, these 23 monies may only be generated after the sale of such 24 The sale and distribution is contingent on 25 resources. the Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline being complete 26 Development of the north 27 cannot he halted entirely, rather the aim must be 28 practical development with a minimum of adverse effects 29

environmental or social. The expertise of local

1	residents on matters of location and minimizing				
2	environmental damage should be made use of as this is				
3	in the interest of all Canadians.				
4	In view of the already				
5	accrued expense, no other method is viable to supply				
6	this much needed resource. An alternative method of				
7	transport would cause more delay and further expense.				
8	I thank you, your honor.				
9	(SUBMISSION OF THE EDMONTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE				
10	MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-321)				
11	(WITNESS ASIDE)				
12	MR. WADDELL: Mr.				
13	Commissioner I'm going to jump down our list a little				
14	bit and call as our next brief Dr. Thomas Leadbeater				
15	who is with the Anglican Diocese of Edmonton and is				
16	also a member of the National Executive Council of the				
17	Anglican Church of Canada. Dr. Leadbeater?				
18	DR THOMAS LEADBEATER sworn;				
19	MR. WADDELL: While Dr.				
20	Leadbeater is coming forward Judge Berger and being				
21	sworn, I should tell you that we have with us today				
22	sir, a group of students from the Cartier McGee School,				
23	grade seven who apparently have been studying this				
24	issue and writing about it and their teacher is Mr.				
25	Bill Kobluk. They're here.				
26	THE COMMISSIONER: I am glad				
27	they are here. I hope they can stay with us until we				
28	leave on Wednesday morning at 6:55 a.m.				
29	Well sir, go ahead.				
30	THE WITNESS: You honor, Mr.				
'					

Commissioner this brief is an expression of opinion 1 approved by the Program Committee of the Anglican 2 Diocese of Edmonton which works in close cooperation 3 with the Program Committee of our national church. 4 At first we would like to 5 express our appreciation for this process of public 6 7 hearings. We are impressed by the care taken to hear all parties and we trust that your findings will 8 provide a sound basis for settlement of the issues. 9 Second, we hope that the 10 Federal Government will take your recommendations with 11 the utmost seriousness. 12 We begin by endorsing a 13 resolution of general synod of the Anglican Church 14 in Canada which met in Quebec 15 City in June 1975, the one which is clearly related to 16 the business of this Inquiry. It reads as follows: 17 "This general synod through the primate requests 18 19 the Federal Government and through the appropriate dioceses and bishops request Provincial and 20 Territorial Governments to halt planned develop-21 ment until aboriginal claims are settled and to 22 initiate negotiations on the land claim issue 23 without prior conditions and taking serious 24 these aboriginal claims." 25 Our concern is to ensure that 26 the reasonable demands of the Dene and Inuit peoples of 27 the north will not be overridden by the powerful self-28 interests of our southern economy. 29 We relate this to a basic Christian teaching so ably expressed by John This

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Sperry, Anglican Bishop of the Arctic at general Synod. Ire said:

"We must be like the good Samaritan who not only bound up the wounds inflicted by a cruel and heartless society that left a race of people to die, but who stood clearly beside this man and continued to support him and help him morally and with action.

If we fail today to place ourselves clearly on the side of native people in Canada and instead pass by on the other side by refusing to state clearly with words and actions where we stand, the we must return to our homes from this place and hang our heads in shame."

Mr. Commissioner, we do not presume to speak for our native people of the north but rather speak as advocates, that is, speaking along side of the voiceless in our society. We are pleased to note that no one has been voiceless in this present Inquiry and we hope that this will set a precedent for future inquiries.

However, having state our support of the resolution, passed with a considerable majority at the General Synod of the Anglican Church in Canada we would like to give our reasons for this support and our presumption in appearing before you.

No doubt Mr. Commissioner you know that whenever the church speaks out on issues relating to politics and/or economics, we are usually accused of medelling. In fact, quite recently a

leading Federal Government Minister during a news interview said that it was silly for church leaders to make statements on political and economic issues. The Minister withdrew his comment when church leaders presented the Cabinet with the statement:

"Justice demands action."

The church is ready to accept such criticism when pursuing what we believe to he truth and justice. Indeed, if the contrary were true, the church would never have got out of the city of Jerusalem. It would have remained a middleclass club for local mystics.

However, it is interesting to note that another leading government official has commended the churches and other organizations the responsibility of enunciating values in our national life. He said:

"Government officials are not expert on what Canadian values and perceptions of social equity are. That is not the domain of government officials but of citizens themselves expressed by Canadians collectively through their organizations, their churches, their unions, etc."

We accept this latter proposition. It is an historic fact that the church has been involved with our native people for over a hundred years, for better and for worse, and we accept our share of the responsibility for creating what we unhappily call the native problem. What we did in the past through ignorance and pride, we hope to avoid in

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the future. We do not want to extend the native problem, which in reality is not a native problem but a white problem. Therefore, it is important that the church face up to contemporary issues and by careful analysis and understanding, raise ethical questions. We do so at this time not only with regard to our native people's land claims, but also there claim as a people within the Canadian nation having prima facie rights. It is self evident that 10 native people, by comparison to southern Canadians, 11 have less schooling, more unemployment, less money more 12 alcoholism, less quality homes and more prison 13 residents, and less control over their lives. As these 14 hearings have proceeded Mr. Commissioner, Canadians 15 have become increasingly aware of the injustices 16 perpetrated against our native people, and there is an 17 increasing desire by Canadians to seek their redress 18 and to provide the necessary economic and political 19 machinery to allow them to live their lives with 20 dignity as responsible citizens of Canada. 21 What we as Canadians are 22 23 demanding at the United Nations for the peoples of the Third World, we must give to the Inuit and Dene people 24 without hesitation and furthermore, if we fail to 25 respond and continue on our present course with little 26 regard for native peoples and their environment, the 27 so-called "native problem" will greatly increase, 28 especially in our major urban centers where the 29

difference of their lifestyles stands as a judgment for

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"He who sows the wind reaps the 1 past action. whirlwind." 2 3 Increasingly, we are beginning to realize that the world, the universe, is 4 It bites back and it's time to take this 5 not neutral. into consideration and not in a minimal way. In other 6 words, we must seriously take into consideration the 7 environmental impact of our resource development, 8 especially in the north. 9 This can be done in two ways 10 First by providing greater resources for environmental 11 studies and second, by demonstrating respect for the 12 findings of the research. 13 We are aware of the 31/214 million dollar grant to the Environment Protection 15 Board and of other money spent in similar studies. 16 This, from our point of reference is a large amount of 17 money, but what is it in comparison to exploration 18 costs? The consideration of the research findings is 19 our major consideration. In pressing for a moratorium 20 on northern development, we quote from the brief 21 22 presented to the Federal Cabinet by the leaders of our 23 "Justice Demands Action". It reads as churches. follows: 24 "The Canadian north has become center stage in 25 the struggle to gain control of new resources of 26 energy and minerals in this continent. Corpora-27

tion and governments continue to plan the con-

struction of power plants, pipelines, railways,

highway, mining projects without the direct

participation of native peoples in the north and 1 before a just settlement has been reached on 2 their land claims. For a people whose land is 3 their life and to wish to gain control over 4 their economic future, a just settlement of 5 their land claims lies at the very heart of 6 7 their struggle for justice." The Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories 8 9 puts it this way: "A land settlement is a unique opportunity to 10 bring the Indian people into the economic, social 11 and political mosaic of Canada in a way that would 12 be a source of pride to all Canadians." 13 The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, representing the Eskimo 14 of the Northwest Territories say: 15 "What the Inuit want is not really much different 16 from what most Canadians already take for granted. 17 The Inuit are not separatists. They are Canadi-18 ans, but they don't want to be a colonial subject. 19 They want to be partners in Confederation." 20 21 Mr. Commissioner, we are 22 persuaded that our native peoples of the north do not want to stop development. They want to have some say 23 in the way in which it is developed. 24 They are aware of the benefits which accrue from it. What they want 25 above all is self-sufficiency, socially, culturally and 26 economically. The alternative to that is continued 27 colonial rule at ever increasing cost, both to native 28 29 people and other Canadians. 30 Therefore, if we cannot

respond to a sense of moral justice, perhaps we may 1 respond to the lesser moral demand of enlightened self 2 interest Furthermore, it is in the interest of all 3 Canadians that serious consideration be given to the 4 warning sounded by experts in different disciplines. 5 Economist K. Galbraith says 6 that our present method of underwriting technology is 7 8 exceedingly dangerous. It could cost us our existence. Dr. C. Birch, scientist, in 9 addressing the Fifth World Assembly of the World 10 Council of Churches said: 11 "We do not know how much pollution the earth can 12 stand before essential ecological cycles are 13 broken. We do know that global pollution is 14 doubling every 14 years and that there is a 15 limit to tie pollution absorbent capacity of the 16 17 earth." The question we ask is, "what 18 is the pollution absorbent capacity of the north"? 19 In conclusion Mr. 20 21 Commissioner, we wish to go on record as supporting the 22 process of public hearings. It is not only a significant, educational instrument, but also an 23 expression of our democratic heritage. We trust that 24 government will continue to use this process to deal 25 with other national and regional issues. 26 Mr. Commissioner, we hope 27 that out of your deliberations a viable and ethical 28 solution to our native peoples claims and the future 29 development of northern resources will emerge. 30

1	Thank you very much,				
2	(THE SUBMISSION OF THE ANGLICAN DIOCESE OF EDMONTON				
3	MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-322)				
4	(WITNESS ASIDE)				
5	MR. WADDELL: Mr.				
6	Commissioner, our next brief is from Mr. Elmer Berlie,				
7	That's spelled B-e-r-l-i-e Mr. Berlie, from the				
8	Association of Professional Engineers and Geologists				
9	and Geophysicists of Alberta. Mr. Berlie?				
10	ELMER BERLIE sworn;				
11	THE WITNESS: Mr.				
12	Commissioner the Association of Professional Engineers,				
13	Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta is a private				
14	professional organization appointed by the Government				
15	of the Province of Alberta to administer the				
16	Engineering and Related Professions Act.				
17	The Association is more				
18	commonly referred to by its short title APEGGA. APEGGA				
19	has a total membership of approximately 11,000 made UP				
20	of 8300 professional engineers, 1120 professional				
21	geologists, 240 professional geophysicists, 1200				
22	members in training and 520 licensees. The major				
23	disciplines of our members are civil, electrical,				
24	mechanical, chemical, petroleum and mining engineering,				
25	geology and geophysics.				
26	Approximately 20 percent of				
27	APEGGA members are in private practise and 80 percent				
28	occupy salaried positions. Areas of work are very				
29	diversified and include light and heavy industry,				
30	general business, consulting, petroleum, agriculture,				

government, education, utilities, construction, law, 1 manufacturing, medical research and so on. 2 APEGGA has historically held 3 a high priority interest in development of northern 4 Canada, particularly the Yukon and western districts of 5 the Northwestern Territories. For many years, our 6 members have provided engineering services to northern 7 communities and we therefore consider that we have a 8 legitimate special interest and expertise in northern 9 development. The engineers, geologists and 10 geophysicists are certainly no strangers to the north. 11 Our members have been kept informed of the Berger 12 Inquiry by the printing of periodic summaries in our 13 publications dating as far back as 1972 and as 14 illustrated by the attached reprints. 15 16 It is therefore in keeping with this past involvement that APEGGA wishes to assist 17 the Commission by adding the thoughts and suggestions 18 of our members to this Inquiry. 19 The need for continued and 20 21 even expanded development of energy sources has been 22 proclaimed by APEGGA for several years. We are 23 extremely concerned both as technical people and as private citizens about the steadily advancing energy 24 crisis. This concern has been expressed repeatedly to 25 all levels of government. Two letters expressing our 26 concern were directed to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott 27 Trudeau, one in 1974, another in 1975, where the 28 Association stated: 29 30 "Serious reduction in exploration and production

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activities in the petroleum and mining industries will impact on all Canadians. Statistics indicate that even with accelerated developments of our energy resources, we may be facing a severe shortage in Canada by mid-1980." Today sir, we would conclude that statement with the words "or sooner". Whereas we remind ourselves that this Inquiry at this time is dealing with impact on the north and the questions relating to gas supply, Canadian gas requirements and gas exports are matters for the National Energy Board to consider, we would be seriously remiss if we did not state our very strong belief that an economic crisis of considerable proportion will develop due to an energy shortfall and that the impact of this crisis, will be felt throughout Canada and by all Canadians. be no exceptions from the damaging effects of this crisis but only degrees of impact which will escalate in damaging effect in the less populated and northern areas. One need only to ponder

One need only to ponder briefly the resulting cost in northern travel alone to realize the magnitude of the setback in progressive development of northern communities. One must constantly remain aware of the time factor associated with this crisis. Many Canadians are of the mistaken belief that solutions to the energy crisis can be quickly achieved. This is not so. After allowing for the many years required for design, the time required

for the supply of materials after orders have been 1 placed and accepted, is measured not in months but in 2 years. Five year delivery schedules will not be 3 uncommon. Even the most optimistic schedule already 4 involves development requirements of ten or more years. 5 Time is not in our favor in 6 the solution of this crisis. APEGGA's position is 7 therefore in favor of an early granting of a permit to 8 ensure the timely development of the Mackenzie Valley 9 Pipeline and subsequent transportation corridor. 10 APEGGA believes that it is rot desirable nor even 11 possible to divorce the social, environmental and 12 economic problems in one part of Canada from the 13 remaining parts. It is also not practicable to 14 consider a Mackenzie Pipeline development with its 15 immeasurable impact on all segments of Canadian life 16 without due consideration to the total effect. 17 Association's brief will therefore be directed to the 18 impact and benefits of the proposed project to the 19 entire Canadian community. 20 Our Association wishes to 21 acknowledge sir, your Commission's noteworthy effort to 22 involve all Canadians in this important decision. 23 APEGGA submission will be short, intended to supply 24 information in areas where our members possess 25 expertise and opinions. 26 First of all, with respect to 27 28 communications. '7e believe that the most advantageous 29 effect of the project to the northern community will be increased communication. It is recognized that without 30

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proper and adequate communication progress occurs in name only and finally social, environmental and economic development will not occur. History relates that all major developments throughout the ages have been preceded by positive development in communications Beneficial developments to the northern community will not differ from recorded history. Then let's consider transportation. The advent of the energy corridor will automatically necessitate increased modern modes of transportation in all forms, river, road, air and rail. Social and economic development of western Canada over the past hundred years can he cited as an example of progressive development which has been measured by the steady and timely advancement of its transportation systems. Such systems are vital to orderly development but are also dependent on an economic catalyst such as the pipeline construction, In the case of northern development, improved transportation systems are necessary for steadily increasing standards of living and improving career expectations. These will be achieved providing the development is progressive and at a steady rate. We should consider Canadian input. Canadian input into Canadian development is the desire of all Canadians but this will not only occur providing - - but this will only occur provided Canadian projects such as the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline

are developed in a timely and orderly fashion.

development should and must be utilized to develop

Canadian talents from all sectors. Development of 1 these talents will have international impact as well. 2 For example, as a direct 3 result of skills developed by Canadians in northern 4 drilling, the Canadian Drilling and Research 5 Association was able to trade Canadian expertise in 6 this area for U.S.S.R. expertise in the use of 7 turbodrills. A further example is the advancement of 8 Canadian geotechnical engineering as a direct result of 9 research already generated by the Mackenzie Pipeline 10 Project studies. Significant advances recognized 11 internationally have been made by Canadians in the 12 first method developed to predict the rate and amount 13 of frost heave, analysis of slope stability and soil 14 creep and in general river engineering. 15 16 Also, Canadian expertise in the design, specifications and winter construction of 17 large diameter pipelines is internationally recognized. 18 Development of such expertise puts Canada in an 19 advantageous trading position to obtain knowledge in 20 other areas, many dealing with northern living 21 22 environment. 23 It must also be recognized that development of Canadian talent will be needed in 24 future years when additional energy demands will 25 necessitate development of Arctic Island reserves and 26 construction of the Polar Gas Pipeline down the 27 shoreline of Hudson's Bay. 28 All of this can't be done 29 without consideration of the native northerners.

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our belief that the construction of a pipeline will have desirable social and economic benefits to native northerners. We acknowledge that lifestyles will change in areas of oil and gas development but submit that those lifestyles started to change many years ago and will continue to change whether or not a pipeline is built. We feel that the emphasis must be on the social events and that the northerner must be allowed to develop his society together with the technical This will include the continued development society. of distinctive northern lifestyles and the p reservation of the cultural heritage. Gradual changes in lifestyles, proper solutions to environmental problems those known and yet to be detected, and economic stability can be achieved by early commencement of the pipeline rather than awaiting the hasty and sometimes faulty decisions triggered by crisis conditions. APEGGA members do not claim special expertise in matters involving social changes and lifestyles. We do feel a great concern regarding the past and future lifestyles of the native northerners. Of particular concern is the possibility of creating an economic bubble with the resulting catastrophe to northern lifestyles, should the bubble break. Projects that, are created in haste such as those due to an energy crises are liable to create this bubble effect and APEGGA feels very strongly that early approval of this project will greatly assist in orderly

development and lessen the danger of sudden adverse

changes to native lifestyles. 1 In summary sir, APEGGA feels 2 strongly that an early approval of the Mackenzie Valley 3 Pipeline Project will avoid crisis planning and will 4 permit the achievement of a balanced solution to 5 problems involving native rights, environmental 6 protection, economic stability and controlled reduction 7 in the impact of the energy crisis for the benefit of 8 all Canadians. We must re-emphasize that whether we as 9 Canadians wish it or not, the immense demand for energy 10 will increase and become a virtually an irresistible 11 12 force. An energy shortfall will 13 affect. the standard of living of all Canadians and the 14 north will not be exempt. Our only solution is to come 15 to grips with this national problem now by beginning the 16 very extensive planning process necessary, so that we 17 will have some chance of being ready when the full 18 effect of the crisis is finally felt. 19 We agree with your Commission 20 21 earlier ruling: 22 "That the native interest that may ultimately be recognized by any settlement will not be dimin-23 ished by the construction of the pipeline in the 24 meantime." 25 26 However, we strongly and sincerely urge that planning in construction of the 27 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline begin as soon as possible, so 28| that orderly and controlled development will result in 29 the interest of all Canadians.

1	Respectfully submitted, sir
2	on behalf of APEGGA by myself, Elmer Berlie, president.
3	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
4	Mr. Berlie and convey my thanks to the members of
5	APEGGA for this very thoughtful and helpful
6	presentation. Thank you.
7	A Thank you, I will sir.
8	(SUBMISSION BY E. BERLIE MARKED EXHIBIT C-323)
9	(WITNESS ASIDE)
10	MR. WADDELL: Judge Berger,
11	we have as an addition to our list here today -our list
12	of briefs an extra one and I call upon Mrs. Daphne
13	Rathbone to come forward. Mrs. Rathbone is presenting
14	a brief I believe on behalf of herself and Reverend
15	C.B. Rathbone of the Anglican Church, Diocese of
16	Athabasca. Mrs. Rathbone?
17	MRS. DAPHNE RATHBONE sworn;
18	THE WITNESS: A submission to
19	the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry by the Program
20	Planning Committee of the Diocese of Athabasca of the
21	Anglican Church of Canada.
22	We address the Commission on
23	the basis of our concern for the development of
24	Canadian society. In the past we experienced the Red
25	River Rebellion or Insurrection of 1869-70 and the Riel
26	Rebellion in Saskatchewan in 1884-85.
27	At the heart of these
28	instances was the question of native rights and land
29	claims. Largely as the result of these confrontations
30	the native and Metis people were left alienated from
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the mainstream of Canadian society and this has contributed to the identity crisis that they are experiencing today.

another Duck Lake? The possibility of another Wounded Knee is always before us. Only good sense saved the problem in the park at Kenora Ontario from being more ugly than it was. Unless the native and Metis people of the Northwest Territories and northern Alberta feel that justice has been done and that their dignity and integrity has been preserved, we are going to face social unrest for years to come. If the attitudes of hate and bitterness are allowed to fester future generations of Canadians are going to feel the impact of our decisions today.

The kind of disruptive force that is alluded to can be compared to the long hot summers of the 1960's in the United States of America when the attitude was "burn, burn, burn". Could Yellowknife or Edmonton or Calgary be affected by such social unrest as destroyed Watts? That kind of possibility cannot be ruled out.

We draw the Commission's attention to the second commandment of the Decalogue of our Judeo Christian heritage. The wisdom of this commandment holds before us the situation that we have discussed. The sins of the father will be visited upon the children if all we can think about is economic gain.

In view of these and other

reasons publicized in the Canadian Churchman" of the 1 Anglican Church of Canada, we of the Anglican Diocese 2 of Athahasca in northern Alberta urge the Government of 3 Canada to inhibit all further activities toward the 4 exploration and extraction of minerals and gas 5 throughout the Mackenzie Valley corridor until the 6 basic question of land claims, native participation in 7 decisions and profits and the possible ecological 8 consequences of development have been settled to the 9 satisfaction of all directly concerned. 10 This brief was prepared under 11 the direction of the right Reverend F. Crabb, Bishop of 12 Athabasca. 13 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, 14 Mrs. Rathbone. Would you convey my thanks to the Bishop 15 and the others who were involved in the presentation of 16 17 the brief? Thank you very much. (WITNESS ASIDE) (SUBMISSION BY DIOCESE OF ATHABASCA MARKED C-324) 18 19 MR. WADDELL: Is Mr. Ewasiuk here from the Edmonton and District Labor Council? 20 At this time, I'd like to 21 22 call another additional witness Mr. Berger and that person is Mr. Eric Shirt. He's the director of the 23 Nechi Institute on Alcohol and Drug Education. 24 spelled N-e-c-h-i and he's also chairman of the 25 Poundmaker's Lodge and Alcohol Treatment Center here in 26 Alberta. Mr. Eric Shirt. 27 ERIC SHIRT sworn; 28 29 THE WITNESS: My name is Eric Shirt and I work for the Nechi Institute on alcohol and

drug education. We're not anti-drink and I would like 1 to get that clear and get the nervousness out. 2 against drunkenness and alcoholism. 3 4 I'm as nervous as a pregnant 5 fox in a forest fire. 6 THE COMMISSIONER; Just take 7 your time and take it easy. Α I just heard about this 8 Inquiry today from a friend of mine. His name is Billy 9 Erasmas. He runs a treatment center up in Fort 10 We're up there to help him organize several 11 times and he's a very good worker, very concerned and 12 we believe he's in the right direction. As a matter of 13 fact we know he's in the right direction because one of 14 the things that we do know is that alcoholism programs 15 save human life. 16 17 I'd like to go back just a little while, a number of years ago, about a hundred 18 years, two hundred years ago. More than two hundred 19 years ago. The United States of America, they were in 20 Iowa and they were going to sign a treaty with the 21 Indians up there and seven days before they signed that 22 treaty, in the documents from the Smithsonian Institute 23 that were written by the man who was putting together 24 that treaty signing. Seven days before they signed 25 that treaty, they used to parade wagon loads of whiskey 26 before that village every day. They didn't open them. 27 Every day they paraded them, every morning. 28 On the seventh day which was 29 the day they were going to sign the treaty, they opened

the bottles of whiskey. I mean there was barrels of 1 whiskey. You know how favorable that treaty was. 2 3 much the same way, we see the same thing happening in the Northwest Territories. It's not any different. 4 There's an old saying 5 somewhere, "Feed the savages strong drink and he will 6 know his misery no more". 7 The Indian problem, one of 8 things that we }now about alcoholism is that it's an 9 illness. It's a health problem and it's been so 10 presented to the United States Congress and United 11 Nations, to the Canadian Government here in Canada, the 12 Alberta, the American Medical Association, the Canadian 13 Medical Association and all the other associations that 14 have to do with, you know, mind, head and that. kind 15 of stuff. 16 17 People talk about the "Indian problem". What we realize is that alcoholism is a 18 condition. It's a condition. You have it, you've got 19 it and unless you get treatment, unless you get health 20 rehabilitation services, you die or you go insane. 21 22 Those are the two choices. They are very plain and 23 very clear. What we know as the "Indian 24 problem" in the Indian country happens to be the 25 existing service providers who are ignorant about the 26 health concept of alcoholism, the illness concept of it 27 That is where our problem is. 28 29 What we've come to realize is that in Indian country alcoholism is a negligent

addiction. In Alberta here we have 29 Indian alcoholism programs. We'll have 34 probably at the end of this month. We've been organizing and setting them up. They are all Indian staffed, Indian run, Indian controlled and they work.

Just to give you examples in terms of our struggle with the alcoholism problem here and in terms of what kinds of changes it makes I'd like to just go back a few years. In 1972, the Tehini Indian Reserve had no alcoholism program. In the latter part in December-of,-1972 they started up an alcoholism program. In 1972, the welfare payments there was \$141,000 and then there was 11 deaths. The year before that, it was very much the same and the years before that it was very much the same.

In 1973, the number of deaths on that reserve was four. In 1974, it was three. In 1975, it was one and the welfare payments on that reserve was \$51,000. What we are talking about is in Indian country we do not have an economic problem. We do not have a social problem but we do have a death problem. A death problem caused by Indian alcoholism and unless resources and unless the education of the politicians, of the health workers, the service providers is increased, help is not available and the thing we realize is that more resources have to made available to Indian people so that they can develop their own health services.

One of the things we do know

is that Indian health services budget increases 15 to 20 percent a year. 15 to 20 percent a year! Every time they increase that budget, deaths through Indian alcoholism goes up. Deaths through Indian alcoholism goes up, and that'll be backed by Dr. Butler in British Columbia and he's the regional director of the Health Services. He has those statistics. The statistics are available.

One of the things that I hear more and more by our concerned sober Indians all across this country is that who sees the deaths? Who sees the deaths? Who sits at the wakes both here and in the whole North American continent? We know what has happened in the United States where they lave 186 Indian alcoholism programs. We know what has happened in Alaska in relation to the alcoholism programs there, so we do know that they do work, and know that they have worked in Alberta and yet we need the increasing resources.

Who sees the deaths? How come the politicians aren't concerned? How come the people who have interests in Indian country talk about development? Why develop the north? We see these deaths. There is an increasing concern, is how do you help the politicians to see those deaths? How do you get them to see the wakes? One suggestion was that to have a wake on Parliament Hill.

Indian people do respond to Indian treatment centers and most Indian people do not like beating up their wives. They do when they drink

alcohol. Most Indian people do not like battering their kids but they do when they drink alcohol. Most Indian people do not like shooting their brothers and sisters, but they do when they drink alcohol. Once you treat the alcoholism thing, they take care of their family. They take care of job and they take care of how they take care of everything.

So far, in terms of the historical sense we hear some great interests that are expressed here. Part of those interests express that we should be optimistic about the development of the north/but if history in the past is any measuring stick as far as that optimism is concerned especially as it relates to Indian country and the deaths that are caused by alcoholism, there is simply no optimism unless adequate resources are made available so that health rehabilitation centers are working.

That is the only major concern that we had in this area is that no longer can alcoholism be neglected or no longer can it be such that Indian people die. No longer can it be such that Indian families are broken up and left to life of a waste and a suffering kind of thing. We do know that alcoholism is a treatable illness and that most people do want help. Most people do want treatment. A lot of it has to do with our own attitudes.

One of the things they talk about in Indian country nowadays is prevention. What

about all the casualties. it's like if you had an 1 epidemic of T.B. in Edmonton. What would you talk 2 about, prevention? You wouldn't talk about prevention, 3 you'd talk about treating the casualty. 4 5 So, at this stage, I would like to submit a paper. It's called, "The Provincial 6 7 Native Action Committee. It was struck up in 1974 and it's a paper on native alcoholism programs in terms of 8 how they work, and also I would like to submit some 9 documents that are called "Alcohol and Health" and 10 they were submitted by the secretary of Health, 11 Education and Welfare and they were the first special 12 report to the U.S. Congress and also I'd like to 13 submit another paper, the second special report to the 14 U.S. Congress on alcohol and health and it' 15 information that locks it in as far as health kind of 16 thing and that alcoholism, health rehabilitation 17 services do work and that there is no excuse as far as 18 not having it work. 19 One of the other things is 20 21 that people will tell us is that, what about these 22 special programs for a special people? Why do you want them, because you are a special people? Hell, no 7e 23 want them because we have a special problem as it 24 relates to Indian alcoholism. 25 One of the things is that the 26 magnitude of the problem in Alberta especially, is that 27 we represent 50 percent of the alcoholism problem, and 28 in my head that means that 50 percent of the resources 29 should be allocated towards addressing that problem. 30

1	It's like if you had sickle-cell here. I wouldn't want
2	sickle-cell monies to come to Indian people because we
3	don't have no sickle-cell problem. We want them to
4	where the problem is and that's the same kind of thing
5	that we're talking about with regards to alcoholism in
6	Indian country. So with that, I'd like to express our
7	concern and concern of alcoholism program people
8	throughout the country.
9	Thank you Mr. Berger.
10	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
11	Mr. Shirt. Thank you very much.
12	(PAPER ON NATIVE ALCOHOLISM PROBLEMS DATED FEBRUARY 22,
13	1974 MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-325A)
14	(REPORT, "ALCOHOL AND HEALTH" BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
15	HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, FIRST REPORT DATE
16	DECEMBER, 1971; SECOND REPORT DATED JUNE, 1974 MARKED
17	AS EXHIBIT C-325B)
18	(WITNESS ASIDE)
19	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
20	Commissioner, perhaps we could have one more brief, one
21	more witness before we adjourn for coffee and I call
22	upon Mr. Keith Johnson who is with the Development and
23	Peace Committee of the Edmonton Catholic Diocese.
24	KEITH JOHNSON sworn;
25	THE WITNESS: Mr.
26	Commissioner the Edmonton Committee of the Canadian
27	Catholic Organization for Development and Peace wishes
28	at this time to publicly state its principle concerns
29	related to northern resource development proposals.
30	As introduction, the

Committee strongly reaffirms that the issues of 1 development in the Mackenzie Valley and specifically 2 the proposed natural gas pipeline must be defined in 3 terms of the moral and ethical considerations and not 4 merely in terms of economics or political expediency. 5 6 In this important sense, our expression of concern which follows is fundamentally a 7 for vision, to see things whole, to see by 8 voluntary engagement in a process of inquiry that the 9 broader issues underlying northern development proposal 10 are essentially related with issues of social concern 11 found throughout Canadian society at this time. 12 We would argue that these 13 social concerns are the logical outcome of a crisis 14 long inherent within our cultural ideology and which is 15 16 deeply rooted in its educational tradition. crisis of knowledge which not only makes a sizeable 17 contribution to our contemporary environmental crisis 18 but now threatens the future economic survival, 19 cultural freedom and rights of self-determination of 20 the native people of the north. Significantly, 21 environmental crisis has become the occasion for a 22 searching re-evaluation of our own cultural ideology 23 and its relationship to natural processes. 24 25 Analysis of current environmental concern reveals that those who choose to 26 think at all critically about this matter become 27 painfully aware of a truth which though obviously; self 28 evident remains hidden for so many. 29 30 It is the truth of a

relationship that the of world biological stability now so obvious and threatening, far from being the work of some inhuman technological demon is but a logical consequence of human beliefs and values. In short, human culture and environmental crisis are intimately interrelated.

Viewing this truth in terms of northern development proposals, technology and the exploitation of Canada's natural resources by companies and corporations is a process governed by ideas, faith and mythology. Not least is the myth propagated by a government approved mass media which states that that material progress and moral progress go hand in hand, and this continues to debase and insult human intelligence.

Although some human beliefs can lead to ecological disruption and the ultimate destruction of the cultural identity and freedom of aboriginal peoples, others can lead toward a greater integration of mankind with the natural environment. This Committee strongly reaffirms that, apart from and distinctively different from the dominant scientific secular world view, there are other equally legitimate and perhaps more vital forms of knowledge. In terms of the present debate concerning northern development it is significant to note that it is Canada's native people who not only speak this knowledge in their message of concern but attempt to re-educate us to the realization that dehumanizing processes, now so destructively at work within our

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1 | own society not only threaten their own freedom but 2 | also promise our own self-destruction.

These destructive tendencies have long been challenged by many of the leading thinkers of this century but so often their message has been concealed or lost.

In his book, "The Idea of a Christian Society", T. S. Eliot warned us 37 year; ago that:

"The tendency of unlimited industrialism is to create bodies of men and women of all classes detached from tradition, alienated from religion and susceptible to mass suggestion, in other words, a mob."

Eliot also raised the question as to whether modern industrial society was assembled around anything more permanent than a network of banks, insurance companies and industries and had it any beliefs more essential than a belief in compound interest and the maintenance of dividends.

Public testimony given during the course of this Inquiry's northern hearings would in this Committee's opinion show that the native people, by challenging many of the assumptions guiding and directing Canadian economic planning at this time are continuously focusing attention upon the dehumanizing emphasis of our profit oriented economy. Many optimists faced by the awesome prospects of total or near total ecological disaster, recall with a characteristic smugness that people are a problem-

it causes."

solving species which has always risen to its own salvation once genuine threats have been recognized.

"Scientists and politicians proclaim their readiness to seek technological solutions to environmental problems on the assumption that the same mental inventiveness which has fouled the world can surely tidy it up again. Futurists consult their computers in search of new systems, complex enough to accommodate all known needs, human and natural. Conservationists lobby for better wilderness protection, better sewage systems, restricted use of agricultural chemicals etc. Excellent as such medicines may be, everyone knows in honesty that they treat only the symptoms of environmental disease not

This committee would reaffirm that the root cause of our environmental crisis is to be found in the crisis of knowledge which is also crisis of idealism. We have never in the history f our species possessed as much knowledge as we do today, but it is a special kind knowledge born of a special attitude toward the world that began only comparatively recently and that is marked by the growth 'of technology and by the almost incredible ability that man has now to control and use his physical environment.

This kind of knowledge however has been singularly unsuccessful in allowing

man to shape and control his social environment in a way that does not damage those qualities of love, compassion and moral initiative that we identify as fully human. Here we seem to have done much damage and promise to extend this damage to the native people of the north for our newly found powers, despite their beginnings in the altruism of science appear to have strengthened mainly the forces of egotism, domination, competitiveness, acquisitiveness and self-seeking in man.

We conclude this rationale supporting our concerns related to proposed northern development with our affirmation of Sections 28 and 29 of the Labor Day message of the Canadian Catholic Bishops Conference, September 1st , 1975 which states as follows:

"We contend therefore that there are better ways of developing the Canadian north. What is required today is a public search for alternative policies for northern development. This search is already underway through the activities of native peoples and public interest groups across the country. We find ourselves in solidarity with many of these initiatives based on, the ethical principles of social justice and responsible stewardship, we believe that the following conditions must be met before any final decisions are made to proceed with specific proposals for northern development

a. Sufficient public discussion and debate about proposed industrial projects based on independent

studies of energy needs and social costs of the 1 2 proposed developments Achievement of a just land settlement with the 3 native peoples, including hunting, fishing and 4 trapping rights and fair royalties in return for the 5 6 extraction of valuable resources from their land 7 claims. c. Effective participation by the native peoples in 8 shaping the kind of regional development, beginning 9 with effective control over their own future 10 economic development. 11 Adequate measures to protect the terrain, 12 vegetation, wildlife, and waters of northern areas 13 based on complete and independent studies of the 14 regional environment to be affected by proposed 15 16 developments. 17 e. Adequate controls to regulate the extraction of energy resources from the north to prevent the rapid 18 19 depletion of oil, gas and other resources which are non-renewable." 20 21 Thank you. 22 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 23 very much sir. Thank you. (THE SUBMISSION OF THE EDMONTON COMMITTEE OF THE 24 CANADIAN CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND 25 PEACE MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-326) 26 27 (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Mr. 28 Commissioner, after we break or coffee, we'll hear --29 l we'll go on with a group called S.T.O.P. We will

1	continue with Mr. Kuhn from the Lutheran Church. We'll
2	hear from Dawn Dickinson and Betty Taylor and there
3	will be perhaps one further witness.
4	Perhaps we could take the
5	coffee adjournment and there is coffee available Mr.
6	Commissioner, we hope, for everyone.
7	THE COMMISSIONER: All right.
8	Well, we'll break for coffee and invite you to have cup
9	of coffee and then we'll return to this room in five or
10	ten minutes and hear the other briefs.
11	(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES)
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(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 1 2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies and gentlemen, let's resume our hearing again 3 now, and consider the briefs that are to be presented 4 in the remainder of the afternoon. 5 I think, Mr. Waddell, we'll 6 7 ask you to tell us what is going to happen now. MR. WADDELL: Mr. 8 Commissioner I inadvertently left off a brief from the 9 list this morning, and I apologize, and I'd like to 10 call that brief now. That is Mr. Preston Manning, 11 representing the Slave Lake Developments Limited. 12 Mr. Manning here? 13 14 E PRESTON MANNING 15 sworn: 16 THE WITNESS: Commissioner this brief pertains to the potential 17 social and economic impact of the Mackenzie Valley 18 Pipeline on the people and communities of the north. 19 It is presented on behalf of Slave Lake Developments 20 Limited, which is a public company which has had some 21 direct experience with the social and economic impact 22 of petroleum resource development in Northern Alberta. 23 Our presentation rests on the 24 premise that the social-economic impact of any 25 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline project will be enhanced if 26 better mechanisms can be created to enable northern 27 residents and the petroleum industry to work together 28 to their mutual advantage. If the Inquiry accepts the 29 validity of this premise, then you will undoubtedly be

interested in receiving information on attempts made in other parts of the country to create mechanisms for cooperative action by similar interests. The intent of this brief is to acquaint the Inquiry with one such mechanism, in particular a joint venture in socioeconomic development involving the petroleum industry, native people and a local community in Northern Alberta.

The region of Alberta to which I would direct your attention is the Lesser Slave Lake region of the province, approximately 150 miles north of Edmonton. We have a map attached to our presentation which shows the area in more detail. The petroleum resources of this region are to be found primarily in the Utikuma Lake, Nipisi and Mitsu oil fields, and the Marten Hills gas fields. Extensive development of these resources began in the mid-1960s. There are now a number of major gas plants in the area and the region is traversed by several oil and gas pipelines.

The eastern portion of this region, depending where one draws the boundaries, is inhabited by some 9,000 people, the largest town being the Town of Slave Lake. The region includes—a Metis colony and a number of Indian Reserves, including the Sawridge Indian Reserve adjacent to the Town of Slave Lake.

In the mid-1960s a Provincial Government study of this region revealed a classic under-development situation. On the one hand the

resource profile showed this region to be amply endowed 1 with natural resources, in particular oil and gas, 2 forest products, water, and beautiful scenery. On the 3 other hand, on the socio-economic scale, the 4 inhabitants of the region suffered from high 5 unemployment, low income per family, inadequate social 6 services, and limited opportunities to either enjoy or 7 8 participate in the development of the wealth of their 9 region. As the petroleum industry was 10 expanding its development a major regional development 11 program was launched by the Provincial and Federal 12 Governments to help improve local socio-economic 13 conditions, even more importantly, a number o the local 14 people themselves launched some new initiatives on 15 their own, including the formation of a public company 16 called Slave Lake Developments Limited, or SLID. 17 initiative to form this company in 1969 came from local 18 people. Its motto was: 19 "People, private enterprise, and governments 20 working together," 21 22 and the company had two objectives: 23 The first was to accomplish socio-economic development in the Slave Lake region by 24 the exercise of local enterprise and initiative, and 25 the second was to earn a fair and reasonable return for 26 its shareholders, the majority of whom were to reside 27 28 in the Slave Lake region. 29 Once formed, the company sought guidance as to its future course of action from 30

a variety of individuals and organizations. On the 1 recommendation of an Edmonton consulting firm, an 2 associate company was established and named Slave Lake 3 Developments Associates, or S.L.D.A. This was a 4 private company with the same objectives as the local 5 company. It was to serve as a vehicle through which 6 financial and management help was made available by 7 8 the petroleum industry and others to the local 9 company. A project was then decided 10 upon by the local company. This project had to satisfy 11 two criteria: 12 1. It had to meet a social need of the community, and 13 It had to be economically viable from a private 14 enterprise standpoint. 15 16 S.L.D. decided upon a rental housing project, designed to provide rental 17 accommodation to some 10 to 15% of the population of 18 the town of Slave Lake during a period of rapid 19 expansion. A joint venture agreement was then worked 20 out between S.L.D. and S.L.D.A. with respect to the 21 project. Each put up some money, with S.L.D. raising 22 23 its portion through a localized public share offering. After surveying community 24 housing needs, the local community -- the local company 25 developed the original project plan. S.L.D.A. provided 26 some managerial expertise and used its influence to 27 enable the local company to obtain mortgage financing. 28 S.L.D. was given an option to buy out the interests of 29 S.L.D.A. when S.L.D. became strong enough to do so.

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The rental housing project was successfully completed and became profitable shortly thereafter. The participating oil companies were only required to put up \$50,000 in cash, which was paid back with a 6% return by the local company when it exercised its option to buy out S.L.D.A.'s interests some four years later. Approximately 30 to \$40,000 worth of management services were invested in the joint venture by an Edmonton consulting firm over this four-year period. The housing project is now wholly owned and operated by this local company. In 1972 the local company was able to undertake on its own initiative this time another project which further improved its financial position, and its capability to undertake future community projects. Of the company's 125,000 outstanding shares, 80% are held by people resident in the Slave Lake region. The largest single shareholder in the company is the Sawridge Indian Band who successfully completed a major project of its own during the same period. In 1975, Slave Lake Developments Limited earned 17,9¢ per share and paid its first dividend of 8 per share. These earnings were realized on shares originally purchased by the local people at a price of \$1. to \$1.50 per share. mechanism which I have described involved three organizational components: 1. A community development company in which a native band is the largest single shareholder.

An associate development company supported by., the 1 petroleum industry and other interested parties. 2 3. A joint venture agreement of limited duration and 3 modest financial dimensions specifying the relationship 4 between 1 and 2. 5 The key ingredient, however. 6 has not been organization bit people, individuals in 7 8 the local community and in the petroleum industry who 1:. have in this case demonstrated both a willingness 9 and a capability to work together to their mutual 10 11 advantage. In presenting this brief 12 description we are, of course, aware that there are 13 major differences between Northern Alberta and the 14 Mackenzie Valley. Moreover, just as Great Slave Lake 15 is much larger and different in shape than Lesser Slave 16 Lake, so the magnitude and nature of the issues and 17 circumstances involved in the case of the Mackenzie 18 Valley are greater and. different than those involved 19 in the development of the petroleum resources of the 20 region to which I have referred. Nevertheless, we are 21 22 hopeful that our experiences in attempting o reconcile industry, native and community interests. one small 23 part of Northern Alberta may be relevant to the 24 concerns of this Inquiry in the same sense that a 25 pilot project in industry or government is relevant to 26 the development of full-scale plans and programs later 27 28 on.

our experience may not be the successes but rather the

The most relevant portion of

mistakes which were made in the initial years,, and 1 which others attempting similar :ventures. need not 2 repeat. This experience, the frustrations as well as 3 the achievements, is all documented in the Minute Book 4 in the files of the Slave Lake Developments Limited, We 5 would be pleased to make available to this Inquiry; or 6 other interested parties any, information on this 7 experience which may be conducive to maximizing the 8 social and economic benefits of any Mackenzie Valley 9 Pipeline for the people and communities. of the north 10 and enabling them to utilize petroleum resource 11 development as a means of pursuing their own 12 aspirations and objectives. 13 This is respectfully 14 submitted. 15 16 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Manning, and I think that Mr. Ryder of 17 my staff will probably be in touch with you in due 18 course to see if we can obtain even greater advantage 19 from your own experience than you've been able to 20 outline in this brief. Thank you again, 21 (BRIEF OF SLAVE LAKE DEVELOPMENTS MARKED EXHIBIT C-327) 22 23 (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, 24 our next brief will be from an organization called 25 S.T.O.P. and Miss Louise Swift I'm sure, can tell us what 26 those initials mean. Mr. Commissioner, the brief is to 27 he presented with the American Indian Movement as well. 28 29 Maybe Miss Swift can explain that. 30 THE COMMISSIONER: Will I be

able to see these slides from here? No? Well, I quess 1 I had better get a chair where I can. 2 3 MISS LOUISE SWIFT sworn: 4 5 THE WITNESS: Justice Berger. Lades and gentlemen, this presentation is a resume of 6 7 our brief; complete copies are available on request. S.T.O.P., which stands for 8 Save Tomorrow, Oppose Pollution, is a citizen's 9 environmental lobby for Alberta, dedicated to achieving 10 environmental balance through responsive legislation 11 and its enforcement. 12 A.I.M., the American Indian 13 Movement in Edmonton, is dedicated to solving social, 14 political and economic problems of native groups that 15 require such assistance. 16 The terms of reference of 17 this Inquiry include both a gas and oil pipeline. 18 S.T.O.P. and A.I.M. will show through an actual 19 incident at the House River near Fort McMurray that the 20 problem, one problem among hundreds of oil spills on 21 22 ice in winter, has not been solved, even in Alberta the 23 land of winter spills. 24 Why should a small oil spill on the House River interest this Inquiry? The 25 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline will be 2,600 miles long, 26 will cross 300 streams and rivers, will pass through 27 all the major climatic, vegetational and wildlife zones 28 of Northwestern Canada, and parallel the two greatest 29 river systems of the continent, the Yukon and the.

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Mackenzie, In 1969 there was 8,300 miles of oil pipeline in Alberta. There are on the average about. 200 oil spills each year. That's approximately four per week. We are not suggesting that there will be oil pipeline breaks in the same ratio in the north, but since the proposed pipelines will cross over 300 rivers and streams, and such crossings are weak links., there is a strong possibility that before too long.. there will be pipeline breaks. Since April of 1975, S,T.O,P. 10 has attempted to thoroughly investigate what has come 11 to be known as the House River spill, a spill that 12 occurred as a result of a pipeline break by Great 13 Canadian Oil Sands in the winter of 1974, This action 14 began when two citizens, who had witnessed the cleanup 15 operation, brought, the matter to our attention 16 following unsuccessful requests for action from five 17 different provincial authorities. 18 19 The first witness, Dr. Larry Marchuk, was an employee of Catalytic Enterprises,. 20 the agency in charge of the G.C.O.S. cleanup operation 21 22 Mr. Marchuk came to S.T.O.P. and signed an affidavit on April 17, 1975. Parts of his affidavit give us a 23 good idea of what happened when G C.O.S. tried to clean 24 up the spill. The affidavit says: MR. BOB ALTIMEN: 25 "The cleanup crew was bused into camp and then 26 flown from there to the actual spill site by 27 helicopter. The group was then "divided" into 28 teams of two or three. Each team was given a 29

five-gallon can of fuel, which was continuously

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refilled, and was told to spread it over the oil-laden ice. Everyone had been given an ample supply of matches to light the dispersed fuel, and extensive burning went on for several days thereafter. An extraordinary amount of oil was trapped underneath the ice. quently chopped holes into the ice allowing the oil to rise to the top of the water. oil was exposed, we then added the aircraft fuel to the water and lit it. Once ignited, the oil continued to burn with very intense heat, emitting thick clouds of black smoke. The fuel and oil burning left a black residue on the surface of the water and ice. Extensive burning destroyed a great number of trees that hung over the edge of the river embankment. Subsequent to the burning of surrounding vegetation, it became evident that serious erosion problems would eventually occur, The Lands & Forests officials present knew this and ordered that all burned trees be cut and piled on the banks of the river in attempts to stop future erosion. It was obvious that the oil-burning was dangerous to wildlife. A beaver dam was destroyed because of the fire, and one beaver had to be killed because it had been consumed by the flames. Besides the attempts to burn the oil, a 2-foot wide section of the ice was cut on the river and bales of hay wrapped with

chicken wire were placed into the river, supposedly to trap the oil underneath. The ice had several overlapping layers and the oil flowed freely between them, making it nearly impossible to trap it. Concurrently, a third method was attempted. A pump truck tried to vacuum the oil off (the surface of the ice and return it to the G.C.O.S. plant. This did not, however, prove very successful., as a lot of water but very little oil was actually vacuumed."

THE WITNESS: The gentleman who is reading this brief with me is Mr. Bob Altimen from the American Indian Movement in Edmonton.

Mr. Mike Chase, the second unsolicited witness, was driving north on Highway 63 towards Fort McMurray on a day the cleanup operations were in full swing. Clouds of black smoke billowing at a distance caught his attention. He followed an access road that led to the House River spill. Mr. Chase also came to S.T.O.P. and signed an affidavit in which he made the following statements:

MR. BOB ALTIMEN:

"There were straw bales, large tank containers and other assorted equipment on the side of the road. At a point near the river I, also noticed some heavy equipment such as a backhoe and a small caterpillar. A trench had seemingly been dug to act as a temporary pit for storage of

reclaimed oil. Some sections of the House 1 River, as well as the surrounding banks seemed 2 to be covered here and there with big piles of 3 debris, logs(and cut-up trees. Further down-4 stream 'l could see huge fires burning on top of 5 the ice, the river ice. A number of men could 6 7 be seen standing around watching. The fires had caused the ice to melt and develop mixed pools 8 of water and oil on top of the deeper layers of 9 ice. Because of the burning, a lot of black 10 soot also mixed into these pools. 11 In some cases the pools actually flowed into the river where 12 the ice had broken. Straw bales had been placed 13 in this area to act as a filter dam in an unsuc-14 cessful attempt to trap the oil flowing into the 15 river. Further upstream near the pipeline 16 17 crossing an overwhelming number of trees remained standing with their trunks blackened, 18 needles burned off, and their roots exposed and 19 burned by the fire. In some places -- in 20 places, some of these trees had been cut, obvi-21 22 ously by a chain saw and put in the fires to continue the burning. I continued to look at 23 this state of affairs upstream. The entire sur-24 25 face of the river was in a state of black and yellow pools of oil, water and soot. Returning 26 downstream, I took more picture of the river 27 where trees had burned and fallen into the 28 river. I left a short time after," 29

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THE WITNESS: This is the second time S.T.O,P. has been involved in a pipeline break by Great Canadian Oil Sands. In 1970 the G.C.O.S. pipeline broke for the first time, spilling over 19,000 barrels of oil into the Athabasca River in the Tar Sands area. The spill spread 150 miles north along the river into Lake Athabasca, requiring a temporary shutdown of commercial fishing operations and a halt to domestic water supplies along the spill area. Within 48 hours of the spill, at S.T.O.P,s insistence, the Provincial Government declared an enquiry into the matter and found that the pipeline rupture had occurred because of a construction defect. The enquiry lasted about two months and involved five different provincial departments.

This is what the enquiry had to say about that particular spill:

MR. BOB ALTIMEN:

"Considerable cleanup efforts were made by Great Canadian Oil Sands Limited immediately after the oil spill occurred, and were continued until completed. The most effective one was the early diversion of escaping oil to a pond, thus preventing its continued flow to the river, and the use of booms to prevent the spread of oil to the lake area in the delta area. Work to remove oil from the river was not very successful due to the thin film of oil on the river and the rapid flow of the river. The oil was carried down the river quite

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quickly. In two days it was carried approximately 90 miles down the river, mainly along the western bank of the river. In the next two days, the oil proceeded down the delta area and the oil started to be noticeable in Lake Athabasca three days later. The oil was noticeable mainly as an iridescent sheen particularly visible from aircraft surveillance checks. times oil in an emulsified state covered portions of the river and accumulated in a few backwater areas in definite layers." THE WITNESS: The 1970 enquiry basically made five recommendations on how to avoid, predict, contain and clean up oil spills. It stressed: MR. BOB ALTIMEN: "It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the best way to handle oil spills is to prevent their occurrence. in this respect it was recommended that pipelines and storage tanks should be designed and tested according t the established safety standards. For example, the enquiry found that the 1970 spill was due to a construction defect in the pipeline." THE WITNESS: The enquiry note that current standards require additional pipeline safety factors at all river crossings, namely a minimum wall thickness of .5 inches. The study noted that: MR. BOB ALTIMEN: "Consideration should be given to the extension of those two

areas adjacent to rivers, such as within one mile."

1	THE WITNESS: In the event of
2	a break, the enquiry recommended:
3	MR. BOB ALTIMEN: "Additional
4	instrumentation of pipeline flow to give early
5	detection of a pipeline break. Specific rate of flow
6	detectors at each end of the pipeline suitably co-
7	ordinated and connected to an alarm-working system.'
8	THE WITNESS: To minimize the
9	damage done by pipeline spills, it was recommended
10	that:
11	MR. BOB ALTIMEN: "Consider-
12	ation be given to the feasibility of requiring some
13	form of check valve to be installed in pipelines which
14	are adjacent, or in the case of an accident, could
15	spill into a river or stream. It was further
16	recommended that pipelines be equipped with automatic
17	shutoff valves to stop flow if a break in pipelines
18	occur.
19	THE WITNESS: In conclusion,
20	the enquiry recommended that:
21	MR. BOB ALTIMEN: "Contingency
22	planning for coping with major oil and hazardous
23	chemical spills should be undertaken with a systematic
24	approach. It was recommended that oil industry and
25	pipeline companies be requested to consider the
26	organization of a joint program for the purpose."
27	THE WITNESS: S.T.O.P. does
28	not accept that the House River spill was accidental.
29	We feel that G.C.O.S could have greatly reduced the
30	chances of its occurrence if it had implemented the

1970, Inquiry's recommendations. Out of the five 1 recommendations, G.C.O.S. appears to have ignored 2 four. At the tire of the break, G.C.O.S. was 3 operating its pipeline in excess of its safety 4 specifications. G.C.O.S. was pumping 145 barrels per 5 hour more than was allowed under the design safety 6 standards. G.C.O. also appears to have deviated in 7 some respects from the specified construction standards 8 for the pipeline. Where the pipeline should have been 9 buried four to five feet beneath the ground, the break 10 was uncovered at a depth off 15 feet. 11 It is also worth noting that 12 despite the fact that the 1970 enquiry recommended 15 13 inches for the pipeline wall thickness at river the 14 G.C.O.S. pipeline at the House River does not exceed 15 .203 inches. Besides this, G.C.O.S. was, in 16 S.T.O.P.'s. opinion, clearly negligent in the House 17 River spill because it did not, as recommended h the 18 197U enquiry, install emergency check valves at each 19 side of the river bank. Because of the topographic 20 decline towards each bank of the House River up to 21 21 miles of pipeline oil would conceivably be lost through 22 the House River break. Check valves would have 23 entirely avoided this. 24 Equally important to note is 25 that G.C.O.S. did not again, as recommended, rely on a 26 competent emergency contingency force to clean up its 27 spill. Instead, it relied on its janitorial staff, 28 which was untrained for winter spill clean up. Above 29 and beyond the 1970 recommendations, S.T.O.P. feels 30

that G.C.O.S, was clearly negligent in that it failed 1 to conduct adequate baseline environmental studies on 2 the House River area for the planning and construction 3 of its pipeline. Had G.C.O.S. conducted such studies, 4 it would have found the House River slope to be 5 inherently unstable, and therefore requiring special 6 attention. A 1976 report by Canuck Engineering in 7 Calgary reveals the following: 8 MR. BOB ALTIMEN: "This 9 valley, House River, is steeply incised into the 10 LaBiche formation, a dark grey to dark brown soft 11 plastic marine shale. Despite the absence of any 12 evidence of recent movement, the whole valley wall is 13 regarded as inherently unstable at its present depth of 14 200 to 250 feet, and with slopes averaging 27 to 28 15 degrees. Failure by slumping of these weak materials 16 with these slopes and the valley wall heights would not 17 be surprising." 18 19 THE WITNESS: It should come as no surprise to anyone, then, that the G.C.O.S. 20 21 consulting firm that investigated the House River break 22 concluded that the rupture occurred because of what it termed "slope movement". It seems clear that G.C.O.S. 23 could have predicted the break from the, word "go". 24 The fact remains the House River spill did occur and 25 clean-up operations went ahead by burning the oil on 26 It is to be noted that before burning G.C.O.S. 27 was required by law to obtain authorization from the 28 Energy Resources Conservation Board of Alberta. 29 investigation has found that authorization was not 30

1	given by the E.R.C.B. but from the Department of Lands
2	& Forests, which did not have the legislative authority
3	to issue such approval. This means that G.C.O.S. went
4	ahead with its cleanup operations without proper
5	authorization. On the basis of our review, the
6	evidence gathered in our file about the House River and
7	the appropriate environmental legislation, S.TO.P. has
8	found that G.C.O.S. during its cleanup operation
9	violated 15 different sections of eight different
10	Statutes.
11	The Clean Air Act, one
12	count.
13	The Clean Water Act, two
14	counts.
15	The Federal Fisheries Act,
16	three counts.
17	The Alberta Litter Act, one
18	count.
19	The Alberta Forest Act, one
20	count.
21	The Alberta Wildlife Act, one
22	count.
23	The Public Lands Act, one
24	count.
25	And finally the Criminal Code
26	of Canada, five counts.
27	On the basis of our review.
28	S.T,O.P. and A.I.M. propose the following recom-
29	mendations: S.T.O.P. and A.I.M. consider that operating
30	permits for any pipeline should conform to acceptable

safety standards and that pipeline proponents be 1 prosecuted when those limits are exceeded. 2 We recommend a \$10,000 fine 3 for each day in which violations occur. 4 5 MR. BOB ALTIMEN: respect to construction safety standards, S.T.O.P and 6 7 recommend that additional safety precautions such as thick pipeline walls, be required before the 8 go-ahead to construct is given. 9 THE WITNESS: S.T.O, P. 10 A.I.M. recommend that appropriate detection warning 11 systems be installed for use on all pipeline systems. 12 MR. BOB ALTIMEN: S.T.O.P. 13 and A.I.M. recommend that check valves and/or automatic 14 shutoff valves be installed on each side of river water 15 crossings on all pipeline systems. 16 17 THE WITNESS: S.T.O.P. A.I.M. recommend that a comprehensive contingency 18 group be established and charged with, and be equipped 19 to handle oil spills. We also recommend that stiff 20 penalties for deviation from this rule be instituted. 21 22 MR. BOB. ALTIMEN: S.T.O.P. and A.I.M. recommend that pipeline permits not be 23 issued until the proponent can clearly show they are 24 capable of cleaning oil spills on ice. In our view the 25 climate of Alberta and the north and the, predominant 26 winter conditions demand this. 27 THE WITNESS: S.T.O.P. 28 and the- American Indian Movement recommend to this Inquiry 29 that the above recommendations about northern pipelines

be considered subsequent to the declaration of a 1 moratorium of at least ten years on this kind of 2 development in the north. Such questions as native 3 land claims and treaty rights must be resolved. 4 Jurisdiction over such development must be established 5 A comprehensive Canadian energy policy which will 6 include accurate accounts of Canada's energy reserves 7 must be presented. The sociological and economic 8 effects must be extensively examined and appropriate 9 environmental studies must be undertaken. 10 Thank you. 11 THE COMMISSIONER: 12 Thank you very much, 13 (SUBMISSIONS BY S.T.O.P. and A.I.M. MARKED EXHIBIT C-14 328) 15 (WITNESS ASIDE) 16 17 MR. WADDELL: Our next brief, Mr. Commissioner, is from Kenneth C, Kuhn, who is with 18 the Western Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church in 19 America. 20 21 22 KENNETH C KUHN sworn: 23 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, in this submission I wish to present the 24 official resolutions, together with some rationale of a 25 church body, the Western Canada Synod of the Lutheran 26 Church in America, The Western Canada Synod is a unit 27 of one of three Lutheran Church denominations, and the 28 Synod includes the Provinces of Alberta and British 29 Columbia, and the Yukon Territories as well.

The Synod itself has 13,000 1 2 adult members, 65 congregations, and 70 ministers in 3 its constituency. Let us first indicate our 4 appreciation to you and to the Federal Government that 5 this matter before the Commission at this time. 6 7 being examined so thoroughly in these hearings, and that you as the Commissioner have conducted the 8 hearings in such a manner as to allow for wide 9 representation of the concerns of those who will be 10 affected by the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 11 corridor development. 12 The views of this brief arise 13 from a deep concern about the effects of this proposed 14 development on the lives of human beings whose way of 15 life is without a doubt going to be immeasurably 16 affected. This concern is motivated by the values of 17 the Christian faith to love our neighbors as ourselves 18 and to identify with those who are least powerful in 19 our society. 20 We in the south have 21 22 witnessed what happened when the C.P.R. opened up the prairies to white settlement. The native people were 23 driven from the land onto welfare rolls. 24 Their way of life destroyed and their dignity taken from them. 25 We who have benefitted from western settlement are 26 ashamed and guilty at how the native people have been 27 treated in the south. We fear that the same thing will 28 29 happen in the north. We fear that the historic relationship of the Inuit and Indian peoples to their 30

land will be sacrificed for the relatively short-term interests of our indulgent society.

We feel that the so-called development of the northern resources must not proceed in such a manner that the just interests of the original and the majority inhabitants of these regions are not dealt with, preserved and guaranteed.

At the Annual Convention of our Synod held in the last month or so, our president, Reverend Donald Sjoberg, stated in his Annual Report:

"I regard it as essential at this time that our synod speak on the vital issue of northern development in support of Canadian north native peoples' groups. It is our extravagant consumption of oil, gas and electricity which is pressing for the exploitation of northern reserves without adequate involvement of native people and due consideration of disastrous effects to the environment. Moreover, the panic to tap northern reserves does not seem necessary at least for the next decade."

This matter, raised by our church president, was responded to by the convention positively, as a whole, and after thoughtful and I might add some heated debate, the following resolution was passed as the official position of our church body

"That the synod urge the Federal Government to equitably and promptly consider and settle aboriginal claims in Federal Territories before major development projects like the Mackenzie

Pipeline are initiated, and that any commercial 1 development in these territories be conducted in the 2 future with due regard to the ecological, social and 3 economic impact on residents of those territories." 4 That's the end of the 5 6 resolution. The synod holds the position 7 that the rights of the native peoples in the north can 8 be protected only if their land claims are settled 9 prior to major extraction and pipeline developments. 10 Prior settlement of land claims was achieved in Alaska 11 before a pipeline was constructed there. The status of 12 Treaties 8 and 11, the only two treaties that have been 13 negotiated in the Northwest Territories, is already 14 before the Courts and is being challenged and there 15 16 appears to be a strong case that these treaties were not executed in good faith by the representatives of 17 the Federal Government when they were made in 1899 and 18 The Inuit people have already made substantive 19 and reasonable proposals for an agreement The Dene 20 Declaration espouses some important principle for a 21 22 settlement which recognizes that the Indian and Metis inhabitants of northern areas be allowed considerable 23 self-determination, be allowed political security, 24 economic independence and cultural survival for their 25 peoples. 26 We are concerned that 27 attention be given in your Inquiry to what constitutes 28 a just settlement of Indian land claims. The terms of 29 an acceptable land settlement cannot simply parallel

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the patterns which have developed in the south patterns forced upon Indian people when the rail lines and settlers were already at the gates, patterns which limited the native people to inadequate reserves in a Canadian brand of apartheid, patterns which took away traditional means of livelihood and strangled the living culture of the native people.

A just settlement in the north must give the native people adequate space for their own exclusive use, rights to fish, trap and hunt, extensively throughout the Territories, a major political role in determining the ways any development occurs, a just royalty from any development revenues, and strong sanctions to protect the environment.

development typically means to extract and eventually use up natural resources. An area of completely developed when all the natural resources are gone, the way of life of the native peoples attempts to use the land and its resources in order to sustain their life and guarantee their survival for generations. To native peoples the land and its resources carefully taken care of is their life and their security. This sense of stewardship, this sense of management, manifests an ability to decide upon the ways that the native people want the land developed.

At the synod meeting we went on to pass a second resolution which authorized our church to distribute the proposals of Project North as a study document in the congregations of our church,

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and the synod also called upon our parent body to enter into full participation in Project North. Project North is a co-operative study and action venture of the Catholic, Anglican, United and Lutheran churches, a place I might add to the heckler where the churches are working together and not arguing with one another.

The action of Project North undergirds the endeavor of church bodies in Canada to work together in pressing the claims for justice for native peoples. This document makes a strong case and calls for a moratorium on the Mackenzie development until the following of justice are achieved. The just settlement of native land claims, native peoples' programs for regional economic development, adequate safeguards to deal with environmental problems, oil spills and the like, adequate programs to regulate domestic consumption and exported energy resources.

The Project North brief submits that adequate natural gas resources are available to provide for Canada's needs for a ten-year period of moratorium. A moratorium would allow for the emergence of a representative political mechanism to maximize native participation in the process of determining both the economic and the social priorities of those people living in the north.

Lest we be accused of attempting to dictate the lives of northerners and not be cognizant of our own involvement as southerners, a third resolution was passed by our church which read as

follows:

"In light of the Labor Day statement of the Canadian Catholic Conference, until we as a society begin to change our own lifestyles based on wealth and comfort, until we begin to change the profit-oriented priorities of our industrial system, we will continue placing exorbitant demands on the limited supplies of energy in the north and end up exploiting the people of the north in order to get those resources."

On the basis of this rational it was resolved that this synod call for a concerted national effort toward. a reduction in the per capita use of all forms of energy in Canada, and towards the development of alternative sources of energy.

Our present lifestyle results in the consumption of more and more of less and less energy resources. A continual drive to discover and exploit more and more gas, oil and other energy reserves is only a short-term solution to this crisis of values and lifestyle, which our society is facing. The exploration of the Mackenzie Delta and other northern resources only postpones the major changes in lifestyle which .we will have to adopt. We believe it is inconsistent that most of the resources to be transported in the pipeline, at least one of the proposals will be exported and will be depleting resources needed for Canada's needs and driving up the costs of domestic energy supplies.

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Although the Mackenzie development will likely have short-term economic growth effects on the City of Edmonton, through increased commercial service and production activity, and increased employment opportunities, this development, we submit, will also have deleterious side effects for both northerners and for southerners as well. north the construction of a pipeline will provide jobs for the two or three years projected to build the pipeline. The native peoples, however, will likely be 10 offered the least skilled and lowest paid types of 11 employment. When the pipeline is completed, though, 12 even these job opportunities will evaporate, leaving an 13 economic and cultural vacuum in the north. 14 introduction of southern aspirations and lifestyle 15 furthermore will continue to cause severe disturbance 16 in the social, economic and medical stability of the 17 native communities in the north. 18 19 In the south, the excessive demands on the economic resources manpower, capital and 20 natural resources -- which will be demanded by the 21 22 large development, will drive up the, costs for money. for labor, for housing, for services, for land. 23 housing costs in Edmonton are already among the highest 24 in Canada. Look what happened when more and more 25 people flocked to this city. The economic consequences 26 to the south have not been adequately determined, and 27 28 many are very overly optimistic about the growth process. 29 30 We submit that economic

growth does not always result in a corresponding growth in the quality of life. There are sufficient questions concerning the effects of the pipeline development for us in the south to cause us to want a second look to be taken of these consequences. Our own lifestyles must come under surveillance. Our energy consumption has to be reduced. Other forms of energy use require exploration.

The Federal Government should be urged to provide incentives to research and test out the use of alternate energy resources.

Mr. Commissioner, in this brief we have attempted to identify deep concern for the effects of the proposed pipeline on the economic and social well-being of northern residents. It has communicated the official position of our church-body that the native land claims be settled before an development occurs, that the Inuit and Dene peoples take part in the decision-making process of any development, that they be the beneficiaries of resource revenues, that their way of life be preserved through generous land settlements, and that the ecology of the north be safeguarded.

Furthermore, this brief cautions those of us in the south concerning the likely effects of the pipeline for our lives as well. Most of the resources will go outside of Canada. The development, we submit, will only delay our critical lifestyle decisions and priorities. The construction of the pipeline will contribute to

inflation. 1 Our concern is not only 2 economic. We raise the moral question whether we have 3 the right to extend our way of life at the expense of 4 original cultural patterns and lifestyles of northern 5 peoples. In a time of frenzied growth and consumption, 6 the lifestyle priorities of native peoples have come to 7 be an increasing alternative to our own lifestyles. 8 have something to learn from their respect for the land 9 and its resources. The meaning of the Biblical term, 10 "to have dominion" also has the connotation "to care 11 for". A higher order of justice calls us to care for 12 the environment both natural and human, which surrounds 13 14 us. Thus we urge you in your 15 report to encourage the Federal Government to go slow 16 in opening up the north before northern native people 17 and southern whites alike have an adequate opportunity 18 to assess and to respond to the many results which 19 would be precipitated by the construction of a gas 20 pipeline and energy corridor in the Mackenzie Valley. 21 22 Respectfully submitted, sir, 23 on behalf of the Western Canada Synod of the Lutheran 24 Church. Thank you 25 THE COMMISSIONER: 26 very much, Mr. Kuhn. 27 (SUBMISSION BY K.C. KUHN FOR WESTERN CANADA SYNOD, 28 LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA, MARKED EXHIBIT C-329) 29 (WITNESS ASIDE) 30

1	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
2	Commissioner I notice that on my list of names that I
3	gave out to the public and to the press I spelled
4	"Lutheran" wrong. It's L-U-T-H-E-R-O-N.
5	THE COMMISSIONER: I think
6	you've still got it wrong. It's A-N.
7	MR. WADDELL: Sorry, A-N. I
8	hope Martin is not listening. I think I've got it
9	right now, Mr. Commissioner.
10	Mr. Commissioner, I have two
11	briefs that have been handed to me by the school class
12	that was here. Apparently they had been writing briefs
13	on this topic and they had chosen two of their best
14	briefs and so they wanted you to see them, and I would
15	like to file with you the brief of one Michael Kennedy
16	and one David Goodhart.
17	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
18	boys, and just let me have them when we adjourn this
19	afternoon and I'll read them over dinner.
20	MR. WADDELL: All right. I
21	think we have time for one other brief, and we'll call
22	on Dawn Dickinson.
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24	DAWN M DICKINSON affirmed:
25	THE WITNESS: Mr.
26	Commissioner, I'm speaking on my own behalf as a
27	Canadian citizen by birth, as well as by choice.
28	At a recent sitting of the
29	Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry at Yellowknife, a
30	statement of evidence called,

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"Lessons from the James Bay Settlement" was presented. Arising from that statement the witness was asked under what conditions does the majority have the right to impose its wishes on the minority, and reference was made to the necessity of creating jobs for southern Canadians. I should like to comment on that question because I think it refers to the social goal that was expressed by Bentham as "the greatest good to the greatest number". It underlies the proposed pipeline development, but much more than that, it is used to morally justify any decision for proceeding with large industrial developments since, in the nature of things, such developments adversely affect certain groups of people. In the case of the James Bay Settlement (as the Commission is well aware but perhaps all the people here may not be) Mr. Justice Albert Malouf imposed an injunction on construction of the hydro-electric project pending settlement of claims. That ruling was reversed by the Quebec Court of Appeals on the grounds that the wishes of the minority did not suffer comparison with those of the majority. that moment it was clear that the James Bay Indian and Inuit negotiated their land claims settlement with a gun at their heads. Like the Mafia, we made them an offer they couldn't refuse. But at least the Mafia are honest about their goals, whereas those who stood to gain from the James Bay development could hypocritically exploit the assumption of the greatest good to the greatest number in order to serve

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their own ends and preserve their images in the eyes of the public. That as a parallel bears thinking about but to return to the question,

Under what conditions does the majority have the right to impose its wishes on the minority?"

I should like to ask in return, why is it that the people of Canada are never presented with any alternatives to consider?

You warned us about being cynical, Mr. Berger, and reminded us that both government and oil companies have spent millions of dollars on sociological and environmental studies related to construction of a pipeline, and that is true. But almost all, if not all those studies were undertaken on the assumption that a pipeline would be built and their purpose was therefore to advise on such things as souring and timing phases of construction, in other words to mitigate adverse effects of a pipeline. I appreciate that you have accepted as part of your mandate the question of the advisability of building a pipeline at this time. have every faith in the integrity of the commission. But it is hard not to be cynical when no so long ago a government representative made the statement, which was subsequently retracted, that it might not wait for your recommendations. It is hard not to be cynical, when Mr. Buchand acquiesced to the decision that was made a long time ago to drill in the Beaufort Sa. acquiesced against the advice of many biologists who

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had undertaken research in the area. It is unlikely that we will ever know how many, since government does not wish an informed public. But he certainly acquiesced without the consent of the Inuit people, or the ones most directly affected by the decision.

I had better make it clear that I do not belong to any political party and there-; fore have no political axe to grind, and that I doubt that any government would address itself to the basic questions of what alternatives do we have from which to choose, of what our choice may mean in terms of foreclosure of other options to future generations of Canadians, of whether choosing any development that is going to divide Canadians rather than strengthen our bonds and our sense of community, is a social good or a social evil.

I do not think that it is possible to rationally argue that alternatives do not exist. The evidence to the contrary is too strong. There are alternative ways of creating jobs and of instituting methods of conserving energy, so that our needs for energy are reduced. There is also evidence that those needs could be satisfied to a large extent by developing various forms of solar energy, including wind energy, and that those alternatives are feasible for northern countries including at least southern Canada. But the evidence seems to come largely from other countries, not from Canada. During 1974-75 direct federal expenditure for energy research and development amounted to \$85 million, only one million

of which was allocated to research and development of 1 solar energy, which is the only clean energy. During 2 the same period of time millions of tax-free dollars 3 (that is public money) were poured by oil companies 4 into exploration for frontier sources of oil and gas. 5 Clearly government has made no serious attempt to 6 either explore or present alternatives to the people of 7 Canada; and so we are told that there are no 8 alternatives, that such developments as the pipeline, 9 with all that that implies, or the James Bay 10 development, are in the best interests of the Canadian 11 public. Which section of the Canadian public? 12 It reminds me of a game one 13 played as a kid in which you imagined that you were one 14 of ten people in a leaky lifeboat in a sea that contained 15 sharks; and you had to argue why you should not be thrown 16 overboard to lighten the load, whereas your neighbor was 17 clearly expendable. It was a kid's game, so you weren't 18 allowed to change the rules. You couldn't fix the leak 19 in the boat, or organize a better system of bailing. 20 are not kids any more and yet we are asked to play just 21 that game and told by growth-obsessed economists that we 22 cannot change the rules. Why not? We made the rules. 23 They were not imposed on us by any natural law, or by any 24 divine authority. We made them. We can remake them. 25 Clearly not overnight, but unless we start moving towards 26 a steady state economy which serves real social goals, 27 and which selects for the best and not the worst 28 qualities in people, then we will be forced into the 29 position of jettisoning values that we cannot morally

afford to jettison. 1 There are a couple of lines 2 that a young singer -- Janis Ian -- wrote, and I don't 3 know what she was thinking of when she wrote them, but 4 it seems an apt description of much of Canadian 5 society: 6 7 "We live beyond our means on other people's dreams and that's succeeding." 8 About 100 years ago some 9 other lines were written by an Englishman and sent in a 10 letter from the western plains of the United States to 11 his wife. 12 "I really fear that they (the Indians) will have 13 to be wiped out if they will not settle and be 14 civilized -- and. they won't. The world cannot 15 afford to give up enormous tracts of valuable 16 land in order to enable a few bands of wandering 17 savages to line in idleness." 18 "The world cannot afford". Why could it not afford? 19 Because Europe could not longer support its population 20 21 on its own resource base. 22 So the battles that were 23 fought against Indians were fought under the selfrighteous banner of "the greatest good to the greatest 24 number", and the greatest good was, and still is, 25 material wealth. And while Americans fought the 26 Plains Indians, Canadians helped to destroy the 27 28 buffalo and the land on which both buffalo and Indians depended. It was more than their source of energy. 29 The loss of the buffalo and the breaking of the 30

prairies, meant loss of independence and control over 1 their own lives. But it also meant a spiritual 2 withdrawal of power, the withholding of life. 3 The point that I wish to make 4 is that given the conditions of the times and the lack 5 of understanding by Europeans, the course of events was 6 inevitable. But we cannot plead ignorance or 7 thoughtlessness now. We know better. A degree of 8 material wealth is necessary for the well-being of the 9 individual, but we still have to face the question of 10 "how much is too much?" And Canadians of whatever 11 ethnic origin need to think seriously about the 12 inevitable consequences of allowing our population or 13 the demands of that population to exceed its resource 14 base. Because when that happens, we have foreclosed 15 all alternatives and justice ceases to exist. Perhaps 16 that answers in part the question that was asked at 17 Yellowknife. 18 19 Thank you, Mr. Berger. (SUBMISSION BY M, KENNEDY MARKED EXHIBIT C-330) 20 21 (SUBMISSION BY D. GOODHART MARKED EXHIBIT C-331) 22 (SUBMISSION OF D.M. DICKINSON MARKED EXHIBIT C-332) 23 24 (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, 25 no doubt you've seen today two large cameras in front of 26 I am informed that they are from Channel: 27 that they're taping the briefs and those briefs will 28 be shown on Tuesday and Wednesday at four o'clock 29 on that channel, if I could tell the audience that in

case they wanted to see themselves again. 1 There will be a rerun of the 2 film tonight on the Inquiry at seven o'clock. 3 anyone is interested in seeing that, it will be rerun 4 5 at seven o'clock. That's all I have for this 6 afternoon, Mr. Commissioner. 7 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, 8 ladies and gentlemen, I just want to express my thanks 9 to those of you who presented briefs this afternoon. 10 think that it is remarkable how so many people have 11 given time and thought to the future of the Canadian 12 north and I think that you are engaged in an exercise 13 in participatory democracy that is perhaps unique and 14 certainly fundamental. 15 16 I want you to know that what 17 you have to say to this Inquiry is important to me. I think that I can say that I 18 listen closely to what each one of you says and I think 19 I can learn something from each one of you. 20 just as important, I think that those of you who 21 22 represent different and opposing points of view have an opportunity to listen to each other at these hearings, 23 to learn something from each other, and to understand 24 each other and to understand each other's point of view. 25 As I said at the outset this 26 afternoon, our task is to establish constructive 27 approaches to northern development, and if we are to do 28 that we must consider the views of all who have 29 something to say about this, and that is what we are 30

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trying to do in these hearings, not only in the north
   but in Southern Canada as well.
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                              So thank you again, and we'll
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   adjourn until eight 'clock tonight to hear further
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   representations, and after that we'll be holding
   hearings here again tomorrow at ten o'clock in the
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   morning, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and again at
   eight o'clock in the evening.
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                              So we stand adjourned.
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO 8 P.M.)
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(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 1 MR. WADDELL: 2 Is Debi Ransom 3 here, please, from the Edmonton Cross-Cultural Centre, Debi Ransom? 4 5 THE COMMISSIONER: ladies and gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order 6 7 this evening. The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 8 Inquiry is holding hearings across Canada to elicit the 9 views of all Canadians on the future of the Canadian 10 north, As you know, there are two pipeline companies, 11 Arctic Gas and Foothills Pipe Lines, that want to build 12 a pipeline to bring natural gas from the Arctic. One 13 of those proposals, the Arctic Gas proposal, would 14 entail carrying gas from Prudhoe Bay across the 15 northern Yukon and then joining up with a line from the 16 Mackenzie Delta carrying Canadian gas and then the line 17 would travel along the Mackenzie River south to the 18 main centres of population in Canada and the United 19 States carrying Alaskan as from Alaska for American 20 use, and Canadian gas from the Mackenzie Delta and the 21 Beaufort Sea for Canadian use. That is the Arctic Gas 22 23 proposal. The Foothills proposal is to 24 simply carry Canadian gas from the Mackenzie Delta and 25 the Beaufort Sea along the Mackenzie River joining up 26 with the Alberta Gas Trunk Line system, the Westcoast 27 Transmission system, and the TransCanada system to 28 deliver the gas to markets in the main population 29 centres of Southern Canada. 30

Now, the Federal Government 1 2 has said, "If we build a gas pipeline from the Arctic to the south, then an oil pipeline will be 3 built after that." So the Federal Government has 4 asked this Inquiry to examine the consequences of 5 establishing a pipeline energy corridor from the 6 Arctic to the mid-continent, This Inquiry is to 7 examine what will happen to Northern Canada if we go 8 ahead with the pipeline and the energy corridor, and 9 the mandate of this Inquiry is to consider the 10 social, environmental and economic impacts in the 11 Yukon and in the Northwest Territories of this 12 development. 13 Now, the pipeline project 14 would take three years to complete, it would mean that 15 6,000 workers would be employed to build the pipeline 16 in the north, 1,200 additional workers would be needed 17 to build the gas plants in the Mackenzie Delta, it 18 would mean pipe, barges, wharves, trucks, machinery, 19 aircraft and airstrips, and in addition it would mean 20 enhanced oil and gas exploration and development in the 21 22 Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta, and the Beaufort 23 Sea. Now, it isn't for this 24 Inquiry to decide whether there should be a pipeline 25 built and an energy corridor established. That is for 26 the Government of Canada to decide, and they will 27 decide that on the basis of the report of this Inquiry 28 which will deal with the impact on northern Canada, 29 and the report of the National Energy Board, which 30

will deal with questions of gas supply, 1 Canadian gas requirements, our export capability, 2 3 and so on. The Government of Canada, 4 with my report and the report of this Inquiry, and the 5 report of the National Energy Board before them, will 6 then have to make that decision, and that is the way it 7 must be in a democracy. Those elected to govern, those 8 who have the confidence of Parliament must make these 9 decisions that relate to questions of fundamental 10 national policy. 11 Now, this Inquiry began its 12 hearings back in March 3, 1975, some 14 or 15 months 13 ago, and we have been holding hearings for many months 14 in Yellowknife and there we hear from the experts, and 15 they take the witness stand, they tell me their views, 16 their opinions, what will the impact be on caribou, the 17 impact on fish, the impact on whales, the impact on 18 muskrats, the impact on the whole of the northern 19 environment, and they are cross-examined by lawyers who 20 represent the other parties. 21 22 The two pipeline companies 23 have brought forward their witnesses, their experts, and the Inquiry has made sure that funds are provided 24 to the native organizations, the environmental groups, 25 and the northern municipalities and northern business 26 so that they can be represented at those formal 27 hearings in Yellowknife, along with the pipeline 28 companies. So that they can have legal representation, 29 so that they can retain experts to 30

help them in the presentation of their side of the 1 2 case. So the Inquiry has been 3 listening to these experts in Yellowknife for many 4 months. We have heard from engineers, scientists, 5 biologists, anthropologists, economists, the people who 6 have made it the work of their lifetime to study the 7 north and northern conditions. 8 The Government of Canada has spent \$15 million over the 9 past five years in preparing studies and reports on the 10 Canadian north, on its environment, and on social 11 conditions there. The people who have written those 12 reports have been brought before this Inquiry to 13 discuss the problems they know so much about, and 14 they've been challenged by experts from the industry, 15 from the environmental groups, from the native 16 organizations, who wish to challenge them. 17 industry has spent something like \$50 million in 18 engineering studies and environmental studies and they 19 have brought their witnesses forward and they have been 20 challenged by those who swish to challenge them in the 21 22 open, in public, where cross-examination can occur, and were we have I think, the best opportunity of getting 23 to the truth of the matter, because people don't agree 24 on what the impact is likely to be in Northern Canada 25 if we go ahead with the pipeline development and the 26 energy corridor. 27 28 Now, we're not just dealing with environmental questions, we're dealing with 29 questions that affect the future of northern peoples,

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and there in the north we have four races of people -white, Indian, Metis and Inuit -- they speak seven languages, so we took the Inquiry to virtually every city and town, every settlement, village and outpost in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta, the perimeter of the Beaufort Sea, and the Northern Yukon, to hear what the people who live in the north and whose lives will be affected by whatever decisions are made -- to hear what they had to say about all of this. that we have spent many months travelling to each of the communities in the Canadian north to find out what the people who live there think the impact will he, what their concerns are, to give them an opportunity to tell me, the government, and all of us, what their life and their own experience has taught them about the north and about the Likely impact of a pipeline and energy corridor.

The Inquiry has heard from over 700 witnesses in the north, We have been trying to develop answers to the questions that confront us all: Should native land claims be settled before the pipeline is built? If it is built and the native people want to anticipate in its construction, how can we ensure that they are given an opportunity to work on the pipeline? Can they develop skills on the pipeline that will be of some use to themselves and to the north after the pipeline is built? Can we provide a sound basis for northern business to obtain contracts and sub-contracts on the pipeline? What about the unions? We are told they have an awesome measure of

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control over pipeline construction in Alaska. Should they have that same measure of control over pipeline construction in the Mackenzie Valley? What about the local taxpayer in the larger centres in the north such as Yellowknife and Inuvik? If you have a pipeline boom you will have to expand your schools, your hospitals, your police force, your local services. What measures ought to be taken to enable the municipalities and other institutions of local government to cope with the impact?

These are some of the very

important questions that we're wrestling with. have, as I say, spent 14 or 15 months holding hearings in Northern Canada. But we felt that these questions relating to the future of the north were questions that all Canadians ought to have an opportunity of saying something bout. We Canadians think of ourselves as a northern people, so it seems to me the future of the north is a matter of concern to all of us, because it is our own appetite for oil and gas and our own patterns of energy consumption that have given rise to the proposal to bring oil and gas from the Arctic. It may well be that what happens in the north and to northern peoples will tell us something about what kind of a country Canada is, and what kind of a people we are So that is why we are here spending a month in the major centres of Southern Canada to consider what you have to say about these issues.

Now, I'll ask Mr. Ryder of

Commission counsel, to briefly outline our procedure. 1 MR. RYDER: Yes, thank you, 2 3 Mr. Commissioner. We have scheduled for this evening some 11 or 12 persons who have responded to the 4 advertisement which we placed in an Edmonton newspaper. 5 These people have advised us of their desire to make 6 7 submissions to you, and they were each given an appointment to do so this evening. 8 Now, if there is in the 9 gathering tonight anybody who did not advise us in 10 advance of their desire to make a submission to the 11 Commission, I would say to them that it could be done 12 in either one of two ways, either they can write a 13 simple letter to the Inquiry, the Mackenzie Valley 14 Pipeline inquiry, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. 15 That way we will see that the submission is given to 16 17 you, sir, and you can consider it when you return to Yellowknife. 18 19 The second way is simply to get in touch with Mr. Waddell and he will try to 20 fit you in. He may not be able to fit you in today 21 22 but he will do what he can to fit you in tomorrow, if that is possible, in view of the people that we 23 already have scheduled to present their brief to you 24 25 tomorrow. Now, those of you who are 26 scheduled to give their briefs today, you will be 27 asked to be sworn or have your evidence affirmed, and 28 that's simply in keeping with the practice that the 29 Commission has followed in the north, and in the 30

community hearings there and in the hearings at 1 Yellowknife, it simply among other things serves to 2 reaffirm the importance which the Commission places on 3 your evidence and your briefs. 4 You won't be cross-examined 5 and that is in accordance with an agreement between all 6 7 the formal participants and the two pipeline applicants, unless nay one of these participants 8 actively or specifically requires it. Instead, the 9 participants are entitled, at the conclusion of the 10 session today, if they chose to take advantage of this 11 rule, make a brief submission to you, sir. 12 Having said that, Mr. Waddell 13 is prepared to call his witness; 14 MR. WADDELL: 15 Thank you, Mr. The first submission tonight, Mr. Commissioner, 16 17 is from Mr. D.M. Murray, who is with Canadian Utilities I believe that's an Edmonton firm. 18 Limited. Murray: 19 20 D.M. MURRAY, sworn: 21 22 THE WITNESS: Sir, Mr. Commissioner, the Canadian Utilities Limited is a 23 holding company and parent of Alberta's major electric 24 and natural gas utilities, Alberta Power Limited, 25 Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Limited, and 26 Northwestern Utilities Limited. Alberta Power Limited 27 serves 347 communities in east-central and northern 28 Alberta and parts of the Northwest Territories 29 including Hay River, and through its subsidiary, the 30

Yukon Electrical Company, 18 communities in the Yukon. 1 At year-end the company had 94,000 customers, up 5,200 2 from the previous year. Included were 20,400 farm 3 customers of whom 19,400 were members of 169 Rural 4 Electrification Associations. In 1975, sales were 5 2,025 million kilowatt hours at a peak load of 445 6 7 megawatts. The company's natural gas 8 operations are conducted by two subsidiaries, 9 Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Limited of 10 Calgary, which serves the southern half of Alberta; 11 and Northwestern Utilities Limited of Edmonton, 12 which serves north-central Alberta and through a 13 subsidiary, Northland Utilities Limited, Dawson 14 Creek & District in north-eastern British Columbia. 15 Sales in 1975 were 255 billion cubic feet or natural 16 17 gas. The history of natural gas 18 -- the history of electric service dates back to 19 1926 while gas service was first initiated in 1911 20 with the discovery of the Bow Island field in 21 southern Alberta. 22 23 Canada's Arctic resources must be developed and transported to the major 24 population centres if Canada and its people are to 25 continue to prosper. We believe it is now 26 technically feasible to construct a natural gas 27 pipeline from the Mackenzie Delta to eastern 28 l Canadian markets without dislocating the northern 29 environment and its native people. 30

Whenever a man intrudes on 2 nature it is inevitable that there will be changes to the environment. The containment and control of 3 environmental dislocation is manageable both during 4 and after the construction of a natural gas 5 pipeline. Millions of dollars have been spent on 6 scores of studies to develop methods for pipelining 7 in the north. We are confident this Commission has 8 the facts which will allow it to make a complete 9 report on this matter. 10 We support fair treatment for 11 the native people of the north, bearing in mind that we 12 should not assume that we can isolate the north from 13 the 20th century indefinitely. The modernization of 14 the north must continue to be managed so that we do not 15 16 destroy the native culture and way of life without 17 replacing them with something better. admittedly, will be a difficult task and one of the 18 most important matters that this Commission must deal 19 with. 20 The development of the 21 22 natural gas industry in Canada has been based upon gas supplies from Alberta. Evidence submitted to the 23 National Energy Board has indicated that new gas 24 supplies will be needed by the early 1980s if present 25 gas markets are to be supplied. Gas supplies from 26 Alberta can at best only be expected to maintain 27 present exports from the province while also supplying 28 the greatly increased petrochemical needs within the 29 province. 30

a 1	Alberta bee followed a molicus
1	Alberta has followed a policy
2	of sharing its surplus energy resources with all
3	Canadians. It should be pointed out that the extensive
4	development of Alberta's energy resources has bee
5	accomplished with due consideration to the environment
6	and the rights of the landowners in the province.
7	The north is now at the same
8	threshold as Alberta was in the 1950s. If this
9	opportunity is not taken which will allow the
10	development of the north, it might not come again in
11	this century. Development is continuing on alternate
12	energy sources in the fields of solar energy, nuclear
13	power, tidal power, geothermal energy and coal and
14	bituminous sand developments. These energy sources may
15	ultimately replace fossil fuels as a prime energy
16	source. There is a time for everything and we believe
17	the time is now at hand for the development of northern
18	energy resources.
19	We urge your Commission to
20	make an early finding under its terms of reference so
21	that the long-term energy needs of Canada can be
22	planned for with some degree of precision.
23	We respectfully submit this
24	submission, Mr. Commissioner.
25	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
26	very much, sir.
27	(SUBMISSION BY CANADIAN UTILITIES LIMITED - D.M.
28	MURRAY - MARKED EXHIBIT C-333)
29	(WITNESS ASIDE)
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1	MR. WADDELL: Is Debi
2	Ransom here?
3	Mr. Commissioner, then I
4	call as our next brief, people who have a list will
5	see that it's No. 3 on the list, and it's changed.
6	It's Mr. Ambrose Laboucane, who is the president of
7	the Metis Association of Alberta, and I believe his
8	last name is spelled LA-B-O-U-C-A-I-N-E. Mr.
9	Laboucane?
10	Mr. Commissioner, while Mr.
11	Laboucane is being sworn in, I spelled his name wrong.
12	It's L-A-B-O-U-C-A-N-E. Mr.Laboucane?
13	
14	AMBROSE LABOUCANE sworn:
15	THE WITNESS: Your honor,
16	ladies and gentlemen, honourable sir, once again we
17	find ourselves in the midst of a controversy that
18	affects our attempts to bring about an approach of
19	positive development, development that will affect not
20	only the native people we represent, but all Canadians
21	and Americans as well.
22	You are here today to
23	represent an institution of our society that is
24	relegated the responsibility of ensuring that justice
25	is carried out. Further, to ensure that equality and
26	propriety still exists within our democratic state.
27	Throughout your travels and
28	your associations with a vast number of people, you
29	have been presented with statements that clearly
30	indicate a difference of need, and aspirations. We

are here today to present to you a statement of purpose. We could very easily have presented a statement of defence and be completely justified in our actions. However, we have taken what we believe is an avenue that will ultimately enhance the needs and aspirations of all people. We have taken this avenue because we believe in your judicial system of Inquiry. We believe that whatever we do will enhance our Canadian society as a whole, but also bearing in mind that if our belief is wrong, and the peoples of Canada are not sensitive to a truly just society, you can rest assured we will protect human justice and democracy and the face of totalitarianism flashes on imperialism.

We are certain that you have experienced some of the racists' attitude that prevails. The statements that have been made by well-known political figures indicate that they only represent themselves and a small segment of Canadian society, and have no vested interests in the well-being and the positive development of all people. We are glad that these people have finally decided which shoe they wear and who they represent.

Canadian people should not tolerate that form of thinking or that form of racial bias. It is for these very basic rights that we have always protected our land, and our people. It would appear to us that the fascists and imperialists are not only here in Canada, but are involved in our government affairs. We must put a stop to that.

With respect to the proposed 1 2 pipeline, we have no alternative but to state that if government and the oil companies push it through, it 3 will be over us. If they do not heed to our stated 4 concerns and wishes to be intimately involved the cost 5 will be high, that you can be assured. 6 7 Throughout our country economic development has been at the expense of native 8 people. The needs of local people have been used as 9 reasons to start economic programs, but what has 10 happened has been the continuation of a large 11 unskilled, unemployed labor pool of people. Native 12 people are not involved in meaningful ways in decision 13 about their economic future. Examples of this 14 noninvolvement are American Tire Porcupine, Bechtel 15 16 Syncrude, Simpson Forest Products, to name only a few. The people who have gained little or nothing from 17 these projects are the native people of Alberta, who 18 represent the largest percentage of unemployment 19 and/or unskilled labor. 20 21 This situation must end. Economic development must benefit the local people, 22 23 and on their terms. If the pipeline is built through Alberta it must benefit local people and contribute to 24 their economic, social and cultural well-being. 25 is the only way that we will accept a pipeline being 26 built through the land we live in. 27 Economic development of the 28 north part of Alberta must not undermine the develop-29 30 ment of local human resources and skills, and must not

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continue to leave out local people from meaningful economic and political participation. Only pipeline construction must serve as a vehicle for the betterment of the economic and social conditions of local people. This must take priority over the profit motive of the pipeline companies.

Native people will become involved in the development of new industries, but they must be provided with the means to do so. Native people will not continue to occupy the bottom of the social scale, as cheap labor force; and native people are not prepared to continue to he the slave labor force of industry. We will not accept marginal involvement and token jobs, nor will we ever again accept the concepts of being used to acquire funds from government for industrial development by the private sector. We have the manpower and technical skills to contribute to economic development of Northern Alberta, in ways that will benefit local people. The question is whether the construction of a pipeline will maintain economic and social injustice in Alberta, or will it serve as a vehicle for changing those injustices? The standards of operation of construction must be set by northern people. includes the location of the route, staging areas, borrow pits, campsites, terms for contractors, subcontractors and so on.

We do not need outside interests to exploit the north. The successful applicant must be prepared to provide capital as we

have the expertise and training programs to provide a 1 viable economic future for Alberta that will last past 2 the end of the construction phase of a pipeline. 3 economic future of the native people of Alberta is too 4 important to leave solely in the hands and minds of 5 government and large transnational corporations. 6 corporations working in Northern Alberta must be 7 prepared to work with the native people, to 8 familiarize themselves with the economic, political 9 and social needs and desires of the people, and be 10 prepared to involve native people in all levels of 11 industry. Our specific terms of reference for 12 pipeline construction activity is that priority for 13 contracting, sub-contracting, and consulting 14 requirements be given to local people. That incentive 15 be given for the development of local industries to 16 meet the immediate needs of pipeline construction and 17 future economic requirements of Northern Alberta, that 18 training programs be set up in consultation with 19 local people to meet occupational objectives, of 20 21 pipeline construction and future objectives; that capital be provided to set up local service 22 23 industries; that the economic, educational, social and political needs and requirements of local 24 people as defined by them be given priority over the 25 pipeline construction timetable; that any Advisory 26 Board be set up with local people, Metis Association 27 of Alberta, or whatever, to ensure that local 28 priorities as defined by local people are met; that 29 manpower requirements be met from locally available 30

1	resources at all occupational levels.
2	Honourable sir, we have
3	already experienced that kind of political games that
4	will be played by government officials and their
5	bureaucrats. We have also experienced the pass the
6	buck games that oil companies are playing. If this is
7	a type of activity we are going to experience with
8	respect to the construction of a pipeline, then we
9	would advise you here and now to strongly recommend
10	that any consideration geared toward pipeline
11	construction be forgotten.
12	I thank you for your concern
13	and for your willingness to listen to our views, our
14	concerns, and most important, our aspirations.
15	Thank you very much.
16	(SUBMISSION BY METIS ASSOCIATION OF ALBERTA - A.
17	LABOUCANE - MARKED EXHIBIT C-334)
18	(WITNESS ASIDE)
19	MR. WADDELL: I call next,
20	Mr. Commissioner, Mr. Joe
21	Schommer of the Immaculate Heart Parish, Mr. Schommer?
22	
23	JOE SCHOMMER, sworn:
24	THE WITNESS: Mr.
25	Commissioner, having just listened to Mr. Laboucane I
26	must say that my brief will be just a mild echo of Mr.
27	Laboucane's views. In this presentation I am
28	presenting the Catholic Community of the Immaculate
29	Heart Parish in South Edmonton is represented.
30	Our views, as a result, can
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well be more representative of a neutral observer with no iron in the fire, and yet I would like to add that which Mr. Laboucane has said, he has said with every intention of being forceful.

We are just a mild echo of that. I wish to add the voice of one more community to the call for justice and fair consideration of all just claims put forth by the Dene and Inuit people. As Canadians we have the obligation to defend the right of minorities. I know we fail dismally, especially when emotion and irrationality dominate.

The savagery practiced on the native population during white man's war of conquest was downright disgraceful, but who dared protest and risk being branded an Indian lover? Echoes of the Mississippi. Nevertheless, this is perhaps white man's last opportunity to in some small way make amends for all the unChristianity with which he trampled the natives into submission.

The Inuit and Dene have accepted as a slogan, "Land, not money," in their approach to the problem. They are now the victims Of the great land grab of some years past by empire builders whose "might is right" philosophy permitted these imperialists in their aggressive way to claim all the land. But who authorized or legalized such a grab of territory? Only the empire builders themselves. Speaking of legality then, I question the legality of an empire-builder's claim to land that is taken by bloodshed and conquest. Might really is not right,

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only victorious empire-builders would have it so. I am not too surprised when someone does not agree with my views on this matter because we have become accustomed to living with evil, especially when it is so overwhelmingly to our advantage.

Should we now not accede to the land requests of these northern Canadians, more especially since they are asking so politely for their own land? If we do not, then we compel many of them to come southward to our cities in search of their livelihood, but these people are simply not accustomed to our clock-punching and rigorous time schedule. addition, the demands of exacting educational programs are often most displeasing to them. Theirs is a culture that does not readily adapt itself to the demands imposed by our culture. Why should we insist that they bend -our way when it is so easy to grant their wishes and permit them to continue to live their lives in the tradition of their ancestors? They will be 1,000 times happier in their native environment rather than here in our cities with, for them, its squalor, insecurity, poverty, name-calling, crime, and venereal disease.

Large tracts of land were granted to the C.P.R. and to the Hudson's Bay Company in the earlier years of white man's domination on the continent. These grants of land created no major problems while the receivers were interested only in the profits from sales. No one planned to live off the land. What a difference in the situation now being

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considered. The acceding to the wishes of these people could well be the survival of a culture that is unique on the face of the earth, the providing of an area in which effective participation and decision making would be possible, thereby restoring to them a degree of human dignity, which is their right, and, the fostering of social justice by their personal input. To leave these Northern Canadians to the mercy of the multinationals is to shut our eyes to the massacres, poisonings, and other forms of savagery practiced by large corporations on the Cintas Largas of Brazil in the years 1964 to 1971, all because their home territory of centuries had in its bowels tin, diamonds, lithium and gold. Really civilization becomes difficult to take at times. Furthermore, why the mad urge to build the pipeline when in 1971 the Honourable Joe Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines & Resources, told the nations we had 923 years supply of oil, and 392 years supply of gas? Three years later the National Energy Board said that by 1982 we would be compelled to import oil. Who is lying? Or who doesn't have the facts? Whom ought we to attempt to believe? Until this wide diversity of opinion narrows considerably, we say that there is no immediate need. Someone appears to be playing games. But let's think positively 28 l about the pipeline for a moment. Why must it be so

definitely along the Mackenzie River where so much of

the native population is found? Their leaders have

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told us many times that we are an unwholesome influence on their people, and I believe them. Let's live and let live. Move the pipeline 100 miles to the east or to the west of the Mackenzie and in addition, remove the many storage tanks now planted on the banks of the Mackenzie and leave the habitat of the Dene entirely for them. After all, it has been theirs for centuries upon centuries.

Additionally 80% of all the petroleum resources from the north are destined for the U.S.A., and such percentages have been quoted, then the rapid depletion can only mean that we too with our 20% will very soon suffer shortages of oil and gasoline, kerosene, and all petroleum products. Should this really be Canada's last major deposit of petroleum resource, then perhaps we had better think of conservation of a very essential resource if we are really masters in our own house, while we gradually convert to other sources of energy. The profit motive is the sole driving power where the multinationals are involved. The group which I represent are unanimous in their displeasure with the headlong race to bigger and still bigger profits, and that at times with absolute disregard for any code of ethics.

We stand for a slowing of pace a time of reflection, and also solidly endorse the ten-year moratorium recommended by those who have given this matter some thought. Or as an alternative we would say, "No pipeline until land settlement and royalty claims for the Dene and Inuit have been settled

1	to their satisfaction.
2	Submitted by myself, Joe
3	Schommer, on behalf of the Immaculate Heart Parish in
4	South Edmonton.
5	(SUBMISSION OF IMMACULATE HEART PARISH - JOE SCHOMMER
6	MARKED EXHIBIT C-335)
7	(WITNESS ASIDE)
8	MR. WADDELL: Our next brief
9	Judge Berger, is from Mr. H.H. Somerville, who
10	represents the Alberta Northwest Chamber of Mines, Oils
11	Resources.
12	H. H. SOMERVILLE, sworn:
13	THE WITNESS: Sir, this is
14	the submission to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry
15	The Alberta Northwest Chamber of Mines, Oils & Resource
16	is an association incorporated in 1936 to assist and
17	promote resource development originally focussing on
18	mining in Western Canada and in the Northwest
19	Territories. More recently our members have been
20	involved in exploration activities of oil and gas
21	resources within and offshore from the Yukon and
22	Northwest Territories, to augment the known reserves in
23	Western Canada presently declining at an alarming rate
24	in meeting current markets.
25	Present membership in the
26	Chamber includes 735 companies. The Chamber operates an
27	employment service, in 1975 it was responsible for
28	engaging some 1,500 men to work in northern mines. It
29	has been the sponsor of the National Northern Development
30	Conferences held every three years, the seventh

conference will be held in Edmonton in November, and the object of the conference is to further stimulate the orderly development of Canada's northland.

The development of resources in the north has produced a positive net benefit for Canada, including the residents of the north. Commencing with the original gold workings at Yellowknife, our Chamber has observed a steady progression of new resource developments. In sum total, they have stimulated the founding of communities and communication systems, which in turn brought an awareness of our northern areas to the attention of other Canadians.

It was this development of the resources which contributed to the living standard of northern residents by providing employment opportunities, housing and educational facilities. Only through continued natural resource development can social progress be sustained. The availability of natural gas in the western provinces over the years has permitted Canadians to make a better contribution toward the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Now with the availability of gas in the north, the gas can best contribute to the welfare of Canada by being made available for use in other parts of Canada.

Energy is the most vital requirement for continual maintenance of our civilization. Natural gas is considered to be one of the cleanest and most convenient sources of energy and as well, is important as a petrochemical feed stock.

It is therefore imperative that 1 2 exploration, development and marketing of gas reserves must continue. Continued resource development which of 3 necessity involves a transportation medium in the form of 4 a pipeline for the gas produced will be a continuing 5 benefit to many of the northern localities. Using 6 Alberta as an example, even after some 70 years has 7 elapsed, following the discovery and utilization of 8 natural gas, exploration for natural gas is still 9 continuing at an ever-increasing rate. 10 Where the need and well-being 11 of all Canadians are concerned, it seems unrealistic 12 for Canadians in any geographical area to expect more 13 than the application of safeguards consistent with 14 (a) reasonable social and career benefits; 15 16 (b) minimum environmental impact; (c) best available engineering and construction 17 practices; and 18 (d) the establishment of a corridor involving a 19 realistic amount of land. 20 21 Undoubtedly, with continuing studies and research, knowledge with regard to these 22 23 and other concerns will enlarge but never to the-degree that can be expected when associated with-the-actual 24 routing, construction and operation of a gas pipeline. 25 Experienced gained with respect to a gas pipeline will 26 be of tremendous help whenever an oil pipeline s 27 required from the north, The Chamber goes on record of 28 endorsing the concept of a natural gas pipeline along 29 the Mackenzie Valley. An early decision is vital for 30

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routing and construction of a pipeline, for movement of
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   gas to the Canadian market areas if a vigorous gas and
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   oil exploration and development industry is to continue
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   in northern Canada.
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                              It is the opinion of our
5
   Chamber that Canadians have come to recognize the value
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   of your Commission and the opportunity, it has provided
    for an evaluation of the social, economic and
8
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   environmental impacts.
                              Respectively submitted, by
10
   the Alberta Northwest Chamber of Mines, Oils &
11
12
   Resources. Thank you, sir.
13
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Thank you
14
   very much.
                              (SUBMISSION BY ALBERTA
15
   NORTHWEST CHAMBER OF MINES, OILS & RESOURCES - H.H.
16
17
   SOMERVILLE MARKED EXHIBIT C-336)
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                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
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                              MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
   I don't want this to sound like a commercial, but I
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   wanted to thank, especially for the record, Mr. Allan
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22
   Frome from Vancouver, who kindly let us have a little
   extra room here tonight. Mr. Frome had been exhibiting
23
   Eskimo carvings, and having an auction to that effect
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25
   tomorrow night, and he kindly let us extend over to one
   of his rooms and I thank him for that.
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                              Now I call as the next brief,
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   Mr. Commissioner, Peggy Robbins, if she's here, Peggy
29
   Robbins?
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                              Well, we'll call then Mr.
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Howard Leeson, who is the president of the Alberta New 1 2 Democratic Party, Mr. Leeson? 3 HOWARD LEESON, sworn; 4 5 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, we welcome the opportunity to participate 6 7 in the hearings for two reasons. First of all, we believe that 8 there will be a major impact on Alberta from any 9 pipeline that's constructed from the north through 10 Northern Alberta. 11 Secondly, to demonstrate to 12 you that there is not a monolithic opinion on the 13 construction of pipelines in this province. 14 The Alberta New Democratic 15 16 Party opposes the construction of the Mackenzie Valley 17 Pipeline until there has been a settlement of native land claims, until much more research and investigation 18 has been undertaken regarding the damage to the fragile 19 ecosystems caused by exploration and development of 20 gas, oil, and other mineral resources in the Canadian 21 22 north, and until the potential economic and social impact on Alberta in general, and Edmonton in 23 particular are clearly understood. 24 First of all, native land 25 Western civilization has consistently and 26 claims. 27 largely without question accepted the argument that efficient land use means the maximization of profit. 28 In Alberta and Southern Canada with the imminent food 29 shortage, we have farmland going out of production 30

because it is more profitable to sell it to 1 speculators, rip it up for coal, or pave it over for 2 highways, It is clear that the petroleum industry has 3 no long-run interest in the north, nor commitment to 4 its people, Its only interest is profit. 5 Questions have recently been 6 raised on how short the short-run interest will be. 7 Even Northern Development Minister Judd Buchanan is 8 doubtful whether a \$6 billion Mackenzie River Valley 9 natural gas pipeline, which may be a severe 10 underestimation now, would be in Canada's best 11 interests in light of the relatively small amounts of 12 gas found to date in the Western Canadian Arctic. 13 is pointed out that so far that only an estimated 3.9 14 trillion cubic feet of deliverable gas reserves have 15 been, uncovered in the Mackenzie Valley Delta, and this 16 represents only a couple of years' supply, and further 17 would allow Canada to use only part of its throughput 18 in the 50-50 Canadian-U.S. Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 19 proposed by Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Ltd. 20 21 Toronto. 22 Once this relatively small 23 supply of gas has been depleted, the companies will pull out of the frontier areas, leaving behind 24 services, largely paid for by the community, and the 25 infrastructure. Such services and infrastructure being 26 designed specifically for a company's project, will 27 have little local value once the resources are gone. 28 But such a massive undertaking as the building of a 29 pipeline will destroy the foundations of the present

local economy. Once the life of the project is ended, there is no way the old economic and social structures can be restored. This applies equally to the effects to the Northwest Territories and Northern Alberta cities, Mr. Commissioner.

The native people of the Northwest Territories are calling for a just land claim settlement. They are well aware of the effects that ignorance and greed, combined with investment, have already had on their people. Community control over the pace and type of development is at the centre of the land claims for the north. It would be yet another act of great injustice to the native people of Canada if, despite their strong objections, their land, their environment, and their way of life, was destroyed by the development of the Mackenzie Pipeline,

The second area deals with the northern environment. The north has been described as the last frontier. This is an unfortunate phrase, in that it is highly emotive and conjures up, as no doubt it is intended to, the idea of man taming nature and bringing a recalcitrant to heel. There is no question that man can really, do whatever he likes with the north. The mind that can fuse hydrogen atoms and hydrogen bombs, put men on the moon, and etc., and certainly tame and even utterly destroy the world's northlands. The serious dilemma is that man will quite possibly do this, while not for one moment intending to do so. Whether man will avoid this catastrophe is to a significant extent what these

hearings are all about. 1 Well, the north is not the 2 last frontier. It is the last of the world's major 3 biomes to come under industrial man's scrutiny, and it 4 is when we observe the consequences of industrial 5 respecting man's earlier plant and animal life, in 6 tropical and temperate areas and the world's oceans, 7 which have seen their wanton destruction, that we view 8 with alarm any unplanned,. unprincipled foray to 9 exploit northern resources. 10 Appropriate scientific 11 studies have to be undertaken to ascertain how 12 development can be carried out without serious harm to 13 the environment. AT this point the interests of many. 14 different groups coincide. We do not need to list them 15 at length, but of course particularly the native 16 peoples mentioned above wish to preserve the 17 environment that provides them with food and 18 livelihood, to say nothing of their cultural heritage. 19 We are highly sympathetic to the native people's 20 interests which have been represented in the earlier 21 stages in the hearing of this Commission. 22 23 In Edmonton the location of one of Canada's major universities, we should emphasize 24 other reasons for holding up pipeline construction. 25 Scientists in the New Democratic Party and many others 26 equally concerned can see the danger of extinction that 27 faces plants and animals, even before they have been 28 scientifically named and catalogued, let along fully 29 investigated, given any premature invasion of the 30

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29 30 northern environment. It will no doubt be alleged that the area subject to disruption -- or destruction, if you prefer -- is small compared to the total Arctic territory; but how can we know if or where or when irreparable damage is being wrought until scientific investigation established what exists presently in the affected areas? Many plants and animals are of very limited distribution. They're highly sensitive to environmental change. It should be remembered that no one ever consciously decided to exterminate the world's whale population, comprising quite a large number of different species; but we are well on our way to achieving just that terrible goal. To contend that we are not going to damage this last biome is quite erroneous, because we already have. What we have to do is ensure damage is minimized. Since the northern biome is the last almost natural biome left, those countries with Arctic territory, like Canada, have a responsibility not only to themselves but have an obligation to mankind to preserve it and its flora and fauna from destruction. This was clearly in the minds of the delegates to the 12th International Botanical Conference held in Lenningrad in July, 1975. At that meeting the following resolution was ratified by the congress, and I'm quoting from the congress: "Representatives of the floristics and phytogeography section believe that the production of a concise Pan-Arctic vascular

plant flora is an urgent need. Accordingly

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it is resolved to set up an internationally rep-1 2 resentative committee to prepare the groundwork for such a flora." 3 Incidentally, Mr. Commissioner, we have Dr. J.G. 4 Packer, from the Department of Botany of the Univer-5 sity of Alberta as one of the representatives on that 6 committee. 7 It may come of something of a 8 surprise to you to learn that there is presently no 9 modern single book that deals with the vascular plants 10 of the Arctic. As a matter of fact, this is the rule 11 for almost every group of organisms, except perhaps for 12 birds and mammals. These may possibly, possibly be 13 adequately catalogued. 14 It should be pointed out that 15 16 the reason for this lack of a basic inventory is not the overwhelming numbers of different kinds of species, 17 certainly not, for nowhere on the globe is there fewer 18 species. The supplies, whether one is considering 19 insects, worms, fish, flowers, mosses, trees, or 20 seaweed to give you an example in the whole of the 21 22 Arctic which covers several million square miles, there are at least 1,500 kinds of vascular plants. 23 bit more specific, the islands of the Canadian Arctic 24 archipelago cover 550, 000 square miles, and they 25 support 350 species of vascular plants. In contrast, 26 Formosa with only 14,000 square miles, has 3,265 27 28 species,

species are very restricted occurrence. For example,

Many of these northern

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of the 350 species mentioned a moment ago, as existing in the Canadian Arctic archipelago, over 20 are found only in these Arctic Islands and nowhere else in the world. There are species in Alaska and the Yukon found nowhere else in the world, and we would expect unique species also to occur in the West Mackenzie area.

It may well be asked, how do you know that the present area of concern is of special biological -- or to put it broader -- of special scientific interest, and that it should be preserved? The simple answer is that we don't. We need time to find out.

The Galapagos Islands are world-famous. They have to be world-famous, because the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation devoted a whole program to them. They are justly renowned for their unique biota and for being the natural laboratory where Charles Darwin made observations on the animals and plants he saw there, which led to his theory of natural selection, and the writing of "The Origin of Species." We know that the Galapagos Islands and its biota are important because biologists had the opportunity to study it. A little closer to home, biologists and geologists know that the Front Range Mountains of the Rocky Mountains around Mountain Park and to the south are important scientifically because they've been investigated, we know that now where the rest of Alberta was covered with ice up to 10,000 feet thick during the last Ice Age, these mountains and their

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peaks were sticking up above the ice and many plants and animals were able to exist through the Ice Age sitting on tops of these mountains surrounded by ice. We might add that this area is not adequately protected now, and the coal mining operations in the vicinity are clearly a serious hazard to this unique area which is of world-wide significance.

These are examples why scientists the world over are highly concerned that time be allowed for scientific investigation prior to possible construction, so that they may know the situation. We therefore stress the following points: 1. Preservation of the Arctic bioti must be a prime

- 13 consideration. 14
- This is irrespective of who ultimately gains 15 administrative rights to the area, we must point out 16 that settlement of native land claims is not a licence 17 to plunder by a new administration. We need at least a 18 10-year moratorium to provide essential scientific 19 background material.
- The third section, Mr. Commissioner, is on the 21 22 impact on Alberta. The social upheaval and costs that will be imposed on the communities north of the 60th 23 Parallel by the influx of large numbers of construction 24 workers have already been described to this Inquiry. 25 Northerners are clearly far better able to deal with 26 this topic than Edmontonians. We would like, however, 27 to endorse their concern in the strongest terms. 28 social costs in the north will fall most strongly on 29

those least able to cope and most isolated from any

real support or help. 1 From an Alberta point of 2 view, the social cost of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 3 loom just as large. Any rational assessment of the 4 probable cause of social and economic events makes it 5 clear that Edmonton in particular will pay a very high 6 price for the construction of a pipeline. An accurate 7 estimation of the cost is not possible. However, some 8 idea of the dimensions of the problem can be reached by 9 a review of the effects in Alberta of the Syncrude 10 project and the bitter Alaskan experience with the 11 Alyeska Pipeline, companion to the Mackenzie line, 12 First the Syncrude 13 experience ON a small scale, Syncrude has provided 14 Albertans with a view of what the future could hold, 15 the effects have been most acute in Fort McMurray, 16 but they've also been substantial in Edmonton. 17 McMurray has had such acute problems with housing and 18 social services that the Province of Alberta has 19 suspended effective local government in the whole 20 area, and installed a Commissioner for Northern 21 Alberta. The Commissioner has dictatorial powers in 22 wide areas over a substantial part of Alberta. 23 the impact of rapid economic growth in Alberta, an 24 area of long established social and political 25 systems, with such that traditional political rights 26 were suspended one can only conclude that the impact 27 on the infant social systems in the north would prove 28 to be disastrous. 29 30 In Edmonton the construction

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activity at Fort McMurray has intensified economic pressures at all levels. At, the basic level, the pressures for a no-strike project agreement at the Syncrude site has led to very high wage rates. face of shortages of skilled tradesmen, these rates have been transferred to the rest of the province. The combination of a real shortage of tradesmen and land and pressure from new residents attracted by the boom has resulted in a very sharp rise in house prices. 10 11

In 1975 the average Edmonton house price rose 40%, to make it one of the highest in Canada, a new and rather dubious distinction, When the boom is over, will these prices hold, or will many buyers be left with large high-interest mortgages and a falling market? This is already a concern in Fort McMurray, as it becomes evident that further open pit mining projects in the Tar Sands are highly unlikely. The social and personal costs of this boom and bust cycle will be catastrophic.

The Mackenzie Pipeline would clearly have similar but much stronger effects in Edmonton, which will be a major staying area for both men and material. The Alyeska experience in Alaska -the Alaska experience with the Alyeska Pipeline confirms these fears. In July, 1975, the "New York Times" examined the social costs of the Alyeska line in Fairbanks and among he construction workers. high wage construction at any cost approach has played havoc in Alaska, leading to unprecedented problems of

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prostitution, alcoholism, child neglect, and family The accident and death rates have also breakdown. been unprecedented. The "New York Times" quotes an estimate that 273 Bechtel employees alone will die on that project, with a grand total of 500 likely. fact, the writer described the atmosphere and project in these words: "It's like a war except there are no guns, and no particular enemy. Who benefits then?" From a Canadian and Albertan 10 viewpoint the question we must ask is: Does the 11 benefit to be derived justify these costs? 12 New Democratic Party thinks it does not. 13 Proponents of the pipeline 14 justify its necessity on two major grounds: 15 The need for gas, and the boost to the Alberta and northern 16 17 economies. The first reason, Canadian 18 19 need for the natural gas, does not stand up to even superficial examination. Why should we tear our hearts 20 out to obtain an estimated 3.9 trillion cubic feet of 21 22 natural gas in the Mackenzie Delta when this is only approximately one-third of what Alberta already has 23 allocated on a recallable basis to the California 24 25 market? The second reason, the needed 26 boost to the economy, is an even more spurious argument. 27 28 We have already pointed out the costs in social misery 29 that on hard economic grounds the pipeline should be

rejected. It will overheat the Alberta economy to the

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pit that any economic advantage will be lost to the 1 demand inflation that would hit all economic sectors. 2 Worse, the economic activity will be temporary with few 3 permanent jobs, leaving a residue of social costs and 4 useless infrastructure that Albertans will continue to 5 pay for in the future. Only a few will benefit in the 6 7 short run, while the majority of Albertans will lose 8 overall. To sum up then, Mr. 9 Commissioner, the Alberta New Democratic Party has the 10 following objections to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 11 being constructed at this time: 12 The land claims of the natives of the Northwest 13 Territories must be settled before any steps are taken 14 to impose construction on those lands. 15 The lack of knowledge and research of the 16 scientific, significance of the Arctic biome would make 17 any destruction of that area highly irresponsible. 18 The social and economic impact on Alberta in 19 general and Edmonton in particular would be., severe, 20 destructive, and irreparable. 21 22 The Alberta New Democratic 23 Party therefore submits that under these circumstances it would be irrational and indeed immoral to proceed 24 with the development of the Mackenzie Pipeline, and we 25 strongly urge that a ten-year moratorium be imposed on 26 this project. By that time we should have carried out 27 and brought to maturity investigations into the 28

ecological, social, economic and human effects of such

a venture and we would then be in a better position to

weigh the costs against the benefits, Mr. Commissioner. 1 Thank you very much. 2 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and 3 gentlemen, perhaps I might just make two comments on 4 Mr. Leeson's brief. There is an international program 5 of scientists from around the world established to 6 identify important biological sites, and this program 7 called the International Biological Program is one that 8 the -- that we've heard about at the Inquiry, and Dr. 9 Peterson, whom I see here tonight, has been to the 10 Inquiry's hearings in Yellowknife and has discussed the 11 program with us and has identified sites that occur on 12 the -- within the energy corridor proposed to be 13 established, and that is one of the concerns that the 14 Inquiry has before it and will be paying serious 15 attention to. 16 Another matter that Mr. 17 Leeson raised was the experience with the construction 18 of the Alyeska Oil Pipeline in Alaska from Prudhoe Bay 19 to Valdez. We have heard a number of witnesses from 20 Alaska who have come to the Inquiry in Yellowknife to 21 They have included members of the Cabinet of 22 the Government of Alaska, members of Governor 23 Hammond's own staff, biologists and other scientists 24 from the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, a magistrate 25 from Copper Centre along the route of the pipeline, 26 and a number of other witnesses and we expect to hear 27 from more of those witnesses from Alaska when we 28 return to complete our hearings at Yellowknife this 29 summer. 30

1	So we are concerned about the
2	impact in Alaska because that provides some basis r
3	predicting what the impact would likely be in Canada.
4	I'm grateful to Mr. Leeson for his elaboration of some
5	of these issues about which we've heard a good deal
6	already, but which are sufficiently important to
7	justify additional elaboration, at a time like this.
8	(SUBMISSION BY ALBERTA N.D.P., H. LEESON, MARKED
9	EXHIBIT C-337)
10	(WITNESS ASIDE)
11	THE COMMISSIONER: So, Mr.
12	Waddell?
13	MR. WADDELL: Yes sir, our
14	next brief is from Mr. W.S. Bannister, who is the
15	president of Inland Cement Industries Limited. Mr.
16	Bannister?
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18	W.S BANNISTER sworn:
19	THE WITNESS: Mr.
20	Commissioner Inland Ocean Cement hereby submits a brief
21	to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Commission,
22	specifically wit respect to our own present and future
23	energy requirements and peripherally with respect to
24	some of the issues to be considered by the Inquiry.
25	It is the understanding of
26	our company that this Inquiry has not been commissioned
27	by the Federal Government to compare the feasibility of
28	one pipeline to another or to usurp any other function
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29	of the National Energy Board, to which we already made

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recommendations with respect to a right-of-way granted across Crown lands for the purpose of the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, having regard to the social, environmental and economic implications of construction and operation of such pipeline on the inhabitants of t1 north. Inland-Ocean Cement does not intend to submit learned argument with regards to the environmental and cultural impact of the pipeline, particularly in view of the massive volume of evidence already taken from inhabitants of the north and from experts with regard to cultural and environmental influence. Inland-Ocean Cement does hope that by outlining the present and future requirements of the company for natural gas, as well as indicating what would be involved from a cost, technological and environmental viewpoint for converting to alternate fuels, that this will assist the Inquiry in making its recommendation to the Government of Canada as to the timing of a pipeline and as to the guidelines to be established for the construction and operation of same in the north of Canada.

In the opinion of the company, the purpose of this portion of the inquiry is to asses the needs of the whole of Canada, including the north, for present and future sources of energy and hopefully to objectively weigh that need against the advantages and disadvantages of the construction and placement of such a pipeline in the north. This submission will contain some general comments, but will primarily be aimed at the needs of Inland-Ocean Cement

itself in view of the fact that this is an area in 1 which the company can speak with most authority, rather 2 than in vague generalities. 3 Inland Cement Industries 4 Limited and Ocean Cement Limited are related companies 5 and subsidiaries of Genstar Limited. Inland-Ocean 6 Cement carries on business throughout Western Canada. 7 Because of their related management and their 8 involvement in the production and marketing of cement, 9 our two companies have elected to submit this one brief 10 jointly as Inland-Ocean Cement. 11 There are three cement plants 12 operating under the name of Inland Cement Industries 13 Limited located at Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg. 14 Another plant operated by Ocean Cement Company Limited 15 is located at Bamberton on Vancouver Island. More than 16 650 people are directly employed by Inland-Ocean 17 Cement, and these employees and their families are 18 directly dependent on the continued viable operation of 19 the company for their livelihood. 20 Inland Cement's current 21 annual consumption of natural gas is approximately 6,1 22 billion cubic feet in total, at its three Prairie 23 Province plants. This equates to the amount of gas 24 consumed by 30,500 homes in the City of Edmonton in one 25 So we're a big customer, and we're concerned. 26 To explain the magnitude -- pardon me, I'm repeating. 27 Natural Gas is used to fire the kilns during the 28 manufacture of cement to temperatures of 2800 degrees 29 Fahrenheit. It's at these high temperatures that the 30

chemical reactions take place which transform the raw 1 materials into cement clinker. Currently the costs of 2 fuel amount to over 30% of the total direct cost of 3 manufacturing cement. As available fuel reserves 4 diminish, the cost of fuel will in all likelihood 5 increase, and this ratio will consequently become 6 7 higher. Ocean Cement plans to phase 8 out the older Bamberton plant and build a major cement 9 plant in the Metropolitan Vancouver area, to service 10 domestic and export markets, and to improve efficiency. 11 The project is advancing rapidly and according to 12 schedule with its first full year of operation 13 projected for 1978. The plant is being designed to 14 use natural gas as a fuel and the estimated annual fuel 15 consumption will be 3.3 billion cubic feet. 16 17 Although the fuel consumption per ton of cement will only be about 55% of consumption 18 for the older plant, this is the conservation aspect of 19 the industry. 20 In addition thereto, Inland 21 is in the advanced stages of planning for a 50% 22 23 expansion of the Edmonton plant to meet rising demand. This will increase fuel consumption by about 24 1.8 billion cubic feet per year, when installed and 25 running at full capacity. This will bring the annual 26 consumption of natural gas for the entire Inland-27 Ocean group of companies to approximately 11,2 28 billion cubic feet within several years. This figure 29 represents almost double the present consumption of 30

natural gas by Inland-Ocean Cement, which is 1 particularly significant in view of the fact that the 2 new technology which is being developed for cement 3 manufacturing will mean much more efficient use of 4 natural gas being consumed. 5 Each Inland-Ocean plant is 6 projected for expansion of its operation to meet the 7 growing demand for cement as a basic and economical 8 building product. This is the demand from the market 9 place represented by each of you as individuals. 10 view of the fact that it is the long-range intention of 11 the Inland-Ocean group to continue in the cement 12 industry, the demand for fuel is projected to continue 13 in the future. Annual natural gas demands will 14 fluctuate with the cement market conditions. However, 15 an estimate of the annual compound growth rate in the 16 economy of 3% at each, of the plants is not 17 unrealistic. At present, the plants in British 18 Columbia and Alberta have sufficient sources of natural 19 gas to meet their needs. But the ability to meet the 20 present needs will diminish within the next few years. 21 22 On the other hand, the Winnipeg plant is already seriously short of natural gas, a situation which can 23 only deteriorate in view of the increasing demands for 24 natural gas by the many different customers. 25 The cement industry can use 26 alternate fuels in the manufacture of cement, 27 28 principally oil or coal. However, it is becoming increasingly spent that Canada domestic production of 29 oil will be hard-pressed to meet normal oil demand let

alone handle any shift in energy consumption from 1 Imported oil would place a balance natural gas to oil. 2 of payments burden on the country, which would 3 seriously weaken social programs. Coal deposits must 4 be explored, developed and brought into production at 5 economical values, according to their heat content. 6 This means that various levels of government will have 7 :o establish policies for the orderly development of 8 available coal reserves. At present there is not a 9 sufficient quantity of high-grade coal (which has not 10 been allocated to an existing market) to meet the needs 11 of Inland-Ocean Cement. 12 The overall diminishing fuel 13 picture cannot hope to meet the growing demand for 14 energy in the future. 15 16 Even if the following assumptions could be made 17 (a) that alternate fuels are available to allow for a 18 shift in energy consumption from natural gas, and 19 (b) the price of fuel would be equivalent on a BTU 20 content basis, (neither assumption can be 21 substantiated at present) the increased capital and 22 operating costs associated with converting the 23 cement plants would be significant. For example, 24 the initial capital costs to convert the four 25 Western Canadian plants to coal systems would be 26 approximately \$12 million, Operating costs would be 27 higher with a coal system because of the handling 28 and coal processing requirements. 29 30 If Inland-Ocean Cement were

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required to convert the coal or some alternate fuel, the increased capital and operating costs would be passed along to the cement consumer. Since cement is a basic building material, this would result in increased prices in almost every area of construction. The increase would quite naturally find its way to the individual home-owner and end point customer.

It is acknowledged that there should be an orderly development of all of Canada's energy resources, whether they be gas, oil, coal, nuclear or hydro power, in order that there be as little damage to the environment as practically possible. While Inland-Ocean does not hold itself out to have substantial expertise in dealing with the environmental considerations, it appears that the construction of a pipeline would have an impact on the environment of much smaller magnitude than most other There are, at present, a large number energy sources. of pipelines crossing this country which do not appear to have substantially affected the environment or the consequent uses of the lands which they cross. in the light of present technology, a pipeline can be constructed through the north country with a minimum impact on the environment.

Assuming that the capital cost factor and other disadvantages of coal could be resolved, it could and will be used as fuel, but it would involve the more costly establishment of adequate conservation and reclamation programs for the land.

It is accordingly hoped that 1 2 the development of Canada's north and the construction of a pipeline will not be slowed or stagnated on the 3 environmental issue alone. 4 Inland-Ocean Cement, like 5 others, is aware of the land claims of the natives as 6 well as their concern to preserve their traditional way 7 of life. However, the inhabitants of the north 8 represent approximately 20,000 people, whereas the 9 current and future energy needs will affect the whole 10 population of Canada, which is in excess of 20,000,000 11 It is our submission that the construction of 12 the pipeline per se should not unduly affect or disrupt 13 the lives of the northern natives and that the 14 construction can indeed and should be carried on in 15 such a way that it will not unduly disturb their way of 16 life, or undermine their negotiations with the Federal 17 Government with regard to the land claims. In view of 18 the past and present experience in other areas of the 19 country, it would appear that once the pipeline has 20 been laid, the inhabitants can continue using the land 21 22 in substantially the same manner as they have done in 23 the past. In view of the fact that this 24 Inquiry could, through its recommendations to the 25 Federal Government, have a substantial impact on the 26 timing of a pipeline, or could indeed recommend 27 guidelines which would make a pipeline unfeasible in 28 the near future, it is the intention of Inland-Ocean 29 Cement to put before the Board the urgent and imminent 30

need of the company specifically and the whole of 1 Canada in general for a substantial source of natural 2 3 gas. We understand the concern of 4 this Inquiry that the individual rights and needs of 5 the inhabitants of the north may be subordinated to he 6 demands of large and vocal pressure groups or 7 8 corporate' bodies. In answer to this, we would reiterate our submission that the Inland-Ocean group of 9 companies employ 650 persons and in view of this fact 10 approximately 2,500 people are directly dependent upon 11 the company for their living. But this does not 12 include the countless others in construction and 13 related industries who are indirectly dependent upon 14 the cement industry for their livelihood, nor does this 15 take into consideration the various consumers or the 16 ultimate consumer who are dependent in so many ways 17 upon cement as a basic and economical building 18 material. In a time when energy is projected to be in 19 short supply, concrete construction for high-rise 20 structures has the added advantage of fuel conservation 21 in that it improves the efficient use of fuel in an 22 23 enclosed structure. It is our final submission 24 that if the country's energy needs cannot be met within 25 the very near future, that this will cause undue 26 hardships to many individuals within this country and 27 to the country itself and accordingly we would 28 respectfully request that this Inquiry take into 29

consideration the needs of all Canadians as well as the

1	inhabitants of the north.
2	Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.
3	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
4	very much.
5	(SUBMISSION BY INLAND OCEAN CEMENT W.S. BANNISTER -
6	MARKED EXHIBIT C-338)
7	(WITNESS ASIDE)
8	MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
9	we've heard a number of briefs and we do have coffee
10	available, if you do think we should break now.
11	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, just
12	before we break, let me just comment on Mr. Bannister's
13	brief. It was a brief quite helpful to me to
14	appreciate the considerations that various segments of
15	industry have about supplies of energy. As Mr.
16	Bannister made plain, and I think all of you
17	understand, the National Energy Board is by Statute
18	that is under the law required to determine what
19	volumes of natural gas there really are in the
20	Mackenzie Delta, and in the Beaufort Sea. They are
21	required to determine how much natural gas we in
22	Southern Canada need to heat our homes and keep our
23	offices warm, and fuel our factories and industry; and
24	so when this inquiry submits its report to the
25	government, the government will have as well a report
26	from the National Energy Board, and will, as Mr.
27	Bannister pointed out, weigh the whole question of
28	Canada's need for natural gas from the frontier and at
29	the same time weigh the very important questions,
30	fundamental questions relating to social, environmental

and economic impact on the north and its peoples, and 1 then the Government of Canada will have to decide. 2 So maybe I should just say 3 before we adjourn for coffee that it seems to me it's 4 useful not only to me to listen to the views expressed 5 here, but for all of you who obviously hold opinions on 6 various sides of this issue, I think it's useful for 7 all of you to come here tonight and to listen to the 8 views expressed by others who disagree with you, in 9 some instances quite profoundly. It's a way that it 10 seems to me all of us can learn from each other, 11 There's a tendency, I 12 suppose, for people who hold a certain view sometimes 13 only to listen to people who agree with them. 14 That's, I suppose, because the organizations we 15 belong to often invite people to come and to speak 16 that we're pretty sure will make us feel good about 17 the opinions we already hold, and here tonight, it 18 seems to me, we've given all of you an opportunity, 19 whatever view you hold about a pipeline and energy 20 corridor, and about the north, we've given all of you 21 22 an opportunity to hear from people whose views are in some instances very much opposed to your own, and I 23 think that's, as t say, a means for us to learn from 24 each other and to perhaps understand each other 25 better than we did before. 26 I should tell you that there 27 is a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation broadcasting 28 unit from the Northwest Territories that travels with 29 this Inquiry wherever it goes, and reports to the

north each night for an hour on the radio in English 1 and in the native languages, reports to the north on 2 what you people who live here in Southern Canada have 3 been saying to the Inquiry, and those broadcasters are 4 with us tonight, along with the other representatives 5 of the press and the media at this table on my left, 6 and those broadcasters from Northern Canada, include 7 Whit Fraser, who broadcasts in English; Abe Okpik, who 8 broadcasts in the Eskimo language of the Western 9 Arctic; Jim Sittichinli, who broadcasts in Loucheux; 10 Louis Blondin, who broadcasts in Slavey; and Joe Toby, 11 who broadcasts in Dogrib and Chipewyan. So that what 12 you say tonight will be reported to people who live in 13 the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta, on the 14 perimeter of the Beaufort Sea and in the Northern 15 16 Yukon. So we'll adjourn for coffee 17 for a few minutes and then hear from those who still 18 19 have briefs to present. (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES) 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 1 THE COMMISSIONER: Come to 2 order, ladies and gentlemen. Carry on then, Mr. Waddell. 3 MR. WADDELL: Yes, sir. 4 call as the next brief, Rector Murray Starr of the 5 Church of Saint John the Evangelist, which is here in 6 7 Edmonton. REV C MURRAY STARR sworn: 8 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, 9 Charles Murray Starr, parish priest of the Anglican 10 Church of Canada. I happen to be rector of Saint John's 11 but I'm not here representing them, I'm here representing 12 me, resident of this city of Edmonton and Canadian 13 citizen, and I thank you for this opportunity to present 14 to you something of my own personal concern about 15 proposed northern development of this country generally 16 in the Mackenzie Valley Natural Gas Pipeline in 17 particular. don't pretend that this is a very 18 sophisticated or technologically informed document or 19 that I am in that kind of a category. I am just a 20 citizen concerned about some things, and it seems to me 21 that this whole tatter occasions the asking of some 22 serious questions :0 which an honest attempt at answers 23 needs to be round before we proceed with any further 24 development. I appreciated your opening remarks because 25 they sort of indicated that this really and truly is part 26 of your concern and I think that's wonderful. 27 First thing, one of the issues 28 at stake appears to be the land claim of the Inuit and 29 Dene people. I find it difficult to understand why they

are being called upon to justify their claims at all. did wonder why such issues had not been referred to the International Courts at the Court of the Hague, but have since come to understand that the rules governing the Court's procedures are of such an arbitrary nature that the native people would have no case. It's unfortunate that such people were never consulted with the possibility their having any rights never envisaged then the Court was inaugurated, yet I suspect that any citizen of this country would expect that his personal rights would be examined by a Court that had quite a different concept of the privileges of those who might rind it necessary to submit their case to the bar. What imply is that, regrettably, international justice is cast in quite a different mold than any of us would tolerate in our own land.

It further seems to me that the assumptions that this country makes regarding its claims; o the North and the historical actions upon which those claims now rest might so easily have been made by any nation on this globe. I don't recall the native people inviting the hordes of immigrants to the new world that resulted in the present position, but they peacefully accommodated us for the most part. Would not Orientals have as good a case for their migration to America today as Europeans had a few centuries ago? Could not the U.S.S.R. lay claim to the North since the original recorded inhabitants came from that part of the world? Perhaps it's unfortunate that they failed to put a flag in their igloos or teepees to declare their sovereignty

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of the land.

In short, I believe that the Canadian government has as much need to justify its claim to the North as do its actual age-long inhabitants, and that it would not stand for any other nation assuming ownership of that on the kind of grounds upon which The undoing of the native people has been Canada does. their peaceful admission of the proverbial camel o their tent, who now wants to take possession of it. f it's a case of conquest, let's say so and be done with charades. If it's a case of conquest, let's say so rid be done with the charade. Let's take our place with hose nations for whom conquest is its own justification but if it's justice we believe in and as a just people e will be regarded, let it really be so.

Secondly, presuming we have a national conscience, let us look carefully at what has happened as a result of our dealings with native people since the white man came to this continent. That it has been sadly lacking in justice is not hard-for any one to show, but I do not suggest that we now act out of guilty conscience. We can see how a once proud, self-reliant and industrious people have been all but destroyed as a cultural entity and as individual persons. any of the observations regarding the degeneracy of native peoples are all too true. Therefore, it doesn't take much intelligence to realize that past policy has been a dismal failure. If we want to continue making indolent and dependent peoples out of natives, carry on as in the past. Perhaps it would be

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them entirely, let them fend for themselves or as on occasions, systematically pursue their extinction. That's one alternative but the other is to develop some kind of new program of partnership in which paternalism and pay-off, -have no part. They ask for the right to determine their own development to control what happens to their land. They ask for a moratorium that they may prepare to cope with the development that is almost inevitable in the North, but I submit that to pursue 10 past policy is not a viable option any longer. James Bay Settlement which is merely the old treaty game 12 in the new garb must not be allowed to be perpetuated. 13 I am ashamed of the way my country has dealt with the 14 native people in the past. I am appalled at the 15 I plead for some much more honorable and 16 responsible program in the future, a program that really 17 involves native people in the control of their own 18 destiny, a right I hope I enjoy and I want children to 19 enjoy and lam bound to lose if I deny to anyone else. 20 21 Thirdly, the third question seems to me to require very serious attention as a 22 whole matter of life-style. In essence, we are asking 23 native people to engage in a drastic change of 24 lifestyle which they appear reluctant to do, yet it 25 seldom crosses our minds that our own life-style may be 26 the one that requires extensive amendment. We have 27 drifted into or perhaps been cultivated into a way of 28 living that is both wasteful and gluttonous, especially 29 30

wiser, kinder, and certainly less expensive to ignore

as it pertains to the consumption of resources and it's interesting that I find the people who are the marketers of resources are still encouraging us to do this to a greater and greater extent. I believe that much of the pressure put upon native peoples to change is in order that we can continue to indulge the highly questionable life-style to which we have become accustomed. It is a life-style that can only be embraced by a very small minority of the world's population and it is an enormous expense in terms of world resources. In fact, it is a life-style, that were the bulk of the world to adopt, would result in the bankruptcy of resources in our own life-time.

Anti-inflation endeavours notwithstanding, I see very little serious effort being made to lead us on into a responsible stewardship resources and as for justification of our gross consumptive ways, I cannot imagine there being any.

Canada needs to consider very carefully where we are going in our development and for whose benefit. I understand that some seventy percent of the resources—excuse me, eighty percent of the resources—that the proposed pipeline would carry have already been committed for foreign markets, which likewise seem reluctant to revise life—styles. If we were faced with a war and limited energy available, I have no doubt that we'd quickly find ways to conserve our resources.

What further troubles me is that Western Canadians are inclined to believe that we

do not get fair treatment from the heavily industrialized areas of this country yet we seem all too ready to be party to a similar kind of treatment of the native people of the north.

As a Canadian wondering where we are heading to cry out for someone to apply the breaks before we are completely out of control, racing madly down hill to disaster. We must remember that the bigger and bigger is also the modus operandi of cancer. Let us examine and amend our own lifestyles before we presume to ask the native people to amend theirs.

I suspect our need is not nearly as great as we've been led to believe. We often think that the native people have a hard time handling liquor, but in my observation we have a much greater difficulty in handling profits as native people do in handling liquor, judging by our society with far more serious consequences.

Finally sir, I think it's almost trite to say that ecological concern has not exactly been the hallmark of resource development around the world. It amazes me that legislation must be enacted and policing be undertaken to protect the environment of our land. In my opinion, far too m any developers seem to be amoral in this regard. If that's what free enterprise entails, so be it, but as a Canadian, I believe I have a moral responsibility before God to be a good steward of the blessings with which he has endowed this planet. We have enough on our conscience now, and I share in that guilt for I

have enjoyed the standard of living that such irresponsible exploitation has produced, but I want to make my voice heard that I am far from happy with the risks and indifference with which much development is carried out.

We all know that the ecological balance of nature becomes increasingly delicate the further one travels to the north. I am not at all satisfied that the kind of technology that we presently possess let alone have the will or the means to practice, is at all adequate to the present proposals for northern development, and surely the existence of a pipeline for the export of natural resources would provide a substantial, perhaps overwhelming incentive to proceed before it is proper to do so.

I believe its very prospect has already led to premature activity and I therefore would urge a moratorium in development in order that our technology can keep pace with our actual needs, needs that have themselves first been justified not merely by present consumption patterns but by a responsible lifestyle that is cognizant of the precious heritage but limited with which the earth has been endowed.

Finally I would assure you that I thank the native people of the north for bringing these issues to our attention, and I will continue to express these concerns in whatever forms are open to me as an individual citizen, for it seems to me that they are helping Canadians consider some of the most serious

1	questions facing this nation in its entire
2	history.
3	(THE SUBMISSION OF C. MURRAY STARR MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-
4	339)
5	(WITNESS ASIDE)
6	MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner
7	you'll notice on the list of briefs, I have one marked
8	"5-A", a Mrs. Peggy Robbins. Apparently Mrs. Robbins
9	just wanted to file her brief and I've been given an
10	eight page brief from Mrs. Robbins. I should mention
11	that she's indicated that she's the president of a small
12	commercial printing and secretarial firm which was set up
13	to provide training in small business management and
14	employment for native people.
15	She relates some of those
16	experiences as well as her views on northern
17	development. So, perhaps I could give this to Miss
18	Hutchinson and we'll file this as a brief and we'll
19	make copies for you sir.
20	(THE SUBMISSION BY PEGGY ROBBINS MARKED AS EXHIBIT
21	C-340)
22	MR. WADDELL: Is Mr. Barry
23	here from R. Angus, Alberta Limited? Mr. Barry,
24	representative from R. Angus?
25	Perhaps we can hold that down
26	for a moment. Mr. Ian D. Robertson. Mr. Robertson?
27	THE COMMISSIONER: That brief
28	from Peggy Robbins Peggy Robbins?
29	MR. WADDELL: Yes sir.
30	THE COMMISSIONER: I'll read

that on the plane to Regina. IAN D. ROBERTSON, sworn; 2 THE WITNESS: Justice Berger, 3 Commission Counsel, ladies and gentlemen, I submit this 4 brief on behalf of myself in opposition to the 5 construction of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline at this 6 7 time. I believe the two participant 8 companies have failed to provide sufficient evidence in 9 support of their applications. I believe that the 10 negative economic, social and environmental impacts of 11 such project outweigh the positive advantages of such a 12 pipeline to the nation as a whole. Too many questions 13 remain unresolved in the areas of environmental 14 protection and social justice. 15 16 The pipeline debate cannot be simplified to an argument of necessity for economic 17 survival as Mayor Sykes of Calgary would have us 18 believe, for even the pipeline companies have 19 recognized the naivete of that argument. Similarly, it 20 is equally naive to focus public attention on one 21 particular issue such as the environment or native land 22 claims, because these too are only parts of a more 23 fundamental question as to what quality of life 24 Canadians are prepared to plan their future for. 25 The pipeline question itself 26 is probably irrelevant, so long as Canadians continue 27 28 to exploit and consume their natural resources at the 29 present rate. Quite frankly, unless we change our fundamental value system with its technological drive

for consumption, rid ourselves of the utopian American 1 dream and frontier ethic concepts, there will be no 2 future to look forward to. 3 Today's conservation 4 movements with environmental ethics are not 5 antidevelopment so much as they are pro-responsible 6 resource use. I believe that I have a responsibility 7 to leave this earth as I found it. Unless we change, 8 there will be no future choices to make or the 9 diversity we require to sustain productive life will be 10 11 gone. Justice Berger, I believe I 12 have a unique perspective to present to your Inquiry. 13 First, my family background is tied directly to the 14 petroleum industry. 15 16 Second, as a professional urban planner, I am acquainted with the effects of 17 rapid growth in oil towns such as Sarnia, Ontario or 18 Fort McMurray. As a student, I have studied northern 19 development since 1968 and I believe I have an 20 appreciation for the problems. 21 22 I submit the pipeline will have a significant impact on the city of Edmonton. I do 23 not support Mayor Sykes of Calgary position. 24 the failure of the Province of Alberta to submit a 25 comprehensive analysis of its own on the effect of a 26 pipeline is an act of political cowardice and a gross 27 dereliction of their responsibility to the citizens of 28 29 Alberta. 30 Mayor Sykes states that there

cannot be special political rights and privileges for 1 some over the interests of all Canadians. 2 argument is contrary to our concept of government as 3 embodied in the British North America Act. 4 philosophies behind Confederation recognize the 5 interdependence of regions as well as their 6 independence by creating provincial jurisdictions. 7 Furthermore, as Wally Firth 8 argues, a just land claim, based on the ability of people 9 to control development and to assess their own priorities 10 is just a step toward the rights that are currently held 11 by other Canadians. It is also implicit in Canadian 12 history through the use of treaties that we have 13 recognized and accepted the special aboriginal rights of 14 the native population. Indeed, it is with great shame 15 that I cannot think of a treaty we have kept in full. 16 The City of Edmonton brief 17 makes a pitch for increased provincial funding in order 18 to cope with possible impacts, rather than identifying 19 the effects of those impacts on Edmonton. It notes the 20 fact that no substantial work has been done in respect 21 to the measurement and understanding of this impact on 22 our area. Obviously, if policies are to be formulated 23 which will effectively avoid problems arising from the 24 construction of the line, the research must be done, 25 but who will do it? 26 The City argues that the 27 greatest impacts will be felt in the areas around 28 Edmonton rather than the city itself so where is the 29 Regional Planning Commission's brief to this Inquiry?

Can the city handle the 1 2 identified problems to date? Has the Province of Alberta taken the initiative and demonstrated at 3 Fort McMurray that it can effectively handle the 4 boom and bust syndrome." The simple answer is "no". 5 Edmonton appears to argue that because the pipeline 6 7 does not go near the city and is only a one shot affair, that the economic and demographic impacts 8 will be minimal. This is probably true except for 9 the fact that it underestimates the magnetic 10 attraction of Edmonton. 11 Already we have large numbers 12 of workers commuting from Fort McMurray and this trend 13 will probably increase, given the city's accessibility 14 and the high wages of workers. Next, one cannot assume 15 that the pipeline is a one shot affair. It has been 16 made quite clear since the start of these hearings that 17 we are looking at the Mackenzie Valley as a 18 transportation corridor. 19 One must also consider the 20 Alberta Government's economic policy. It is, to say 21 22 the least, flexible, which is really a polite term for erratic or nonexistent. We know the government is 23 committed to the development of a petrochemical 24 industry as is demonstrated by its recent approval of 25 major projects at Fort Saskatchewan and, Red Deer. All 26 these projects will be competing for the same labor 27 pool and I believe this competition will have a 28 29 significant negative impact on this city. 30 John Bullock, president of

the Canadian Federation of Independent Businessmen in a 1 speech to the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce in 2 September, 1974, warned that 3 "The pipeline will create unparalleled labor 4 shortages." 5 Edmonton has a severe housing shortage. The Syncrude 6 7 project is already experiencing these labor shortages. 8 Edmonton has a severe housing shortage. Can we cope with a thousand or more 9 permanent employees arriving at one time? Consider the 10 housing needs of the pipeline workers. Most will 11 require rental accommodation and we just are not 12 building any. Keep in mind also that in order to 13 satisfy the current housing demand, we must continue to 14 put about 9,000 units on the market each year,. 15 Consider if you will that in order to do so, we must 16 have skilled labor and materials, commodities that will 17 be in scarce supply. 18 19 Justice Berger, I submit that Albertans and Edmontonians had better given some 20 thought to their priorities. Briefly, let us look at 21 how prepared the Province of Alberta is for the 22 pipeline boom. 23 Sir, I believe you visited 24 Fairbanks. Perhaps you should have a look at Fort 25 McMurray and its growth pains. If we cannot manage a 26 southern town such as Fort McMurray, should we really 27 consider tackling the north? Was the province ready? 28 Has it shown much foresight, anticipated and planned to 29 accommodate the problems in advance? 30

Arctic Gas proposes to rely 1 2 heavily on the resources of existing towns south of Zalmo Lake but are these towns prepared? What guidance 3 has our Provincial Government given? What studies are 4 underway to develop appropriate planning and management 5 policies for the migrating workers? 6 I submit sir, that the 7 Government of Alberta should be called before this 8 Inquiry to explain publicly what studies it has 9 underway and what contingency plans it proposes to 10 follow if the pipeline is to be built. Perhaps at the 11 same time, one should find out why all the major 12 projects must be built at once rather than 13 sequentially. This problem is not just inherent to 14 Alberta but it is symptomatic of the nation as a whole. 15 Why is there no rational, national economic planning? 16 17 Sarnia, Ontario where my family lives, clearly illustrates the boom and bust 18 syndrome. There is either a lot of work or there is 19 none at all. Right now, the boom is a. Three years 20 ago there was little work. I would suggest that 21 Sarnia, built on an oil boom, is worth visiting to see 22 some of the effects, both good and bad. 23 The Sarnia Indian Reserve is 24 probably one of the richest in Canada, but does it show 25 the prosperity of oil? I do not think so. 26 There is no doubt that if the 27 pipeline is built on top of Alberta's buoyant economy, 28 Edmonton will be part of the inflationary boom, 29 probably reaching the city of one million people ahead

of its time. What will the price of such prosperity 1 be; social decay, housing shortages, exorbitant wages, 2 small business closures, over crowded municipal 3 service;, increased land speculation -- who knows? But 4 we will probably have effectively limited our choices 5 of how and when to grow. 6 We live in inflationary 7 times. Do we want more? I think not. Neither the 8 City of Edmonton, the province or the two companies 9 involved appear to have considered the possibility 10 of major labor unrest. Unions are getting bigger 11 and more militant. They also seem to be becoming an 12 entity unto themselves, their leadership not 13 controllable by the members. Will a Mackenzie 14 Valley Pipeline become another opportunity for a 15 Teamster takeover as the Alaska pipeline now being 16 17 constructed? On the other side of the 18 coin, we do not know how government will respond. Will 19 it amend the Labor Act as it did for Syncrude to 20 restrict labor's legitimate rights rather than rewrite 21 Alberta's archaic labor laws? 22 23 I have mentioned the political jurisdiction of problems at the local level. 24 The Inquiry must also give some consideration to the 25 problems associated with the number of political 26 jurisdictions that will be involved if the pipeline is 27 built. Major difficulties must be anticipated, given 28 the complexity of government bureaucracy. If the 29 line must be built, then one federal agency should be 30

created to administer its development and review made its impact. This point was well I by Dr. Carson Templeton in his testimony in June of 1975.

"I oppose the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. My position is based on the fact that no culture in history has yet evolved to the point where it will wait, pause and reflect on its knowledge, assess its science and technology, plan its future and promote humanitarian order.

Time is not a commodity to be bought and sold. Rather, it is a limiting factor, a common denominator for all of us. If we use our time wisely, we are more productive. We do not get more time,"

The experts, Barbara Ward, all tell us the western world must undergo fundamental change. For example, the notion that bigness is madness was first expressed by British economist Ernst Schumacher. In his book "Small is Beautiful", Schumacher argues that we need to grow, not outwards but inwards towards institutions of a size where you can see how everything relates and toward technology with a human face.

Resource use, especially in the energy, field, should be looked at in much the same way.

Change involves instability, risk and above all greater collective responsibility. The April 21st, 1976 editorial in the Edmonton Journal, remarking on the Federal Government decision to allow

Dome Petroleum to drill in the fragile Mackenzie Delta 1 2 argues that: "The condition of freedom is risk. 3 condition of many good things is risk. 4 Government of Canada cannot govern responsibly 5 6 without taking risks." 7 A reader responded by asking: "Whose freedom and to what end is that freedom 8 directed? Who are the beneficiaries of the good 9 things and who takes the risk?" 10 Money is not an adequate 11 substitute for technology when technology is what is 12 required if development is to take place. 13 environmentalist does not believe in playing Russian 14 Roulette. The oil man does. For example, Dr. Andrew 15 16 Thompson, chairman of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee feels Dome's \$50 million cleanup bond is 17 pointless because the present level of technology is 18 incapable of cleaning up a significant Arctic oil 19 spill. Thus Dr. Thompson, like myself believes the 20 risk is too great and the government has acted 21 22 irresponsibly. 23 The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry must be the forum to initiate a change of 24 philosophy and direction in northern development. Can 25 we not learn from our mistakes and our history? Can we 26 not pause and reflect on the Klondike Gold Rush, Leduc 27 #1 and James Bay and put these times in perspective? 28 The main issue is not really construction of a 29 pipeline, native rights or resource depletion. Rather,

it is a question of when, why and for whom there will 2 be future choices. Perhaps, as I believe, we want too 3 much too soon. Both Arctic Gas and Foothills 4 predict severe energy shortages by 1985. 5 If energy costs rise, technology will respond. Detroit is making 6 the cars ten years ago it said it couldn't sell. 7 In my own field of urban 8 planning, we are dreadfully energy inefficient. 9 Consider if you will that Alberta is ideally situated 10 for the use of solar energy. Think of how city streets 11 are laid out, houses and buildings constructed and 12 sited. Will an energy crisis really hurt us that much? 13 Perhaps it would teach us to use our energy resources 14 more wisely. 15 16 Justice Berger, the evidence to date on all the sub-issues, warrants delay. 17 reasonable price risk for that matter to pay to have 18 future choices. Let us as Canadians in the north and 19 in the south determine the purpose for northern 20 development before we act and make irreversible 21 mistakes. The cultural differences are extreme. 22 23 Dr. Charles Hobart has testified that colonization of the north by southern 24 Canadian has already resulted in steady and 25 increasingly rapid erosion of the value of native law, 26 crafts and skills. I believe that the loss of such 27 skills and culture is a loss of part of my heritage and 28 Canadian identity. I believe the native land claims 29 issue should be settled prior to the construction of 30

any possible pipeline. 1 I have attached an article by 2 Maukunu Kokare who describes the impact of white 3 technology on New Guineau as seen through his eyes 4 because it explains how another culture half-way around 5 the world has endured being discovered and 6 technologically developed. Kokare's article will I 7 think, help to explain Chief P'Seleis comment to you in 8 Fort Good Hope on August 6th 1975. He states: 9 "I cannot understand how a man can live for 10 wealth and power, knowing his ambition and greed 11 is destroying so much around him." 12 Many of the environmental 13 issues are difficult for a lay public to understand 14 because they seem so trivial. It is difficult for a 15 southerner to appreciate the fragility of the Arctic 16 ecosystem until he can see the effects of improper land 17 use for himself. Environmental engineering is 18 expensive, but necessary. 19 One need only fly through the 20 Arctic to see why, or read the history of the Alaska 21 22 highway for that matter. I cannot see how the applicants propose to successfully monitor the 23 construction of a pipeline to see that regulations are 24 enforced if the supervisors belong to the companies 25 involved. Rather, I believe enforcement is a government 26 responsibility and I cannot still see it working at all, 27 when the majority of pipeline workers are southerners. 28 29 They are there only to get a job done. 30 I submit sir, that heavy

equipment operators are generally the same everywhere 1 and the concept of environmental sensitivity does not 2 come to mind riding the big machines. Dr. Arthur 3 Martell of the Canadian Wildlife Services believes 4 that 40 to 50 million dollars worth of research is 5 still needed in order that we may glean some 6 understanding of the Arctic's ecosystem's 7 8 peculiarities. To date, concerns have been raised by eminent ecologists such as Dr. Pimlott over the delta 9 and the Arctic coast with its rare birds and white 10 whales, the migration of caribou and the nesting of 11 whistler swans. 12 The pipeline must not be 13 allowed to cross the Arctic wildlife refuge, the 14 Mackenzie Delta or the International Biological Program 15 16 These sites are of critical international significance an essential gene pool for the viability 17 of the world's ecosystem. The loss of even one species 18 of life, be it caribou or whales would be a major 19 disaster. Diversity is the key to environmental 20 stability and the loss of one species causes a chain 21 22 reaction throughout the ecosystem. 23 To conclude, I am opposed to the pipeline being constructed at this time. 24 believe either of the two companies has been able to 25 prove that the pipeline is an economic necessity and 26 environmentally and socially desirable. 27 believe the City of Edmonton or Province of Alberta is 28 fully cognizant of and prepared for the significant 29

impact that the pipeline will have.

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1	The time has come when
2	Canadians must face up to the future and decide what
3	price they wish to pay for tomorrow. Alberta's economy
4	is buoyant and stable. The pipeline will have a
5	significant, negative, inflationary effect. Too many
6	social and environmental questions remain unanswered at
7	this time and thus the better risk is to wait.
8	Justice Berger, thank you for
9	the opportunity to partake in the hearings. would
10	leave you with this extract from Robert Service's poem,
11	the "Law of the Yukon":
12	Long have I waited lonely,
13	Shunned as a thing accursed,
14	Monstrous, moody, pathetic
15	The last of the land's and the first.
16	
17	Envisioning campfires at twilight,
18	Sad but alone and forlorn
19	Feeling my womb ere pregnant
20	With a sea of cities unborn.
21	
22	Wild and wide are my borders
23	Wild and wide are my borders Stern as death is my sway
24	And I wait for the men who will win me
25	And I will, not be won in a day.
26	And I will, not be won in a day.
27	
28	And I will not be won by weaklings
29	Subtle, suave or mild
30	But by men with the hearts of Vikings

And the simple faith of a child.

Desperate, strong and resistless
And throttled by fear or defeat
Then will I yield with my treasure
Then will I glut with my meat.

Thank you.

(THE SUBMISSION OF I. D. ROBERTSON MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-341)

(WITNESS ASIDE)

THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps

ladies and gentlemen I might make a comment on Mr. Robertson's brief. He dealt with a number of matters of concern to the Inquiry in a most comprehensive discussion.

Let me just put it this way, that this is an Inquiry appointed by the Government of Canada to determine so far as we can, the impact of a pipeline and energy corridor in the Territories of Canada -- in the northern territories of Canada and I am here to elicit your views, to find out what you think as citizens of Canada regarding the issues raised by the proposal to construct a pipeline and establish an energy corridor in our northern territories.

The impact of a pipeline and energy corridor within the Province of Alberta is none of the business of an Inquiry established by the Government of Canada, and I am not seeking your views as citizens of Alberta about the impact in Alberta.

.1 am seeking your views as citizens of Canada 2 regarding the impact and the consequences in the Canadian north. 3 Now, I understand that it's 4 all one country and that you can't just chop this thing 5 to bits at the 60th Parallel, but I think you will 6 understand that certain things are for the Government 7 of Alberta to consider and determine, other things for 8 the Government of Canada, and I am making 9 recommendations to the Government of Canada and not to 10 the Government of Alberta. 11 So, who is next Mr. Waddell? 12 MR. WADDELL: Mr. 13 Commissioner the next brief is Reverend Fletcher 14 Stewart, Ten Days for World Development. 15 16 REVEREND FLETCHER STEWART, sworn 17 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, we are happy to be able to address 18 ourselves to this important matter and happy that your 19 Inquiry has made it possible for many voices to be 20 heard that often receive little attention in affairs of 21 22 great importance Thank you for this opportunity. 23 I'd like read a paragraph from the middle of this brief first because I think it 24 25 auras up much of what we have to say. People come first, in this 26 case, the native peoples of the Northwest Territories. 27 It is not necessary to debate the dubious benefits of 28 pipeline to the south. The self-interests of the south 29 has no right to override the just claims of the north.

It would be easy for us in a selfish panic to 1 ignore these few thousand people but it would not be 2 right. Justice can only be done if we first recognize 3 their rights and then negotiate with them as equals. 4 Mr. Commissioner, Ten Days 5 for World Development is an inter-church educational 6 7 program sponsored by the Anglican Lutheran, Presbyterian Roman Catholic and United churches, Our 8 Committee is composed of volunteers from these 9 churches whose interest is to learn and help others 10 learn about the problems of underdevelopment in the 11 Third World, to learn about the relationship between 12 underdevelopment there and over-development in our 13 own part of the world, and to promote action in 14 person, political and economics spheres to correct 15 these conditions and this brief seeks to represent 16 the opinions of the committee. 17 Our interest in the 18 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline debate is sparked by two 19 factors; certain parallels between the Third World and 20 our own Northwest Territories and our understanding of 21 22 the development process. Those of us who are concerned about international justice are often 23 admonished to start at home and when we look at our 24 own homeland, we are struck by the degree to which our 25 north could be described as a colony. A colony is an 26 area which has a minimum of self-determination, which 27 is administered from outside whose resources are 28 exploited for the best interests of a powerful 29 neighbor. 30

We do not want this to be 1 2 true of the Northwest Territories. This Inquiry illustrate the potential, the hope that the voice of 3 the peoples of the north will be heard and weighed in 4 the decisions that affect their future. What we 5 Canadians do as a result of this Inquiry will determine 6 7 whether the Northwest Territories will be a colony or 8 not. We understand development to 9 be a process of self-determination and liberation. 10 is not a material process of imposing an alien 11 technology. It is not a process of draining the 12 natural resources out of one area nor even of 13 establishing industry where trapping or agriculture 14 used to be. Development is a process of putting 15 decision making power into the hands of a people, 16 17 giving them ownership of their own institutions, trusting them to make their own decisions and their own 18 mistakes. 19 We are under no illusions 20 that this will be an easy road for the Inuit or Dene 21 22 peoples of the north, that they are under no such 23 illusions either. They have very hard decisions 24 to make about how they are going to adapt to the 25 powerful culture that is impinging upon them. 26 27 are decisions only they can make. The alternative to self-28 29 determination as mature partners in this vast land is a future of enforced dependency. If we take away the 30

right of the people to make their own decisions, we 1 erode their spirit. At best they will become 2 3 apathetic, at worst, enraged. People come first, in this 4 native case the people of the Northwest Territories. 5 It is not necessary to debate the dubious benefits of 6 the pipeline to the south. The self interest of the 7 south has no right to override the just claims of the 8 north. It would be easy for us in a selfish panic to 9 ignore these few thousand people but it would not be 10 morally right. Justice can only be done if we first 11 recognize their rights and then negotiate with them as 12 equals. This implies: 13 Before pipeline construction begins if it begins, 14 the future of the native peoples in a changing 15 16 environment must be assured. No decision to go ahead with the pipeline should be made until there is a 17 concrete for the fruitful involvement of native peoples 18 before, during and after construction. Such a plan 19 must be developed with the full participation and 20 agreement of the native peoples through institutions of 21 their own choosing. 22 Whether or not it is decided to go ahead with the 23 pipeline, there should be a recognition of aboriginal 24 rights and a recognition and settlement of native land 25 claims. By settlement, we do not mean extinction but 26 rather an institutionalization of the individual and 27 corporate interests of the native people in the 28 continued use and control of their land. 29 This implies

that they must be enabled to set up institutions of

their own within the framework of the Canadian 1 Constitution, analogous to provinces. 2 3 As Albertans, we are fully conscious of the benefits provincial management of 4 resources can bring. We should desire no less for our 5 neighbors to the north. No other decisions should be 6 7 made until the question of land claims is justly settled, 8 C. The environment could 9 well be a separate subject in itself. The old way of 10 life of the native people is in an intimate 11 relationship to a healthy, natural environment. 12 should not be lightly tampered with. There must not 13 only be adequate assurance that the environment will be 14 intact, there must also be assurance that if mistakes 15 are made, they can be mended. 16 The idea of a moratorium has 17 been advanced in a number of quarters. Until the above 18 conditions are met, we are in agreement that a 19 moratorium would be a good idea. The native people 20 should not be forced into a hasty settlement with the 21 noise of backhoes in their ears. 22 23 Mr. Commissioner, in the past we have often not done right by the native peoples of 24 25 this land. Your Inquiry gives us one more chance to do something right. Thank you. 26 (THE SUBMISSION OF TEN DAYS FOR WORLD DEVELOPMENT 27 MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-342) 28 29 (WITNESS ASIDE) 30 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner

I have two briefs from Lethbridge, Alberta and the people 1 were unable to come. The first brief is from the 2 Lethbridge Naturalists Society and the second one is from 3 Mrs. Helen Schuler in Lethbridge, Alberta and I propose 4 to file these briefs and I have a copy for you sir to go 5 with the copy of Mrs. Robbins'; brief for you to read and 6 7 I will acknowledge by mail that we've received these and read them into the record 8 (THE SUBMISSION OF THE LETHBRIDGE NATURALISTS SOCIETY 9 MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-343) 10 (THE SUBMISSION OF MRS. HELEN SCHULER MARKED AS EXHIBIT 11 12 C - 344)13 I'd call upon Mr. Andrew Macdonald please. 14 15 16 ANDREW MACDONALD sworn; 17 THE WITNESS: I'd like to express my gratitude to the Commission for this 18 opportunity to speak it in the matter of the proposed 19 pipeline although I am a Canadian living in the south, 20 an issue which concerns me very much. 21 22 I don't know if the 23 Commission with its northern itinerary has been exposed to a recent wave of television messages brought to us 24 25 by a large oil company. In one of them, a Canada goose, symbol of the wild and free Canada is seen 26 onscreen. We hear an unctuous voice telling us that it 27 is valid to be afraid in the face of the energy 28 problems of today's world but, the voice continues, we 29 are very fortunate that today companies are spending

many millions in drilling and exploration in the north 1 to find the energy to deliver to us in the south. 2 voice goes on to tell us that there is concern for the 3 environmental factors involved. I do not believe that. 4 We have every reason to 5 suspect the environmental concern of corporations 6 7 involved in the north. Vast sums of money are involved. There is widespread concern that a blowout 8 in the Beaufort Sea for example could discharge oil for 9 up to two years before the well is capped, yet 10 development continues whatever the cost. 11 Jean Marchand, the Minister 12 of the Environment explains us that Dome Petroleum 13 spent a great deal on exploration in the Beaufort and 14 could not really be cut off now. The obvious question 15 is, with so much spent to date, can a pipeline down the 16 Mackenzie be halted? 17 Here in Edmonton at kitchen 18 19 table conversations and the like, the popular conviction is that it cannot. Skepticism of the 20 corporations motives and the government's role/ 21 although not that of the Commission, runs very high. 22 We in Canada have a long history of sellout of natural 23 resources to American interests. Witness the 24 incredible story of the Columbia River treaties and 25 very recently that of the Athabasca Tar Sands. 26 the international price of oil fall and an undercutting 27 move is quite possible by OPEC, the Canadian people 28 will subsidize any dip from present price levels that 29

an American developer may sustain indefinitely.

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Our politicians at the federal and provincial levels have wittingly or unwittingly been accomplices in American energy policies over the years; policies which have been detrimental to the Canadian interest. According to the Globe and Mail, U.S. controlled oil companies have tied up for California customers about 12 trillion cubic feet of natural gas from the Mackenize Delta, almost four times the amount discovered to date in that part of the Arctic. We must be very sure before a commitment to the size of the Mackenzie Pipeline is entered into that it does so in the context of Canadian energy policy but the pipeline should not be built now. The natives in the north have been unanimous in demanding that the land claims be settled before any pipeline go ahead is made. believe that for both legal and human reasons, these demands should be met. The trust between the native and non-native Canadians is fragile. Acting in good faith with respect to the land claims can only mean not making drastic moves like the pipeline, except in the context of a land settlement. Only a fraction of the money now being spent in non-renewable resource exploration is being spent on the energy possibilities of the wind, the sun and the sea, almost certainly our true future energy resources. We have treated the earth so poorly that many fear our future viability on it. Now, one of the last great reserves is coming under the

speculator's thumb. We all will be diminished if it is 1 cheaply sold and most thoroughly the people that live 2 3 there. All up and down the Mackenzie 4 native people have spoken saying that the pipeline 5 should wait, that it is too soon. When I think of 6 those voices and the voice of the television message, 7 there is no question about whom to believe. 8 that the Commission will recommend that a pipeline 9 should not be started if at all, at least until the 10 land claims are settled. Thank you very much. 11 (WITNESS ASIDE) 12 MR. WADDELL: Is Debi Ransom 13 here from the Edmonton Cross-Cultural Center? 14 Anyone from R. Angus Alberta Limited? 15 16 Is Keith Hostetler here? think it's Hostetler. Well, with reference to that 17 particular brief, it's just a short brief and perhaps I 18 could file that. It was handed to me. It's a brief 19 signed by Keith Hostetler, H-o-s-t-e-t-l-e-r together 20 with one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, 21 22 nine, ten, eleven, twelve other people and it's a short brief in support of land claims. Perhaps I could file 23 that Mr. Commissioner. 24 25 (BRIEF OF K. HOSTETLER MARKED EXHIBIT C-345) I have an additional brief, I 26 think. I think that we have time. It's a short brief, we 27 have time to hear if that's possible, Mr. Commissioner, or 28 I could put it over till tomorrow morning. 29 30 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, let

me just ask Mr. Ryder if any of the participants want to make a contribution at this stage. 2 3 MR. RYDER: They don't, sir, they intend to rest of their rights tomorrow. 4 5 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, all right, let's hear this one. 6 MR. WADDELL: All right. 7 8 Linda Spencer ? 9 LINDA SPENCER sworn; THE WITNESS: Justice Berger, 10 I seem to have the distinction 11 ladies and gentlemen. of being the only woman speaking tonight and perhaps 12 the only person from Red Deer. I'm a teacher at Red 13 Deer College. 14 I'm making this submission 15 16 from three areas of concern. My experience as a 17 southern Canadian, my experience as a worker in another culture, and my experience as a Christian. 18 19 As a southern Canadian I want to state strongly that I do not wish my comfort to be 20 21 gained at the expense of the peoples and environment of 22 the north. If delaying or cancelling a pipeline means that I must reduce my standard of living, then I will 23 embrace that consequence. If a delayed or cancelled 24 pipeline means that I must get along with a lower 25 temperature in my basement apartment I will accept 26 27 that. 28 If a delayed or cancelled pipeline means I must make do with fewer products from 29 industry, then I will welcome that. I do not permit

any oil or gas company any oil or gas company to speak on behalf of me, the consumer. I will speak for myself, thank you very much. If companies say that I, as a southern Canadian need this pipeline to continue living in the style to which I have become accustomed, I say, "no, I don't need it". I am not willing to place the higher value on my lifestyle than on the lifestyle of northern native people.

I am not willing to be a party to-exploitation and disregard for human rights. I am a member of the dominant southern Canadian society but I disassociate myself and its aims if one of those aims is to grow at any cost, to extract. and transport natural gas at any human or earthly cost.

I am not willing to watch the environment of the Mackenzie Valley mutilated and its people socially scarred in order that my southern Canadian and the American consumption of natural gas can continue unabated.

As a person who has worked for four years in a country in the Third World, I wonder whether it is wise to impose our white, western technology upon others. At least under CUSO, we who went overseas were sensitized to the culture into which we were going and we were employed by the host country. The host country paid our salaries and the host country deployed us to those jobs where we could be of the most use. I was a visitor.

I believe that southern companies going into northern Canada must go there

under similar assumptions, that the companies are the 1 quests of the northern natives, that company employees 2 will need special training and sensitivity sessions to 3 leave behind their cultural arrogance, and that 4 professionals and technicians be open to and 5 appreciative of the culture into which they are going. 6 CUSO's motto was "serve and 7 learn". Perhaps that could also be the catchword of 8 southerners going into the north. Until companies can 9 guarantee that they will serve the northern people, and 10 learn from the natives, I think they should be 11 prevented from intruding. Until the Dene and Inuit 12 have control over their land and can exercise control 13 over the workers who come in to disturb that land, I 14 think those workers should not be allowed to enter. 15 16 As a Christian, I am concerned about justice. I will not do toward other people what I 17 would not want them to do to me. I wouldn't like an 18 industrial project disturbing my home. I wouldn't like 19 outside workers trampling over my soil and disregarding 20 my customs. I wouldn't like decisions about my life and 21 22 work to be made by corporate interests whom I have no power to influence or to remove. 23 I want as much control as 24 possible over decisions that affect my life. 25 If it is argued that the 26 pipeline will serve the common good, I want it to be 27 known that I, a commoner, do not identify myself with 28 that kind of a common good. If the pipeline is 29 declared to be in the national interest, I am a part of

this nation and I regard a pipeline now as definitely 1 not in my interest. If the pipeline is asserted to be 2 necessary because its overall economic benefits will 3 outweigh the environmental and social damage, I do not 4 want economic benefits to tainted. I do not want to 5 use that kind of blood gas. 6 7 My concerns therefore are: That land claims be settled before a pipeline 8 decision is made. 9 That northern natives have a controlling interest 10 in the companies or authority that builds a pipeline so 11 that the natives exercise decision-making power. 12 That other sources of energy such as solar energy 13 and wind power be energetically explored to serve our 14 (WITNESS ASIDE) nation's needs. Thank you. 15 16 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 17 very much. (SUBMISSION BY L. SPENCER MARKED EXHIBIT C-346) 18 19 MR. WADDELL: Commissioner, those are all the briefs for today. 20 There were a couple of people that haven't appeared and 21 22 I will contact those people tomorrow morning and make sure we didn't slip up in notifying them. 23 THE COMMISSIONER: All right. 24 Well ladies gentlemen, let me thank you all for coming 25 this evening and let me thank those of you who 26 presented briefs. 27 It seem to me that it is 28 essential that each of us who has a view about this 29

matter, each of you that has a view about this matter,

should feel free to express that view before a tribunal which transacts its business in public as this one does and you have all -- those of you who have presented briefs -- taken advantage of that opportunity and I appreciate it. I think it's a good thing that so many of you should have taken the time and the trouble to express your opinion about something that affects all of us as Canadians and I take the attitude sitting here that we have some very important issues, fundamental issues at stake here and the solution to these problems is not going to be easy and I am looking to people like you and to all those others who" e given evidence before the Inquiry to give me whatever help you can in formulating the answers to these questions.

So, thank you again and the Inquiry will adjourn until ten in the morning. We'll resume here at ten in the morning, then again at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon and complete our work here in Edmonton tomorrow evening a eight o'clock) and the movie about the Inquiry and its work in the north will be shown one hour ahead of each sitting tomorrow and the movie, I should say, is a movie that the Inquiry had prepared with the agreement of the companies, the environmental groups, the native organizations and all concerned with the work of the Inquiry 1 to give you some idea of the issues involved, and we'll continue to show it even though I understand it's been unfavorably reviewed by a distinguished film critic. So, we'll see some of you tomorrow at ten. Thank you. (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MAY 18, 1976)