

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 18, 1976

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 55

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Mr. John W. Lutes	for Foothills Pipelines Ltd.;
Mr. Russell Anthony and pro. Alastair Lucas	for Canadian Arctic Resources Committee
Mr. Glen Bell,	for Northwest Territories
ries	Indian Brotherhood, and Metis Association of the Northwest Territories.

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1 | Edmonton, Alberta

2 | May 18, 1976.

3 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO, ADJOURNMENT)

4 | THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies
5 | and gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order this
6 | morning.

7 | The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
8 | inquiry is holding hearings in the major centres of
9 | Southern Canada to consider the views of all Canadians
10 | on the proposal to build a gas pipeline and establish
11 | an energy corridor from the Arctic to the mid-continent
12 | The Inquiry has spent 14 or 15 months in the Canadian
13 | north hearing the views of experts in many fields and
14 | hearing the views expressed by the native peoples of
15 | the north, and by the white people who live in the
16 | north.

17 | The Inquiry has been to 28
18 | cities and towns, settlements, villages and outposts
19 | in the north. We have heard from more than 700
20 | witnesses in the north. We think it is important that
21 | we should hear from Canadians who live in Southern
22 | Canada because it is our appetite for oil and gas, our
23 | own patterns of energy consumption that has given rise
24 | to proposals to bring oil and gas from the Arctic.
25 | What happens in the Northern Territories of Canada,
26 | the decisions that are made are decisions that the
27 | people who live up there will have to live with for
28 | the rest of their lives; but you and I who live in
29 | Southern Canada will share a measure of responsibility
30 | for those decisions and the way that they are

1 | implemented. So that is why we are here, to listen to
2 | your views on these very important question.

3 | This Inquiry seeks your views
4 | on the whole question of what the impact will be in the
5 | north if we proceed with the gas pipeline and then an
6 | energy corridor, what will the social impact be, the
7 | environmental impact be, the economic impact be? I
8 | What terms and conditions should be imposed on any
9 | right-of-way that may be granted for the construction
10 | of a pipeline?

11 | Now, it is not for this
12 | Inquiry to decide whether there should be a gas
13 | pipeline built, and then an oil pipeline. It is not
14 | for this inquiry to determine whether there should be
15 | an energy corridor established from the Arctic to the
16 | mid-continent. It will be for the Government of
17 | Canada, the people elected to govern our country, to
18 | make that decision. They will make that decision on
19 | the basis of the report of this Inquiry which deals
20 | with, the impact on the Canadian north, the
21 | consequences to the Canadian north, and when they
22 | receive as well the report of the National Energy
23 | Board, which will deal with the question what volumes
24 | of gas are there in the Mackenzie Delta and the
25 | Beaufort Sea, what is the extent of Canadian demand for
26 | natural gas in the years that lie ahead?

27 | The government with my report
28 | and the report of the National Energy Board before them
29 | will weigh the whole question of Canada's gas supply
30 | and requirements, will weigh the whole question of

1 | the impact on the north and its peoples, and will then
2 | have to determine the question of fundamental national
3 | policy.

4 | So to enable you to make your
5 | contributions to the outcome of this fundamental issue
6 | we are here to consider your views.

7 | Mr. Ryder, I'll ask you to
8 | briefly outline our procedure.

9 | MR. RYDER: Thank you, sir.

10 | I think it should be stressed
11 | at the outset that the procedure to be followed in the
12 | conduct of the hearings in the southern cities of
13 | Canada is an agreed upon procedure, agreed by the two
14 | pipeline applicants and by the environmental
15 | intervener, and by the native groups and by ourselves,
16 | Commission counsel. It's designed essentially to
17 | permit an informal proceeding to take place and to
18 | allow all those who wish to make submissions to. you
19 | in the southern cities an opportunity to do so, as
20 | conveniently as possible.

21 | What was done, sir, was to
22 | place an advertisement in the newspapers of the
23 | cities of the south, including a newspaper in
24 | Edmonton and in that advertisement we invited those
25 | who wished to make submissions to the Commission to
26 | advise us in writing in advance that they wanted to
27 | do so, and that permitted us to know how much time
28 | to set aside in Edmonton and in the other cities in
29 | the south, and it also permitted Mr. Waddell to
30 | prepare a timetable and to give appointments to

1 | has followed in all of the communities in the north
2 | and in the formal hearings at Yellowknife, and among
3 | other things, as we've said, confirms the importance
4 | which the Inquiry places on the evidence and the
5 | submissions which you are bringing to the judge.

6 | With that, Mr. Waddell is
7 | prepared to call his first submission.

8 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
9 | Commissioner, the first submission is from Mr. Jerry F.
10 | Paschen, who represents a group called Canadians for
11 | Responsible Northern Development. Mr. Paschen?

12 | JERRY F PASCHEN sworn:

13 | THE WITNESS: Good morning.

14 | Mr. Justice Berger, Board
15 | counsel, ladies and gentlemen, and particular attention
16 | is drawn to our Prime Minister through the media, press
17 | media.

18 | The fabled Mackenzie Valley
19 | Natural Gas Pipeline has met with increasing nationwide
20 | criticism and for good reason. In 1968 Canada and the
21 | United States alike, assumed that there were limitless
22 | quantities of natural gas in the Mackenzie Delta, I
23 | should like to emphasize that the total proven reserves
24 | of natural gas in the Mackenzie Delta are a mere 3.9
25 | trillion cubic feet of gas, sufficient only for
26 | Canadian domestic requirements for 21/2 years. This is
27 | only considered to be 15 trillion cubic feet short of
28 | volumes to support the all-Canadian pipeline, and 10
29 | trillion cubic feet of gas short to support the joint
30 | American-Canadian proposal. In fact, by world

1 standards, the oil and natural gas basins are of
2 moderate size and our Canadian proven natural gas
3 reserves and oil amount to 2% of the world's total.
4 Natural gas and oil are non-renewable. We are, if we
5 are to honor our export commitments, we are exporting
6 at the moment .947 trillion cubic feet of gas per day,
7 fully 39% to the United States of our annual
8 production.

9
10 In 1975 Canadian domestic
11 "requirements can be adequately met for some 20 year
12 from our conventional sources. To bring Mackenzie
13 Delta gas on market in the near future would only
14 increase the export surplus by the multinationals
15 definition, and shorten the Canadian natural gas life
16 index. The multinational corporations currently state
17 to the Canadian Government that for short-term
18 contracts, United States was just over 6% of the total
19 world's population. That was one-third of this
20 planet's annual energy flow. By the same token, 48%
21 of all energy used in this country is wasted, so says
22 Ruth MacDonald, wife of the present Federal Minister of
23 finance, when she spoke recently to the Women's
24 Canadian Club. Is it right to bring frontier gas and
25 oil on-stream at a time when the efficiency with which
26 it is used is so very low?

27 Furthermore, should the
28 Mackenzie Delta gas be exported to the United States to
29 maintain and expand their industries? The Northwest
30 Territories and the Yukon have considerable mineral
wealth such as lead, zinc, copper and iron ore. To

1 | extract and refine these minerals, also fuels of the
2 | Mackenzie Delta will be needed for an orderly northern
3 | development, Mr. Berger.

4 | To reinforce what I have
5 | already said, let me quote from our capital city's
6 | newspaper, an editorial from the recent "Ottawa
7 | Journal"

8 | "The increasing doubt surrounding the viability
9 | of the proposed Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline,
10 | as reflected by the Indian Affairs Minister,
11 | Judd Buchanan in Yellowknife the other day, is a
12 | symptom of change in the attitudes brought on by
13 | the slow and painful education of Canadians to
14 | the fact of the petroleum life, apart from na-
15 | tive rights and economic and socio-economic im-
16 | pacts, the pipeline may simply not be justified
17 | by the basis of the small proven natural gas re-
18 | serves in the Mackenzie Delta. Yet five years
19 | ago it seemed a foregone conclusion the pipeline
20 | would be built before long."

21 | Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline
22 | Limited, one of the two applicants before the National
23 | Energy Board and the Department of Indian Affairs &
24 | Northern Development, has adjusted the cost figures
25 | from 2.7 billion dollars in 1971 to \$7.5 billion in
26 | 1976, with still no firm ceiling in sight at this time.
27 | Part of the uncertainty is due to the fact that
28 | Canadian Arctic Gas Limited has gone no further into
29 | final design stage than theory and assumption. The
30 | consortium's assumptions have been the completion of

1 | the final design would be risk money spent before any
2 | assurance were received that regulatory approval would
3 | be forthcoming. Membership in the Canadian Arctic Gas
4 | Pipeline Limited consortium has dropped by one-half
5 | from 27 since the application was filed with the
6 | National Energy Board in March 21, 1974. Among the
7 | remaining members are: (First) a substantial number with
8 | no Canadian interests;
9 | (2) a number of Canadian companies
10 | (3) companies with less than 50% interest, which are
11 | large multinational corporations with major foreign
12 | operations, which cannot be controlled by the Canadian
13 | Federal Government.

14 | What possible control could
15 | the Anti-inflation Board have over these? The
16 | petroleum industry has advised our government that new
17 | capital investment of roughly \$100 billion are required
18 | for energy-related activities over the next decade.
19 | The big question is whether the new capital is needed
20 | in the Northwest Territories. The Northwest
21 | Territories produces 2.1% of Canada's total mineral
22 | production. This represents 170.3 million dollars,
23 | compared to the overall budget for the same of \$210
24 | million.

25 | Traditionally, Canada, has
26 | welcomed foreign investment in large measures, for
27 | which we have been obliged to return our surplus of raw
28 | products such as crude oil and natural gas. In the
29 | first place, these non-renewable hydrocarbons should
30 | never have been classified as export commodities.

1 Now that the country is
2 awakening to the fact that there are indications that
3 even the Prime Minister is less enthusiastic pertaining
4 to the matters of mutual concern as a means of
5 improving Canadian-United States relations-to
6 illustrate my point, I have observed the following lack
7 of response in the question periods in the House of
8 Commons last Thursday while I was in Ottawa, y 13,
9 1976, and the Honourable Mr. George Hees, Progressive
10 Conservative timber of Prince Edward-Hastings, raised
11 the following question, and I quote:

12 "Is the Prime Minister considering the sugges-
13 tion made by the Committee of congress that he
14 would go to the United States once a year and
15 address a Joint Session in the State of House of
16 Representatives on matters of mutual concern as
17 to the means of improving United States and Ca-
18 nadian relations? Has he considered a construc-
19 tive suggestion? Is he willing to get in touch
20 with the President of the United States and sug-
21 gest that this be done on a reciprocal basis
22 once a year?"

23 Mr. Trudeau made absolutely no response. Later
24 when Mr. Hees tried again to put the question, he was
25 not able because there was unanimous assent in the
26 House.

27 The proposal by the second
28 applicant, which is Foothills Pipe Lines Ltd. offers
29 little if any improvement, and perhaps being export
30 orientated. Should Cabinet decide against both

1 | pipelines or delay the decision, the United States might
2 | decide in favor of the El Paso project which would move
3 | Alaskan natural gas to Valdez, liquify it, and transport
4 | it by tanker south.

5 | Here is a long list endorsing
6 | the Trans-Alaskan route. National Conference of
7 | Lieutenant-Governors, National Society of Professional
8 | Engineers, the North American Indian Association,
9 | Western Conferences Council of State Governments 14
10 | states endorsed, Western Governors Conference,
11 | Seafarers International Union, United Plumbers &
12 | Pipefitters Union, Maritime Trades Council, A.F.L. &
13 | C.I.O. the Seattle Chamber of Commerce,
14 | the Port of Seattle, Governor
15 | J. Hammond of Alaska, Governor Robert Straub of Oregon,
16 | Senator Mike Gravel of Alaska, Senator Fred Stevens of
17 | Alaska, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, Senator
18 | Jesse Helms of North Carolina, the Lieutenant Governor
19 | Lowell Thomas of Alaska. The Lieutenant-Governor
20 | Mervyn Dymally of California, Walter J. Hickle, former
21 | Secretary of the Interior, Public Service Commission,
22 | State of New Mexico, Alaska's Federation of Natives
23 | Inc. Alaska State Chamber of Commerce, Alaska State
24 | Federation of Labour, A.F.L.-C.I.O. and the
25 | Organization of the Management of Alaska Resources
26 | known as OMAR.

27 | This is only a portion and
28 | there are other proposals to move Alaskan gas south.
29 | A recent proposal has come from the Northwest Pipeline
30 | Corporation of Salt Lake City to take the interior

1 route to bring Alaskan gas to Fairbanks, then down
2 along the Alaska Highway to Fort Nelson, British
3 Columbia, and then by the existing pipeline system
4 utilizing Westcoast Transmission systems to the south.
5 This route would entirely avoid the fragile permafrost
6 terrain of the Mackenzie Valley.

7 Recent evidence brought before!
8 the National Energy Board by the geotechnical group
9 headed by Dr. Clark of Canadian Arctic Gas Study Pipeline
10 Limited and testifying that the most stringent
11 requirements that the applicant could face to keep the
12 48-inch pipeline in place in the permafrost area would be
13 a 15-foot deep trench with a 10-foot overburden. Dr.
14 Slusarchuk also testified on behalf of the applicant that
15 ice lensing and permafrost is a very critical phenomenon,
16 the frost bulb increases in size to such a proportion
17 that the pipeline could become buoyant and lift out of
18 the ground. Stress complication could occur on
19 metallurgical steel unless sufficient safety precautions
20 have been taken. Some of these are ice anchors,
21 waterflood freezing the pipeline into the ground, swamp
22 and river weights to be added. All of this stands to
23 raise the cost of the pipeline immeasurably. Of gravel
24 alone, five million cubic yards would be required by the
25 latest estimate, as testified before the current National
26 Energy Board hearing.

27 There are several other good
28 reasons for delaying the pipeline from the Northwest
29 Territory at this time.

30 1. The Mackenzie Delta reserves are owned by foreign

1 | producers and sold to the American distribution
2 | companies.
3 | 2. Phasing out natural gas exports to the United
4 | States must be a reality before frontier gas is brought
5 | on stream.
6 | 3. The political climate in the Northwest Territories
7 | is very unfavorable at this time to superimpose rapid
8 | northern development.
9 | 4. Increasing deliverability of natural gas from the
10 | Western Sedimentary Basin is mandatory now instead of
11 | bringing frontier gas to markets.
12 | 6. Canadian natural gas must be made available to
13 | Vancouver Island at the earliest possible time.
14 | 7. Natural gas should not reach a commodity value on
15 | the Canadian market.
16 | 8. Natural gas supplies can be quickly depleted as feed
17 | stock for new and expanding existing petrochemical plans
18 | unless the National Energy Board thoroughly scrutinizes
19 | the end use of these applicants for natural gas supply
20 | and ultimate export enticing the secondary industry. At
21 | the moment the National Energy Board has before it an
22 | application of Dome Petroleum considering to export
23 | derivatives which are made out of natural gas.
24 | 9. Canada urgently needs a comprehensive energy policy
25 | much more stringent than the well-researched and
26 | recently published booklet entitled:
27 | "Energy Self-Reliance,"
28 | tabled by the Department of Energy, Mines & Resources.
29 | headed by the Honourable Alastair Gillespie.
30 | 10. In order for the National Energy Board to

1 | thoroughly assess Canadian needs and supplies of all
2 | fuel resources a ten-year moratorium should be imposed
3 | re the building of any pipeline from the Northwest
4 | Territories. Nothing should be done by way of northern
5 | gas pipeline construction until native land claims are
6 | settled. In this regard I have this letter from Mr.
7 | Horte, president of Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline, and I
8 | quote:

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: What was
10 | the date of the letter?

11 | A August 26, 1974, and I
12 | met Mr. Horte ten days ago at Parliament Hill while I
13 | was handing out pamphlets asking citizens to come to
14 | the National Energy Board hearing at Albert Street,
15 | which is free, and the hearings are from 8:30 every
16 | morning till 1 P.M. in the afternoon, and that was a
17 | surprise that Mr. Horte walked into me while I was
18 | handing out pamphlets. He was interested, of course,
19 | what I was doing.

20 | "Are you aware,"
21 | and I quote --

22 | Q This is Mr. Horte's
23 | letter to you?

24 | A Correct.

25 | "In this regard you are aware, I am sure. that any
26 | pipeline or public works in Canada deemed to be in
27 | the public interest is granted the right to cross
28 | lands, regardless of ownership, with the landowners
29 | being compensated. Compensation is negotiated, or
30 | failing agreement, it's arbitrated."

1 As it stands, the oil
2 production in the north is largely managed by Norman
3 Wells, jewel of the Canadian north, whose production of
4 1000,000 gallons of crude oil daily, the wells and
5 refineries supply all the fuels for the barges, the air
6 services, for the Territories and the Yukon, north of
7 the Western Arctic communities including Fort Simpson,
8 Hay River, Yellowknife, and including many airplane
9 stops at Norman Wells to fuel up before they land in
10 Edmonton. Quite honestly, further oil development
11 would not create more jobs in Edmonton, nor for
12 northern natives. Only two are employed in a staff of
13 about 80 at Norman Wells. Only a minimum number of
14 Canadians for a limited time would be employed in
15 increasing production in the north. Witness the drop-
16 off in employment at Leduc, Redwater, Drayton Valley,
17 Swan Hills, Joffre and all the other one-time boom
18 towns. Crews are in demand while the drilling
19 proceeds, but once the production begins, the
20 roughnecks and the riggers are out of job, and that
21 includes also the pipeliners, unless activity takes
22 place for looping the pipeline, which is also included.

23 Current information pertain
24 to the Mackenzie Delta drilling activity this year, and
25 referring to May 6, 1976, Gulf Mobile Parson N-17 is
26 relatively reported to have only 34 feet of net gas
27 pay, although it has tested at substantial rates.
28 Shell Ulu A-35 drilling at 9,407 feet; Imperial Sarpik
29 B-35 drilling at 7,692 feet. Imperial, Gulf, Shell
30 Tununuk F-30 drilling at 6,702 feet. Imperial

1 Delta 5 Wagnark, C-23, drilling at 6,494 feet; Gulf
2 Mobile Siku A-12, drilling at 6,395 feet; and Gulf
3 Mobile Parsons D-20, drilling at 2,495 feet.

4 But the trick is going to be
5 to do it whenever necessary, without losing it to the
6 highest bidder. Our chief concern is now conserving
7 the few resources for our own immediate future. The
8 scientists now have to solve the problem of employment
9 for those who may never have the opportunity to build
10 the pipeline from the north.

11 Thank you very much, Mr.
12 Berger.

13 Throughout my lonely travels
14 I've managed to collect 1,300 names on the Mackenzie
15 Valley Pipeline 10-year moratorium, and I would like to
16 file it with the Board.

17 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

18 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Paschen,
19 will you also leave with the secretary a copy of your
20 brief?

21 A Yes. I mailed my
22 submission to Mr. Berger and I sent a 150-page
23 submission which I put before the National Energy
24 Board, and Mr. Berger has a copy of it. Natural Gas
25 1974 pertaining to supply and deliverability of natural
26 gas covering a period from 1975 to 1995, and it's on
27 page 136, and it is a 3-page letter.

28 Thank you very much for that,
29 Mr. Berger.

30 (1,300 NAMES IN SUPPORT OF MORATORIUM MARKED EX. C-347)

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(WITNESS ASIDE)

MR. WADDELL: Our next submission is from Mrs. Charest.

MRS. K.E. CHAREST sworn:

THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, or Justice Berger, I am going to read this exactly as it was approved, presented and approved by our, organization which is the Catholic Women's League in the Archdiocese of Edmonton, of which I am now the president. It's not long so I will read the resolution and the whole thing.

This resolution was passed at the 54th Annual Convention of the Catholic Women's League in the Archdiocese of Edmonton on May 1, 1976, in Edmonton, Alberta.

"WHEREAS the question of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline has become one of grave concern to members of the Catholic Women 's League in the Archdiocese of Edmonton,

AND WHEREAS the 4,200 members of the Catholic Women's League in the Archdiocese of Edmonton wish to reaffirm their support to the stand taken by the Canadian Bishops in their Labor Day message of-September, 1975,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Catholic Women's League in the Archdiocese of Edmonton present the following brief "to the Berger Commission when this Commission comes to Edmonton, and that this brief also be presented to Honourable Pi-

1 erre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada,
2 to Honourable Judd Buchanan, Minister of Indian
3 Affairs & Northern Development, and to Honorable
4 Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Energy, Mines &
5 Minerals."

6 The brief. After careful
7 study of the question of a pipeline down the Mackenzie
8 River Valley, members of the Catholic Women's League in
9 the Archdiocese of Edmonton have concluded that" such
10 pipeline can do nothing but harm to the native people
11 who make their home in the area, of the Mackenzie River.

12 The Mackenzie River is the
13 lifeline of the native people who make their home near
14 its shores. It is both their communication and
15 transportation system. A right-of-way for a pipeline
16 in this valley would seriously disrupt at; least 10 or
17 12 native villages. It would also seriously damage or
18 destroy the ecology in the valley and, would either
19 disrupt or destroy the hunting. and fishing, on both
20 of which the native people rely for a substantial.
21 portion of their livelihood.

22 We believe that the 250,000
23 square miles of land to which the Inuit people are
24 seeking ownership is in no way extreme in a land that
25 requires an average of 10 square miles of Arctic tundra
26 to support the life of one caribou, and where a tree, in
27 many areas, is almost a non-renewable resource. We want
28 to lend our support also to the Dene people in their
29 claim to 450,000 square miles of land in the northwest
30 Territories. The native people have said that they do

1 | not wish to stop development in the north altogether, but
2 | would like to be in control of development. They just do
3 | not wish to see the land which they have always
4 | considered their own, overrun with men and machinery,
5 | their hunting and fishing destroyed forever.

6 | With regard to the offshore
7 | drilling taking place in the Beaufort Sea, we, along with
8 | the native people, are concerned about the seriousness of
9 | the situation in the event of an oil spill. We contend
10 | that the technology is not available at this time to
11 | assure the safety of drilling under such conditions as
12 | are experienced here. We believe that it is in the best
13 | interests of the people of Canada to assure that our
14 | native people receive justice if we ourselves would seek
15 | justice. We content that by delaying development of the
16 | north for some years to come, we are in some measure
17 | assuring the preservation of some of our natural
18 | resources for future generations.

19 | The Inuit and Dene people do not
20 | wish to be integrated into white society, but to maintain
21 | their own identity in the Canadian mosaic, and should be
22 | permitted to do so. If in the future a pipeline becomes
23 | imperative, a less damaging route should be chosen and no
24 | development should be initiated in the north without the
25 | full consent of the native people, and after a full and
26 | just settlement of land claims is reached.

27 | A personal comment that I
28 | would like to add here, I think we must take a good
29 | hard look at some measures of conservation in Canada
30 | and not misuse the gifts that we have been given. I

1 | also think that it is important that we try to assure
2 | that there will be some of our natural resources left for
3 | future generations, and that we exercise responsible
4 | stewardship of our natural resources.

5 | Thank you very much.

6 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
7 | for the brief from the Catholic Women's League, ma'am.
8 | and thank you for your own personal views as well.

9 | (SUBMISSION BY CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE - MS. K.E.
10 | CHAREST - MARKED EXHIBIT C-348)

11 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

12 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.

13 | Commissioner, the next brief is from Esther Lucier. Is
14 | Miss Lucier here? Miss Lucier.

15 |

16 | MISS ESTHER LUCIER sworn:

17 | THE WITNESS: O.K. what I'm
18 | going to try to do is, if you can, along with me,
19 | imagine what it's like to walk in another person's
20 | shoes for a while. I am trying to reverse this
21 | situation here. What I'm trying to do is put the
22 | whites in the Dene's situation today.

23 | To begin with, we the Dene
24 | are proposing a pipeline which is to run through your
25 | land. We, the Dene, are proposing this pipeline in
26 | order to live our lives in comfort, and also for yours.

27 | In building this pipeline, we
28 | the Dene, offer specialized training, leading to Jobs
29 | and many, benefits to you, the white society (as you
30 | are doing to us)

1 | We will listen to and
2 | consider. any suggestions or complaints which you may
3 | have, providing that you follow our policies as we Set
4 | forth.

5 | And this is the situation and
6 | procedures which we, the Dene, are presenting to you,
7 | the white society.

8 | Should you not choose to
9 | abide by that which has been proposed to you, then you
10 | leave yourselves subject to exclusion, from being a
11 | participating factor, and from the enjoyment of being
12 | beneficiaries of our money-enriched society.

13 | So finally, when. this white
14 | society has tolerated all that it can and feels the
15 | frustrations, the built-up pressures so keenly. that
16 | these feelings can no longer be ignored, then this
17 | white society explodes.

18 | I feel, because of the
19 | exploitations of this money-enriched society, that this
20 | proposed pipeline should be stopped.

21 | Thank you very much.

22 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

23 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
24 | Commissioner, now the next brief is from Mrs. E.
25 | Pertschy.

26 | MRS. ELIZABETH PERTSCHY sworn

27 | THE WITNESS: Good morning.

28 | My name is Elizabeth Pertschy. My father is Bertram
29 | Pokiak, who made his presentation at Tuktoyaktuk, whom
30 | you have heard in one of your community hearings.

1 | You have heard his presentation of his wisdom about the
2 | land, how much it meant to him, his upbringing, as some
3 | say, where the land means the bank, the food. He
4 | described the life involved in the production, when it
5 | provides, we live, when it provides minimum, we
6 | survive.

7 |
8 | But today I am one of those
9 | members and many who love the land as it was brought to
10 | my dad and mom. So I, too, could participate in this
11 | hearing, I support all the land claims produced by the
12 | native people in the Northwest Territories to your
13 | hearings.

14 | Mr. Berger, only you could
15 | arrive at this conclusion. Your recommendation will be
16 | our last hope. I hope this will fill our destiny with
17 | decisions where the native people will be heard of.
18 | Thank you.

19 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

20 | MR. WADDELL: Is Mr. Barry
21 | here from R. Angus Alberta? Mr. Barry?

22 | JOHN E BARRY sworn:

23 | THE WITNESS: Good morning,
24 | Mr. Justice. I am here today representing our company,
25 | R. Angus Alberta Limited.

26 | I believe a brief history of
27 | R. Angus and its current operations would be
28 | appropriate before commencing on the areas of our
29 | company's concerns regarding the proposed Mackenzie
30 | Valley Pipeline.

1 R. Angus Alberta Limited
2 began operations in Alberta in 1951 as the dealer for
3 the Waukesha Motor Co. manufacturers of diesel
4 engines. Seven years later, in 1958, the company was
5 appointed Caterpillar dealer for Northern Alberta.
6 Head office established here in Edmonton and
7 additional operations were opened in Grande Prairie and
8 Peace River; our dealer territory was increased in 1961
9 to include the central Northwest Territories.

10 In 1961 the company opened a
11 \$11/2 million service centre on 20 acres of land here
12 in Edmonton. Since then several plant expansions have
13 brought the total land area in Edmonton to 111 acres.
14 We now have a total under roof of over 170,000 square
15 feet. The official opening of our newly constructed 3-
16 floor Edmonton General Office Building in September
17 1975, added an additional 54,000 square feet. R.
18 Angus Alberta Limited now employs over 1,300 people in
19 Alberta and the Northwest Territories, more than five
20 times the work force we had ten years ago.

21 Through a merger in January
22 1968, R, Angus acquired the assets of Street Robbins
23 Morrow Ltd. the Caterpillar dealer for Southern
24 Alberta with plants in Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer,
25 and Wetaskiwin. The acquisition of the S.R.M. plants
26 added another 200 employees to the company's payroll.
27 Our payroll now exceeds \$18 million, annually. R.
28 Angus currently has \$20 million invested in plant
29 facilities in Alberta and the Northwest Territories,
30 and another \$40 million invested in inventories.

1 R. Angus Alberta Limited's
2 growth is paralleled to that of the communities it
3 services, so as to meet the continual growing service
4 requirements of heavy equipment users in our area. IN
5 keeping with this growth, R. Angus has nine operations
6 now in Alberta and the Northwest Territories; Edmonton,
7 Calgary, Grande Prairie, Peace River, Lethbridge, Red
8 Deer, Fort McMurray, Ray River and Inuvik.

9 R. Angus is still a 100%
10 Canadian private company. The company was founded in
11 Victoria, British Columbia, in 1919 by Mr. Richard
12 Angus After the Second World War his sons and daughter
13 purchased the company and have directed its growth for
14 some 30 years, a truly Canadian family story.

15 Besides its major endeavors,
16 of being the Caterpillar dealer in Alberta and part of
17 the Northwest Territories, R. Angus has a tire company
18 called R. Angus Tire Services Ltd. which
19 merchandises, repairs and retreads Michelin, Goodyear
20 and Caterpillar tires throughout the entire Province of
21 Alberta and the entire area of the Northwest
22 Territories.

23 Another R. Angus company is
24 a computer service bureau called the R. Angus Computer
25 Services Ltd. This company provides a wide variety of
26 services to Alberta companies such as

- 27 · Computer systems design and programming
- 28 · Application packages
- 29 · Local batch plant processing
- 30 · Remote batch processing

1 · on-line processing, etc. in the computer
2 field.

3 Angus Aviation Ltd. is a
4 recent addition to our operation. We have owned
5 aircraft for company use since 1965, and as the
6 economic development began to extend further and
7 further north, our need to transport I men and material
8 more efficiently became greater. We expanded to meet
9 this need. Angus Aviation is now an air charter
10 company operating out of the Municipal Airport in
11 Edmonton It currently has three Barons, one Cessna, one
12 King Air Turboprop, and one Sabreliner "60" jet. The
13 company is licenced to fly anywhere in North America.

14 I think it is safe to say by
15 now. that, R. Angus Alberta Limited and its group of
16 companies are involved in every major, economic
17 development in Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

18 When one considers that our
19 company sells and services over 100 basic products
20 manufactured by Caterpillar Tractor Company, and over
21 30 more products from other suppliers, it is not hard
22 to see that we are vitally interested in the economic
23 development of our market area.

24 Having a quality product,
25 however, is only half of the equation. The other half
26 is product support. The best piece of equipment in the
27 world is of little value if it is not supported with
28 adequate parts and service and people.

29 Let's look at the two areas
30 because it leads us to the main thrust of our company

1 | growth, that being people.

2 | Our total parts operation in
3 | ten locations in Alberta and the Northwest Territories
4 | comprises over 200,000 square feet of parts warehouse
5 | with a staff of 209 people.

6 | Our service operation in
7 | these ten locations has over 170,000 square feet of
8 | service area with a staff of 663 in the service area.

9 | This part of our business is
10 | the real key to our rate of expansion. How do we get
11 | qualified parts and service personnel for our normal
12 | growth, let alone, the massive large projects which
13 | have and will develop in our market area? This has
14 | been and is la constant problem.

15 | Let's see what we did in the
16 | past to meet this challenge.

17 | In 1961 the demand for heavy
18 | duty mechanics exceeded the supply, so R. Angus with
19 | the approval of the Alberta Apprenticeship Board.
20 | designed a heavy duty mechanic course and started
21 | training apprentices in their own training facilities.
22 | The program started out in 1961 in a small way. with
23 | one instructor and 25 young applicants for heavy duty
24 | mechanics. Over the years the program has expanded to
25 | two full-time qualified instructors and 150
26 | apprentices. The apprentices are required to write an
27 | examination set by the Apprenticeship Board for each
28 | year of the four years of training. On completion of
29 | their training, they write the interprovincial
30 | examination for certification.

1 | We are proud of our record as
2 | in the last eight years we have not had one failure and
3 | we have graduated an increasing number of heavy duty
4 | mechanics. We are currently graduating 20 to 25
5 | qualified diesel mechanics each year which incidentally
6 | represents 80% of all the graduates from all the
7 | sources in Alberta. We are in the process of
8 | expanding, hoping to double our output in this area.
9 | We also h a journeyman upgrading program, a service
10 | analyst school, a company service supervisory school,
11 | and an instructors school.

12 | In 1974 due to the lack of
13 | qualified parts men and to the inadequacies of the
14 | programs available from government sponsored
15 | institutions, we instituted. a 3-year parts man
16 | apprentice program to. cover heavy duty equipment
17 | field.

18 | We presently have in this
19 | program -- excuse me, we presented this program to the
20 | Apprenticeship Board and it was accepted with the Board's
21 | full approval, The apprentice parts men and parts women
22 | program will be examined by the Apprenticeship Board each
23 | year of training and upon graduation they will be
24 | certified by the Government of Alberta the same as the
25 | apprenticeship mechanic's program.

26 | This course started in October
27 | 1, 1974 with 124, parts people from the company
28 | attending our Central Training School. The two
29 | instructors that carry out the program are certified
30 | parts men with many years of experience in the equipment

1 field.

2 We are proud of the
3 accomplishments of our Training Department and the
4 success we have had. We are the only company in Alberta
5 that as been given approval by the Apprentice &
6 Tradesman Qualification Branch to carry on full training
7 programs on our own premises for mechanics, parts men
8 and parts women.

9 Just very briefly some of the
10 statistics that we've had since we started. 1961 the
11 apprenticeship mechanics that we've graduated since
12 1961 245; mechanics we have on staff as at March 1976
13 275; apprentices on staff as of March 176193
14 apprentices; apprentice parts people on staff as of
15 March 1976 130; we've had weekly schools attendance.
16 Of all different types of schools, both in-house and
17 for our customers, since 1968 we've had weekly schools
18 of over 2,065 people, and in maintenance programs
19 schools - 2,700 people.

20 Now that we've established
21 why were interested and concerned in the economic
22 development of what we consider to be our market area -
23 Alberta and the Northwest Territories -- I would like
24 to be more specific on some of our problems.

25 For example, we as Canadian
26 citizens and as a Canadian company have no cause or
27 reason to disbelieve the National Energy Board, the
28 Alberta Energy Conservation Board, the Economic Council
29 of Canada, the major energy companies, the United
30 States Government, and many, many others who tell us

1 | that there is and will be an energy shortage.
2 | We accept that, and therefore must address ourselves to
3 | the solving of this problem. Accepting this major
4 | premise, the logic that follows, I would submit is:

- 5 | 1. Where is there known oil, gas and coal?
6 | Strictly in those energies.
- 7 | 2. What will it cost to get it to market?
- 8 | 3. What social costs are involved in this process?
- 9 | 4. What environmental costs are involved?
- 10 | 5. What must be done to expedite the transfer of this
11 | potential energy source to where it is most needed?

12 | I would submit the answer to
13 | No. 3, of where is the oil, gas and coal, is very
14 | simple. There is a major supply of oil and gas in
15 | Alaska and the Mackenzie Delta. There is a major
16 | supply of coal in Alberta.

17 | Second question, what will it
18 | cost to get it to market? My answer, the cost to bring
19 | the Alaska and Mackenzie gas to market is known by the
20 | National Energy Board, and it's not for we at this time
21 | to try to get into the statistics of analysis of costs,
22 | but it is known by the National Energy Board.

23 | The third question, what social
24 | costs are involved in this process? The costing of social
25 | change is one of the major reasons for this inquiry. This
26 | is a very difficult problem because trying to quantify
27 | social cost is not an exact, science. It is a very
28 | subjective exercise. My only comment in this area is that
29 | the needs of all Canadians must be considered. If all
30 | development was dependent upon satisfying every single

1 person affected, we would.-have, no railroads across
2 Canada, we would have no TransCanada Highway, indeed we
3 would have no modern highways We would have no airports,
4 and on and on and on, if every single person affected had
5 to be satisfied. In short, we would still be living in
6 small log cabin communities. The good of the whole can
7 and has many, many times been accomplished without
8 sacrificing human dignity. Human convenience, yes; but
9 not human dignity.

10 The fourth question I posed
11 -- is what are the environmental costs? That's very
12 similar to No. 3, with the exception that human
13 priorities as the highest form of life must take
14 precedence over other forms of life. I don't mean to
15 ignore other forms of life in terms of the animals or
16 plant life. But there is a balance in this world and
17 we better not defy that law of God and nature. Human
18 beings are the superior form of life on this planet.

19 Answer to No. 5, I would
20 suggest, in terms of getting the products to market, I
21 would suggest that advocating no action or inaction or
22 positive preventative action, once all the factors have
23 been exposed, is equal if not worse than proceeding
24 when all the possible information, waiting for all the
25 possible information available. Just like walking
26 through the forest trying to pick up a straight stick
27 and you find one with a little knot in it and you throw
28 it away and try and pick up another one that's got a
29 smaller knot in it. You will never find a perfect
30 straight stick, and I know that girls who are looking

1 | for the perfect husband, they'll never get one. So you
2 | have to realize that we all have some imperfections.

3 | Is it right in other words,
4 | the consequence of inaction and omission can sometimes
5 | be graver than action, and I sometimes think, people
6 | who are advocating inaction don't feel that they have
7 | any responsibility-for their inaction.

8 | For instance, is it right to
9 | stand by and watch your neighbor's house burn down,
10 | hoping that it might rain, or that it will go out by
11 | itself, or because you think that the water from the
12 | fire truck is going to damage your property? I would
13 | submit that all these reasons are non-involvement,
14 | doing nothing are immoral acts.

15 | We understand, of course,
16 | that much of the concern for the residents northern
17 | residents, is around the problem of employment. When a
18 | pipeline is constructed. We share that concern and
19 | would submit that if some definite time frame is not
20 | established when construction begins there won't be any
21 | northerners trained and, the construction companies
22 | will be importing labor from Southern Canada, United
23 | States and Europe.

24 | While everyone is sitting.
25 | around complaining what might happen if a pipeline is
26 | built, northern residents are not being trained.
27 | Industry in general is ready to train but has not been
28 | asked because the government being allowed to
29 | compromise itself in this area. Native claims are
30 | native claims - not conditions for building a

1 | pipeline any more than they were conditions for
2 | building the Mackenzie Highway, the Inuvik Airport, the
3 | Pine Point Mine, or a dock at Norman Wells. The native
4 | claims were in existence when every economic
5 | development took place in the Northwest Territories.

6 | If we in industry are to make
7 | our proper contribution to organized, informed and
8 | intelligent economic growth, then we must be able to
9 | make decisions without artificial factors being
10 | conditions of development.

11 | We have been involved, our
12 | company has been involved in many large developments in
13 | remote areas before (the Tar Sands in Fort McMurray,
14 | the coal mine in Grande Cache, for two) and when
15 | planned development is allowed to progress without
16 | government intervention, personnel and products have
17 | been available when required. There is no substitute
18 | for well-defined planning. So far the planning for the
19 | energy requirements of the vast majority of Canadians
20 | has been dismal. Training requires time, and if, we
21 | want to make sure northerners will not adequately,
22 | participate in a pipeline project, then let's have more
23 | meetings, and let's keep talking and studying until the
24 | 11th hour arrives, as it did in the United States when
25 | the gas pump lines developed and the United States
26 | citizens lined up for gas. The government then went
27 | ahead full-speed on the Alaska oil line. Why can't we
28 | Canadians learn from the mistakes of others? Must we
29 | sit here and wait for a serious crisis before we do
30 | what is inevitable for the common good of Canada?

1 To sum up our feelings about
2 training, I must say that the Nortran program, which
3 has been thoroughly explained in this Inquiry, is
4 commendable; but if other segments of industry are to
5 be asked to help to train northerners, then some
6 definite assurance of availability of work must be
7 demonstrated. In short, clearly defined economic
8 development.

9 Id like to briefly touch on
10 another subject, that is the operation of heavy
11 construction equipment in the Arctic.

12 It is most disturbing to hear
13 and read some of the statements that have been made to
14 this Inquiry regarding the inability of heavy equipment
15 to operate under Arctic conditions. Our company has
16 been selling and servicing construction equipment in
17 the Arctic since it was formed here in 1951, but long
18 before we became the Caterpillar dealer, Caterpillar
19 machinery was operating in the Arctic. The
20 construction of the DEW Line was accomplished with
21 hundreds of Caterpillar tractors. There have been
22 Caterpillar tractors involved in practically every
23 development in Northern Canada and the Arctic. sure,
24 there are different operating conditions for machines
25 in the Arctic, but I would submit there are different
26 operating conditions for human beings, too. Both
27 machines and human beings can work in the Arctic, and
28 to suggest that they can't is ignoring the past and the
29 present. If this Inquiry would like, on a confidential
30 basis, a list of hundreds of Caterpillar units now

1 | operating in the Arctic, we would be more than happy to
2 | make it available to you.

3 | In summary, let me state our
4 | company's general position. Energy. We believe the
5 | Canadian need for energy has been documented
6 | sufficiently by the National Energy Board and many,
7 | many others.

8 | We endorse conservation
9 | practices but realize that this will not substantially
10 | affect our energy requirements now or in the future.

11 | Lastly, we do not believe
12 | that Canadian citizens should allow our own resources
13 | to go undeveloped while we are asked to buy energy by
14 | exporting our money.

15 | One sure way to bankrupt
16 | Canada is to create a situation we must buy commodities
17 | that cost more than our aggregate productivity can pay
18 | for. How long could you or your company last if you
19 | continued to spend more than you made? You could ask
20 | New York or you could ask Italy, They will tell you how
21 | long. The bigger the country, the longer you can last,
22 | but it's inevitable

23 | In the area of native land
24 | claims. We believe that native land claims should be
25 | settled as quickly as feasible; but strongly object to
26 | the delay of intelligent economic development for the
27 | benefit of Canada, because the problem has existed for
28 | decades, and only recently has become a cause-celebre
29 | for justice, is now being used as a threat by some
30 | Canadians against other Canadians.

1 It of course obvious that our
2 company has a vested interest in northern development,
3 but what is wrong with wanting economic development?
4 Is it wrong to. want increased employment? Is it
5 wrong to-invest over 95% of your profit each year in
6 new facilities, new training, new inventory to better
7 service your customers? Is it wrong to have grown to a
8 size that your payroll into the community is now over
9 \$18 million a year? Is it wrong to pay enough taxes in
10 a year to more than pay for the entire Federal Cabinet
11 including the Prime Minister (on that one, maybe yes).
12 A little funny there. Is it really wrong to have faith
13 in our Canadian way of life and want to be part of this
14 country's great growth? Our company thinks not. I
15 don't think so, and I hope to God our children don't
16 think so.

17 I would just like briefly now
18 to divert from the business aspects of this submission
19 and make a few personal comments of a social nature.

20 "Since men are social by nature they are meant
21 to live with others and work for one another's
22 welfare. A well ordered human society requires
23 that men recognize and observe their mutual:
24 rights and duties. It also demands that each
25 contribute generously to the establishment of
26 civic order in which rights and duties are ever
27 more, sincerely and effectively acknowledged and
28 fulfilled.

29 It is not enough, for example, to acknowledge
30 and respect every man's right to the means of

1 subsistence; one must also strive to see that
2 he actually has enough in the way of food and
3 nourishment.

4 The society of men must not only organize, it
5 must also provide abundant resources. This
6 certainly requires that they observe and rec-
7 ognize their, mutual rights and duties; it
8 also requires that they collaborate together
9 in the many enterprises that modern civiliza-
10 tion either allows, encourages or demands."

11 That quotation is from an encyclical by Pope John
12 called:

13 "Peace in our Times."

14 We have a great deal today
15 about the rights and duties of individuals in our
16 society. Unfortunately, most of the emphasis is on
17 individual rights, without much talk of duties. The
18 duties of being part of the human race are not, as
19 glamorous as the so-called rights. The right to riot
20 sure gets a lot, more press. than the duty to help our
21 fellow man. Individual freedom is a lot more popular
22 than individual dignity.

23 I would submit that the vast
24 amount of testimony during this Inquiry has
25 concentrated in that area of rights. When
26 do we start discussing duties?

27 I might as an aside say that
28 I am a Canadian citizen by choice, not by an accident
29 of birth. When the Citizenship court judge was talking
30 to me about becoming a Canadian, sure, he talked about

1 | the rights that I would receive, but he talked about
2 | the duties of being a Canadian; and I would submit that
3 | the duties to be law-abiding citizens gives you the
4 | right to have the protection of the Courts, but if you
5 | choose not to exercise that duty, then what rights do
6 | you really have?

7 | I believe that it might be a
8 | good time to start recirculating a lot of accidentally
9 | born Canadians through the system and let them hear
10 | what the judge in Citizenship Court tells the new
11 | Canadians.

12 | If two people sit down to a
13 | bargaining table and only talk about each other's
14 | rights, they will never be in agreement. For every
15 | right there should be a duty. If the duty to
16 | educate and raise our children was of equal
17 | importance as our right to have them, then this
18 | would be a much better world. If the duty to
19 | provide substance to our fellow man is ignored
20 | because of one's right of ownership, then nothing
21 | but chaos and misery is going to follow.

22 | In closing, let me commend
23 | the government for establishing this Inquiry, Mr.
24 | Justice, and allowing the uninhibited expression of all
25 | who wish to, be heard. My sincere wish that our
26 | elected government will make a decision that will be in
27 | the interests of and for the good of the whole's of
28 | Canada. Thank you very much.

29 | THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps I
30 | might comment on one matter that you raised, Mr. Barry

1 | in a very worthwhile and forthright brief.

2 | The proposal that Arctic Gas
3 | has made is to bring Prudhoe Bay gas along the North
4 | Slope of Alaska and along the North Slope of the Yukon
5 | coast, across the mouth of the Mackenzie Delta and down
6 | the Mackenzie River to the mid-continent. That's the
7 | Arctic Gas proposal, because of course they propose to
8 | carry Alaskan gas and Mackenzie Delta gas in a joint
9 | project down the Mackenzie Valley to markets in
10 | Southern Canada and U.S.

11 | Now the segment of that line
12 | they propose to build across the Arctic coast, they
13 | propose to build in winter to avoid encroaching on the
14 | I calving grounds of the caribou iii the summer, and to
15 | avoid disturbance of the vast populations of various
16 | bird species that breed there and stage and feed there
17 | in the summer.

18 | Foothills -- and they of
19 | course say they can work in the Arctic from let us say
20 | the end of October right through the winter to, say,
21 | mid-April, that's a rough approximation of the
22 | construction schedule they propose to follow. Pipeline
23 | spreads along the coast would consist of something like
24 | seven or 800 workers in each spread, and vast numbers
25 | of vehicles and heavy equipment and so on. Now
26 | Foothills, the other company which is a company
27 | sponsored by Alberta Gas Trunk Lines and Westcoast
28 | Transmission, Foothills proposes simply to bring
29 | Canadian gas from the delta down the Mackenzie River to
30 | be fed into the Alberta Gas Trunk system and the

1 Transcanada system to be delivered to the main centres
2 of population in Canada. Now Foothills says (and
3 they've brought their experts forward to testify to
4 this) that Arctic Gas will discover that it cannot
5 build a pipeline along the Arctic coast in December and
6 January, that the weather is too severe, conditions are
7 too severe, in the cold and the dark you will, not be
8 able to build it.

9
10 But we have heard a lot of
11 evidence on that subject from both sides, and I think
12 it's worthwhile pointing out to the people here, as
13 well as to you, sir, that the two companies that want
14 to build this pipeline are arguing about that very,
15 issue, and it's a very important issue because if they
16 can't build the pipeline along that coast in the middle
17 of winter, then their proposal for winter construction
18 may not be sound. That may mean that construction
19 would be pushed into the spring and summer and fall.
20 with consequences to the environment 's Arctic Gas
21 itself has gone to great pains to avoid.

22 So we've been wrestling with
23 that and I'll just add, a postscript to what I've been
24 saying. The Alaska Pipeline, which is from Prudhoe Bay
25 south to Valdez, was closed down this winter in
26 December and January, and the senior project engineer,
27 a man named Moolin, I think his name is Mr. Frank
28 Moolin, in giving a speech to the -- to an Association
29 of American Engineers in New York in February said
30 that they couldn't build the Alaska pipeline in
December and January, that it was too cold and too

1 MR. WADDELL: Well, Mr.
2 Commissioner, I was going to say that coffee is ready.
3 I wonder if Mr. Wishart could come up and see me and we
4 can have a short coffee break now.

5 THE COMMISSIONER: O.K.
6 we'll have a short coffee break.

7 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES)

8
9
10
11
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1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
3 welcome to order and consider the representations who
4 are to speak between now and lunch time. So, Mr.
5 Waddell?

6 MR. WADDELL: Yes, Mr.
7 Commissioner. I would call upon now Mr. Vernon R.
8 Wishart who is -- I have him down as the president of
9 the Edmonton and District Council of Churches. Hr.
10 Wishart?

11 VERNON R WISHART sworn;
12 MR. WADDELL: He has some
13 other gentlemen with him Mr. Commissioner and he will
14 introduce them.

15 THE WITNESS: Justice Berger,
16 may I introduce my colleagues, members of the executive
17 of the Edmonton Council of Churches. The Reverend Ed
18 Ullrich, the Reverend Richard Darling.

19 · I wish to thank you Mr.
20 Justice Berger for the opportunity to share with you
21 our concerns about the Canadian north. The Edmonton
22 and District Council of Churches membership is made up
23 of representatives from denominations and Christian
24 bodies that are members nationally of the Canadian
25 Council of Churches, an ecumenical body, as well as
26 associate and affiliated members from Christian
27 communions who are in the Edmonton area.

28 The proposed Mackenzie Valley
29 Pipeline has brought and, portends a significant
30 disruption of the conventional course of life in the

1 Canadian north. No one informed by the biblical
2 tradition is surprised that it takes a crisis of this
3 nature to raise profound issues of human values to
4 consciousness. In such a crisis:, individuals,
5 communities and corporate bodies tend to be so curved
6 in on themselves in pursuit of their individual
7 collective and corporate interests, that they find it
8 most difficult to be sufficiently disinterested with
9 reference to their immediate self interests to attend
10 to the common good of all and of the whole creation,
11 the world of nature s well as of culture and society.

12 This problem of overcoming
13 narrow self interest or group interest confirms the
14 biblical understanding of the inveterate selfishness of
15 human beings which exists in all men, but is more
16 powerful in developed societies because of the power of
17 developed societies.

18 It is necessary to recognize
19 therefore that the issues for Canadian society that are
20 raised by the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline will not e
21 resolved apart from the transformation of self interest
22 to an ethical perspective which seeks both the common
23 good and justice. Indeed, the development of the
24 Canadian north can become the occasion for seeing -that
25 the common good and justice are related and an
26 opportunity for the testing of how these two principles
27 can practically inform human action and policy.

28 We would see the common good
29 and justice brought into relationship as the margins of
30 concern are extended the following areas.

- 1 A. Our near neighbor, the people of the north
2 B. Our natural neighbor, nature
3 C. Our distant neighbor, future generations.

4 Our near neighbors in the
5 development of the Canadian are the people of the north.
6 We need to be alert to what constitutes the well-being
7 of individuals and particular communities of the north.
8 To begin with, this means we view with absolute realism
9 the present social and political context in which the
10 people of the north find themselves.

11 In our appraisal of the
12 current situation, the people of the north are already
13 caught up in, surrounded and crushed by, proposed
14 policies and varied enterprises which do not correspond
15 to their will or personal life. They are already being
16 subjected to and engaged in a technological
17 sophistication and administrative process which
18 involves them in a collective enterprise which they
19 cannot escape and which is not ultimately concerned
20 about their choices or decisions. They are caught up
21 in the technical laws and unforeseeable decisions of
22 powers not even present in the north.

23 By taking account of the
24 situation as it is, we do not become unrealistic in our
25 expectations and have some understanding of the sort of
26 effort required to extend the margins of concern for
27 the people and the environment of the north.

28 The common good of all is not
29 served when people's rights and cultures become
30 expendable to autonomous economic and technological

1 | are not limited by a sense of obligation to nature,
2 | persons are morally culpable.

3 | It is necessary to consider
4 | what is just for trees and water, for animals and
5 | plants as well as what is just for members of the human
6 | species. This implies greater self restraint and self
7 | criticism in our relationship to the ecology of the
8 | north. Excessive certitude about our knowledge,
9 | particularly when this knowledge has informed our
10 | policy and activity has already led to deleterious
11 | consequences for nature. Self criticism as an
12 | attitudes based on the recognition that no single
13 | generation can any longer presume certitude in many
14 | areas of information and theory might lead to greater
15 | caution in policies and activities that affect nature
16 | both in our time and in the distant future.

17 | Finally, our margin of
18 | concern must be extended to our distant neighbor in
19 | particular, future generations. Our present energy I
20 | resource policies reflect, unfortunately, more and more
21 | the needs of the immediate moment and are less and less
22 | aware of our past and the prospects for posterity.
23 | Given the exhaustibility of resources and possible
24 | irreversible harmful consequences of innovation, it
25 | becomes important to think clearly about what Justice
26 | requires with reference to future generations of the
27 | human species.

28 | Mr. Justice Berger, we need
29 | to ask the question "what is due to coming generations?
30 | and we need to answer that question with as much

1 | clarity and precision as possible. Given the
2 | interdependence of life in a finite world, we must
3 | realize that in thinking through what is due to future
4 | generations we must think about basic biological And
5 | physical resources of life as well as about the
6 | sustenance or development of possible social arrange-
7 | ment that might ensure them of what is their due.

8 | In expanding our margins of
9 | concern toward the Canadian north, we must therefore
10 | consider not only what is due to the individuals and
11 | communities of the north, what is due to the earth, to
12 | the resources of nature but also what is due to future
13 | generations of persons so that all life can be
14 | sustained in la beneficial way.

15 | If persons and communities
16 | and corporate powers had the will to be disinterested
17 | enough with reference to their own desires rationally
18 | to formulate and apply the principles of common good
19 | and of justice, we could expect a reasonably
20 | satisfactory resolution of the development of the
21 | Canadian north, The biblical tradition however believes
22 | the human condition is properly interpreted by the
23 | symbol of sin. That is the persistent problem of the
24 | narrow self interest or group interest. Whether we
25 | accept the symbol of sin or some secular equivalent of
26 | it, some account must be taken of the propensity to
27 | limited interests which violates the principles of
28 | justice and the common good.

29 | Since the resources of the
30 | earth are finite but the wants and desires of humans

1 | apparently are almost insatiable, it is self deceptive
2 | to think that rational persuasion will be successful
3 | and that restraints of interests will occur voluntarily
4 | or at least by common consent to the necessity of
5 | regulation. It is also self deceptive to think that
6 | restraints upon human action are not going to have to
7 | be developed and probably be enforced coercively.

8 | These observations open the
9 | door to political questions which cannot be discussed
10 | at this time, but the question remains as to what forms
11 | of responsible exercise of power will need to be
12 | developed to enforce justice and ensure something of
13 | the common good both for us and for future generations.

14 | We believe that the
15 | development of the Canadian north can become the
16 | occasion for an historical and social testing of
17 | whether and how the principles of the common good and
18 | justice. can practically inform human action and
19 | public policy. We offer no solution but we believe it
20 | is possible that three movements could occur in the
21 | future. The three are: measures of coercion, for
22 | enforcements of restraints will be necessary as long as
23 | the propensity to limit of self interest exists)
24 | rational persuasion, both to delineate what the crucial
25 | moral issues are and to provide conceptual moral
26 | guidance to action and policy.

27 | Finally but most important,
28 | some conversion or transformation, whereby values based
29 | on self-interest give way to those based on love of our
30 | near and distant neighbor.

1 We respectfully submit the
2 following recommendations which do. not exhaust but
3 fall within the concerns we have outlined above. You
4 will see here some similarity to some of the other
5 recommendations that have been made by the churches.
6 We request that the Berger Commission urge the Federal
7 Government to:

8 A Introduce a moratorium on major resource development
9 in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon for the
10 purpose of providing sufficient time to achieve the
11 following objectives.

- 12 1. Settlement of native land claims, fairly and
13 without undue time pressure.
14 2. Native people's programs for regional economic
15 development.
16 3. Adequate study and safeguards to deal with
17 environmental issues and problems.
18 4. Adequate time and opportunity for the Canadian
19 people to evolve a rational long-term energy,
20 policy.

21 We request that the Berger
22 Commission urge the Federal Government to provide
23 assurances that:

- 24 1. No approval will be granted for the building of a
25 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline until the Berger Commission
26 has submitted its final report and serious attention
27 has been given to its findings and recommendations,
28 2. No right of conveyance will be granted to any
29 pipeline company or other resource companies in the
30 Northwest Territories, at least until there has been an

1 | agreement signed on all native land claims in the
2 | Northwest Territories and
3 | 3. The proposed polar gas pipeline or any other major
4 | energy projects will not proceed until a public inquiry
5 | similar to that of the Berger Commission hearings are
6 | conducted.

7 | We thank you Mr. Justice
8 | Berger for the hearing you have given us and express
9 | the hope that we have made some contribution to your
10 | deliberations. We are grateful to the Commission for
11 | its efforts and we assure you of our continued
12 | interest and prayers. Thank you.

13 | (SUBMISSION BY EDMONTON & DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
14 | MARKED EXHIBIT C-350)

15 | THE COMMISSIONER Thank you.

16 |
17 | MR. I would next-call upon
18 | Ms. Anne Packer of the Voice of Women.

19 | Then Mr. Commissioner, I
20 | would call on Roland Dion.

21 | ROLAND DION, sworn:

22 | THE WITNESS: Good morning
23 | your honor. I would just like to briefly introduce
24 | myself and I think the brief that I am presenting this
25 | morning to the Commission has a lot to do with will have
26 | a lot to do with the way the people will live if the
27 | pipeline goes through.

28 | I have been an alcoholic for
29 | most of my life and just recently I turned a new leaf,
30 | as they say, and now I am in a position to help my

1 | people, and I think this brief will outline what the
2 | pipeline will bring to the city of Edmonton and the
3 | surrounding areas.

4 | This Association meets at
5 | regular intervals to discuss concerns of the people
6 | living in the city of Edmonton, The group made up of
7 | people who live in the inner city together with people
8 | who work in the inner city agencies. s a result, the
9 | people attending informal sessions come from varied
10 | backgrounds. They, come from different ethnic origins
11 | and from different countries.

12 | In the past, members of the
13 | up have appeared before the City Council, before the
14 | Senate Committee on poverty, before the LeDane
15 | Commission, before various government agencies asking
16 | for assistance and sometimes offering answers for acme
17 | of the problems that beset the city.

18 | The present concern with the
19 | pipeline Inquiry relates to the fact that the certain
20 | influx into the Northwest Territories, of a large labor
21 | force is going to have an effect, not only ii the
22 | Territories? but also the neighboring large cities of
23 | which Edmonton is a typical example.

24 | If construction goes ahead,
25 | it will be the main gateway for personnel going up
26 | north to work. It will also become the retreat
27 | center for those who have been up north working and
28 | have quit their job or those whose-lifestyle has been
29 | disrupted by the construction. Our Association
30 | firstly believes that it is inevitable that some form

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
2 very much.

3 (WITNESS ASIDE)

4 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

5 Commissioner Mr. Dion's group is the Edmonton Inner
6 City Association. I don't know if that was mentioned.

7 I would call upon the Voice
8 of Women's brief. I apologize. It's not Ms. Anne
9 Packer, it's Ms. Betty Mardiros. I think she spells
10 that M-a-r-d-i-r-o-s. Ms. Mardiros?

11

12 MS BETTY MARDIROS, sworn:

13 THE WITNESS: Mr.

14 Commissioner, on behalf of the Edmonton branch of the
15 Voice of Women, I might say how glad we are to have
16 this opportunity to present a brief to the inquiry. The
17 Voice of Women is a Canadian organization. It was
18 founded in 1961 in response to international events
19 which threatened to lead to war. Our concern then, as
20 now, is with the family of man.

21 In March 1970, the Voice of
22 Women endorsed the resolution of the Canadian Council
23 of UNESCO calling for a partial moratorium on drilling
24 and exploratory activity in the north to allow time for
25 research and experimentation which was then lacking.
26 Since the intervening years have not resolved these
27 issues satisfactorily, the position of the Voice of
28 Women is that a moratorium on construction of the
29 pipeline now must be put in place until it can be shown
30 that proceeding with it will not have adverse social or

1 for instance, the increased crime and prostitution
2 which Fairbanks witnessed with the Alaska pipeline.
3 Such costs are not charged to the pipeline and must be
4 borne by the community as a whole over many years. As
5 Canadians, we question the need for the pipeline now,
6 as such a pipeline would only serve to lock Canada
7 further into .a continental energy system. The need
8 for natural gas and oil is based on the assumption we
9 will continue to export a large portion of our
10 production to the United States.

11 It is not now needed in
12 Canada According to the Canadian Petroleum Association,
13 proven reserves of natural gas were 52.9 trillion cubic
14 feet, all but 1.6 trillion cubic feet of this from
15 western Canada. This meant that at 1972 levels of
16 output, proven natural gas reserves stood at a 25.
17 year supply. Clearly the demand for this energy is not
18 in Canada, but in the United States, where past exports
19 of natural gas have enhanced American industrial
20 development rather than Canadian.

21 In addition to not needing the
22 gas supply now, proceeding with the pipeline would
23 seriously hamper Canada's industrial development. If
24 Canadian capital were to be used to finance it, there
25 would be less money available for the development of other
26 industries which are more labor intensive. It is estimated
27 that there would only be 150 to 200 permanent jobs,
28 available on the pipeline once it is completed.

29 If foreign capital were used
30 to develop the pipeline, there would still be an

1 | increased demand for Canadian currency which would
2 | drive up the value of the Canadian dollar. It is
3 | estimated that if the Canadian dollar were to rise
4 | to \$1.05 U.S. Canada would lose \$715 million a year
5 | in trade with that country. If the Canadian dollar
6 | rose to \$1.10 U.S. the loss would \$1.6 billion a
7 | year.

8 | It is not surprising that a
9 | document prepared by the Federal Department of Finance
10 | in 1973 should conclude that:

11 | "The construction and operation of a northern
12 | gas pipeline even if it were to carry a substan-
13 | tial proportion of Canadian gas, would still be
14 | a mixed blessing to Canada."

15 | In view of the many uncertainties involved in the
16 | building of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, it is the
17 | submission of the Voice of Women that a moratorium be
18 | put into effect until such time that proceeding with
19 | it can be done at an acceptable social, economic and
20 | environmental cost with the long term interest of all
21 | Canadians foremost in mind.

22 | Thank you Mr. Commissioner.

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

25 | (THE SUBMISSION OF THE VOICE OF WOMEN MARKED AS EXHIBIT
26 | C-353)

27 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

28 | MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
29 | our next brief is -- I'll drop down one and call Mr.
30 | E.J. Powell who is with the Edmonton Voter's Association

1 | Is Mr. Powell here?

2 | E.J. POWELL sworn:

3 | MR. WADDELL: And I wonder if
4 | Mrs. Wiskel could come up to my desk please.

5 | THE WITNESS: The membership
6 | of the Edmonton Voter's Association wish to express
7 | appreciation for Mr. Berger's interest and subsequent
8 | public Inquiry into the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

9 | Our group believes that the
10 | building of the pipeline should be delayed until
11 | further studies can be done on how this pipeline will
12 | affect not only our northern society, but also the
13 | cities and municipalities throughout Alberta.

14 | Questions arising out of the
15 | issue are

16 | 1. If as publicized, our
17 | natural resources are in fact are depleted then it is
18 | not for future sake more economical that we preserve
19 | these resources for a Canadian use

20 | Should not our native people
21 | be chief benefactors if the pipeline is built and how
22 | will these people benefit? We agree that the native
23 | land claims should be considered before any pipeline or
24 | construction takes place.

25 | Concerning the impact of the
26 | Mackenzie Valley Pipeline in Edmonton, our main concern
27 | is, can Edmonton handle this type of development Should
28 | we not be more concerned with the social impact in our
29 | cities rather than financial benefits? Our association
30 | cannot foresee how this type of development would be

1 THE COMMISSIONER: All right.
2 A Just for my own benefit,
3 I feel that these hearings are terribly formal here. I
4 don't know how other people feel but I have this
5 setting which is grandiose and is simply so out of
6 touch with reality and with a hard sense of survival or
7 of existence that we know happens in the north country,
8 and it seems kind of ludicrous in one sense that such a
9 grand place as this be the setting for talking about
10 native people and the damage that will be done if the
11 pipeline is built.

12 I'm going to ask you to bear
13 with me because I think it's important in terms of what
14 we are trying to do. Our motto is "native people
15 helping native people" and we have on staff 26 native
16 people of Cree and Blackfoot and even the Chipewyan.
17 We --

18 COMMISSIONER: I'm glad to
19 hear that.

20 A Yes right. We have our
21 offices mainly in the north, and we work with companies
22 and unions and government agencies and we are funded by
23 Canada Manpower and the Federal Government, to be
24 really the advocate for native people in terms of job
25 placements. We know that in the white society when a
26 person goes to get job, say the young person who is
27 graduating from high school and I've seen it happen so
28 many times, they have friends. They have friends who
29 are in companies and in places of influence and they
30 say, "well, can you help my Johnny get a job?" and sure

1 | more to be trained and we will keep on trying. This is
2 | all I have to say.

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
4 | Ms Strasbourg.

5 | WITNESS VENNE: Outreach
6 | began in 1973 under the Metis Association and has since
7 | been transferred to the Alberta Native Development
8 | Corporation's sponsorship because Native Outreach deals
9 | with treaty Indians, Metis, non-status, just native
10 | people in general and we believe this is right. We
11 | believe that there is no reason for a distinction when
12 | it comes to need, that we've been appalled to see that
13 | because. you either have a number or you don't have a
14 | number, made a difference in the kind of service you
15 | received and that was the reason that Native Outreach
16 | said that it had to serve all native people equally.

17 | We have an advisory committee
18 | which meets in all the areas that we have offices and
19 | we think that this has been a real plus to Native
20 | outreach because it is composed. of the Federation of
21 | Labor, the Provincial Department of Manpower and
22 | Advanced Education. It is the, also the Federal
23 | Department of Manpower, Social Services and Community
24 | Health,. the Indian Association and the Metis
25 | Association, a group of people, some really concerned
26 | and also Indian Affairs and. just lately we've added.
27 | a company to our advisory committee because we believe
28 | that we've come to the point now that we can start or
29 | continue to deal in a very sensible and logical way
30 | with job placement and to provide the catalyst that

1 laborers. The money is pretty good. That's one of
2 the driving factors and actually a bit's of a problem
3 because the laborer's wages are higher than
4 apprenticeship wages.

5 We think that training is
6 very much needed and that skill assessment should be
7 done within the school system so that a person has some
8 practical aspirations or practical training's and an
9 expectation that something will happen when he
10 graduates. Pre-job training is and should be an
11 important part of the training package, union
12 responsibility and camp life and budgeting all those
13 things.

14 We've been concerned that
15 although we have graduates from training institutions
16 such as Lac la Piche, Girouard and A.B.C. Edmonton that
17 young girls who should get the jobs are not getting them.
18 We present to the people, to the companies what we
19 consider is very well qualified people and somehow they
20 don't get the job, and that tells us something. It tells
21 us that there's no priority or there's no attention being
22 given, and then we're fighting the thing. I started out
23 mentioning, and that is that somebody's friend's daughter
24 needs a job and so the system, goes in which you
25 perpetuate a non-entry of native people into the labor
26 force so friends help friends, and so were up against
27 that one too.

28 Throughout what I've been
29 saying, I am taking for granted one thing and that is
30 that native people can deal and do a better job, as

1 Fort McMurray construction situation but we weren't
2 able to get statistics that would be meaningful. we
3 got partial statistics and we didn't get any comparison
4 between native employees and the ordinary construction
5 worker but we have known that at one, time, the native
6 worker was showing up a better record than the ordinary
7 construction worker and feel that, you know,
8 construction is bad at anytime. It's difficult,
9 extremely difficult time and I know Harry will allude
10 to that but the fact that we've been able. to do same
11 things has been important I think but we haven't been
12 able to evaluate and we wish that we could do this.
13 Evaluate the kinds of things that have happened.

14 We have, as I said,
15 uncompleted statistics.

16 One of the things that's
17 really of concern to us right now with regard to the
18 hiring of native people are the transfers in to the
19 unions. Last month, there was ninety transfers in to
20 the Laborer's Union, and this lessen the chances of the
21 native people getting on. because of the longer list
22 you get. You had 800, now you have 900 people wanting
23 on the job, so that is of concern to us and we were
24 wanting to see if there is anything we could do to make
25 sure that the native population who were there locally
26 and in Alberta would work first.

27 Not to say that it is all one
28 sided; we have many problems, as has been, outlined
29 before about 'the difficulties in a heavy construction
30 site, but a heavy construction site is really not

1 | letting it happen or so many interest-,let's say, the
2 | priority for natives is so far down that if we do it
3 | fine. If they qualify, well we'll hire them.

4 | THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me.
5 | Just don't worry's those notes. Just complete what you
6 | wanted to say.

7 | A Please end your brief
8 | please.

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
10 | they've got their own concern about moving along, but.
11 | I'm very interested in what you've been saying so you
12 | just finish your thought.

13 | A I wanted to mention, and
14 | I thank you Mr. Berger, that I am a member of the Human
15 | Rights Commission in this province so it is of deep
16 | concern to me that equality of opportunity happen and
17 | really happen in that attitudes be changed, that the
18 | police stop assuming that the Indians are their enemy
19 | and the native people stop regarding the police as
20 | enemy which they've had every right to do so in the
21 | past, I want, you know and I still have confidence in
22 | the system that good and positive things can happen but
23 | when you see examples of the opposite all the time,
24 | it's very difficult to keep up the kind of work that we
25 | think means something to the peoples because from our
26 | experience, the person comes in and asks us for a job
27 | and that is top priority. That's what we go out and
28 | try to help him or her get.

29 | That's different from dealing
30 | at a level in which you talk about humanity or whatever

1 We are at the ground floor level and we see this need
2 every day and all the time, so while I listened to a
3 lot of the briefs that you know, a lot of it alluded to
4 great things, it seemed to me that the critical need
5 was that people do have a meaningful way of making a
6 living and stop presuming, that they have to go in
7 construction, although we want them to have the
8 opportunity if they want to do it.

9 But one of the examples I
10 want to give -- I'm going on, but I want to tell you
11 this, that a native person came in just off, the
12 trapline and he said, "I have to get a job, I can't
13 make enough money on the trapline". That tells me of
14 the intrusion which has happened not only in Fort
15 McMurray, but probably in other places where people
16 have been forced out of their way of life and into a
17 pretty tough situation.

18 So I want to give Harry a
19 chance to talk too, and I thank you.

20 THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead.

21 WITNESS DANIELS: Your honor
22 Mr. Commissioner, I want to thank Muriel for giving me
23 part of her time although my president gave his
24 submission last night, Mr. Laboucane and although I am
25 director of Aboriginal Rights for the Metis Association
26 of Alberta, I will speak as Harry Daniels, and I will
27 speak as a person who has been involved in the native
28 movement for ten years and of my experiences and what I
29 see will happen, and I want to speak of violence in
30 relative terms to this Inquiry.

1 First of all, I want to speak
2 of land tenure and the caveats that people have or will
3 have against lands in Alberta, the native people of
4 this province, treaty Indians and Metis, and the
5 unresolved land tenure of these people who will suffer
6 as a consequence of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
7 coming through Alberta and have suffered in terms of
8 their traplines and hunting and trapping and fishing
9 rights, because a gas pipeline has been built north of
10 Hay Lakes already in Alberta all the way to Sarnia,
11 Ontario. So, there is no question of the link: up in
12 the southern part of Canada which we are actively
13 involved in trying to offset because of the things that
14 I'm going to talk about here.

15 The land tenure question has
16 never been resolved for the Metis people. Historically
17 speaking, we can go back to the first war of resistance
18 that the Metis people fought, in 1869 and 70 and the
19 second war of resistance that we fought in 1885 to
20 maintain a free Indian nation in the west and to become
21 partners in Confederation, which the Dene nation and
22 the Inuit people are now trying to do again 80 some
23 years later.

24 We feel that unless the
25 situation is resolved, the points that I will talk
26 of here will be compounded. We suffer right now
27 from the lack of housing, insufficient housing or no
28 housing at all. Four or five years ago, Ron
29 Basford, the then Minister of Urban Affairs said
30 that "we'll construct 50,000 homes for native people

1 | right. I think that ladies and gentlemen we will break
2 | for lunch. It's important that I should have a chance
3 | to really concentrate on what you're saying and that
4 | means that I really would like -- well I understand
5 | that there is one person who can't come back after
6 | lunch. Maybe you'd just confer with that lady for a
7 | moment, would you Mr. Waddell?

8 | MR. WADDELL: I don't know if
9 | we should break for lunch. There are three people
10 | here.

11 | THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

12 | MR. WADDELL: I might say
13 | that this lady wasn't one of the briefs Mr.
14 | Commissioner, and I'll talk to her after our luncheon
15 | break and I'll try and get something filed.

16 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
17 | ma'am I think that to be fair to everybody we should
18 | proceed in the order that we agreed upon.

19 | Maybe we could adjourn now
20 | and you and I and Mr. Waddell could have a private chat
21 | and just talk about these things that are on your mind.
22 | Would that be all right? Just a moment. Let all these
23 | other people get a bite to eat and then you and I will
24 | have a chat and then I can have a bite to eat and we'll
25 | see what we can do. O.K.? So we'll adjourn.

26 | (SUBMISSION OF NATIVE OUTREACH MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-354)

27 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

28 |

29 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES)

30 |

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
3 ladies and gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order
4 this afternoon.

5 The Inquiry is considering
6 the views of people who live in Southern Canada about
7 the proposal to build a gas pipeline from the Arctic.
8 The Government of Canada has made it plain that we are
9 not to consider the gas pipeline in isolation, we are
10 to proceed on the assumption that if a gas pipeline is
11 built, an oil pipeline will follow.

12 So what we have to examine is
13 an energy corridor from the Arctic to the mid-
14 continent. There are two companies that want to build
15 the pipeline, Arctic Gas and Foothills, and they are
16 here today, so also are representatives of the native
17 organizations and the environmental groups that have
18 participated in the work of the Inquiry.

19 The Inquiry is concerned
20 about the social, environmental and economic impact of
21 the construction of a pipeline and the establishment!
22 of an energy corridor, and as a result we are examining
23 a great many important questions: Should native land
24 claims be settled before the pipeline is built? If it
25 is built and the native people want to participate in
26 its construction, how can we ensure that they are given
27 an opportunity to work on the pipeline? Can they
28 develop skills on the pipeline that will be of some use
29 to themselves and to the north after the pipeline is
30 built, can we provide a sound basis for northern

1 My name is Sara Johnson, I am
2 representing only myself in this brief. I live in
3 Spruce Grove, where I am a town councillor. I have a
4 sign business and when I have the time I am a
5 housewife.

6 There are three points which
7 I wish to discuss. Native land rights, employment, and
8 energy resources.

9 In discussing native land
10 rights in the north it must be kept in mind that the
11 society of which I am a part is one based on the
12 possession of the right pieces of paper, and that all
13 of the possessions follow on that pre-condition that
14 you have the right piece of paper.

15 During the thousands of years
16 during which the society of the northern native has
17 existed, it was not possessed of paper or possessed by
18 it, but was run on the basis of need and occupancy.
19 The land was theirs because they were there, and they
20 used this resource according to their needs. To assume
21 that they do not own the land because they do not have
22 the right pieces of paper is ridiculous. Because they
23 have been willing to share the land's use with us is no
24 reason for us to claim it is now ours and that they
25 shall be beggars in their own place.

26 We have enough tribal guilt
27 on our conscience already without adding this to the
28 load, and I would suggest that they get their claims
29 settled before any pipeline is built because the more
30 valuable the land becomes, the poorer their chances are

1 | of getting very much of it.

2 | Employment. A great deal
3 | seems to have been said about the prospects of long-
4 | term salaried employment for the people of the north
5 | if the pipeline is built. Allow me to cite a few of
6 | the facts of life concerning working for oil
7 | companies. I think I am safe in saying they will
8 | apply to pipeline companies as well, since these
9 | seem to be the spawn of the oil companies, and
10 | certainly there will be oil companies along with
11 | them, or there wouldn't be any pipeline.

12 | After working for a seismic
13 | company for several years, my husband went to work in
14 | the production end of oil in Drayton Valley from 1955
15 | to 1957. He was released from his job in seismic
16 | work because it was then felt that all of Alberta had
17 | been covered as far as exploration was concerned,
18 | which makes me very surprised when I read that all we
19 | need to do to find more oil is to spend more money
20 | looking for it, I don't think that's the way it gets
21 | in the ground.

22 | Although the pay seems high
23 | at the time, we ended 18 months after he began \$1,800
24 | poorer. The prices that accompany any oil development
25 | always outrun the wages. The jobs always seem to
26 | entail the acquisition of debt, to buy a trailer, to
27 | buy a car, to repair them, to move around. Although
28 | great stress was put on the matter of job security and
29 | other forms of security, I could see that one security
30 | was conspicuously lacking. If you wouldn't get fired,

1 | the minute you were costing the company 5¢. Through
2 | the years since then I have seen the people who, follow
3 | the carrot of company security for 10, 15, 25 and more
4 | years, and then have committed the indiscretion of
5 | becoming over 50 years old, and have found themselves
6 | discharged from the company on a trumped-up excuse
7 | to avoid having to pay them a pension a few years
8 | later.

9 | They then found that so much
10 | of that security that they had sold their souls for was
11 | at the discretion of the company, that they dared not
12 | protest their firing publicly in case they lost
13 | everything. Never did I hear of any level of
14 | government ever lifting one finger to help them, or to
15 | do anything whatever to stop such practices by the oil
16 | companies. If oil companies can treat the citizens of
17 | Alberta in this fashion with impunity, what chance do
18 | you think the people of the north have? Their chances
19 | of being hired in the first place small, and of ever
20 | being promoted invisible, if the record of our own
21 | Indians is any guide to go by.

22 | I was very interested to hear,
23 | the remarks of the people before lunch, and I didn't
24 | mind in the least having to wait till after lunch
25 | because they overran their time, because I thought what
26 | they had to say was of the greatest possible importance.
27 | These are the things that we should think about but
28 | which nobody wants to think about. Nobody wants to
29 | think about what kind of reception a native person
30 | gets when they go to an office to ask for a job.

1 Or if they get it, how they are treated by the people
2 who work with them. Until we start learning to think of
3 human beings as human beings, and not with labels on
4 them, this condition how we will treat them we are never
5 going to have anything but problems in the north and in
6 a lot of other places as well.

7 There are other costs to be
8 considered before going to work for these companies
9 which should not be overlooked. Canadians who work for
10 oil companies must always give their loyalty to the
11 company first, and any loyalty to their country and
12 their fellow Canadians or themselves occurs only if it
13 does not conflict with their company loyalty. It is
14 one of the conditions of their employment and it was
15 one of the chief reasons for my determination that we
16 would not continue to be dependent on an oil company
17 for our living.

18 I am much more concerned about
19 the destructive effect of these policies of disloyalty
20 to our national life than I am about the effect of the
21 pipeline on the tundra. Its effect in Alberta is easily
22 seen. Where else can you find so many people who are
23 more loyal to a foreign country than they are to their
24 own? Where else can you find newspapers who give
25 unquestioning acceptance to the tenet:

26 "If it's American, it's better; and if it's
27 Canadian, its worse."

28 Or a mayor who would jeer at the idea that the people
29 of the north have a culture, or that it could be of any
30 value? I'll bet he wears a parka in the winter and

1 | never even thinks here it came from.

2 | When I see such mindless
3 | attitudes I wonder if we are not the dumbest people in
4 | the world. It's because we are so stupid about the
5 | value of our own country and our own things that we are
6 | so easily taken by anybody who wants to con us out of
7 | it. There are a lot of people in this world who could
8 | hardly believe that they can be Canadian and be of
9 | value, that a performer who is a Canadian and who has
10 | never appeared successfully anywhere else could
11 | actually be good.

12 | Listen to your radio and see
13 | how many Canadian performers are ever heard on it. You
14 | will never find a live Canadian performer on our radio
15 | station in Edmonton except in the CKUA, which is the
16 | poorest station in Edmonton, as far as money goes. To
17 | the people of the north, I say, "Take care. The winds
18 | of the Arctic are not more cold than an oil executive's
19 | heart. And better be at the mercy of shifting ice
20 | cracks and drifting caribou herds than the shifting
21 | sands of oil company policies. The moon and the stars
22 | will show you more respect than a society that lies in
23 | wait for you along the pipelines

24 | Energy resources. Everything
25 | begins with right thinking. I didn't invent that,
26 | that' Confucius, and the thinking that seems to have
27 | been applied to the pipeline seems to have started in
28 | the middle instead at the beginning. Why are we in
29 | such haste to build it? Who needs it? Canada or the
30 | U.S.A.? When we have used up all our gas and oil

1 resources, what then? The gas and oil have been in the
2 ground for millions of years, and their value will only
3 increase as long as it stays there. Would it not make
4 more sense to see how long we can make our resources
5 last rather than see how fast we can use them up?

6 We are like the squandering
7 propagate children of the newly rich, determined to
8 spend as fast as possible, to indulge every fashionable
9 whim, and to leave not so much as the crumbs under the
10 table for the unfortunate generations that will come
11 after us. With no policies formed to change the
12 direction of our habits, we are getting set to sell off
13 another chunk of the family inheritance before any
14 system has been devised to use the returns with more
15 sense and economy than we have ever applied to the last
16 fortune we threw away. More and more airplanes fill
17 the skies, and fewer and fewer trains run, although a
18 train is a far more economical user of energy than
19 planes or highway vehicles, for example.

20 Having sold off our near-at-
21 hand gas and oil at bargain prices, we are now rushing
22 to do the same with the resources of the north, and
23 what will our neighbors give us in return for being so
24 obliging to their demands? In 1956 when the oil rigs
25 dotted the countryside and the oil companies knew they
26 would make millions of dollars out of Drayton Valley, I
27 was a member of the Women's Institute Committee who
28 started the first community library in that town. We
29 asked the oil and service companies there for donations
30 to buy books for the library. The only thing we

1 received while I was there was a secondhand oil stove
2 valued at \$15, from Mobil Oil.

3 A few miles from Spruce Grove
4 is a gas plant that makes propane gas. During the 16
5 years we have lived in Spruce Grove, and this has been
6 there, I have never known them to give anything
7 whatever to the community nor have I ever found anyone
8 else who knows of such a thing happening. The smallest
9 grocery store, who gives two heads of lettuce to a
10 supper, has done more for the community than a company
11 that is draining the unreplaceable resources out from
12 under our feet. Until we can begin to appreciate the
13 value of what we have, I say, forget about the
14 pipeline. It will only make us poor."

15 Thank you.

16
17 (SUBMISSION BY MRS. S. JOHNSON MARKED EXHIBIT C-35)

18 (WITNESS ASIDE)

19
20 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

21 Commissioner, the next brief is from Betty Pascher and
22 Bart Hall-Beyer, St. George's Anglican Church Study
23 Group. Are they here?

24
25 MRS. BETTY PASCHEN and

26 BART HALL-BEYER sworn:

27 WITNESS PASCHEN: Mr. Berger,

28 honored guests from far parts, ladies and gentlemen,
29 I'd like to preface my remarks with an introductory
30 remark about my own interest in this hearing. Our

1 family travelled in the native way down the Mackenzie
2 Valley in an open skiff with a kicker, but not without
3 a native helper, so we have sort of a feeling for the
4 river and its people. We also, as our small. Business
5 company, have employed a number of native people, in
6 fact quite a number of them from the Laloche area which
7 we heard about this morning. I've sort of felt a
8 bit that I was mothering some of those native young
9 people. We've an empathy for them because of these
10 experiences.

11 I'm speaking on behalf of St.
12 George's Anglican Church Study Group, a small group of
13 our parish, together with a number of them we prepared
14 a brief which I will read, and then Bart, who will
15 introduce himself, wants to make comments also from the
16 same study group.

17 Mr. Berger, we are pleased to
18 have the opportunity to state our concerns about the
19 issue of northern development which you are
20 investigating.

21 As a study group from St.
22 George's Anglican Church, Edmonton, we are concerned
23 primarily with the future of the native people of the
24 north, and secondly, with the responsible stewardship
25 of the northern energy and mineral resources.

26 The desire of native people
27 for self-determination in the matter of political and
28 economic development should be respected and nurtured.
29 Fully 60% of the northern native people still depend
30 largely on the traditional hunting and trapping for,

1 | their livelihood, and this is from native statistics
2 | gathered in the north. I'm sure you've heard this
3 | figure yourself. The opportunity to continue so should
4 | be open to them. Attempts by industry to set up
5 | training programs for native people have so far failed-
6 | dismally. The northern natives are prepared to initiate
7 | their own projects and should have our full support.

8 | If I may comment in the midst
9 | of this, I think that the submission given by Preston
10 | Manning yesterday was extremely encouraging in that he
11 | gave an example of a native group working in
12 | cooperation with a community and the industry
13 | representatives that have established themselves in a
14 | primarily native community and have worked out a
15 | positive solution to employing native people. I think
16 | there are positive possibilities.

17 | The record to date of
18 | forecasts of energy needs and procurable reserves given
19 | Canadians by the multinationals have been contradictory
20 | and totally deceiving. We are not willing that our
21 | excessive demands for fossil fuels be the force that
22 | deprives northern Canadians of their traditional way of
23 | life and traditional use of their homeland. Therefore
24 | we stress, the urgency for an independent public
25 | enquiry into these matters so that Canadians as a whole
26 | may have sufficient information to form a basis for
27 | responsible decision-making.

28 | We request enforcement of
29 | adequate programs to regulate domestic consumption and
30 | export of energy resources. Priorities for production

1 of secondary vital products of natural gas, like
2 agricultural fertilizers, must be considered. We urge
3 that full-scale research into alternate sources of
4 energy, other than nuclear, be launched, and that
5 monies be provided for this rather than for further oil
6 exploration in the north where extraction costs are
7 prohibitive in terms of social and environmental risks,
8 and transportation..

9 In order to facilitate public
10 enquiry, and to ensure that just land settlement will
11 be achieved and, to develop strategies to protect the
12 fragile northern environment, we propose that a ten-
13 year moratorium be imposed upon any industrial activity
14 pertaining to the building of a pipeline from the
15 Mackenzie Delta and the Beaufort Sea. This would also
16 allow time to work toward correction of selfish use and
17 wasteful practices throughout Canada and particularly
18 in Alberta, and in turn the adjustment downward of
19 projected needs. At the same time intensive research
20 into alternate sources of energy can be expected to
21 greatly reduce the demands on fossil fuels. We in
22 Alberta must exemplify responsible stewardship of a
23 fast-diminishing resource if we want to foster prudence
24 in the rest of Canada. Above all, we stand firmly
25 behind the native peoples of Northern Canada in their
26 attempt to achieve justice..

27 Thank you, Mr. Berger.

28 WITNESS HALL-BEYER: I think
29 I've been in the north too long. Ten years ago
30 surroundings like this would have seemed quite normal;

1 right now they seem really strange, and I hope, Mr.
2 Berger, that you feel as uncomfortable in these
3 surroundings as I do right now.

4 I'd like to express my thanks
5 to the people of St. George's Study Group for allowing
6 me the balance of their time. I want to speak as a
7 private citizen of Edmonton. Right now I'm working as
8 a geologist, but basically I'm a farmer, I guess,
9 trying to make enough money to buy some stuff for my
10 farm. What I have to say, although I've lived in the
11 north for some time, and although one of my great
12 grandfathers was an Indian, I want to say as a white
13 person and I want to say as a southerner, I don't want
14 to make any pretenses beyond that.

15 Many people who are a lot
16 more eloquent than I am, I think, have given a pretty
17 good description of what this pipeline or this series
18 of pipelines, or this pipeline and a road or whatever,
19 can do to the north and its people; but I think that
20 what many, many people in the south don't realize, far
21 too few people, is that this pipeline is no bloody
22 favor for us either, and the sooner we realize that the
23 better. It's going to be just as bad for us as it is
24 for the people, in the north, and I don't mean just for
25 Edmonton, although I think that anybody, who like me,
26 has tried to find housing in this city, let alone at a
27 decent price, can tell you full well what another
28 couple of thousand laborers looking for housing are
29 going to do to rents.

30 We in the south have become

1 | dependent upon and maybe addicted to is a much better
2 | term or phrase than "dependent upon" gas and oil, and
3 | we're in the position of the drug addict on the streets
4 | of Vancouver, sacrificing everything for just one more
5 | fix. I wonder how much longer that's going to keep up?
6 | This addiction has got to be broken, and if it's going
7 | to be, you know, the least bit beneficial to us, we've
8 | got to break it ourselves, because if we don't break
9 | this addiction ourselves it's going to be broken for us
10 | by the simple fact that there is no more gas and there
11 | is no more oil. When it's gone, it's gone, G-O-N-E,
12 | on, and I want to know what our kids are going to think
13 | of us.

14 | We, I think I can say
15 | justifiably, that gas and oil are really useful stuff,
16 | I don't think there's much question about that, and we
17 | often refer to them as being integral parts of an
18 | efficient" industrial economy; but I want to know what
19 | kind of efficiency it is to put a 50 or a 75-kilo
20 | person into a 2-ton automobile and drive a couple of
21 | hundred meters for a one kilo loaf of bread. This is
22 | what the ready availability of gas and oil have done to
23 | our way of thinking. It encourages it, and to my mind
24 | it only postpones the day of reckoning that's becoming
25 | more and more traumatic the longer we postpone it. It
26 | maintains our illusion that if we only spend a little
27 | bit more or a bit more tax on environ-mental
28 | concessions to the oil and gas industry, somehow the
29 | goodies are going to keep on flowing.

30 | Well, they're not going to

1 | keep on flowing and I think it's an act of monumental
2 | gallon our part to steal all of it from succeeding
3 | generations to satisfy our funny definition of
4 | "efficiency". The resources certainly aren't going to
5 | go away if we leave them in the ground. After all any
6 | geologist can tell you they've been there for millions
7 | of years, and they're not going to get any less
8 | valuable either in dollar terms or in any other way you
9 | want to measure it. So yes, I'm suggesting flat out,
10 | just leave the stuff in the ground and let's leave it
11 | there until we really need it.

12 | I know damn well what that
13 | means. I personally am willing to pay a dollar a litre
14 | for gasolines for those who are a little bit slow on
15 | conversions, that's about \$4.50 a gallon. I'm willing
16 | to pay 250 a kilowatt hour for my electricity. I'm
17 | willing to cycle. I'm willing to walk or take the bus.
18 | I'm willing to live in a cold house. I'm willing to do
19 | without an awful lot of petrochemical products in my
20 | life, and I'm willing to do it all to avoid unknown
21 | consequences to unknown people thousands of kilometre
22 | away. I'm willing to do it so that the old people, so
23 | that the disabled, so that the sick and the weak in our
24 | society in future years can have the benefits of warm
25 | houses, passive transportation, decent medical care, a
26 | lot of the things that we take for granted right now,
27 | but that we're not going to be able to take for granted
28 | too much longer.

29 | If we care about these people
30 | at all, how can we go on using up in a generation or

1 two maybe, the heritage of millions of years? You
2 know, I don't think it's all bad or a bleak situation
3 either, although unfortunately it seems to be heading
4 in that direction. I am willing to live in a cold
5 house but I may not have to.

6 Do you realize how much
7 insulation \$10 billion will buy? Just think about that
8 for a minute, For the cost of this pipeline we could
9 super-insulate every single house in this country and
10 we could buy a bicycle free for every adult in this
11 country, and I would be willing to bet that we save
12 more energy than is in the ground u there and we'd keep
13 on saving it, too, long after the reserves in the north
14 would have been gone for the cost of just one Syncrude
15 plant, and there's talk about building ten, we could
16 install wind-generating systems to provide electricity
17 to one million homes in this country meeting reasonable
18 but not excessive electrical demands. It all depends
19 on where our priorities lie, doesn't it?

20 So my specific proposals are
21 these:

- 22 1. Let's leave the Arctic energy in the ground for a
23 long, long, long time.
- 24 2. Don't built a pipeline, flat out, just don't build
25 it, we don't need it.
- 26 3. Take all the government money that would have been
27 spent on the pipeline and Syncrude and what-not
28 exploration in the north and let's use it to
29 superinsulate our country's houses, let's use it to do
30 research on real alternate energy sources. Let's use

1 | it to provide subsidies to already proven alternate
2 | sources, such as railways, bicycles and what-not.
3 | 4. The Chamber of Commerce people and for the business
4 | people I would suggest that you know there just might
5 | be a profit to be made there, too, and it would be, I
6 | think, of a little bit more lasting value, not only to
7 | the company but to our society as a whole. There are
8 | changes that are going to come, there's no question,
9 | about that, and no matter how hard we hope or tinker or
10 | concede, they're going to come, and they can be very
11 | traumatic changes. But they don't have to be if we
12 | grab ahold of this situation.

13 | What I ask you really is what
14 | better issue in place than this one, and what better
15 | time than right now?

16 | (SUBMISSION BY ST, GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH STUDY GROUP
17 | MARKED EXHIBIT C-356)

18 | (WITNESSES ASIDE)

19 |
20 | MR. WADDELL: Is Mrs. Olga
21 | Wiskel here? Mrs. Wiskel? Mrs. Wiskel is here now,
22 | she was on the list for this morning and we were unable
23 | to hear her.

24 | MRS. OLGA ALEXANDRA WISKEL, sworn:

25 |
26 | THE WITNESS: Mr.
27 | Commissioner as a private citizen of Canada I welcome
28 | this opportunity to express my concerns and beliefs
29 | regarding the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. As was stated
30 | in the group just before lunch, Mr. Daniels, he was

1 | commenting about this private group. I'm a powerless
2 | voice but nonetheless I feel I could be heard, too.

3 | As a person who lives south
4 | of the 60th Parallel, and projects no move north, I
5 | believe that decisions concerning the north must be
6 | made largely by those living there, and who will
7 | continue to reside there. I especially give support to
8 | expressions by native people, organizations, regarding
9 | their rights and their land claims, their philosophy of
10 | development, and their plans for the future. Any
11 | development of the north must consider dealing justly
12 | with the native people regarding these land claims an'
13 | these decisions concerning the alteration of their land
14 | that they live in, and the alterations of their
15 | lifestyles.

16 | Next, I believe consideration
17 | must be given to diverse groups and to diverse areas of
18 | human endeavor -- economic, ethical, environmental and
19 | social -with no group or endeavor privileged above
20 | others. Fair evaluation must be applied to such
21 | conflicting statements such as:

- 22 | 1. Immediate development of the pipeline for the
23 | economic survival of Canadians, versus no urgency to
24 | develop Arctic Gas because adequate supplies exist for
25 | at least 15 years.
- 26 | 2. Documentation of actual land use and occupancy over
27 | the centuries by the Inuit Brotherhood, versus test
28 | facilities of short duration as at Sans Sault.
- 29 | 3 Fulfillment of lawful obligations, versus disregard
30 | of minority rights.

1 4. Consideration of social patterns of life which are
2 in harmony with nature, versus those patterns which
3 challenge and destroy nature.
4 5. Finally, I believe adequate and consistent policies
5 and controls be developed to regulate the nonrenewable
6 resources of the north.

7 Therefore I support a
8 moratorium in which these expressed concerns may be
9 thoroughly studied, explored, and logically resolved.

10 "Steer technology in a more
11 human way," states Prime Minister Palme of Sweden in
12 the book, "Home Country," by Canadian author Peter
13 Newman. A moratorium provides the time for technology
14 to be steered in a more humane way. Thank you for your
15 attention.

16 (SUBMISSION BY MRS. O.A. WISKEL MARKED EXHIBIT C-357)

17 (WITNESS ASIDE)

18

19 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
20 Commissioner, I call next upon Mr. John R. McDougall,
21 who is the president of Dalcour Engineering Limited,
22 that's D-A-L-C-O-R. Mr. McDougall, sir?

23 MR. Commissioner, I should
24 tell you that we have with us another school class
25 today. They're from the same school as yesterday, the
26 Cartier-McGee School, teacher Bill Koblec, and the
27 class is 7-2 that are here, Mr. Commissioner.

28

29 JOHN R McDOUGALL sworn:

30 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,

1 I feel like a minority here today, and perhaps because of
2 that will appreciate some of the comments that others
3 have made in my future deliberations also.

4 Canada is an energy dependent
5 nation with a per capita consumption and growth rate
6 among the highest in the world. This is largely due to
7 our vast area, our climate and our economy, It is
8 reflected by our extensive transportation systems, our
9 utilization of power for heat and light, and our
10 standard of living.

11 Historically, Canada depended
12 on energy sources found in the southern, more developed
13 regions of our country. Recently, rapid increases in
14 consumption and a scaling don of potential productivity
15 of developed reserves have encouraged a rapid buildup
16 in frontier exploratory activities, especially for the
17 oil and gas which have become the dominant energy
18 sources in Canada.

19 Oil and gas were energy
20 bargains, as we've heard, from the 1950s until 1973. As
21 energy sources, oil and gas were cheap and also
22 relatively clean and easy to handle. Unfortunately, they
23 are non-renewable resources and therefore limited in
24 supply. In any event, large volumes of low-cost Middle
25 Eastern crude were developed following the Second World
26 War. Protectionist policies were put in place to support
27 our indigenous production, but large portions of the
28 market depended on imports. This approach provided a
29 significant level of theoretical shut-in capacity.

30 In late 1973, the OPEC

1 nations sensing an opportunity, turned down the valve
2 on their production. The world was caught in the
3 squeeze and responded with reactionary policies as they
4 attempted to minimize the impact of energy shortages.
5 Here in Canada we embarked on programs to move Canadian
6 crude to regions traditionally served by imports :a to
7 spot purchases on world markets, As our production
8 expanded to meet our own needs and to increase exports
9 to the U.S., we found we had over-rated the true
10 potential of our reserves to sustain high-rate
11 production over an extended period of time. In the
12 U.S. the Alaska Pipeline suddenly received rapid
13 approval as the luxury of procrastination could no
14 longer be afforded. In the rest of the world political
15 alignments shifted towards energy security and away
16 from traditional ideological relationships.

17 In order to prevent Canada
18 from becoming overly dependent upon imported energy,
19 and subject to the whim of foreign governments, we must
20 ensure that government policy and regulations,
21 technological research and development are all
22 integrated to provide adequate incentive for the
23 development of energy sources within our borders.

24 Energy sources within Canada
25 are abundant and include oil and gas, coal, tar sands,
26 nuclear and hydro with potential for solar, wind and
27 tidal developments. All have probably a role to play in
28 the ultimate scenario. However, we must also give some
29 weight to the rate at which development can be achieved.
30 Present technology will allow the

1 | development of coal and some of our extensive tar sands
2 | deposits. We have the capability to develop the oil and
3 | gas in the Mackenzie Delta region. None of these devel-
4 | opments, whether in Southern Canada, on the east coast or
5 | in the Arctic, can be achieved without some impact on our
6 | human society and also on the natural environment in
7 | which we live. But because only conventional oil and gas
8 | offer a quickly viable major additional source of supply
9 | and since only the Mackenzie Delta has proven reserves
10 | even beginning to approach the volumes needed to justify
11 | development, proposals have been submitted for approval
12 | to build a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

13 | My presentation is a personal
14 | assessment of the net impact of a Mackenzie Valley
15 | Pipeline; a discussion which will address whether or
16 | not this impact on balance is more rather than less
17 | desirable from a Canadian point of view; more rather
18 | than' less desirable from the point of view of the
19 | residents in the Mackenzie Valley, and, finally,
20 | whether the negative aspects of this impact can be
21 | tempered and constrained to an, acceptable minimum.

22 | My credentials for making
23 | this presentation are based on a love, and affection
24 | for the Arctic, its people, its character, its natural
25 | resource and its beauty. My appreciation of the ,
26 | north' began with four months living in a tent on
27 | the, tundra on the Arctic Coast some 12 years ago -- it
28 | was cold, too. It has continued as I was fortunate
29 | enough to become involved in activities that have led
30 | me from the Arctic Archipelago through the barren

1 | lands and to the Mackenzie River Basin.

2 | Let's take a look at the
3 | Canadian perspective. Most of our current energy
4 | supply problems area direct result of a political
5 | climate of interference in the market place through
6 | price regulation, retroactive and/or changing
7 | regulations and legislation often predicated on
8 | political expedience rather than the long-term good.

9 | While Provincial and Federal
10 | Governments have battled over their shares of the
11 | spoils, while we've seen federal leasing regulations
12 | rescinded at the first indication of exploratory
13 | success in the frontiers, while these regulations
14 | continue to remain in limbo, while public inquiries
15 | duplicate one another and while pressure groups delay
16 | hearings and approvals with legal technicalities,
17 | Canada has lost her hard-won energy self-sufficiency.

18 | I suggest that in the
19 | Canadian context this is undesirable. I prefer the
20 | security of supply that energy resource developments
21 | provide, it is worthy of note that the OPEC strength
22 | culminating in their embargo could be effective only
23 | when North.. America had eliminated, its surplus
24 | indigenous capabilities.

25 | Within this background the
26 | development of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and its
27 | associated production facilities within Canada have a
28 | significant beneficial impact on Canada and its people
29 | through:

30 | 1. Balance of payments. Our present trade balance is

1 | strongly influenced by the cost of energy imports (at
2 | present prices, imported crude costs are nearly \$10
3 | million, per day). This restricts our imports of other
4 | commodities and correspondingly reduces our standard of
5 | living. The need to generate foreign exchange to pay
6 | for energy imports increases foreign investment in
7 | Canada and reduces Canadian control of our own economy.
8 | The pressure to increase foreign exchange earnings can
9 | lead to extreme competition in export markets, and
10 | perhaps to restrictions on imports from Canada by some
11 | countries

12 | 2. Employment opportunities. The oil and gas industry
13 | has driven the Alberta economy from an agricultural
14 | base to a more diversified economy which alone in
15 | Canada remains relatively buoyant while unemployment is
16 | a major problem elsewhere. The Mackenzie Valley.
17 | Pipeline and associated northern developments will
18 | ensure a continuing viable industry within Canada and
19 | provide similar impacts in the Northwest Territories in
20 | terms of direct employment and service industry
21 | opportunities.

22 | 3. A multi-billion dollar project (such as a pipeline
23 | provide significant tax revenues. Taxes are the
24 | mechanism employed to redistribute a country's wealth
25 | and thereby create the social benefits our society has
26 | come to enjoy and expect. Personal and corporate
27 | income taxes, sales taxes, property and business taxes
28 | and other levies will, be significant from a project of
29 | this magnitude.

30 | 4. The supply Of new energy resources to the economy

1 | will permit continued expansion of secondary industry
2 | in Canada on the basis of secure supplies of fuel and
3 | raw materials at a cost less prone to unilateral
4 | adjustments, The materials and equipment required for
5 | the project will then provide increased opportunities
6 | for Canadian business men and workers to expand their
7 | skills and capabilities.

8 | 5. Supply reliability has a great impact on our
9 | country. Disruptions can lead to unemployment and
10 | business failures, and to loss of the comforts we have
11 | come to expect. The influence of changing consumption
12 | patterns in response to our energy cost and
13 | availability is wide reaching in our economy.

14 | 6. Finally, oil and gas are clean fuels in their
15 | production, transportation and use. Emissions from the
16 | consumption of alternative fuels such as coal, are
17 | generally more severe and more costly to control.

18 | I conclude that the Canadian
19 | impact of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is favorable and
20 | desirable as it meets the major objectives of national
21 | energy policy. It improves the Canadian security of
22 | supply, it minimizes the disruptive impacts on our
23 | economy, it helps to protect the Canadian environment.
24 | it finances social services, it provides business and
25 | employment opportunities, and it improves our balance
26 | of payments.

27 | The northern perspective. It
28 | is readily apparent that any development, commercial,
29 | industrial, social or recreational, will have some
30 | impact on the environment and society. The total impact

1 | assessment will vary according to an individual's needs
2 | and aspirations, and his physical and economic proximity
3 | to the development. Our concern -- and that is the
4 | concern of this Inquiry -- should be to ensure that our
5 | undertakings provide net positive benefits in total; in
6 | other words, to ensure that their advantages outweigh
7 | their disadvantages, not to embark on a futile crusade
8 | to eliminate all remotely possible detrimental
9 | occurrences, but to minimize their impact and extent.

10 | Within the Yukon and
11 | Northwest Territories a way of life is passing. In
12 | many respects it is over already. Modern society is
13 | permeating the north, as is evidenced by housing,
14 | hospitals, schools. clothing, snowmobiles, outboard
15 | motors, rifles, and on and on and on.

16 | No one can deny that Caucasian
17 | have pushed their ideas and ways of life onto the north of
18 | Canada. No one can deny that some of these have had
19 | devastating negative effects. We have in the past pushed
20 | many concepts, well-intentioned or otherwise, onto the
21 | north that were ill-conceived or inappropriate I (as for
22 | example the centralized school system). But even so, few
23 | of the native residents desire to give up all of the white
24 | man's ideas and tools, especially the machines and other
25 | amenities that have made their lives easier. Rather, they
26 | wish a mix of those ideas from the south that will blend
27 | with and enhance the basic philosophy and values of their
28 | heritage, The expectation that a society with basic values
29 | entrenched in the family unit, in integrity, in self-
30 | respect and in sharing with others would suddenly adopt

1 | the competitive lifestyle of the white man was naive.
2 | This is now recognized but as with most things, we must
3 | not look back at past mistakes but forward to new
4 | opportunities. We must allow northern people the freedom
5 | of choice but this freedom of choice implies there be
6 | more than one option, something to choose between.

7 | The north has not had the
8 | opportunity to choose between lifestyles except by the
9 | drastic action of pulling up their roots and going to the
10 | south, as we've heard, The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and
11 | associated developments will provide a firmly based local
12 | alternative, an opportunity to northern residents who
13 | wish to change their lifestyles but no compulsion to
14 | those who do not. This choice cannot occur without some
15 | risk. But surely a society whose heritage is the daily
16 | risk of life itself will accept the risks involved in
17 | resource development as being minimal when compared to
18 | the potential benefits for the north and its people.

19 | What are these potential
20 | benefits? Development spin-offs are improved social
21 | facilities, employment opportunities, a viable local
22 | economic base, opportunities to develop and expand
23 | local services and improved self-satisfaction. It me
24 | comment briefly on each of these.

25 | 1. The expanded economy supported by resource
26 | development will be able to provide, stimulate or
27 | upgrade educational facilities, medical care,
28 | communication services, and recreational facilities, to
29 | name but a few.

30 | 2. Employment opportunities will exist not only during

1 construction and operation of the initial facilities
2 but will also occur as additional exploration is
3 carried out, in the form of local business
4 developments, expanding service industries, regulatory
5 and administrative agencies. Skills learned on this
6 project can be utilized close to home or world-wide,
7 based on the choice of the individual,
8 3. One has only to look here to Alberta to appreciate
9 the wealth and employment generation possibilities that
10 can exist in the north. In some respects, evidence
11 already exists of potential opportunities for local
12 participation., As was the case in Alberta, the, initial
13 major developments, such as the Mackenzie Valley
14 Pipeline, are only the beginning. They are the
15 foundation on which a viable northern economy can, be
16 developed. They are the catalyst that can provide
17 economic self-sufficiency and independence for the north.
18 4. Many opportunities will exist for the development of
19 support services in the areas of transportation,
20 material handling, expediting, general construction,
21 maintenance and repairs, professional services, and
22 tourism, to name but a few. Care must be taken to form
23 and expand businesses in response to real long-term
24 needs, and not artificial ones, but the opportunities
25 will exist for northerners to reap the potential''
26 benefits for many years to come.
27 5. The white man has changed the way of life for many
28 northerners, especially the natives. Early exploration
29 and development of the area could not have been carried
30 out without their support. Now a proud self-sufficient

1 | people have become accustomed to depend on welfare
2 | cheques and handouts. The economic base up to now has
3 | not been adequate to support northern residents by
4 | gainful employment in the communities the bureaucrats
5 | have constructed for them. The native land claim issue
6 | has been raised as a confrontation that must be settled
7 | before developments can occur. I submit rather that
8 | the opportunity is at hand to rekindle the original
9 | spark of co-operation that characterized the, north,
10 | The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline can provide the economic
11 | base that has been lacking and allow northern self-
12 | sufficiency to develop self-satisfaction among ,native
13 | northerners once again.

14 | The benefits are substantial. What about the risks?
15 | Here we consider three major inter-related areas the focus
16 | of this hearing, environmental, social and economic,
17 | 1. Damage to the environment can occur in many forms
18 | due to disruptions of wildlife or, its habitat, due to
19 | toxic wastes, due to damage to the landscape, and due to
20 | the impact on human physical or mental health. I am not
21 | a naturalist, but I do appreciate our natural resources.
22 | I know the Arctic is in a more precarious balance than
23 | regions farther south. I know that permafrost
24 | degradation and surface disturbances are highly visible
25 | and I know we can disrupt wildlife migrations, breeding
26 | grounds, and food supplies. I suggest that protection
27 | of the environment is most important but that
28 | constraints applied indiscriminately may have more
29 | severe long-term impact than no constraints at all. We
30 | must be selective and realistic in awarding work permits

1 | which means identifying critical areas, minimizing
2 | intrusions therein, or circumventing them together,
3 | where possible.

4 | Mr. Angus Gavin, a noted
5 | naturalist, following a five-year study of wildlife on
6 | the North Slope of Alaska, concluded, referring to the
7 | Prudhoe Bay oil development that;

8 | "Any disturbance this operation, has had on the
9 | wildlife of the, area has certainly not been no-
10 | ticeable, and future operations, if conducted in
11 | the same clean housekeeping manner, should not
12 | materially change the, overall wildlife picture.
13 | We must stress, however that there can be no re-
14 | laxation in present oil company policies, and a
15 | tightening, of some government regulations will
16 | be necessary, if we want to hold that status.
17 | quo."

18 | Environmental change cannot be
19 | entirely avoided. It would seem to me, however, that
20 | the impact can be minimized to an acceptable level.
21 | 2. Social impact. This aspect has been discussed in
22 | depth previously. However, during the construction
23 | phase a potentially serious disruption in lifestyle and
24 | moral values could occur. Wherever possible, perhaps as
25 | a permit condition direct interaction with established
26 | communities should be restricted. Without some caveats
27 | of this sort drunkenness, promiscuity, loss of culture
28 | and values will result in the submergence or demise of
29 | the present society and heritage.
30 | 3. My economic concerns relate to the boom and bust

1 | economy and the problems of a growth rate that is' too
2 | fast to be assimilated without serious disruptive
3 | impacts, especially in the provision of public services
4 | such as education, health, welfare, community servicing
5 | and the like. Consideration of a government-sponsored
6 | small business advisory unit is merited to assist
7 | northerners to participate in, the economic
8 | developments, Advance community planning and
9 | development studies must be integrated with the
10 | resource developments. Significant increases in
11 | federal financial support will be required.

12 | The impact of the Mackenzie
13 | Valley Pipeline, having regard to the society, the
14 | environment, and the economy of the Northwest and Yukon
15 | Territories is positive. I am firmly convinced that
16 | the risks inherent in the construction and operation of
17 | the pipeline and related developments, while of
18 | significant concern, are of such limited extent and
19 | probability that they are completely outweighed by the
20 | major benefits I have identified, I still, however,
21 | believe that care must be taken to minimize these risks
22 | by avoiding, where possible, environmentally sensitive
23 | areas and by applying appropriate constraints to
24 | construction and operating permits and licences.

25 | In the past, each wave of
26 | interest in the north has heightened the hopes and
27 | aspirations of local residents only to see them smashed
28 | a few years afterwards. The whaling industry, fur
29 | trade" defense establishment, and government bureaucracy
30 | have all left their indelible imprints so that future

1 | southern involvement is looked on with skepticism. The
2 | north has become accustomed to boom and bust economics;
3 | first optimism, then rape and pillage of her people and
4 | resources, and finally abandonment at the whim of
5 | outsiders. Northern residents are justifiably concerned
6 | about the present interest in oil and gas. Is this just
7 | another southern ploy to skim the cream and leave the
8 | dregs behind? I believe that solid proposals, research
9 | and now firm applications to build the most costly
10 | project ever conceived for Canada argue strongly
11 | otherwise I believe, to speak in the white man's
12 | language, that an economic commitment of this magnitude
13 | would not be considered unless the promoters have real
14 | plans to become involved with and remain involved in the
15 | north, I believe, therefore, that the beneficial aspects
16 | of which I have spoken will occur and that the
17 | northerners will become active participants. I believe
18 | at the same time that the gains are worth the risk and
19 | that as long as we provide northerners with the choice-
20 | between their traditional lifestyles and the alternative
21 | that will become available as a result of the Mackenzie
22 | Valley Pipeline, that northerners will support the
23 | project. I believe that northern people are eager to
24 | achieve self-determination and self-satisfaction. But
25 | that economic independence is a pre-requisite to the
26 | realization of that self-determination.

27 | Finally, I believe that
28 | northern independence will only be achieved by
29 | development of one kind or another, that this proposal
30 | represents a viable and realistic approach and that it

1 | should be supported by all Canadians. I love the
2 | north. I love its people, its character, its
3 | environment, and its potential. I also value the past,
4 | but I am not willing to forfeit the future in its name.

5 | Thank you, sir.

6 | (SUBMISSION BY J.R, McDOUGALL MARKED EXHIBIT C-358)

7 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

8 | MR. WADDELL: Is Linda
9 | Mulhall here? Mr. Commissioner, this is Linda Mulhall
10 | of the Student Christian Movement, University of
11 | Alberta.

12 | MISS LINDA MULHALL, sworn:

13 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I
14 | just first of all would like to say that we're very
15 | pleased with the way that the hearings have been
16 | conducted and pleased, too, to have an opportunity to
17 | present our views.

18 | The Student Christian
19 | Movement is made up of Canadian students in
20 | universities who are committed to theological and
21 | political reflection present historical situation, and
22 | so the whole situation of the Northwest Territories and
23 | the native land claims is very important to us.

24 | Our concerns on the pipeline
25 | decision are justice for our northern brothers and
26 | sisters, and the promotion of democratic decision
27 | making by the Canadian people.

28 | We hold the Federal Government
29 | responsible for supporting corporate exploitation of
30 | Canada's north at the expense of the native people and

1 of Canadian citizens.

2 In 1972 the Federal
3 Government released a northern policy statement, It's
4 objectives were, and I'm quoting here from the
5 Honourable Judd Buchanan, who was speaking in
6 Yellowknife in 1974, in February

7 "The objectives:

8 1. To provide a higher standard of living
9 and equality of opportunity for all northern
10 residents.

11 2. To encourage balanced economic development
12 in the Territories,

13 3. To safeguard the northern environment,

14 4. To move forward towards representative and
15 more responsible government.

16 5. To give, highest priority to the needs and
17 aspirations of the native people."

18 The proposed Mackenzie Valley
19 Pipeline does not achieve these objectives, and it is
20 contrary to them. I'd like to go through those point
21 by point.

22 The first one, a higher
23 standard of living is related to how people make a
24 living, and it was stated earlier that at present 60 of
25 the native people in the Northwest Territories are
26 dependent in some way on the land for making a living.
27 The continued exploration of the north in the current
28 style an the pipeline construction will destroy the
29 economic viability of the traditional ways of life.
30 The pipeline %will not provide alternative employment

1 | for the native people. In the initial stage there will
2 | be a large demand for skilled labor. This skilled
3 | labor will come primarily from the south. In fact, the
4 | government has given southern unions guarantees of
5 | hiring Southern Canadians out of Vancouver and Toronto
6 | centres. This is no job guarantee to the Dene and the
7 | Inuit. In the long-term there will be about 150
8 | permanent jobs directly related to the pipeline.

9 | The Boreal Institute, which
10 | was hired by Arctic Gas to research the impact of the
11 | pipeline, stated that the pipeline is likely to have an
12 | overall negative impact; even they admit that the main
13 | problem will be to find jobs for people forced into the
14 | labor market during the construction phase.

15 | The fact is, native people
16 | forced off the land will not benefit from the jobs that
17 | are created. They will be forced to live increasingly
18 | on welfare; their culture and way of life will be
19 | further eroded; Canadian taxpayers will end up paying
20 | the price for corporate exploitation of the north and,
21 | corporate profits.

22 | The fact is that there will
23 | not be equal opportunities for all northern residents
24 | in terms of employment.

25 | No. 2. The construction of
26 | a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline will be economically
27 | disruptive. The construction of the pipeline will
28 | create a boom-bust situation in the north, again as was
29 | mentioned earlier. In the construction phase there
30 | will be short-term labor-intensive activity, a large

1 labor force, and they'll need to import skilled labour
2 from the south. The rapid influx of men and the short
3 term nature of the work will have a dramatic, largely
4 negative impact on the smaller native communities of
5 the northwest Territories.

6 The exploration of the north
7 to date has not, led to balance economic development
8 for the rest of Canada either. In fact, it has played
9 a major role in creating inflation. In the 1970 the
10 flow of foreign funds, primarily U.S. dollars, to
11 finance exploration projects superficially raised the
12 value of the Canadian dollar, and this has spurred
13 inflation and made Canadian export products more in
14 foreign markets, cause significant unemployment.

15 The building of the Valley
16 Pipeline will add further to this inflation.
17 Ultimately the Canadian wage-earner will bear the
18 financial burden of this project. This inflationary
19 effect of the construction of the pipeline has
20 confirmed by a number of economists, including John
21 Helliwell, and also confirmed by the preliminary report
22 of the Economic Impact Committee of 1972.

23 Even if mere Canadian capital
24 is directed to the pipeline and other similar projects,
25 this would only serve to funnel funds in one narrow
26 direction, funds that would not then be available for
27 social services or health care, for example. The
28 pipeline, in fact, will distort Canadian development.

29 No. 3. There are no
30 guarantees the environment will he protected, There is

1 | evidence to the contrary. In mid-April of this year
2 | the Federal Government approved offshore drilling in
3 | the Beaufort Sea. It did this knowing that during
4 | drilling a blowout can occur, spilling oil over the
5 | ocean floor, and that it could be impossible to cap
6 | this blowout during certain periods of the year.

7 | This approval will open the
8 | way for further exploration of the Beaufort Sea and the
9 | Arctic Ocean. Yet scientists still know relatively
10 | little about the nature of these waters. For example,
11 | the keels of Arctic ice ridges are often 6,0 feet in
12 | depth. These keels gouge out the sea floor to a depth
13 | of 30 feet, Ice ridges are a major hazard to offshore
14 | drilling, and especially to pipelines laid beneath the
15 | sea bed. Little is known as well about the nature of
16 | suspended ice crystals. These crystals, when agitated,
17 | form sawed ice, and they are dangerous to drilling
18 | operations. Ice crystals also influence the behaviour
19 | of pollutants and pollutant retardants. But exactly
20 | how they influence these isn't clear.

21 | The Federal Government's
22 | approval of such exploration at a time when research is
23 | still required on environmental impacts and control of
24 | pollution indicates its lack of commitment to
25 | protecting the environment.

26 | No. 4. Mr. Judd Buchanan's
27 | rejection of the Dene Declaration as something that
28 | could be written by a tenth grader is a rejection of
29 | efforts being made towards more representative and
30 | responsible government. The recent granting of 68 more

1 leases for exploration in the Inuit land claims area
2 after the claims were presented to the Federal
3 Government is also a denial of this.

4 No. 5. Highest priority has
5 not been given to the needs and aspirations of native
6 peoples. Mr. Buchanan's rejection of the Dene
7 Declaration illustrates this as well, The priorities
8 were set when in 1972 U.s. companies such as Imperial
9 Oil, made sales agreements to U.S. to two U.S. companies
10 (the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipeline Company of Detroit and
11 Chicago's Natural Gas Pipeline of America)-for Arctic
12 Gas. The pipelines agreed to lend Imperial Oil \$10
13 million a year interest-free for a period of four years,
14 from 1972. In return, Imperial Oil gave these companies
15 first option to buy ten out of the initial 12 trillion
16 cubic feet of natural gas discoveries on Imperial's
17 Mackenzie Delta acreage. We heard earlier the claims
18 that the resources are being developed there for us, but
19 there's lots of evidence to the contrary it's for the
20 American markets.

21 Canada's resources having been
22 contracted out to American markets, the oil and gas is
23 not primarily for Canadian consumption. It is not a case
24 of Southern Canadian needs versus the needs of native
25 peoples, as we have been told. Neither Southern
26 Canadians nor the native peoples will benefit from the
27 pipeline. We feel that the Canadian Government
28 (1) has not lived up to its 1972 northern policy
29 statement;
30 (2) has bargained in bad faith;

1 (3) has deliberately misled Canadian citizens.

2 We support a ten-year
3 moratorium on major development in the north, including
4 the pipeline, to accomplish the following:

5 (1) secure just land settlement acceptable to the
6 native peoples;

7 (2) develop adequate programs to regulate domestic
8 consumption and the export of energy resources. This
9 entails a critical evaluation of consumption patterns
10 in the industrial and public sectors and an
11 independent, public enquiry into Canada's energy
12 policy, and reserves;

13 (3) develop adequate safeguards to overcome potential
14 environmental disasters such as oil spills, blowouts,
15 damage to the terrain, seas and wildlife;

16 (4) facilitate the creation of political channels or
17 bodies and economic development programs by the native
18 peoples.

19 We believe the Southern
20 Canadians, together with the Inuit and Dene, will
21 benefit from this moratorium. We are fully behind the
22 native people and demand that the Federal Government
23 grant native control over northern development.

24 Thank you.

25 (SUBMISSION OF STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT MISS L.
26 MULHALL MARKED EXHIBIT C-359)

27 (WITNESS ASIDE)

28 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

29 Commissioner before coffee perhaps we could do one
30 short brief, I might ask, is there anyone here from the

1 Indian Association of Alberta? I would call upon Mr.
2 R.A. Steele -- there's been a change -- who is with the
3 Alberta Construction Association. Mr. Steele, Mr.
4 Commissioner, is spelled S-T-E-E-L-E, is the Chairman
5 of the Board of the Alberta Construction Association.
6 He will be presenting the brief, rather than Mr. W.G.
7 Alexander, the president. So this is Mr. Steele, sir,
8 and his brief.

9 ROBERT A STEELE sworn:
10 THE WITNESS: Mr.
11 Commissioner, as has been said, my name is Bob Steele,
12 I'm Chairman of the Board of Alberta Construction
13 Association.

14 The Alberta Construction
15 Association wishes to go on record as being in favor of
16 construction of the Mackenzie Valley natural gas
17 Pipeline. There must be due regard to protection of
18 the environment and there must be due regard to the
19 impact on the peoples of the north. But we believe
20 that .a pipeline can be built in a manner that takes
21 these concerns into consideration.

22 We further submit that a
23 pipeline must be built soon to meet the pressing
24 national needs that exist throughout Canada. The
25 Alberta Construction Association represents seven local
26 construction associations in Alberta. They are the
27 Lethbridge-Medicine Hat-Calgary-Red Deer-Edmonton
28 Grande Prairie and Peace River Construction
29 Associations These seven local associations have as
30 members in excess of 1,400 firms engaged in various

1 areas of the construction industry. Firms range in
2 size from those with as few as 20 employees to those
3 which may employ up to 2,000 at a given time.

4 An estimated 60,000 Albertans
5 work on-site directly employed in the construction
6 industry. The major portion of building construction
7 in the north has been done over the years by Canadian
8 contractors. The members of the Association have many
9 years of experience in working in the north, coping
10 with the northern environment, building on and in
11 permafrost, and utilizing northern labor.

12 Our members, some of whom
13 have been involved in northern construction projects
14 for more than 25 years, have successfully completed
15 construction in the north of airports, utilidors
16 wharves, hotels, hostels, schools, sewer and water
17 projects, railways and highways, power houses, bridges,
18 hospitals, dams, fire halls, and various other types.

19 Member firms in the
20 Association with a background in northern experience
21 also are well aware of the need adjust construction
22 conditions to permit natives of the north to gain
23 meaningful employment. To cite just one example of how
24 this concern has been implemented, one member company,
25 with the co-operation and support of the Territorial
26 Government, did establish a program to train local
27 residents in carpentry-related activities during the,
28 construction of the Edzo School complex.

29 Because of this past northern
30 experience, and because of the size of the construction

1 | industry in Alberta, and because of the wide range of
2 | expertise available to it, the Alberta Construction
3 | Association is convinced that a Mackenzie Valley
4 | natural gas Pipeline can and will be built and fully
5 | utilizing the Canadian construction industry in
6 | general and the Alberta construction industry in
7 | particular.

8 | The Association would also
9 | like to point out that while it expects that many of
10 | its members in Alberta will be involved in construction
11 | of the pipeline, as has been demonstrated in the past,
12 | it is most advantageous to southern firms to work with
13 | northern businesses and employees, where possible, for
14 | work on northern projects. The Association is
15 | therefore confident that while Alberta industry will
16 | benefit greatly from construction of the Mackenzie
17 | Valley Pipeline, northern businesses and industry will
18 | also benefit from full utilization.

19 | While it is true that the
20 | focus of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry to
21 | date has been limited to the north, surely the very
22 | fact that the industry -- the Inquiry is now visiting
23 | southern cities is recognition that citizens all
24 | across this country have a stake in the development
25 | of what is after all a part of their country,
26 | Canadians all across the country look to British
27 | Columbia for the lumber and forestry products; they
28 | look to the prairies for the country's wheat and oil;
29 | they look to Eastern Canada for manufactured items.
30 | In the same way, Canadians are now looking to the

1 north to help supply them with much-needed sources of
2 natural gas and eventually oil for the greater
3 benefit of all Canadians.

4 The Alberta Construction
5 Association certainly looks to the north as part of its
6 share of business activity. The Association also has
7 an Alberta focus, assured supplies of energy are
8 necessary to ensure a healthy, national economy and a
9 healthy national economy is necessary to the continued
10 wellbeing of Albertans.

11 We also note that fully 1,000
12 miles Mackenzie Valley Pipeline system would be in
13 Alberta, and that in itself obviously offers great
14 opportunity for Alberta industry in terms of business
15 growth and employment opportunities.

16 But the Alberta Construction
17 Association also maintains a national focus, and we
18 would like to conclude this submission with reference
19 to the national need.

20 Certainly the needs of the
21 north must not be ignored, but they must be balanced by
22 the equally legitimate needs of the south. There are
23 more than 22 million Canadians in the south who are
24 entitled to a greater sense of security about future
25 energy supply than they now have. There is urgency in
26 meeting that need. Industry, government, and even most
27 individual forecasters all agree that serious short
28 falls in oil and gas are inevitable in this country.
29 Individual forecasts may differ by a matter of one or
30 two years in their predictions, but there is basic

1 | agreement that serious energy shortfalls are imminent.
2 | One need only look today to British Columbia, where the
3 | pipeline system there is already unable to meet its
4 | full contractual commitments; or to Winnipeg where that
5 | city is already unable to purchase the volumes of gas
6 | it requires for its present needs; or to look to
7 | Ontario where the seriousness of the impending natural
8 | gas shortfall has already prompted the Provincial
9 | Government to begin gas allocation planning.

10 | Even with greatly improved
11 | energy conservation techniques, this country faces a
12 | major energy shortage, with serious economic and social
13 | implications for all Canadians. Intelligent orderly
14 | development of all of Canada's energy resources will be
15 | necessary to meet this challenge. Thank you very much.
16 | (SUBMISSION OF ALBERTA CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION R.A.
17 | STEELE MARKED EXHIBIT C-360)

18 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

19 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
20 | Commissioner, I wonder if we could take a coffee break
21 | now? There's coffee outside. I'm going to ask that we
22 | resume in ten minutes, that's 20 to 4, because we have
23 | a number of briefs.

24 | THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
25 | we'll take a 10-minute break then, and then resume
26 | again.

27 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR 10 MINUTES)

28 |
29 |
30 |

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: I'll call
3 our hearing to order again, and consider the views of
4 those who will be speaking this afternoon.

5 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
6 Commissioner, this afternoon I'm going to call first
7 Mr. Kennedy, an alderman of the city; and then Mr.
8 Cardinal from the Indian Association of Alberta; and
9 then some people from Hinton, Alberta, Mr.
10 Commissioner, and then we will finish with a couple of
11 other briefs.

12 So I call first then Mr.
13 Edward F. Kennedy, from Edmonton. Mr. Kennedy?

14 REV EDWARD F KENNEDY, sworn:

15 THE WITNESS Mr. Chairman,
16 first of all I would like to thank you for the
17 opportunity to present my views to this Commission this
18 afternoon. Though I have never been in the Arctic, X,
19 was born and raised in the Northern Manitoba Town of
20 LaPas.

21 I went to Elementary School
22 with a number of Indian and Metis children, but in my
23 12 years of early schooling not one of these children
24 continued in school beyond Grade 8.

25 As a priest I have been
26 active in the inter-city areas of Edmonton for about ten
27 years, ax involved in a number of projects concerning
28 housing and the economical impact of re-development in
29 the older neighborhoods of the city. Though at present
30 a city alderman, I speak today as a priest and a

1 | concerned citizen.

2 | Mr. Chairman, I am only trying
3 | to make one point today. The Indian and Metis people
4 | are in many cases displaced persons in a city like
5 | Edmonton. They are often on social assistance, with all
6 | the prejudicial consequences of the dependence. They
7 | are occupants of the worst of our rental accommodation.
8 | The school systems are, in my opinion, not geared to the
9 | needs of the children of these people. There is much
10 | subtle and some overt prejudice and discrimination
11 | against these people, especially in the matters of
12 | housing and job opportunities. This fact, Mr. Chairman,
13 | has been attested to by a recent presentation to
14 | Edmonton City Council by Native Outreach of Edmonton.

15 | The building of the pipeline
16 | will cause dislocation of native peoples in the" far
17 | north. It will increase the drift of these people to
18 | larger centres of the north, and this by at least a
19 | trickle-down effect, will mean the eventual drift south
20 | to, a city like Edmonton, of more native peoples.

21 | Mr. Chairman, the native
22 | people of the north have every right to come to
23 | Edmonton, and I suspect that some of this movement
24 | southward of northern people is inevitable. It seems
25 | to me, however, that the building of a pipeline in the
26 | Mackenzie Valley will greatly accelerate this movement,
27 | At the same time there is little indication that any
28 | more effective programs or even a vision of how these
29 | people are. to be assimilated into the city are being
30 | attempted.

1 Economic development,
2 divorced from human development, is unwise development.
3 The reports from Alaska of the human and social
4 dislocation caused by the building of the pipeline are
5 sobering indeed.

6 The people of Southern Canada I
7 have not yet indicated that they appreciate the relative
8 limitations of our natural resources. We have not yet
9 begun to conserve energy in any comprehensive way, or
10 look seriously at our lifestyle of excessive consumerism.

11 We have not ten seriously, the
12 plight of the native peoples in our large cities.
13 Certainly this is true of Edmonton, the city which we are
14 told directly affected by the building of a pipeline.

15 Until, Mr. Chairman, we make
16 serious efforts to consume less energy and to ensure
17 that Indian and Metis people who want to live in
18 Edmonton can do so n dignity and with a real hope of
19 sharing as people participants in the opportunities
20 Edmonton affords, we should not build the pipeline.

21 Mr. Chairman, it is clear
22 that our native peoples are not yet in the mainstream
23 of life in our western cities, though it is almost 100
24 years since their way of life was destroyed by the
25 building of the railway and the settlement of the west.
26 The building of the pipeline is perhaps as far reaching
27 a watershed in our history as the settlement of the
28 west. Yet we cannot claim ignorance of the consequences
29 that, excuses to some degree our forefathers when they
30 made their development decisions without considering

1 | the social and economic impacts of the native peoples
2 | north and south.

3 | Native land claims in the
4 | north must also be settled before the decision on the
5 | pipeline is made, or these people will lose again a
6 | historic occasion when they, have' had power that must
7 | be reckoned with politically.

8 | Thank you very much.

9 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

10 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.

11 | Commissioner, I call as the next witness Harold
12 | Cardinal, who is, I believe, the president of the
13 | Indian Association of Alberta., Mr. Cardinal, I
14 | believe, has been sworn in already in Yellowknife.

15 |
16 | HAROLD CARDINAL resumed:

17 | THE WITNESS: Mr.

18 | Commissioner, I welcome the opportunity to, share with
19 | your Commission the experience we gained as we
20 | attempted to ensure the involvement of our people in
21 | the development of the Athabasca Tar Sands.

22 | It is our feeling that our
23 | experience has direct relevance to the Inquiry that you
24 | are conducting on the construction of the Mackenzie
25 | Valley Pipeline.

26 | Before I begin my presentation
27 | I want to extend to you and your Commission, official
28 | welcome to Indian country. As you may be aware through
29 | your exposure to our brothers, the Dene, the eight
30 | tribes of this province have had the opportunity to meet

1 | and to confer with Commissions of the Crown whose
2 | purpose was to acquire from our people their agreement
3 | to sharing large tracts of land so that your people
4 | could participate in and benefit from the wealth that
5 | our country had to offer. It is probably appropriate
6 | that your Commission should arrive in our province and
7 | more specifically in the Treaty 6 area just as we are in
8 | the process of commemorating the 100th anniversary of
9 | one of our treaties. People celebrate happy occasions.
10 | They commemorate tragic events. It is with regret that
11 | we welcome you to our commemoration.

12 | Our forefathers passed onto
13 | us a portion of their deep unending faith that somehow
14 | our Creator would ensure justice for our people. It is
15 | that which allows us to sit before you today. We hope
16 | that others will not have to go through the process of
17 | high expectation that accompanies resource development
18 | especially of the magnitude implied by the proposed
19 | Mackenzie Valley Pipeline only to experience the
20 | desperate disappointment which will come when they begin
21 | to comprehend the magnitude of the opportunities lost.

22 | 100 years ago developers and
23 | settlers welcomed the travels of Commissioners, for
24 | they held out the probability of peaceful settlement of
25 | Indian country, Today it appears that the principal
26 | beneficiaries and developers of Dane country want to
27 | ensure that as much as is possible the Dane should
28 | share in that development. It is ironic to note that
29 | while the immediate parties of the Mackenzie Valley
30 | Pipeline would like to ensure that fair and adequate

1 | resources will flow to the Dene peoples, there are
2 | parasites who feel that their self-interest would
3 | suffer if the Dene received a fair deal.

4 | The current debate between the
5 | leftist idealogues and the reactionary right wing
6 | elements of your society over the development of natural
7 | resources in Indian country is, in some respects,
8 | irrelevant, but in others, extremely dangerous for our
9 | people. In our province, as well as in other parts of
10 | Canada our people were caught for some 50 years between
11 | the religious struggles of your Catholic and Protestant
12 | religions. The consequences were tragic. The magnitude
13 | of the price we had to pay for your religious
14 | disagreements are now just becoming apparent to your
15 | people as they examine our social casualty statistics.
16 | Our 80% unemployment rate stem from our lack of modern
17 | skills which in turn reflect the educational standards
18 | and objectives set by your competing religious
19 | denominations. The numbers in jail, the increasing
20 | number of suicides amongst our people, the high number
21 | of destroyed family units, the extremely high attrition
22 | we pay to alcoholism all attest to the price our people
23 | paid not only because of religious differences amongst
24 | your people, but perhaps equally important, because , of
25 | your people's inability and/or refusal to recognize the
26 | reality and validity of our existence.

27 | A real threat exists today to
28 | the Dene people because your people have come up with
29 | another struggle. This time it involves so-called
30 | leftists versus rightists instead of Catholics against

1 | Protestants. In that struggle between your people, the
2 | interests and rights of ours are in danger of again
3 | being sacrificed.

4 | That struggle is being exploited
5 | to the detriment of our people by some morons and closet-
6 | racists amongst your people. Morons who think that our
7 | people are too simple to have rights but who would scream
8 | bloody murder if they thought that theirs were being
9 | threatened, or closet-racists who now feel that they have
10 | latched onto the respectable banner of "the need" by Canada
11 | of energy resources or Canada's place and obligation in the
12 | world trading community. If there were only a few, one
13 | could dismiss them fairly simply.

14 | Our concern is not with them.
15 | In 1969 when the Federal Government wanted to implement
16 | its White Paper to do away with our reserves and to end
17 | our treaties, some Indians were contracted to pose as
18 | concerned spokesmen of our people whose job it was, to
19 | question the credibility of our organizations, our
20 | leadership and our rights as a people. That ploy did
21 | not fully succeed. In 1976, many in Canada are growing
22 | concerned with the prospect of energy shortages.
23 | Recent elections in this country and in other parts of
24 | the world indicate a swing to the right. To some, the
25 | Red fear of the 1950s appears to be returning. The
26 | general economic uncertainty in this country is
27 | beginning to cause anxiety amongst many people.

28 | Our people are increasingly
29 | concerned that a systematic, propaganda and public
30 | relations campaign is being launched in another attempt

1 to divest Indians of their rights by use of closet
2 racists who will exploit the fears of Canadians in
3 order to accomplish that task. It is this aspect that
4 is of concern.

5 We are thankful that you and
6 your Commission have attempted as far as humanly possible
7 to listen with a sense of fair play to our people and to
8 all others involved with the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.
9 We wish you Well in your coming deliberations recognizing
10 the difficult and seemingly treacherous task which you
11 will be undertaking as you prepare your report to the
12 Canadian people through their government.

13 We became involved in
14 discussions with regard to the Athabasca Tar Sands
15 development in February of 1972. We were asked to
16 participate on a Task Force concerned with employment
17 and training opportunities in the north, We are now
18 proceeding to get into our experience with respect to
19 your Inquiry because we feel that the objectives that
20 are often stated by industry and by government to
21 involve poor peoples, and especially native peoples, in
22 large-scale. development is usually not met by the
23 follow-up actions, that are required. In this resume
24 that you will be getting, you will find that from 1972,
25 a little over four years ago, that our organization
26 became involved in discussions with both industry, the
27 Provincial Government, and the Federal Government to
28 try and ensure that our people would be involved in the
29 development of the Athabasca Tar Sands. Unfortunately,
30 and with deep regret, I inform your Commission that we

1 | It was a proposal submitted to the Department of Ad-
2 | vanced Education, Province of Alberta, and it had the
3 | concurrence of all of the parties that were listed.
4 | Because of the time limits that are imposed by your
5 | people, it will probably be best just to table this
6 | document for further study by your Commission.

7 | I just wanted to make a few
8 | general statements on it, and one perhaps which you
9 | will find has a familiar ring, is one related to the
10 | objectives. It stated at that time that

11 | "Synchrude Canada Limited is prepared to lend its
12 | full support to the creation and development of
13 | a joint government private sector corporation
14 | whose aim it would be to train and place in em-
15 | ployment currently unemployed or underemployed
16 | in Northern Alberta."

17 | And within that proposal contained the framework of a
18 | developmental corporation which would handle the
19 | training needs of our people, and the special training
20 | problems that our people because of their low skill
21 | level and poverty background, special approaches that.
22 | were needed to solve these problems.

23 | As well within that proposal
24 | was elements for a general economic development
25 | proposal intended as benefiting the communities in
26 | Northern Alberta, as well as those of our people who
27 | chose or who wanted to become involved in, as employees
28 | of the Tar Sands development.

29 | Our proposal was submitted in
30 | June. It called for immediate action by the Provincial

1 Government: (1) in getting hold of training facilities,
2 which were then available;

3 (2) in preparing legislation to put together the
4 corporation that was required along with a time
5 schedule for the passage of a Bill as proclamation.

6 By December 31st of 72, a
7 call for the design of organization, finalization of
8 initial program priorities and appointment of key
9 executive teaching and ancillary personnel.

10 By July 1, 73, it was planned
11 or the deadline because of the work schedule, it called
12 for the hiring of remaining staff, and the selection of
13 initial student candidates for training. So that with
14 the intention that they would be on the job two years
15 later in 72 when construction began, and the initial
16 operations in the opening of training was scheduled to
17 start on August 1, 1973.

18 This proposal, which had the
19 support of the private sector, the labor unions, the
20 native organizations, was allowed to die within the
21 bureaucracies of the Provincial Government because and
22 although we had been assured by the then Minister of a
23 speedy response, we received none. Unofficially we were
24 informed that the Provincial Department of Advance ' I"
25 Education had effectively blocked our proposal because
26 they felt that the possible competition offered by our
27 proposal would effectively wipe out the need for their
28 Vocational Centres, centres which had approximately 5%
29 native people as clientele. I suppose one lesson we've
30 learned from this particular experience in that no

1 matter how good and how noble objectives sound that are
2 proclaimed by government, unless some clear follow-up
3 action is set into motion, those with vested interests
4 (and in this instance the Department of Advanced
5 Education, who felt that someone was interfering with
6 their jurisdiction) will do all they can to stifle or
7 kill developmental projects as they arise, especially
8 from the native sector.

9 By fall of 1972 it was clear
10 that the June proposal had been derailed in facing the
11 time schedule that I mentioned to you just previously.
12 We were certain that if native people were to be trained
13 in time to meaningfully participate in the Syncrude
14 project, we had to begin a new round of discussions and
15 come up with options. The purpose of our meeting then
16 was to explore funding possibilities for an Indian-
17 controlled training and developmental corporation, We
18 were encouraged to prepare such a proposal and we
19 received assistance in this preparation.

20 By February of 1973, a year
21 after we had started our initial discussions, we
22 submitted the new proposal to the Federal, Minister of
23 Manpower. The proposal requested funds to carry out a
24 feasibility study and run a pilot project to determine
25 whether a native controlled and run corporation could
26 successfully assemble, train and employ a native labor
27 force based on contract work for employers in Northern
28 Alberta. On February 9, 1973, two days before we made
29 our submission, the Deputy Minister of the Provincial
30 Department of Manpower, wrote to Ottawa opposing our

1 | proposal on the ground that it would be much more
2 | profitable for a joint approach which would include
3 | employers, Federal and Provincial Governments and other
4 | interested parties.

5 | Further, he stated that it
6 | may be that the Treaty Indian Training Corporation is a
7 | desirable element of the total program, but it is not
8 | and cannot be considered as a total answer.

9 | On March 16, 1973 the
10 | Provincial Minister of Manpower wrote to his colleague
11 | in the Provincial Government stating his concern that
12 | Canada Manpower was prepared to fund the I.A.A.
13 | proposal if no other alternative seemed imminent, and
14 | therefore proposed that a joint manpower planning group
15 | composed of the representatives Of Alberta Manpower &
16 | Labour, Alberta Advanced Education, Canada Manpower,
17 | and Alberta's native associations be formed in order to
18 | ensure that unilateral action on the part of the
19 | Federal Government not be taken.

20 | He further suggested that it
21 | would be useful that the creation of the above planning
22 | group be jointly announced by his federal counterpart,
23 | and himself.

24 | On April 6, 1973, we received
25 | a wire from Andriaz (?) stating that unless we agreed
26 | to participate on the joint working group proposal by
27 | the province, he would be left with no alternative but
28 | to regretfully advise that his department could not
29 | provide any assistance to our organization, for the
30 | purposes indicated on our brief.

1 On April 9, 1973, we responded
2 to the Minister -- Federal Minister of Manpower with a
3 wire of our own pointing out that the province had been
4 sitting on a joint proposal prepared by all concerned
5 parties for nearly a year, with no response. We got
6 nowhere, The Federal Minister insisted that he needed
7 provincial concurrence in order to proceed. The
8 Provincial Minister of Manpower maintained that the
9 Federal Government was using the letter from the province'
10 as an excuse for not funding the proposal because nothing
11 in the letter stated directly that they shouldn't fund the
12 proposal except to raise their concerns.

13 It was clear with hindsight
14 that the objective of those letters by the Provincial
15 Government on one hand when we reached agreement with
16 all of the parties for a joint approach, that they would
17 not respond to that; and on the other once we proceeded
18 on our own, they reverted back to their position that
19 they wanted a joint approach, they wanted to be involved
20 so that they could use their involvement to block any
21 further progress on the part of our people.

22 As an alternative we agreed
23 to let by this time we had recognized that we were way
24 behind in terms of the schedule which would allow our
25 people to get on the jobsite in the Tar Sands area
26 within the schedule that had been laid. The training
27 program proposals, back and forth letters, and
28 manoeuvres of the Provincial Government had made it
29 impossible for us to proceed with the training program
30 that we needed so that we'd have our people ready in

1 | time for that job; and so, seeing no alternative, we
2 | agreed to let the two levels of government try and sort
3 | out their jurisdictional problems.

4 | On July 5, 1973 we were given
5 | the impasse between the Manpower Departments, we turned
6 | to the one Government Department clearly responsible
7 | for dealing with Indian people on a unilateral basis,
8 | and that is the Department of Indian Affairs & Northern
9 | Development, Indian Affairs responded by offering to
10 | take our proposal to the Manpower Developmental
11 | Committee, and seeing no alternative, we agreed to let
12 | the two levels of government try and sort things out.

13 | On July 5, 1973 Indian Affairs
14 | submitted our proposal to the Manpower Developmental
15 | Committee, questions, probes, budgets, proposals,
16 | studies, forecasts and all manner of meetings followed
17 | until the end of the year, with a limited result that we
18 | were added to the committee and the Native Outreach ~j
19 | program feeding Manpower Centres, Provincial Training
20 | Institutions and industry created. Still the vast
21 | majority of our people did not benefit. Many could not
22 | meet entry level requirements for jobs or training.
23 | Those who managed to get into training programs,. all
24 | too often dropped out, Those who got jobs were usually
25 | employed only sporadically as temporary laborers. We
26 | therefore proposed to Indian Affairs that we needed our
27 | own post-secondary training capability designed to deal
28 | with the particular problems and needs of Indian
29 | students. Again we were encouraged to prepare a proposal
30 | and again we entered into long and elaborate hearings and

1 negotiations, culminating finally in the fall of 1974
2 when Indian Affairs agreed to support our proposal and
3 recommended its funding to Treasury Board.

4 Treasury Board, however,
5 referred the proposal back to Indian Affairs with the
6 recommendation that it be submitted by Manpower instead
7 of Indian Affairs. Indian Affairs referred it to Canada
8 Manpower, who referred it to the Federal Provincial
9 Manpower Needs Committee, where it was again blocked by
10 the provincial representative, who maintained that the
11 province had exclusive responsibility for providing post-
12 secondary education and training.

13 On August 30, 74, we met with
14 the Premier and his then minister responsible for native
15 affairs in the Province of Alberta, who agreed to a
16 Cabinet level meeting to discuss the province's position
17 on post-secondary education of Treaty Indians.

18 On November 74 we met with the
19 Ministerial Committee, who agreed that the provincial
20 educational system was not working for Indian people, and
21 also agreed that means had to be developed to make
22 existing educational programs and facilities available
23 and useful to Indian people. The Minister then agreed
24 further to arrange follow-up meetings with senior
25 officials of his Department. In the meantime, Treasury
26 Board referred! the proposal back to Indian Affairs.

27 On November 5, 1974, we met
28 with senior officials of Advanced Education, including
29 the Deputy Minister. At that meeting the Deputy Minister
30 stated that the province was prepared to forge a new

1 relationship with the Association in order to lit the
2 education and training needs o Indian people, either
3 through existing institutions, bringing programs to
4 reserves, or helping Indian people develop education and
5 training capacity with the province's help.

6 At a meeting on December 9.
7 74, we proposed setting the goal of overcoming
8 educational disparities between Indians and whites
9 within a specific number of years, the provincial
10 representatives agreed generally with the objectives
11 that we wanted to reach.

12 At a meeting set up on December
13 19, 74, the Premier and his Minister agreed that it was
14 appropriate for the province to become involved with the
15 education and training of Indian people.

16 At a meeting on February 75
17 and by that time I think the construction work had begun
18 Senior officials of the Department of Advanced Education
19 agreed to the goal of wiping out educational disparities
20 within a five to ten-year period, and reacted favorably
21 to the idea of the Association of operating ten
22 community Vocational Centres for the province; a
23 deadline of March 1975, was set for working out the
24 details.

25 During the week of February
26 10th, the Minister of Manpower contacted us with
27 information that a new community employment strategy
28 program was being negotiated with Federal Manpower. In
29 view of our long-established concern that our people
30 should be prepared for jobs and for participation in the

1 | Tar Sands development, it was his feeling that this
2 | program would fit into the training programs, that he had
3 | thought he would use our communities for a basis of
4 | training. We were promised by him that our organization
5 | would be involved in selecting target communities' and in
6 | programs implementation and operation.

7 | On February 10 75 we gave the
8 | Department of Advanced Education our latest proposal
9 | developed along the lines discussed with departmental
10 | officials on February 10th. The intent of this latest
11 | proposal was to create a means to help Indian people
12 | relate to provincial education and training programs and
13 | also to help the province relate more effectively to the
14 | education and training needs of Indian people.
15 | Departmental officials received our new proposal
16 | favorably, indicating that they could see no problem with
17 | the approach. We were suggesting so long as its
18 | acceptance and so forth did not preclude the province
19 | from responding to the requests of individual bands. As
20 | suggested by provincial officials, we also submitted on
21 | February 10th our proposal to other Ministers of the
22 | Manpower Needs Committee. The reaction from both Federal
23 | and Provincial Manpower were again favourable.

24 | On February 25, 1975, we
25 | received a letter from an official of Advanced Education
26 | stating that the February 10th proposal put too much
27 | emphasis on administration, plus other types of
28 | criticism.

29 | On March 10, 75, we were told
30 | by the Premier that it was not possible for the province

1 | to make a decision on the proposals that we had.
2 | submitted until after they had concluded their
3 | election.

4 | On March 12th we informed the
5 | Premier that we were proceeding with our earlier agreed
6 | plan to have the proposal considered by Manpower Needs
7 | Committee. At a meeting with provincial and federal
8 | officials on March 17th, officials of Advanced Education
9 | said all of the following things:

10 | "A letter had been sent to us by the Department,
11 | which had been highly critical of the proposals,
12 | the representatives came back, stated that the
13 | views represented that of officials rather than
14 | departments, that the proposal was still under
15 | active consideration."

16 | plus a whole list of other reasons, the intent, which
17 | was successful, was merely a stalling tactic by the
18 | Provincial Government.

19 | We continued our meetings in
20 | this respect until April 16, 1975 when we reviewed the
21 | history with the minister responsible, where, he found
22 | the, confusion, contradiction, broken commitments and
23 | delays inexcusable, and instruct his senior staff, to
24 | provide him with recommendations to discuss with the
25 | Premier within the next two weeks.

26 | The Minister stated that we
27 | would, know of his position on the proposal within hours
28 | of the time he received his staff's recommendation on it
29 | On May 13th we phoned the Minister to ask about our
30 | proposal, but he was unavailable. We left a message and

1 | we were assured that he would phone us back as soon
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1 | Consequently then, we revised our schedule and found it
2 | when the Tar Sands Company would be taking their first
3 | intake of permanent employees after the construction
4 | phase was completed. Based on that, an interim
5 | agreement was reached between the Minister of Indian
6 | Affairs and, Syncrude Canada which involved a four-part
7 | - which come; in four pieces:

8 | (1) an employment agreement. The Department of Indian
9 | Affairs with the reached an agreement with Syncrude
10 | Canada that .a formal agreement would be drawn up which
11 | would offer to Treaty Indians first chance at all jobs
12 | for which our people qualified; and up to 435 of our
13 | people would be given "intent to. hire" letters under
14 | going upgrading-to enter training positions. They would
15 | receive the sane employee benefits as non-Indian people
16 | in the areas of housing and relocation, and that Syncrude
17 | would have all supervisory staff take intercultural
18 | training, that supervisors practicing discriminatory
19 | behaviour will be disciplined, and that career
20 | progression would be ensured to our people who succeeded
21 | in becoming permanent employees of the company.

22 | The recruitment of our people
23 | by terms of the agreement is supposed -- will be through
24 | the outreach section of Canada Manpower, and the training
25 | of our people would be at existing; training institutions
26 | with costs paid by Canada Manpower and the Department of
27 | Indian Affairs & Northern Development, plus a commitment
28 | for a pilot training on-the-job program financed by
29 | Syncrude and Federal Manpower.

30 | (3) Federal funding of new training programs where

1 existing institutions are unsuccessful.

2 We asked and got agreement
3 that a monitoring group be set up which would be
4 composed of ourselves, or members of our organization,
5 the Department of Indian Affairs, and Syncrude Canada,
6 to ensure that the terms of the agreement would be
7 implemented.

8 Secondly, in the economic
9 development field, we got.-- there was agreement reached
10 that Syncrude Canada would give to Indian-owned
11 businesses first opportunity at contract work. In this
12 area, an Indian Oil Sands Economic Development
13 Corporation was supposed to be created to work with
14 Syncrude on industrial contract opportunities, to help
15 Indian business men get these opportunities, The
16 Department of Indian Affairs committed itself to making a
17 grant of \$1.5 million available for the operations of
18 this corporation, plus the loan of a senior economic
19 development officer.

20 The agreement further provided
21 that a foundation would be set up to provide equity
22 funding for Indian-owned businesses receiving contracts
23 in the Tar Sands area, Indian Affairs would provide for
24 this a grant of 1.5 million over a period of time, and
25 Syncrude would provide a grant of one million for the
26 foundation. This would give our business men the equity
27 funding they needed so they could get into business. To
28 ensure that this would be in operation, the agreement
29 stipulated that another reviewing and monitoring group
30 would be set up to ensure adherence to the terms of the

1 | agreement.

2 | These are the terms that I
3 | described to your Inquiry, are general terms of a
4 | draft agreement that has been arrived at between -
5 | with our concurrence between the Federal Government
6 | and Syncrude Canada, When the Provincial Government of
7 | Alberta discovered or were aware that we had asked
8 | that we wanted special programs for our people to take
9 | care of their special problems, being poor people, we
10 | got a general policy state ant from the province that
11 | stated:

12 | "That Indians or native people would not be
13 | treated any different than other Albertans."

14 | We took this to mean that the province was not interested
15 | in coming into partnership with us on special
16 | developmental programs. When we began our discussions, a
17 | letter was sent on February 20, 1976, from the Minister
18 | of Inter-Government Affairs to the Minister of Indian
19 | Affairs, suggesting -- and I can read part of the letter
20 | to you and again table that for further, study by your
21 | Commission -outlining first, or asking the Minister of
22 | Indian Affairs essentially to pull back from trying to
23 | reach any agreement with Syncrude Canada on behalf of
24 | Treaty Indian people.

25 | The reasons listed in that,
26 | aside from some obvious slurs on the capability of our
27 | people, was one concern that proposals of the nature that
28 | we were making would - could be construed as being
29 | reverse discrimination and probably in violation of the
30 | individual Rights Protection Act of the Province of

1 Alberta. On April 29th, before the major Syncrude
2 agreement involving all of the participants was signed,
3 the Federal Government was successful in procuring for us
4 a commitment by all the Syncrude participants that the
5 agreement that we had negotiated would be implemented by
6 May 31st. The province asked. to be involved in the
7 signing agreement, and very quickly we discovered that it
8 was part of their old game that they had been playing in
9 the training area. The provincial representatives at the
10 negotiations, which were designed to complete our
11 agreement by the end of this month, stated that the
12 proposed agreement was contrary to the Human Bill of
13 Rights, that the Federal Government had come up at the
14 last moment's notice and had no previous consultation
15 with the province, in total disregard of Hyndman's letter
16 to the Minister of Indian Affairs in 1976, that the
17 province did not know what it's position would be, and
18 that the province would have to put a team to co-ordinate
19 all of the provincial departments in regards to the
20 agreement, and that the negotiations would have to start
21 right from scratch, rather than from the draft agreement
22 of April. 15th, that had been outlined in the
23 communiqué.

24 It is our view that again., the
25 Provincial Government is attempting in a very conscious
26 way to destroy not only the relationship -- the
27 traditional relationship between our people and the
28 Federal Government, but is as well pursuing a policy of
29 deliberately sabotaging all agreements. that our people
30 can arrive at with Syncrude Canada and the Federal

1 Government in terms of ensuring Indian participation in
2 the development of Alberta's north.

3 I have brought a lot of these
4 details. We are prepared, if your Commission would.
5 like at some point, to document in detail with all backup
6 material the presentation - the general presentation that
7 I've made to you today.

8 I wanted to conclude by first
9 of all asking that, as you listen to the -- or reach your
10 conclusions in terms of your Inquiry into the Mackenzie
11 Valley Pipeline, that unless you want a repeat
12 performance in the Northwest Territories where you have
13 parties making promises and, making nice sounding
14 objectives about native involvement, unless guarantees
15 are made then perhaps the only, realistic way in which
16 those guarantees will come is if the claims of the Dene
17 people is settled by the Federal Government before any
18 pipeline is built, perhaps at that point once the Dene
19 people have access under their control to resources in
20 the Northwest Territories, perhaps then they can ensure
21 their involvement in the development of any natural
22 resources in their country.

23 Given the vested interests and.
24 the strength, the powerful lobby of people with Vested
25 interests in any developmental sense, it is probably
26 necessary that some agency under Dene control be created
27 which would perhaps have the same type of function that
28 agencies like the Department of Regional Economic
29 Expansion have been given in terms of co-ordinating
30 resources and saying, "These are goals that have to be

1 met," or perhaps the most notable and the most famous
2 model is one that we call the Nassau model, where an
3 American leader said, "At all costs, irrespective of what
4 the obstacles are, we will place a man on the moon by a
5 certain period of time."

6 To accomplish that task, an
7 agency was set up to find the resources and to get on
8 with the job. We are not asking that Dene be put on the
9 moon. We are asking that they be put in control of their
10 destiny and perhaps that is the only way the. Federal
11 Government can do it, by setting up a powerful agency to
12 turn back those powerful vested interests that will
13 deprive our people of their rights and heritage.

14 Thank you for giving me the
15 opportunity, and my apologies to your man for going over
16 his time limit.

17 THE COMMISSIONER: I think that
18 I'll ask Mr. Ryder, who is on
19 my staff, to make sure that the transcript of Mr.
20 Cardinal's remarks about the Syncrude experience are
21 provided to Mr. Wyck and Mr. flames, and all of those
22 engaged in working out the terms and conditions under
23 which there would be employment for native people on the
24 pipeline, if it is built. As well, I think you should
25 supply .,them with a copy of Mr. Cardinal's brief and the
26 documents appended that he didn't read but which he
27 referred to. So thank you very much, sir.

28 (SUBMISSION BY H. CARDINAL MARKED EXHIBIT C-361)

29 (WITNESS ASIDE)

30

1 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
2 I'd call upon the next brief by Mr. Allan Moberly from
3 Hinton, Alberta.

4

5 ALLAN MOBERLY sworn:

6 THE WITNESS: May I say, Mr.
7 Commissioner, I would like to make an opening comment on.
8 the remarks made by Mr. Rod Sykes of Calgary when he
9 termed these hearings a costly and disastrous mistake,
10 and I agree with him on two counts,
11 (1) is that the people of Canada will not be trampled on,
12 run over, or dictated to by government, and
13 (2) the other is, as I understand it, these hearings
14 were supposed to have been short-lived and phase
15 themselves out in a short time. They have taken the
16 other direction and they have taken :a profound effect
17 upon the nation. On these two counts it was costly. A
18 mistake - I would not say so.

19 The other comment on Mr.
20 Buchanan's rejection of the Dane Declaration when he said
21 it was gobbledygook. If he were half as quick to try and
22 understand the cultures of people as he is quick to
23 reject them, then the communication gap that, exists
24 today would be lessened by one hell of a lot.

25 These are my personal opinions
26 and I am relating them on behalf of my native brothers
27 and sisters north of the 60th Parallel, knowing and
28 understanding their lifestyle, culture, their
29 temperament, traditions and religious beliefs.

30 We are a serene peaceful

1 | people. From time immemorial it has been so, or was so
2 | until the white man came. We are communal in spirit and
3 | mind; we have many different spiritual beliefs -spirit
4 | for the wind, the rain, the sun, the moon,--. so did the
5 | Greeks and the Romans. We believe in the Almighty, we
6 | call him Ketchi Manitou in my language; society calls
7 | theirs "God". We share in common our lifestyle, heritage,
8 | our traditions our culture, our fortunes with whomever we
9 | are in contact with our relatives, our families, our
10 | neighbors, our friends. When hardships confront us, we
11 | are not alone. Everybody suffers, but with everybody
12 | pulling together we have survived for many moons. When
13 | the weak and the old suffer, they are not alone and they
14 | are not put in strange surroundings, they are not
15 | looked after by strangers but they are cared for by
16 | relatives, neighbours and friends. They remain as
17 | members of the community because we take time to look
18 | after our own.

19 | We are not individualistic,
20 | we don't have to have big houses, big cars, make
21 | fantastic wages, and ask for more. We do not have to
22 | have the best of everything, because this is going
23 | against the grain of our very own traditions, our
24 | cultures and our heritage.

25 | Our temperament is very much
26 | related to our way of life -- it's moderate, no
27 | pressure, and no cause for alarm, If somebody says, "Be
28 | at my office for a three o'clock appointment," fine. If
29 | we do not make it there is no cause for alarm. Tomorrow
30 | will do just as well, or even the next day. A common

1 | joke pulled on me quite often by white people is if
2 | somebody says to, "Be at my place at one o'clock
3 | tomorrow," he'll turn right around and say, "Well now
4 | don't go by your time, don't go by the Indian time."
5 | Because if I'm late it was because I really didn't hurry
6 | or worry about getting there. I did not put emphasis on
7 | having to do something on time a must; but if it must be
8 | done then it will be done in good time.

9 | Ladies and gentlemen, this does
10 | not work in society, because I have lived with the white
11 | man for 25 years, I ate his food, drank his booze,
12 | worked with him, I earned, his money, drove his cars,
13 | lived in his houses, and learned his way of life; and his
14 | customs.

15 | But in doing so I had to forego
16 | 25 years of my own way of life because there is not, room
17 | to enjoy both, live with both to their fullest
18 | capabilities. Once you get caught in the mainstream of
19 | society, there is no turning back, you don't just get off
20 | and return to where you were before. Also the idea that
21 | you might be somebody in somebody else's world takes
22 | effect and you keep going. You don't realize it until
23 | it's too late, and it wasn't that hard to integrate,
24 | life was' fascinating doing things the white men's way,
25 | growing and learning, but there are many obstacles -
26 | prejudice, discrimination, alcohol, language; drugs, lack
27 | of education, and laws, just to name a few.

28 | I overcame most of these,
29 | became a member of society, accepted the new way of
30 | life and drifted along well enough for 25 year, but

1 now after 25 years I want to get out and return to
2 get back some of that culture and tradition I had to
3 forego. But it's too late. There is no returning
4 now at this stage. I am a man without a member of
5 society but deep down I am a native, but I no longer
6 have the way of life, and I miss it, and I wish I was
7 still back there.

8
9 To expect these people to
10 fall into, place in the mainstream of society is-
11 wrong; and to expect them to adjust in ten to 25 years
12 is, wrong. Certainly it's easy enough to say and it's
13 easy to put it down in black and white program for
14 them. As far as I'm concerned, their ideas and
15 proposals have not been translated properly. They are
16 mistreated by' society and government, and the
17 government is society, as members of the population
18 per se. Their beliefs, their heritage, culture, their
19 traditions, their pleas for, help are totally ignored
20 -- because money talks. Money has power and to me it
21 has become, a second god. It seems to be that way.
22 They will be totally trampled over because these
23 people, my brothers and sisters, the money is only
24 temporary, the jobs are only temporary, and when that
25 project is finished, the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline,
26 there will be only a chosen few who will have the jobs
27 to maintain and run this pipeline because our nation
28 will decide how many, people are going to be working.

28
29 When this Mackenzie Valley
30 Pipeline starts up, the labor force that's going to be up
there is going to be large enough to eat that pipeline,

1 | not only install it, so our brothers and sisters of the
2 | north are going to be automatically, put on a competition
3 | basis for these jobs. On these basis what corporation
4 | will guarantee or even say that "if you've got a work
5 | force of 200 in your village, we will hire them
6 | all"?

7 | We know this is a physical
8 | impossibility to start with because out of these 200,
9 | maybe 25%, maybe, will be able to meet the levels of
10 | skills that will be required by these companies, and then
11 | what? What about the other 75%? Any drastic change in
12 | the country will, affect these people just as much
13 | everybody. Yet only a few can accept and will be hired
14 | for these promised jobs. Yet any drastic change such as
15 | a blowout in the Beaufort Sea or a change in the caribou
16 | migration route will affect the population and cause
17 | untold hardship upon these people.

18 | Why? Because government says
19 | "we must have the oil shipped. We must have the money to
20 | develop more industry, we must make progress."

21 | If this happens, who is going
22 | to be responsible for moving these native villages of'
23 | these people? Who is going to cover the expenses? Who
24 | is going to do the organizing? Or are they going to have
25 | to get together and cry for help again? If this is a
26 | form of integration, then clearly it can be understood
27 | why they need our help. They want to be prepared. A 10-
28 | year moratorium is a very short time, and that, I
29 | understand, is what' they're asking for here.

30 | To me this is only time enough

1 Hinton which is a town about 200 miles that way that
2 stinks and I was asked by many of the residents of
3 Hinton to represent them. However, I've chosen to
4 present my brief on behalf of my three daughters --
5 Cathy, Toni, and Patti because it's their lives that
6 will be affected the most by the decisions of this
7 Inquiry.

8 I have several areas of
9 experience which I feel I can relate to this pipeline
10 hearing. The first is my background, as the daughter
11 of a company owner, the company having been Pollo
12 Shipyards, the supplier of tugboats which service the
13 gas rigs in Lake Erie, when they were dealing there
14 approximately ten years ago, I remember very well the
15 attitude of the company, El Paso Natural Gas, and I
16 learned a lot about companies from them, and the way
17 they handled it.

18 But I find it amazing that
19 people will believe them when a company man tells them
20 the danger of leaks or blowouts is slight. I can
21 remember clearly my father taking tugs out with divers
22 on for extra runs, not for crews. They were on their
23 way out to patch up leaks. You know, in Lake Erie
24 they're only drilling in 30 feet of water. I'll grant
25 you it's a treacherous lake but that's only 30 feet.
26 The Beaufort Sea is a lot deeper and divers can only go
27 so deep to patch the leaks. They were not intentional,
28 they were definitely accidental, but they were through
29 the fault of the structures of the pipes, and there will
30 be a definite danger in the Beaufort Sea, now and if the

1 | rigs keep going.

2 | Something else I learned from
3 | them is that they do not know their equipment all that
4 | well. If you picture the wall behind me as the edge
5 | of a drill rig, I can remember the day that they
6 | launched one in Nanticoke and there was a bet on
7 | between the engineers and my father, who was launching
8 | it, and the bet was to see where the water mark would
9 | sit on that rig. If you look at the map behind me,
10 | picture all the marks below the map except one, and
11 | put it up above the map, and when they launched that
12 | boat, the one above the map was the right one, but
13 | that was my father's and not the engineers who had
14 | actually designed it. They didn't even know how deep
15 | in the water their own rig would ride, let alone how
16 | it would stand up to storms, which are not only
17 | problem in Lake Erie but in the Beaufort Sea as well.

18 | Leaks were common place.
19 | Blowouts I cannot recall, but leaks were there all the
20 | time, and I would imagine they'll be in the Beaufort Sea
21 | all the time.

22 | The second area is as the
23 | mother of Cathy, my daughter to my left. At the age
24 | of one, when we were living in Edmonton, she was
25 | diagnosed with leukemia. However, we got lucky. We
26 | moved to the other side of Edmonton and quite by
27 | accident we found out that she was never suffering
28 | from leukemia, she was suffering from environmental
29 | air pollution in Edmonton. That was four years ago.
30 | They still haven't done anything. I've reported it

1 to the Department of the Environment. I offered to
2 have the doctors pull all the records to show that
3 there was definitely proof that the levels were too
4 high here already, but they don't care, because to
5 them if there's no problem so therefore they don't
6 bother checking them out, then there's no problem.
7 It is a blindness that the government seems to suffer
8 from a great deal around here.

9 This can serve as a lesson to
10 all of us. Our levels of air pollution, which we so
11 blithely tell ourselves aren't so bad, are definitely
12 dangerous and are definitely detrimental to our own
13 health and more important, to the health of our
14 children.

15 The third area of experience
16 is derived from Hinton, that lovely little town up near
17 Jasper. It involves the protective aspects of the
18 agencies that, if this pipeline goes through, we are
19 expected to rely on to rescue us from any problems.
20 Forget it. I'm currently involved with the Citizens'
21 Group there, and we have been fighting since the last
22 September to have Department of the Environment enforce
23 its own laws. That's all we ask, is that they just
24 enforce the existing laws. That would do quite nicely.
25 Alas, to no avail, for some reason they're not
26 interested in enforcing their own rules. As a matter
27 of fact, last week we had 28 half-hour violation of
28 hydrogen sulphite which is without question a dangerous
29 gas; but for some reason they're not doing anything
30 about it, I can't understand their lack of action. We

1 | twisted their arms till their elbows hurt. But still
2 | they've done nothing and they don't intend to do
3 | anything. It's not a new problem in Hinton, it's
4 | gone on for 20 years, which just goes to prove that
5 | once the problem is there, forget it, nobody is going
6 | to do anything about it. It's just going to sit there
7 | and continue' and continue.. That's why this pipeline
8 | is so dangerous, and the rigs in the sea, because once
9 | the pollution starts, no one seems to be able to stop
10 | it.

11 | This pipeline is one of the
12 | biggest sources of possible pollution that I've
13 | encountered yet, not only on the water but on the land.
14 | I'm asking for a moratorium on not only the pipeline
15 | which I can only see as a stop gap measure, but also on
16 | the drilling which is now taking place in the Beaufort
17 | Sea. I feel that as a mother and as a Canadian we must
18 | all stand up and show the rest of the country that we
19 | want the air to be safe to breathe, the water to be safe
20 | to drink, and the land to be able to still support
21 | vegetation.

22 | The only way that we can make
23 | sure of that is to stand up and speak at Inquiries like
24 | this in opposition, and as for alternatives which already
25 | exist, such as solar energy, which is becoming well-
26 | developed in the States, and tidal power, which could
27 | solve Nova Scotia's problem and would cost no more than
28 | the billions they're ready to pour into this pipeline.

29 | I suggest that we start
30 | thinking this way and look for solutions instead of

1 opening another Pandora's box of environmental pollution
2 right straight through all of Alberta.

3 I thank you for letting me
4 speak out before tonight.

5 (WITNESS ASIDE)

6 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
7 we have a number of briefs that we haven't been able to
8 get to this afternoon. Brigitte Jahrig, and I haven't
9 talked, to Miss Jahrig, but I would ask her if she could
10 come back here this evening.

11 I've talked to Betty Farrell
12 and she can come back this evening.

13 I've asked, Mr. Hepp and Mrs.
14 Kiyooka to come back this evening. There is some
15 difficulty about them coming back, but I don't think we
16 have time for any more briefs this afternoon. Under our
17 procedure the participants are entitled to comment on
18 these briefs and Mr. Ryder tells me that there is a
19 comment, and so I reluctantly am going to have to
20 suggest, Mr. Commissioner, that we don't ear any further
21 briefs this afternoon and we hear the comments of the
22 participants.

23 If anybody on the list that
24 I've mentioned can't make it tonight we will gladly
25 receive their written briefs and make sure that you read
26 them.

27 MR. CARTER: Mr. Commissioner,
28 Mr. Jim Harvey of Canadian Arctic Gas has a few; general
29 comments that he would like to make. Sir, Mr. Harvey is
30 from Calgary and is vice-president in charge of

1 | operations. Although Mr. Harvey has appeared at a number
2 | of hearings, I don't believe that he has given evidence
3 | and hasn't been sworn; so perhaps Miss Hutchinson can do
4 | that.

5 |

6 |

JIM HARVEY sworn:

7 |

8 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
9 | it's my pleasure to finally appear before you, but
10 | needless to say, I can tell you that I've been following
11 | your hearings with considerable interest.

12 |

13 | To some degree my remarks will
14 | complement those made this morning by the panel from the
15 | Metis Association of Alberta, and I comment them on their
16 | presentation.

17 |

18 | I appreciated hearing from each
19 | member of the panel, but in particular I found the
20 | description of the outreach program by Muriel Venne to be
21 | very interesting and in fact you might even go so far as
22 | to call it inspiring.

23 |

24 | In my opinion, she spoke from
25 | her heart, she spoke from experience, and she spoke with
26 | an eloquence that I cannot match, and I am sure that we
27 | can all learn from her.

28 |

29 | You will recall, Mr.
30 | Commissioner, that while in Vancouver Mr. Horte, the
31 | president of Canadian Arctic Gas, addressed the hearing
32 | and he made reference to the fact that the submissions
33 | being brought before you were very sincere and were
34 | being made with very laudable intentions, Mr. Horte
35 | nevertheless indicated some concern as to how many

1 | stated objectives as outlined in the briefs could be
2 | attained in a way which would not prejudice the
3 | continued good health, of the Canadian economy.

4 | As there have been a number
5 | of similar, submissions made to you during this week in
6 | Edmonton, I would like to address myself to this same
7 | subject today.

8 | I would first like to refer
9 | to statements that have been made in virtually every
10 | session of these southern hearings about concerns
11 | related to. the moral and ethical responsibilities
12 | that Canadians should consider as we make a decision
13 | to develop the north. These concerns are valid, and
14 | made with the best of intentions but in my opinion
15 | they fail short of the next step, and that step. is
16 | to recommend procedures that will ensure that
17 | Canadians will not make the same mistakes as they
18 | have in the past.

19 | The basic assumptions, that I
20 | have made, of course, is that we will decide to develop
21 | the north, and that based on public statements by
22 | northerners, this is a desire of not only the southern
23 | Canadians but the northern natives as well. What then
24 | are we as a society concerned about? It must be the
25 | methods that will be employed to develop the north in
26 | such a way that past mistakes will not be repeated.
27 | This, I would suggest, requires the co-operative effort
28 | between the people of the north, the government, and
29 | industry. Now that there are social, moral, and ethical
30 | issues related to this project is not to be denied and

1 | all parties to a decision to build a pipeline in the
2 | north country must accept their fair share of the
3 | responsibilities that are inherent in making such a
4 | decision. I would suggest to you, sir, that it is not
5 | good enough to talk about society's responsibilities and
6 | poor record. It is not good enough for the government
7 | to establish detailed regulations that do not promote
8 | cooperative effort. What is needed and what is needed
9 | quickly is a full definition of the problems as we all
10 | observe them, and by means of honest, forthright face-
11 | to-face discussions, to arrive at solutions to these
12 | problems.

13 | Phase 4 of your hearings,
14 | sir, will deal primarily of the concerns about people,
15 | and from those hearings you will be preparing
16 | recommendations which must be considered by government
17 | in establishing the terms and conditions for this
18 | particular project. However, in the final analysis it
19 | will be the northerner., native as well as white, who
20 | is most directly affected and who must of necessity
21 | play the major role in defining a resolution of the
22 | problems in a manner which will have long-standing
23 | benefits to them.

24 | Yesterday, sir, you heard from
25 | one gentlemen, Mr. Preston Manning by name, president of
26 | the Slave Lake Development Limited, who in fact has
27 | proved the very point that I am making to you today.
28 | Initiative for the native participation in this Slave
29 | Lake project came from, the people themselves, and both
30 | private enterprise and the government played a supportive

1 | role. I would respectfully suggest to you that this
2 | approach has more, validity than the use of a moratorium
3 | which, while it might suit the objectives of some, will
4 | in the long run lead to the detriment of many.

5 | Further, with regard to a
6 | possible moratorium, Mr. Robert Blair, the president of
7 | Foothills Pipe Lines Ltd., said to you last Friday that
8 | there is substantial time available in terms of
9 | Canada's interest to properly evaluate the impact of a
10 | pipeline on the north. Now Mr. Blair's position is
11 | consistent with our company's assessment of the Maple
12 | Leaf project, that it must wait until there are further
13 | discoveries of gas in the Mackenzie Delta to support a
14 | delta only pipeline. We find some inconsistency
15 | between that statement and his suggestion that
16 | Foothills is working with another group, namely
17 | Northwest Pipelines, to study the early construction of
18 | a pipeline system through the Yukon Territory and along
19 | the Fairbanks corridor. Recognizing that the National
20 | Energy Board must rule on Canada's needs for natural
21 | gas and for the necessity to build a Mackenzie Valley
22 | Pipeline at this time, I would like to reiterate
23 | briefly what Elmer Berlie of the Association of
24 | Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of
25 | Alberta said yesterday regarding the time factor
26 | involved in energy development. The development of
27 | energy in any form takes considerable time. Our own
28 | project goes back to 1968, and even with favorable
29 | governmental decisions next year, the earliest that
30 | Arctic Gas or any other Mackenzie Valley Pipeline could

1 | begin deliver of Mackenzie Delta gas to markets in
2 | Southern Canada is 1981.

3 | The 1975 National Energy
4 | Board Reports on Canadian oil and natural gas supply
5 | and demand have made it very clear that by the time
6 | Arctic Gas will be available, Canada's energy situation
7 | will be far from rosy, despite active measures to
8 | conserve present supplies and the bringing on of
9 | additional Tar Sands plants.

10 | I think, sir, it is also
11 | necessary to clearly spell out the simple fact of life
12 | that the forecasted energy demands of this country will
13 | not be met by any one project alone,-- not by the
14 | Arctic Gas Pipeline, the Foothills project., or the
15 | Polar Gas project. To meet our own energy demands in
16 | the next decade will require intelligent, orderly
17 | development of all our energy resources, as well as
18 | considerably accelerated efforts into research and
19 | development of future energy sources, he it solar,
20 | wind, nuclear, or hydrolysis of sea water.

21 | Lastly, sir, in light of the
22 | submission by S.T.O.P. and A.I.M. yesterday on
23 | environmental damages due to oil spills from a broken
24 | pipeline, I would simply like to remind the audience
25 | that Arctic Gas is a fully buried natural gas pipeline
26 | project, and whereas we fully recognize that an energy
27 | corridor in the Mackenzie Valley could in the future
28 | include an oil pipeline, substantive hearings would
29 | have to be held prior to the granting of such a permit
30 | for an oil pipeline.

1 Several of the submissions
2 made to you yesterday stated that the Arctic Gas
3 project contemplates the export of large volumes of
4 Mackenzie Delta natural gas to the United States. We
5 also heard several submissions describing the rapidly
6 deteriorating energy situation in this country, and I
7 include in that the submissions of Mr. W.S. Bannister
8 of Inland Ocean Cement, who you may recall, indicated
9 his company's experiences with the current and acute
10 shortage of natural gas.

11 It is my view that all of the
12 presently discovered reserves in the Mackenzie Delta of
13 approximately 6.2 trillion cubic feet of total reserves
14 discovered as of June 19, 75, will needed in the
15 Canadian market just as soon as they can be attached,
16 and would not be available therefore for export and I
17 firmly believe that, this is what the National Energy
18 Board will find in their deliberations. Thank you, Mr.
19 Commissioner. (WITNESS ASIDE)

20 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Mr.
21 Waddell?

22 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
23 Commissioner, before we conclude I would like to file
24 two briefs from people of Hinton who can't stay tonight
25 but I would like to file their briefs. They have taken
26 the trouble of typing them out and preparing them.

27 The first one is from Mr. and
28 Mrs. Frank Kiyooka of Hinton, Alberta.

29 The second one is from Mr.
30 Marvin Hepp of Hinton, Alberta, and I'm going to ask

1 | Mr. Nanson to give you them.
2 | (SUBMISSION OF M. HEPP MARKED EXHIBIT C-364)
3 | (SUBMISSION OF MR. & MRS. F. KIYOOKA MARKED
4 | EXHIBIT C-365)

5 | MR. WADDELL: Also, Mr.
6 | Commissioner, I don't believe that Mr. George Pallihoo
7 | is here, or Lorna Nixdorf, so this evening we'll start
8 | out the hearings by hearing from Miss Brigitte Jahrig,
9 | and then we'll hear from Betty Farrell, and then we'll
10 | continue our list.

11 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
12 | ladies and gentlemen, let us thank those of you who
13 | submitted briefs this afternoon, and simply to say that
14 | I'm sorry it's not possible to give every single person
15 | and organization who is anxious to do so a chance to
16 | presenting a brief in public. All I can say is I
17 | promise that I will read the brief that you have left
18 | with Mr. Waddell and the secretary of the Inquiry, and
19 | we only have two, days here in Edmonton and we are
20 | moving on to Regina tomorrow and will be there for one
21 | day, and then to Winnipeg the day after that for only
22 | one day, and I am afraid we simply have to ask you to
23 | bear with us in that regard.

24 | So thank you again for your
25 | presentations and we'll adjourn then until eight
26 | o'clock -- pardon me?

27 | MR. WADDELL: We have that
28 | film, Mr. Commissioner, at seven o'clock.

29 | THE COMMISSIONER: Right, the
30 | hearings will reconvene at eight o'clock tonight and if

1 | you want to see that famous film, you can come at seven
2 | when it will be shown. So we'll adjourn then.

3 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO 8 P.M.)

4 | (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
6 | ladies and gentlemen, I'll ask that we come to order
7 | for the concluding session of the Mackenzie Valley
8 | Pipeline Inquiry's hearings in Edmonton.

9 | I apologize to you for this
10 | room, the L-shaped room, and just tell you that one of
11 | the children sitting at the front just asked Miss
12 | Hutchinson, the secretary of the Inquiry, which room is
13 | for the yeses and which for the nos. Miss Hutchinsons
14 | says it doesn't matter. So the Inquiry, as you know
15 | has been holding hearings in Northern Canada for 14 or
16 | 15 months now and in the north we've been listening to
17 | the experts on northern conditions, the northern
18 | environment, northern people. we've heard them give
19 | their evidence at formal hearings in Yellowknife; there
20 | they've been cross-examined by lawyers who represent
21 | all the parties at the Inquiry pipeline companies, the
22 | native organizations, the environmental groups,
23 | northern business and northern municipalities.

24 | The Inquiry has also taken --
25 | the Inquiry has also been to 28 of the cities and
26 | towns, villages and settlements and outposts in the
27 | Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta, the perimeter of
28 | the Beaufort Sea and the Northern Yukon, and there we
29 | listened to people of all races in the north who told
30 | us what their own lives and their own experience lead

1 | them to believe the impact of a gas pipeline and energy
2 | corridor from the Arctic to the mid-continent will be,
3 | because that's the job of this Inquiry, to find out as
4 | best we can what will happen to the north and its
5 | peoples if we go ahead with a gas pipeline to bring
6 | energy from the Arctic to markets in Southern Canada
7 | and the United States, and if an oil pipeline comes
8 | afterwards to examine the impact of an energy corridor
9 | from the Arctic.

10 | Now, this is an issue that
11 | concerns all Canadians because it is, of course, our
12 | own appetite for oil and gas and our own patters of
13 | energy consumption that have given rise to proposals to
14 | bring oil and gas from the Arctic. So that is why we
15 | have been here now since yesterday afternoon and that
16 | is why we held hearings yesterday evening s well, this
17 | morning, this afternoon, and now again this evening, to
18 | listen to what you have to say about this fundamental
19 | question of national policy for Canada.

20 | It isn't up to me or this
21 | Inquiry to decide whether a pipeline should be built
22 | and an energy corridor established. That's a matter
23 | for the Government of Canada, and when they corner to
24 | decide that question, they will have before them the
25 | report of this Inquiry and the report of the National
26 | Energy Board, and then they will have to weigh the
27 | whole question of Canada's gas supplies, Canada's gas
28 | requirements, and the impact of the pipeline and the
29 | energy corridor on northern peoples and the northern
30 | environment, and weighing it all up, they'll have to

1 | the contradictions in their cultural and economic
2 | situation. Once again Canada is caught in the role of
3 | U.S. colony. It is expected to supply the energy
4 | resources the U.S. demands. To fill this order, the
5 | government in turn plans to exploit Canadians. Under
6 | pressure from business interests and out of its own
7 | colonial attitude, the government sees the north and
8 | its people as expendable -- a territory which has never
9 | been allowed its own government.

10 | Since the discovery of oil and
11 | gas at Prudhoe Bay in Alaska in 1968, a sudden intense
12 | interest in the northern potential arose and oil
13 | companies flocked north to carry out seismic exploration
14 | and to drill wells on native-occupied lands.

15 | The Federal Government began
16 | to play an active role in encouraging and supporting
17 | oil and gas-related projects including the planning a
18 | Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, Suddenly there was a serious
19 | threat posed to the very soul of native northerners and
20 | their land.

21 | The wishes of the native
22 | people were never really considered seriously when
23 | development decisions were made. Bureaucrats decided
24 | what was best for resource development and what was
25 | also best for the native northerners, whether they
26 | liked it or not.

27 | We read in the papers that
28 | the land which has belonged to the original peoples
29 | since the beginning of their history has been leased
30 | without their involvement. They had no say in these

1 decisions. Companies which are not accountable to them
2 can exploit resources from beneath their. feet and
3 profit substantially. The Canadian Government
4 supposedly acted for the good of all Canadians in
5 leasing out the Canadian north.

6 For the first time in the
7 history of the forth, however, the native people now
8 have taken a stand. They are demanding the right to
9 determine the kind of development that will take place
10 on their own land.

11 We know, that the Berger
12 Commission is a concession to native rights, we have
13 read of the many submissions made by the natives and it
14 is gratifying to know that a Commission like this has
15 been instigated by the government and can only hope
16 that, the contents of the Inquiry will have
17 consideration in Ottawa.

18 The native population will be
19 affected greatly by the explorations and works in
20 connection with the proposed pipeline. Already the
21 patterns of whales and seals have been disrupted. This
22 threat to livelihood will force the native, people to
23 rely increasingly on welfare. Their culture ,and
24 dignity will continue to wither. As said in the
25 "Canadian Student newspaper,

26 "The government will in turn point to the native
27 I people as living off the land off the govern-
28 ment unwilling to work for a living,"

29 Industry and government are
30 trying to convince the public that Canada needs the

1 | north's energy reserves.

2 | As a young Canadian, I
3 | seriously question whether we do, at least at this
4 | time. Observers and critics, such as economist John
5 | Helliwell, and Political Science Professor James Laxer,
6 | expressed their views on this question, They are
7 | convinced that it would be quite feasible to postpone
8 | northern oil and gas development for several years,
9 | that this would give enough time for a thorough and
10 | badly-needed rethinking o northern development and
11 | energy policies in general, and that exploration should
12 | be accelerated in areas already under production with
13 | an effort to conserve energy and develop alternate
14 | sources.

15 | Canada and the United States
16 | are very wasteful with their energy. I feel that there
17 | are many ways in which we can conserve energy, without
18 | imposing hardships on the average person.

19 | In reality, it is not the
20 | needs of Canada which are being met by the proposed
21 | Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, but the demand of the
22 | foreign investors and the lure of the almighty dollar.

23 | The pipeline at this time
24 | wouldn't even be justified on the grounds that the
25 | northern development activities would give a badly
26 | needed boost to the Canadian economy.

27 | The construction of the
28 | Mackenzie Valley Pipeline along with other oil and gas
29 | related developments would undoubtedly create jobs.
30 | However, the number of jobs created per dollar invested

1 | is expected, to be extremely small when compared to the
2 | manufacturing sector of the economy. Also the jobs
3 | which are created provide monthly short-term unskilled
4 | work in the construction phase of the pipeline
5 | therefore the number of natives employed will be
6 | comparatively small in number.

7 | Our present high inflation is
8 | being blamed on labor demands, The substantial in flux
9 | of American dollars to finance resource exploration is
10 | ignored as a major cause in the inflation spiral. With
11 | the undertaking of the Mackenzie Valley". Pipeline:-and
12 | the Arctic islands system, inflation will increase
13 | further, The Canadian wage earner. already stifled by
14 | the government's wage controls, will bear the burden
15 | of these massive projects. The extraction of northern
16 | resources, financed by foreign companies, therefore has
17 | impact not only on the native people but on all other
18 | Canadians as well.

19 | I was privileged to spend
20 | five years in Alaska during the period when oil was
21 | discovered on the North Slope, and the time of the
22 | ensuing pipeline hearings. I personally am well aware
23 | of the effects that construction of a pipeline can
24 | have on a community. Right now Fairbanks is a boom
25 | town, and it is quite sad to see what is happening
26 | corruption, greed, masses of people that the town is
27 | not big enough to cope with. We would do well in this
28 | country to observe carefully what is happening in
29 | Alaska, and just how devastating a pipeline can be.
30 | Perhaps when the final count is in, we will see that

1 the oil that will be extracted is just too costly not
2 only financially, but environmentally and socially as
3 well.

4 It is time that all Canadians
5 started asking themselves some serious questions about
6 the form of development that has been decreed or
7 Canada's north, and I, as a Voice of Canadian youth,
8 ask them now:

9 Does the pipeline benefit all Canadians?

10 Do Canadians really need the energy reserves, at
11 least in the short-term?

12 Shouldn't native northerners have more of a say in
13 determining the type of government which takes place on
14 their homeland?

15 I am deeply concerned that
16 the future of Canada will be shaped by decisions that
17 are now being made on the proposed Mackenzie Valley
18 Pipeline in Ottawa.

19 It is my generation which
20 will have to carry the burden of that future, if it is
21 not made to benefit all Canadians.

22 To summarize, I would like to
23 say, sir, that I am in favor of a postponement of the
24 pipeline and limited export of resources, until the
25 required environmental, economic and social impact
26 studies are completed; that top priority be given to
27 settlement of native land claims, and the design of a
28 total Canadian energy policy which deals with known
29 reserves, expected consumption rates, ways to curtail
30 consumption rates, and required resource exploration

1 | with the assistance and majority involvement of the
2 | native people.

3 | I would like to thank you
4 | once again, Mr. Justice Berger, for giving me this
5 | opportunity to voice my opinion, and I thank you,
6 | ladies and gentlemen, for listening. Thank you.

7 | (SUBMISSION BY MISS B. JAHRIG MARKED EXHIBIT C-36)

8 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

9 | MR. WADDELL: Our next brief,
10 | Mr. Commissioner, is from Betty Farrell.

11 |

12 |

13 | MISS BETTY FARRELL sworn:

14 | THE WITNESS: Mr.

15 | Commissioner, we the Development & Peace Committee of
16 | St. Joseph's Cathedral Parish, in Edmonton, welcome
17 | and are grateful for this opportunity to make known
18 | ,our concerns and opinions in regard to the native
19 | people of Canada and the development proposals now
20 | pending for Canada's north. Our members speak to you
21 | as Christians and as Canadians.

22 | As Christians, our concern is
23 | that social justice must prevail for all people of the
24 | world the global village. In 1972, Pope Paul said,

25 | "There is one kind of justice that consists of
26 | giving to each one his due. But there is
27 | another kind of justice that touches the very
28 | nature of man, one that would have every
29 | individual treated as a human person."

30 | We believe, Mr. Justice

1 Berger, the manner in which you have conducted your
2 responsibilities as Commissioner, your patience and
3 your willingness to listen to each individual's hopes
4 and fears, has given us leadership in justice. But
5 justice demands action and we must stress the demand
6 for justice in the way in which your report will be
7 incorporated into the decision-making of our elected
8 representatives, In this regard, we support the many
9 briefs insisting the native people of the north be able
10 to negotiate just land claim settlements before any
11 further exploration or, construction comes about, and
12 that upon settlement of these claims the native people
13 become responsible partners in careful, long-range
14 planning for the uses to be made of this land, which is
15 their life.

16 Time must be allowed for all
17 of this to take place. We are deeply aware of the fact
18 that whatever may take place, developmentally., the
19 future of all people of Canada will be affected and
20 therefore development must be for the people and not
21 for profit alone, As Canadians, we face a grave
22 responsibility in developing what has so aptly been
23 referred to as this last great frontier. We believe we
24 must have control of our resources, that we must not,
25 be pushed into hasty decisions which could have such
26 adverse effects. To what extent is our decision making
27 process influenced by the advertising consumer -
28 philosophy which encourages us to. believe that what
29 we wish for is what we really need, and at a time when
30 million are struggling to meet their basis requirements

1 -- food, shelter, medical care, education, and
2 employment. We urge an approach (not the colonial
3 concept of extractive resource development) but rather
4 an approach involving the people who would be artisans
5 of their destiny. Equitable benefits should remain
6 with the people, and not be siphoned off.

7 Supporting our concerns, one
8 recent study.

9 "The Political Economy of Northern Development,"
10 by Dr. Kenneth J. Rai University of Toronto, shows how
11 the north has been developed without fundamental regard
12 for the lives of its native inhabitants. If the north
13 is to be developed in the best comprehensive interests
14 of the natives, he argues, there will have to be a
15 northernization of the southern mentality.

16 On this last frontier, we
17 Canadians must be prepared to take time to study
18 alternative development possibilities. To our
19 knowledge, only one model of development has been
20 seriously looked at by our government -- a purely
21 economic profit-making development model -- the
22 building of a complex corridor to carry out of the
23 north non-renewable resources; no mention of other
24 initiative. Such a model, history tells, has per-
25 petrated grave injustices and trapped people in
26 dependency for generations. Surely the Alaskan Pipe-
27 line experience has net been all that desirable. What
28 will be the Canadian experience as oil barges move
29 south along our coastline? Further, where in our list
30 of priorities of national development needs would this

1 | pipeline fall. We of the south believe that many
2 | important, questions remain unanswered, questions that
3 | must be answered before any development takes place.
4 | Many environmental and ecological concerns have been
5 | documented, but have they been sufficiently researched
6 | and have they had impact on government decisions? We
7 | think not. The Beaufort Sea decision is a case in
8 | point.

9 | We have been so bombarded by
10 | the oil companies and government with such conflicting
11 | information about available reserves that we are unsure
12 | of what is the truth. Which are statements of
13 | available proven reserves of gas and oil, and which a
14 | statement of geological potential? We cannot and
15 | should not depend on vested interest research alone.
16 | The government could find itself in the position of
17 | spending billions of taxpayers' dollars to extract a
18 | relatively small reserve; and how much energy is being
19 | used to extract the reserves? There are those who tell
20 | us that in some instances more energy is being expended
21 | than is possible to extract.

22 | Dr. Joseph Kates, Chairman of
23 | the National Science Council, has stated that it is
24 | essential for Canada to formulate a national energy
25 | conservation program. Public education alone is, not
26 | enough. Incentives must be offered by government to
27 | stimulate energy conservation on the part of individual
28 | and industry. Much could be done in the design of
29 | buildings and homes to conserve energy research in this
30 | and in other ways of conserving energy must be

1 encouraged and financed. Only through such a concerted
2 effort will energy conservation become a way of life
3 for individuals, industry and government. We await the
4 findings of the Habitat Conference.

5 A further, concern is that by
6 plunging into a huge financial undertaking such as the
7 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline we are following the
8 principle of putting all our eggs in one basket, and
9 that financing required for other important people-
10 development projects and services could suffer serious,
11 setbacks -housing, equalization grants for poor
12 Canadian areas, research for other sources of energy,
13 medical research, education, foreign aid, etc. In a
14 truly just development model for Canada, all aspects of
15 development would be given a fair allotment of
16 financing, manpower, etc. In this Connection speaking
17 of course of developing countries (and Canada's
18 northern regions are generally considered to be in this
19 category), Robert S. McNamara, former president of the
20 World Bank, in, "The Dimensions of Development,"
21 states:

22 "Greater priority must be given to growth tar-
23 gets in terms of nutrition, housing, health,
24 education and employment, even if this means re-
25 ducing the pace of advance in certain narrow and
26 highly privileged sectors of the economy where
27 benefits accrue only to the few."

28 Incidentally, it would seem there are already shadows on
29 the wall. Alberta, Canada wealthy oil province, has
30 recently shown several signs of restraint, for instance

1 cutbacks on hospital services, decrease allotment for
2 medical research, home care programs, and other amenities
3 we have been proud to think have made Alberta outstanding
4 in the social field, and this before the whole extractive
5 process has even begun.

6 Again, to, further emphasize
7 the need for time and study, we believe change in the
8 educational system in the territories is long past due.
9 It is a copy of the one in the south and as such almost
10 wholly irrelevant. It is divisive, destroys family and
11 cultural ties, has no direct control and little input
12 from native parents themselves.

13 Also, we believe there is
14 need for time to study the vital question of national
15 security and defence of the High, Arctic.

16 As Canadians believing in
17 democracy, we question that decisions of such impact on*
18 northern inhabitants must be finally-decided, in the
19 House of Parliament where the Northwest Territories has
20 one representative, with the rest of Canada, having, the
21 remaining seats. Obviously the Territories have. out
22 grown the Territorial Council-concept and should have
23 full, provincial status, which would allow the people to
24 ,generate and spend their, own revenues, make decisions
25 about their educational and health systems.

26 We see a serious conflict of
27 interest for any Minister of Indian Affairs & Northern
28 Development. One portfolio demands his prime concern,
29 the interests and wellbeing of the Indian people; the
30 other is open to all the pressures of those who

1 frequently desire to push the boom and bust develop
2 concept in the north, with little or no thought for the
3 native people. We believe this to be an impossible
4 task for one minister.

5 What impels us as private
6 citizens, Mr. Justice Berger, to challenge the opposing
7 opinion and against such odds? It is because we feel
8 morally obliged to seize this unique opportunity of
9 joining our voices with the ever-growing number voices
10 so earnestly and strongly desirous of seeing come
11 about a more promising way of life for our northern
12 people, with promise of hope and of opportunity, and
13 voices that will not be silent after this Inquiry has
14 come to its conclusion, because of a sense of
15 stewardship for Canada and her resources, all because
16 of a desire to co-operate with others throughout the
17 world equally concerned and with pools of information.
18 We want to participate in the development process, and
19 because we feel a sense of challenge in stemming the
20 compulsive direction of much in our society while
21 there is still time.

22 We could give such
23 leadership. We have every gift of nature, physical and
24 spiritual, to help us; and because it is the last
25 frontier, it is especially important not to succumb to
26 inordinate pressure without depth of investigation (and
27 all towards development of a source of energy we do not
28 know will be required, nor in what quantity, by the
29 time it crosses the 60th Parallel, meanwhile having
30 drained and stained the country).

1 A long way, sir, from native
2 people and northern development, a gas pipeline, and
3 from Arctic waters? We do not believe so. It is our
4 hope that government will feel the support of many
5 Canadians for this stand and will act with confidence.

6 In summary, Mr. Berger,
7 1. We ask for time, time to settle all land claims in a
8 just manner; time to study alternative development
9 possibilities :including any proposals for northern
10 development made by northern inhabitants; time to study,
11 the environmental, ecological and social effects of a
12 pipeline in depth; time to ensure that our demand for
13 provision of the true facts regarding gas and oil
14 reserves is rationally met; time to stimulate and
15 effectively enact an all out energy conservation program.
16 We must move to become a conserver society.

17 2. We express concern that should we invest a large
18 part of our financial resources on a pipeline and
19 exploration for gas and oil, other essential services
20 will suffer. Where are our priorities? Concern that
21 little has been told of the planning and expenditures
22 which must surely be needed in the area of defence and
23 security if a pipeline is constructed --a vulnerable
24 corridor in so many ways; concern that provincial
25 status is long overdue in the Territories. If granted,
26 the people living there would be able, as do other
27 provinces to develop their own revenues, and set their
28 own priorities for spending; develop and control their
29 own educational system, health system, etc; concern
30 that no one man should be asked to hold the portfolio

1 of Indian Affairs as well as that of Northern
2 Development, creating as they do such a conflict of
3 interest. We thank you, Mr. Commissioner

4 (WITNESS ASIDE)
5 (SUBMISSION BY MISS B. FARRELL MARKED EXHIBIT C-367)

6 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
7 Commissioner, I'm going to jump down a little bit on
8 the list and call as the next brief Father F. Croteau
9 of the St. Louis Parish. I'm not sure where that
10 parish is, and I think Father Croteau will tell us.

11 FATHER F. CROTEAU sworn:

12 THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice
13 Thomas Berger, every country looks upon certain
14 highlights of its history with pride. Canadians have
15 the same reaction For so the greatest, event of the
16 history of our country is when Jacques Cartier set foot
17 on the Gaspé Peninsula to claim this land of America
18 for the King of I, France, For others, the cherished
19 event is when General Wolfe conquered the French
20 Bastion of the New World in 1759.

21 But for a greater number
22 still the momentous occasion was the signing of the Act
23 of Confederation in 1867.

24 I would like to suggest to
25 you that the greatest event of our history is, the one
26 we are living now, It is the event which is born in the
27 hearts of more and more Canadians, the recognition of
28 the rights of the Indians, of the Inuit, and of the
29 Metis to their culture, their mentality, and their way
30 of life, to recognize the legitimate aspirations and

1 fundamental rights of our fellow Canadians. Is this
2 not a great moment for our history?

3 From my childhood I have been
4 in contact with the Indians of the north-eastern corner
5 of Alberta, where I have received. my education, X
6 must admit that it was a slow process for me to accept
7 them, to understand them, and to love them. They are
8 for me a great source of education, their patience,
9 their tolerance, their calm dispositions in the
10 presence of serious problems are but a few examples.

11 Being a Catholic priest I
12 would like to emphasize the role of our missionaries.
13 They have left their homeland to bring to the first
14 inhabitants of this country very important ritual
15 values, They did this with great sincerity and heroic
16 devotedness. They withstood great sufferings because
17 they believed they were bearing great treasures.

18 We recognize the fact that we
19 were too paternalistic in our attitudes in the past.
20 But it was the accepted way of life of that day. The
21 white, as well as the others, suffered from the
22 repercussions of this system. We must, however, admit
23 that the Indians and the Inuit were more vulnerable to
24 this because they had to suffer this over and above ie
25 cultural shock.

26 I wanted to present this
27 brief in the French language, knowing well that in this
28 part of the land I belong to a minority which did not
29 always have its rights, the rights it has today, When I
30 began school, it was forbidden by, law to teach French

1 | during the regular school hours. It is a small aspect
2 | of a huge problem which helps me to understand those
3 | who are grasping onto their culture for fear of losing
4 | it.

5 | It may be necessary, some day
6 | to have fresh supplies of energy from the Canadian north
7 | that is quite possible, However, this must be done with
8 | the consent, the cooperation of and the respect for the
9 | Indians and the Inuit. It must not be done just to
10 | satisfy the appetite of the industrial and economic ogre"
11 | of Southern Canada and the United States.

12 | If we cultivate a high
13 | respect for human life n the same breath, we will have
14 | to respect the rights of Canadians whatever their
15 | origins may be. Justice must reign. When that day
16 | comes, it will be one of the great events of the
17 | history of our country. Thank you.

18 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

19 |
20 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
21 | Commissioner, again I'd like to go slightly out of
22 | order on our list and I call upon Mr. Tom Turner, who
23 | is from Cold Lake, Alberta. Mr. Turner?

24 | TOM M. TURNER sworn:

25 | THE WITNESS: I present
26 | myself to you this evening, not as a great unbiased
27 | politician and statesman like Mayor Rod Sykes of
28 | Calgary, or Commissioner Searle of the Northwest
29 | Territories. I refer to Mr. Searle as "Commissioner"
30 | incorrectly and I should correct that; he is only a

1 | councillor, but I am sure that with the support of
2 | Imperial Oil he will soon be a Commissioner. I present
3 | myself as a simple person who has witnessed over a
4 | period of time, some of the consequences of the
5 | introduction of major economic development in an area
6 | without due consideration to the People who live there.

7 | The two major concerns that I
8 | have as a Canadian citizen, in regard to the proposed
9 | Mackenzie Valley Pipeline are the following

- 10 | 1. Social justice in relation to the people of the
11 | north and all of Canada, for that matter;
12 | 2. The present bias. and direction of resource
13 | development and basis sorry, the present basis and
14 | direction of resource development n Canada, and a case
15 | in point being the oil reserves of the north.

16 | As I stated previously, I have
17 | witnessed first-hand some of the consequences of economic
18 | development, especially as it relates to the native
19 | people of the, Cold. Lake Indian Reserve, As you know,
20 | Cold Lake is most well-known as the location, of one of
21 | Canada's largest and most sophisticated Armed Forces
22 | bases, It has .a further point of notoriety, not usually
23 | mentioned, and that is it is also an area in which one of
24 | those scandalous land transactions has taken place in the
25 | Province of Alberta. The site on which the base is
26 | built, and more importantly, the large bombing range
27 | which is presently used as a playground for the obsolete
28 | 104, was the onetime home of several hundred Indian
29 | people. This area provided the lifeblood of these
30 | people. The deal arrived at, however, consisted of a few

1 Christian I can no longer stand by and see history
2 repeat itself n the north. I can no loner soothe my
3 conscience by saying that I am not responsible for
4 things which have occurred in the past for the past is
5 now the present for the native people of the north and
6 as a Canadian citizen I demand that justice be done.
7 There must be a just land settlement. In the north, a
8 land settlement that will provide the native people
9 with the things that, they believe they must have and
10 not one inch of pipeline must be laid until this issue
11 is resolved by uncoerced agreement with these people.

12 In regard to the second
13 issue, the basis and direction of resource development
14 in Canada, I say let's get the facts Straight. There
15 is an energy crisis in North America and the world
16 because there has been a wasteful mismanagement of the
17 world's energy resources, The multinational
18 corporations who control these resources, and those of
19 us who waste these resources ,are akin to the prodigal
20 son who returns home after squandering his share of his
21 father's inheritance, without repentance, with the hope
22 that his father and older brother will be foolish
23 enough to offer him part of their remaining share; and
24 if that doesn't work, be prepared to kill both of them
25 so that be will be able to continue his useless life.

26 Don't talk to me about moral
27 financial obligations to Imperial Oil or any other of the
28 multinational corporations of this misdirected capitalist
29 economy. If we have a moral or financial obligation to
30 Imperial Oil, a corporation that has made countless

1 | billions of dollars countless millions of dollars,
2 | perhaps billions of dollars of profits from Canadian
3 | resources, consider the immensity of our debt to the
4 | native people who were foolish enough to trust us in the
5 | beginning, and who have lost everything as a result. If
6 | the energy resources of Canada are going to be exploited,
7 | let it be done on the basis of genuine need, not only
8 | Canadian needs but the needs of the world. Surely the
9 | death of Howard Hughes and the circumstances surrounding
10 | his life are clear indications that we can own nothing
11 | for long, if at all.

12 | If we as Canadians allow the
13 | resources of Canada to used wastefully and without
14 | regard to the other inhabitants of the world, so that
15 | so inhuman corporation is able to produce an impressive
16 | balance sheet at the year's end, then I say that we
17 | have no right to continue in existence.

18 | Justice Berger, I plead with
19 | you to recommend that the Canadian Government disallow
20 | the building of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline until
21 | such time as proof can be given that the energy
22 | resources which flow through it will be used in a
23 | responsible manner, that. will benefit all the people
24 | of the world and not just a few of us who fail to
25 | understand the true meaning of struggle and survival.

26 | In conclusion therefore, I
27 | suggest that a moratorium be established in relation to
28 | the building of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, until
29 | such time as the rights, and demands of the landowners
30 | are met, and until the Canadian Government is able to

1 | direct these energy resources for the genuine need, not
2 | luxury, of the Canadian people, and in light of the
3 | genuine needs of the people of the world.

4 | Thank you.

5 | (SUBMISSION BY T.M. TURNER MARKED EXHIBIT C-368)

6 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

7 | MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
8 | our next brief is from A.E. Meyer, Associated Engineering
9 | Services Limited. Mr. Meyer?

10 |

11 | A.E. MEYER, sworn:

12 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
13 | this submission is on behalf of Associated Engineering
14 | Services Limited, a 100% Canadian owned company, engaged
15 | in consulting engineering in western and Northern Canada
16 | and overseas. Our practice was established over 30 years
17 | ago and has engaged us in the concept, and design of
18 | municipal utilities, roads and transportation facilities,
19 | water supply, waste disposal, parks and recreation
20 | commercial facilities, and natural resource development
21 | projects. We have developed an understanding of the
22 | needs of people for engineered services and have fully
23 | participated in the evolution of our frontier. society
24 | from a very low standard to one of the highest standards
25 | in the world, during the very short period of time
26 | following the depression and World War II.

27 | We are interested in the
28 | proposed development of the Mackenzie Valley natural
29 | gas Pipeline. We hope that we may participate in the
30 | engineering of some of the facilities, but more than

1 that, we believe that the pipeline will have beneficial
2 long-term effects on the economic and social
3 characteristics of the entire area that is influenced
4 by its construction and operation.

5 A summary of our position is
6 covered by the following points:

7 1. Change has started in the north and cannot nor
8 should not be stopped, As the earliest wave of
9 civilization entered the Western Canadian frontier we
10 began to have impact on the Arctic, Explorers and fur
11 traders were soon followed, by missionaries, R.C.M.P.
12 and trading posts, introducing some new factors into the
13 primitive lifestyles of the north, Southern Canadians
14 have continued to contribute to change during the past
15 20 years through extensive public works undertaken by
16 Federal Government agencies. Water and sewer systems,
17 streets and roads, communication systems, and subsidized
18 housing have been provided in dozens of Arctic
19 communities The lifestyle has been changed. Although
20 the standards are still low, they are better than they
21 were and we believe that this trend is in the best
22 interests of the people of the north. We believe that
23 efforts made to bring northern communities up to fully
24 modern standards of housing, social services, and
25 business services, are worthy of pursuit.

26 It is our opinion that the
27 young people of the north do not want to revert to the
28 original lifestyle of hunting and fishing for survival.
29 Literacy rates have been improved and modern technology
30 is being accepted. Just as hospitals and nursing have

1 | improved infant mortality rates, :roads and industry
2 | can improve economic opportunity ,and ultimate
3 | enjoyment of a more complete and fulfilling life.
4 | 2. Arctic communities need an economic base to make
5 | them viable. In the engineering work we have conducted
6 | for many of the Arctic communities, we have determined
7 | that the primary deficiency in the equation for a
8 | successful community is the lack of an economic base.
9 | The services needed by people cannot be paid for unless
10 | they have some means of earning income. Traditionally,
11 | natural resource developments have provided the
12 | incentive for opening frontiers. In the case of the
13 | Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, there will be a need for
14 | continuing service centres to support the operation of
15 | the pipeline but even more important, the infrastructure
16 | will e put into place to enhance other developments in
17 | minerals, tourism, fishing and fur trading, and normal
18 | service industries to support modern business. The
19 | exploration and production of oil and gas will probably
20 | continue for 100 years or more, once the nucleus of this
21 | activity has been established. Given that improvement
22 | of the standard of living is worthwhile, every effort
23 | should be made to encourage the development of the gas
24 | line and other facilities that will follow. Southern
25 | Canadian cannot continue indefinitely to subsidize the
26 | north with no promise of ultimate self-sufficiency. If
27 | the subsidies were withdrawn from the north, there would
28 | be tragic results for the valued people who live there.
29 | 3. Environmental damage can be controlled, changes
30 | will be made and there will be impact, but these are

1 fair exchange for the benefits that will accrue. When
2 the Mackenzie Valley Highway was announced a few years
3 ago, it was generally accepted as a worthwhile
4 endeavor. This highway will create more environmental
5 and social change than the gas pipeline, but it was
6 universally accepted by the southerners who were to pay
7 for it, and the northerners who wanted it. The
8 problems it creates are being dealt with as they arise.
9 Our past errors in judgment with respect to
10 environmental damage are not likely to be repeated with
11 the same thoughtlessness because we are now so much
12 more aware of long-term cumulative impact.

13 We believe that the Inquiry
14 should move to conclusion as rapidly as possible,
15 identify the sensitive issues that should be dealt with,
16 and recommend granting of a permit to proceed. Southern
17 Canada needs the gas. Northern Canada needs the
18 development, and will certainly benefit from the long-
19 term availability of gas. It seems to us that everyone
20 wins. We have some doubt about how much more cost the
21 project can stand in terms of studies, enquiries, and
22 delay which will ultimately reflect in the price of gas
23 for all Canadians. We think it is important that we
24 begin the detailed design process and that the problems
25 be monitored as it proceeds in the same manner that we
26 are handling the highway. We make this statement not
27 with disregard for care and good planning, but with
28 confidence in the ability of modern industry to
29 comprehend its responsibilities and to make adjustments
30 as the project proceeds. Yes, there will be changes in

1 | the animal and bird migration patterns, just as there
2 | were in the prairies, and in B.C. The changes can be
3 | managed and in many cases improvements can be made. The
4 | people of the north will have many generations to
5 | adjust, and will not have to give up their ways
6 | completely unless they find the new ways more
7 | attractive.

8 | 4. The route of the pipeline should be chosen to serve
9 | the northern communities rather than avoid them. As
10 | previously stated, the northern communities with which
11 | we have worked all need an economic base, every effort
12 | should be made to locate main compressor stations and
13 | service depots as close to them as possible, or else
14 | there will be a tendency for population to drift to the
15 | source of income. Working habits of northern people are
16 | different than those of southerners, and it will
17 | probably require many part-time employees to staff the
18 | facilities that must be built rather than a few full
19 | time employee.

20 | This Inquiry has probed and
21 | invited comment from many people in the north, and has
22 | had the net result of raising expectations for many.
23 | The young people particularly will want to be involved,
24 | and should not be excluded artificially.

25 | In summary, we wish to
26 | conclude by emphasizing the importance of proceeding
27 | with the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline as soon as possible
28 | for the benefit of northern people and all Canadians,
29 | As a firm of engineers who are also citizens of this
30 | area. we are confident that the problems can be solved

1 and that compromises will ultimately favor the vast
2 majority We trust that monitoring programs will enforce
3 care and attention to detail as much as possible, and
4 that the inevitable mistakes will be corrected during
5 the long life of an oil and gas industry in the Arctic
6 regions. Thank you, sir.

7 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
8 very much.

9 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Meyer, do
10 you think we could have a copy of your brief?

11 (SUBMISSION OF ASSOCIATED ENGINEERING SERVICES A.E.
12 MEYER MARKED EXHIBIT C369)

13 (WITNESS ASIDE)

14 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
15 Commissioner, I next call on the C.J.L. Foundation. I
16 wonder if while they're coming up, I wonder if Mr. Ron
17 McFarland could come up and see me, from the Alberta
18 Roadbuilders Association?

19 Mr. Commissioner, this is
20 Kathy VanderGrift, I believe.

21 MISS KATHY VANDERGRIFT sworn:

22 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
23 as local members of the Committee for Justice and
24 Liberty, we thank you for allowing us to express our
25 concern about the proposed Mackenzie Valley natural gas
26 Pipeline. The C.J.L. Foundation is a national
27 organization committed to the development of political,
28 economic and social policies based on Christian
29 principles of justice, stewardship and compassion.

30 Your Inquiry has shown the

1 Canadian public dramatic evidence in the past months
2 that pipeline construction in the north is much more
3 than an economic question. Southern Canadians are being
4 forced to ask themselves, "Are the economic advantages
5 of the proposed pipeline worth the high price of human
6 sacrifice that will undoubtedly be extracted from
7 northern people? Is the pipeline worth the strain on
8 the last wilderness areas of North America?"

9
10 Canadians must probe to the
11 roots of a basic challenge, how should we use our land
12 and resources? What are the goals and priorities of
13 Canadian society? These are complex questions but they
14 will not go unanswered. The way in which we proceed
15 with northern development will show what our real
16 answers are. We need time to consider the direction in
17 which the pipeline development will take Canada's north.

18 Before construction is
19 started, Parliament and the Canadian public need time
20 to resolve native land claims and to develop a national
21 energy policy. Therefore we urge your Commission to
22 press for a ten-year moratorium on all proposals to
23 transport frontier gas and oil to the south. Time for
24 discussion is available. This has been shown at the
25 hearings before the National Energy Board, For the next
26 34 years a supply of gas is secure, if the government
27 takes responsible action in the areas of
28 deliverability, conservation and export cutback.

29 Let me take a moment to
30 explain this figure. In its 1975 Natural Gas Supply
Report, the National Energy Board estimated established

1 non-frontier natural gas reserves to be 60.6 trillion
2 cubic feet. This is sufficient to meet growing
3 domestic demands and existing export commitments for 17
4 years. The basis for these figures were two years old
5 at the time. There is every reason to believe that the
6 pictures will be even more encouraging when these
7 figures are updated.

8 Based on the Science Council of
9 Canada study. by Mr. F.H. Kneilman, conservation by
10 waste elimination, without changing our economic growth
11 rate, would add four years to this supply. Conservation
12 by a reduction in domestic use increase from over
13 doubling it to 1.5 times by 1988 would add three years
14 to. our supply. An export cutback of 10 trillion cubic
15 feet would add seven years. An acceptance of the Alberta
16 swap proposal now being discussed would add three years
17 for a total of 34 years, For a more detailed discussion
18 of this I refer you to the Minutes of the Rouse Committee
19 on National Resources of February 4, 1976.

20 Adoption of this package, Mr.
21 Commissioner, would allow adequate time for thorough
22 discussion and decision-making on the complex issues
23 involved. We repeat, time is available. Therefore-we,
24 can recommend that you press for a moratorium with
25 confidence that no Canadian need be hurt. We ask why
26 the rush? Should a desire for profit and royalties
27 take priority over the human well-being of northern
28 people and all Canadians?

29 Our reasons for asking for a
30 moratorium are based on our concerns for justice and

1 stewardship. We understand Biblical justice to mean
2 more than legal decisions, Justice is done when every
3 person is called to respond freely to God's creation
4 and call. We are concerned about the destruction of
5 this freedom for northern natives which will result
6 from the proposed development. The present proposal
7 will bring with it a highly technological consumptive
8 fast-buck way of life which will not allow native
9 people room to develop their own way of life.

10 We understand stewardship to
11 mean more than environmental safeguards. It means a
12 careful use of land and resources as trusts from the
13 Creator ,not as economic commodities. These convictions
14 compel us to ask you to press for the moratorium.

15 Our experience as Albertans
16 also brings us here today. Our buoyant economy is based
17 on energy reserves. This makes us aware of the negative
18 effects a pipeline development can have on the people of
19 the north, In Alberta we experienced the sballowness of
20 a culture where economic values are worshipped and human
21 needs are often ignored. More and more of our
22 province's capital is being invested in petrochemical
23 and related industry, while hospital waiting lists are
24 growing. We read daily about the social problems in the
25 supposed boom town of Fort McMurray. Alberta's energy-
26 based wealth has not increased the human well-being of
27 this province's people. In all of Southern Canada we
28 see that the economic growth at all costs approach has
29 not produced a secure and stable society. We do not
30 want to see

1 | this pattern repeated elsewhere.

2 | In the north there is still
3 | hope that natural resources can be tapped with a
4 | responsible concern for the quality of human life.
5 | Perhaps the north can be the starting place for change
6 | in the south, change toward a mini-dimension
7 | development in Canada, development that recognizes more
8 | than economic values.

9 | Mr. Commissioner, we want to
10 | contribute to the evidence under your consideration our
11 | understanding of the fundamental religious conflict
12 | between the proposed development, and the human
13 | environment for which it is planned, The development in
14 | the north will carry resources out of the north, but it
15 | will carry into the north a -way of life, It is part of
16 | an approach to development which sees economic growth and
17 | consumption of more goods as a key to human happiness.

18 | A religious commitment to
19 | this belief is the motive of planning, working, and
20 | living in our culture. Safe and economic growth is our
21 | only hope for the future, is the basic motive behind
22 | the pipeline, and man-made, man must manipulate nature
23 | to safe himself. This stands in stark contrast to the
24 | natives' religious conception, as we understand it from
25 | listening to them. They see nature as sacred, not just
26 | a dollars and cents commodity. Man is expected to
27 | respect his natural environment, and to be in harmony
28 | with it end the spirits there as his forefathers were.
29 | To ask the native people to support the proposed
30 | pipeline development is to ask them to worship a new

1 | god, the god of progress, science, technology. We
2 | cannot sit back and allow the native people to be
3 | forced into accepting a lifestyle which must by its
4 | basic nature destroy their lifestyle.

5 | Canada's railway building binge
6 | and the aftermaths of other massive industrial projects
7 | are a depressing testimony to us, of the misery that has
8 | resulted when Indian people were forced to live with
9 | economic progress, Evidence from other parts of the
10 | world, such as Alaska, and Brazil, have been presented to
11 | your Inquiry, and they demonstrate the same tale of
12 | destruction. We submit that to trample on the way of
13 | life of another people in the name of progress is
14 | violence, as much violence as blowing up the pipeline.
15 | Financial compensation for the natives will not erase the
16 | blame that will rest on us.

17 | We also speak to this Inquiry
18 | as Christians who believe that land and resources are
19 | more than mere pawns in a buying and selling game. We
20 | believe the land is a trust from the Creator to be used
21 | for a full life for all people. Canada must become
22 | conservator oriented rather than consumer-oriented in its
23 | use of natural resources. Instead of producing energy
24 | to meet present demands and encouraging even greater
25 | demands, reduction in demand and restraint must be
26 | promoted.

27 | If a moratorium is instituted,
28 | the government and the people can stop the supply-demand
29 | treadmill and develop an overall plan for responsible
30 | use of our resources. We believe a moratorium will give

1 the government and the people of Canada time to
2 accomplish the following objectives:

3 1. A just settlement of all Indian and Inuit land
4 claims. The Done and Inuit people recognize that land
5 is more than a commodity, The Mackenzie River Delta is
6 a centre of their culture. Before development begins,
7 the interests of these people must be respected. If
8 our Courts should decide that aboriginal, rights are
9 not a sufficient basis for granting legal title, those
10 aboriginal rights should be legislatively declared to
11 be as valid as legal title. We believe in a settlement
12 in the spirit of the Done Declaration, not the James
13 Bay resolution, Justice can only be exercised in an
14 atmosphere free of the strain of rapidly progressing
15 development. Thus we believe land claims must be
16 settled before development begins at all.

17 Furthermore, we request that
18 these negotiations be carried out in a native context
19 with regard to native ways of making decisions.
20 Anything less will result in negotiations that are a
21 charade and mockery of justice, and your Inquiry has
22 set a precedent for those types of negotiations.

23 2. Native control of economic development. in keeping
24 with the aim of true justice, the. native people must
25 be given the freedom to develop their land in a way that
26 is consistent with their values. The accusation that
27 the native people are not motivated to develop their
28 land grows out of our belief in maximum economic growth.
29 Native leader's have expressed a willingness to share
30 their resources, but in their own way and with

1 | people in need. Some natives have expressed their
2 | desire to share with those in need in Third World
3 | countries rather than to fatten the already rich in
4 | Southern Canada and United States, We as Southern
5 | Canadians committed to a more equitable distribution of
6 | the world's resources, support that desire and request
7 | this Commission to give it due consideration.

8 | Native control would also allow
9 | for slower development of a permanent economic base
10 | support native society. In contract, the proposed forced
11 | fast development offering temporary jobs with no ties to
12 | the rest of their life will result in social upheaval as
13 | many have testified before you. Southern technology and
14 | expertise could be used to aid development, but this must
15 | be done in the context of northern culture and under the
16 | control of native people.

17 | 3. Environmental safeguards. Testimony before this
18 | Commission has shown the likelihood of environmental
19 | damage in many areas. Bird and other animal migration
20 | patterns will be threatened during construction, Life in
21 | the 300 rivers and streams will be endangered. The
22 | permafrost layer may be endangered. At present there no
23 | adequate technology to handle pipeline breaks or leaks
24 | without great damage to the area, We are not satisfied
25 | that adequate environmental safeguards have been
26 | developed for these known dangers. Nor has adequate
27 | research been done into other possible effects, The
28 | moratorium would allow for the completion of many
29 | studies and full consideration of alternative routes,
30 | which may be less hazardous.

1 4. Formulation of a national energy policy, Stewardship
2 demands that conservation replace consumption values in
3 our use of energy. Our national energy policy must
4 reflect this. During the moratorium the Federal
5 Government could concentrate its efforts on public
6 discussion and development of a national energy policy
7 based on human growth values, not just economics. We
8 believe a national energy policy should include the
9 following:

10 1. A significantly reduced increase in per capita use
11 of energy, This could be accomplished through both waste
12 elimination and demand reduction programs.

13 2. A concentrated national effort to develop alternate
14 sources of energy especially from renewable resources,
15 The desire to carry out this research is present, but
16 government support has been meagre.

17 3. The settling of just royalty and tax provisions to
18 ensure that private companies develop resources for
19 public rather than private benefit.

20 4. The curtailment of oil and gas exports to the United
21 States to encourage conservation there as well.

22 5. The export of any surplus energy to struggling Third
23 World countries at a price based on costs, not market
24 demand.

25 6. The use of income from natural resources to enhance
26 total human well-being, not just investment in more
27 economic growth.

28 Mr. Commissioner, we urge you
29 to recommend that the development of such a national
30 energy policy be a necessary condition to be met before

1 northern pipeline construction begins.
2 5. Encourage discussion on alternative lifestyles.
3 Recent political events, inflation, and this Inquiry
4 itself, have contributed to a growing discussion of the
5 values and direction of our society. The moratorium
6 would allow for the ripening of these public discussions
7 on lifestyles which do not place undue demands on our
8 resources. The moratorium would allow time for the
9 Federal Government to promote a shift in energy demand
10 patterns. Through its tax structures the government
11 could withdraw benefits from high energy consuming
12 capital-intensive industries, and promote a broader base
13 for development. Tax benefits could also be used to
14 encourage the development of more efficient durable
15 products, and, thus reduce energy demands.

16 The present trend of investment
17 by government in energy development can only lead to less
18 social development. Where will the capital for
19 government's investment in resource development come
20 from? Former Energy Minister, Donald MacDonald, said
21 that the government's projected \$115 billion investment
22 in energy projects over the next decade can only mean
23 less capital for hospitals, housing and schools. We
24 believe all Canadians should participate in making that
25 crucial choice between investment in energy development
26 and investment in social development.

27 Therefore we request the
28 moratorium. Our request for a moratorium will be
29 supported by our personal efforts to reduce energy
30 demands and by C.J.L.'s continuing efforts to promote

1 public discussion, research and involvement in
2 decisionmaking processes on these matters. We promise
3 to support all government policies that aim to reduce
4 energy demands.

5 Mr. Commissioner, there is
6 still time for discussion. We urge you to press for a
7 moratorium on massive projects such as the Mackenzie
8 Valley Pipeline. Canadians need time to engage in
9 responsible decision making about the north and the
10 future of all citizens. A rush to build may be fatal.
11 Thank you for taking time to listen.

12 (SUBMISSION OF C.J.L. FOUNDATION MISS K. VANDERGRIST
13 MARKED EXHIBIT C-370)

14 (WITNESS ASIDE)

15 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
16 I'd like to call now, in addition to the list, names that
17 we have. It's not really in addition because Mr.
18 McFarland was supposed to speak earlier and so the new
19 brief is Ron McFarland that's spelled M-C-F-A-R-L-A-N-D
20 who is the manager of the Alberta Roadbuilders
21 Association here in Edmonton. Mr. McFarland?

22
23 RON MCFARLAND sworn:

24 THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice
25 Berger, ladies and gentlemen, and boys and girls, I see
26 there are a few of them here tonight, I might clarify,
27 the situation as to who I represent. We are the Alberta
28 Roadbuilders Association who comprise about 300-member
29 firms who work in the Province of Alberta, and the
30 Northwest Territories. Our agreements with the operating

1 engineers go into the Northwest Territories, so many of
2 our people are very familiar with construction procedures
3 in the north.

4 As industry representatives and
5 Canadian citizens we are fully aware of the many problems
6 facing the actual construction stage of this proposal and
7 the long-range effects on the people locate in the
8 Mackenzie Valley and surrounding areas. However, aside
9 with the present and projected energy shortages facing
10 our country, we must explore every avenue to ensure the
11 future generations a decent standard of living which will
12 be greatly dependent on the supply of petroleum products
13 and natural gas. To suddenly stop development end
14 exploration would be a decision today which would have
15 far-reaching serious consequences, for the future
16 generations, en we in all conscience accept this
17 responsibility and decide what Canadian citizens in the
18 year 2000 or later may have in the way of energy and
19 amenities of life? We urge the Commission to consider
20 all of the citizens of this vast country and surely as
21 responsible business men and government, we can arrive,
22 at a harmonious working relationship and agreement with
23 the citizens of the Northwest Territories of -- be they
24 Indian, Eskimo, or of some other ethnic origin.

25 The apparent concern of varied
26 groups of citizens in so many walks of life is rather
27 gratifying. However, as has been the case in recent
28 years, the whole situation has been blown out of
29 perspective by emotionalism and hysteria. Did that get a
30 rise out of you?

1 THE COMMISSIONER: I'm here to
2 listen to the views of everyone who has a point of view
3 to be expressed, and it's a lot easier for me to
4 consider what is being said if we all pay attention. Go
5 ahead, sir.

6 A Thank you. There are
7 many extremely vocal and concerned groups and individual
8 who are completely unaware of the overall situation in
9 the far north. There is no doubt a certain percentage
10 of the native population of this vast region, who have
11 no desire or interest in becoming involved in any phase
12 of the pipeline development, They want to maintain their
13 past and present way of life and I cannot see how they
14 will, be forced to do otherwise. There will be many of
15 the younger native people who may want to improve their
16 standard of living and get involved in the 20th century.
17 Should we close the door on these young people? Can we
18 not give them the opportunity to become better educated,
19 involved in the development, and in turn become self-
20 sufficient? There are at present several training
21 facilities available to the citizens of the Northwest
22 Territories and the Province of Alberta, and they were
23 primarily established to help the native people gain
24 skills and become employable in many facets of the
25 construction industry. It goes beyond this, but we're
26 speaking of a construction-oriented topic, so I'm
27 zeroing in on this.

28 To name a few, Hire North on
29 the Mackenzie Highway. I'll digress for a moment
30 because I'm sure a lot of you people aren't aware of

1 | what the Federal Government, the Department of Indian
2 | Affairs, and the construction industry have been doing
3 | over the past several years to try and help the
4 | economic situation of the native people in this
5 | province. I myself personally, and my Association have
6 | been involved in many training facilities throughout
7 | the province. We have, been in consultation with Hire
8 | North, as a matter of fact we were in Yellowknife a
9 | matter of a few months ago with the Department of
10 | Indian Affairs, the Northwest Territories Government,
11 | and the Federal Manpower, to try and put together a
12 | more realistic type of training program. Now, there
13 | was reference made to the Mackenzie Highway. This
14 | training program has been going on on the Mackenzie
15 | Highway for several years. There are somewhere in
16 | excess of \$3 million worth of construction equipment
17 | and this program is going to continue. The Hire North
18 | organization has been given another 15 miles of highway
19 | to build as a training facility, so they're actually
20 | under job conditions. Now this is available to the
21 | native people of the Mackenzie Valley only. This type
22 | of training is very similar to what they'll require in
23 | skills to become involved in the development of the
24 | energy corridor and the Mackenzie Pipeline.

25 | Also I'm sure a lot of you are
26 | familiar with the Keyano College in Fort McMurray, This
27 | originally was started as a native training centre it's
28 | expanded beyond that. It's open to all citizens as well
29 | as the native people.

30 | Fort Smith, Fort Chipewyan are

1 | also centres for training, and also other institutes in
2 | Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and right across Canada. These
3 | opportunities are there for those who may wish to take
4 | advantage of them. The Federal Government has
5 | supported. these centres, and we as an industry have
6 | been very actively involved in organizing and assisting
7 | in heavy equipment operators' training programs and
8 | supervisory courses.

9 | The government will provide the
10 | necessary funding and subsistence allowances to enable the
11 | native people to attend these training centres and not
12 | reduce their living standards, but to generally enhance
13 | their present and future employment opportunities.

14 | After listening to the
15 | presentations by the many and varied groups and
16 | individuals, we feel that a great deal of the comments we
17 | would add to this hearing, or we would like to, would be
18 | repetitious. Therefore I will actually have a brief, it
19 | will be brief, I will sum up by saying, Canada needs he
20 | resources that are in the northern regions and with the
21 | tremendous amount of time and money expended in carefully
22 | preparing the basic groundwork for the proposed
23 | development, the environment, the citizens of the north,
24 | and the wildlife, will be interfered with to an absolute
25 | minimum. As an example of the vastness of the northern
26 | region -- now you'll forgive me if these figures aren't
27 | exactly correct, we did them very quickly on a cheap
28 | calculator -the energy corridor would encompass
29 | approximately 10,000 acres, out of a total of
30 | approximately 960 million acres which makes up the

1 Northwest Territories, So how this small thread can
2 conceivably destroy a culture, a native population,
3 wildlife, flower and fauna is beyond my comprehension.

4 Some of the best research and
5 engineering expertise have been employed in the initial
6 studies and we are certain they have carefully
7 considered all of the problems inherent in this type of
8 development, and can cope with them to the benefit of
9 the people of the north and all of the Canadian public.
10 This is a progressive country, and we have made
11 tremendous technological advances which have vastly
12 improved or, standard of living and way of life.

13 The opportunities are there
14 for those who wish to become a part of this changing
15 world. We strongly recommend an early start on this
16 extremely vital energy corridor. As an industry, Mr.
17 Berger, we must commend the Berger Commission on the
18 very extensive investigation of the overall impact of
19 the proposed development, and we do not envy your task.

20 Thank you, ladies and gentlemen

21 (SUBMISSION BY ALBERTA ROADBUILDERS ASSOCIATION R.
22 McFARLAND - MARKED EXHIBIT C-371)

23 (WITNESS ASIDE)

24 MR. WADDELL: Judge Berger, I
25 wonder if we could hear one more brief before we adjourn
26 for a cup of coffee? Might we?

27 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes,
28 certainly.

29 MR. WADDELL: I think we're
30 getting our second wind here.

1 THE COMMISSIONER: I didn't
2 know we had any choice.

3 MR. WADDLE: I'm going to drop
4 down on the list a little bit and call on Mr. Eugene
5 Ulmer, and he's with the Lutheran Student Movement in
6 Canada. Mr. Ulmer?

7 EUGENE ULMER sworn:

8 THE WITNESS: Mr.

9 Commissioner, I thank you for the opportunity to be able
10 to share our views with you concerning northern
11 development and native affairs. I am representing the
12 Edmonton Chapter of the Lutheran Student Movement, a
13 Christian organization which offers students a program
14 of worship, social events, and input on social issues.

15 Our interest as a group in
16 native concerns was prompted by Native Land Settlements
17 Week in March. During Native Land Settlements Week, a
18 group representing native concerns in the north
19 presented their case to the university community.

20 These presentations made a
21 great impression on us (and we were very enlightened by
22 them). Firstly, it clarified a number of questions we
23 had about native land claims.

24 Secondly, it also indicated to
25 us the great importance of attaining a just land
26 settlement at, this time, not only for the native
27 peoples of the north but also for the protection of the
28 environment of the north.

29 The Lutheran Student Movement's
30 concern for a just land settlement for the Dene and the

1 other native peoples of the north stems from our concern
2 for the rights of individuals and for the protection of
3 the environment. We come here today not as a group
4 expert in the affairs of northern development, of native
5 concerns, but as a group concerned about how things are
6 run in Canada. We see the native land claims issue as
7 much more than just a land settlement, It is an
8 opportunity to set a precedent in baling with resource
9 development and with native rights. It is an opportunity
10 to plan wisely and prevent the environmental degradation
11 that has gone hand in hand with resource development in
12 the past. It is an opportunity to deal with the long-
13 term social costs of resource development before
14 irreversible damage is done to the environment.

15 We are not proud of how our
16 government has dealt with the native people in the past,
17 or how the government has dealt with the development of
18 natural resources in the past. We do not feel that the
19 government has adequately weighed the long-term social
20 costs of large energy projects.

21 We would hope to see the
22 government take more heed of the concerns of local
23 people and of the environment.

24 We are not saying that resource
25 development should not take place. We are saying that it
26 should only take place when all the social costs. as well
27 as economic, have been reckoned with. We do not believe
28 that the interests of corporations are necessarily in the
29 interests of Canadians We therefore believe that the
30 interests of native groups should supersede the interests

1 of corporations in the north. and native land claims
2 receive the best solution for the development of the
3 north.

4 First of all, it would uplift
5 the native people to a recognized status in the Canadian
6 framework. We believe that they have a right to self-
7 determination and a right to exist as a people in a
8 special situation within Canada.

9 As such, they must be able to
10 be economically independent, and politically secure, c
11 believe that the native groups of the north would be
12 most capable of determining what is right for the north
13 and in determining what and when development of energy
14 resources takes place. We also believe that it is time
15 that Canadians came to grips with the reality of scarce
16 resources. It is time that we changed from a consumer
17 society to a conserver society. It makes more sense to
18 us that we deal with the energy crisis by dampening our
19 extravagant consumption instead of rushing to exploit
20 more resources to be able to consume more.

21 We therefore hope to see a
22 moratorium placed on the construction of the Mackenzie
23 Valley Pipeline so that all these issues can be dealt
24 with in due time.

25 Thank you.

26 (BRIEF OF LUTHERAN STUDENT MOVEMENT - E, ULMER MARKED
27 EXHIBIT C-372)

28 (WITNESS ASIDE)

29 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
30 Mr. Ulmer, We'll adjourn for coffee. It might be

1 helpful if I said something that I have been saying at
2 the opening of each session, and which I didn't say this
3 evening. Perhaps I should now because it may help you
4 to understand what the proposed pipeline project would
5 entail.

6 The Arctic Gas project, which
7 would bring Alaskan gas across
8 the North Coast of the Yukon and across the Mackenzie
9 Delta, . linking up there with a line carrying Canadian
10 gas from the Mackenzie Delta down the Mackenzie River to
11 the main centre of Canada and the United States, that
12 project, we are told that is the Arctic Gas Pipeline
13 project would be the greatest project in the history of
14 the world in terms of capital expenditure. Bo it is I
15 an, afraid, a little more than just a pipeline right-of-
16 way , and I think I should make this comment on what Mr.
17 McFarland said in a brief that he delivered, I may say,
18 in a very good-natured fashion; but the project and this
19 goes for the Foothills project as well but they will
20 both take three years to build, whichever one were to go
21 ahead - the project would entail hundreds of miles of
22 access roads over the snow and ice, you'd. have 6,000
23 workers north of the 60th Parallel, that is along the
24 route in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon to
25 build the pipeline, and 1,200 more workers to build the
26 gas plants in the Mackenzie Delta. You'd need 30
27 million cubic yards of gravel for the right-of-way, and
28 that would entail establishing 98 gravel mining
29 operations along the route. You'd have 600 river and
30 stream crossings. You'd have a million tons of pipe,

1 and we have with us tonight, as we have at every session
2 of the Inquiry, the C.B.C. Northern Broadcasting unit
3 which broadcasts for an hour each evening from the
4 Inquiry wherever we happen to be, to the peoples of the
5 north in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon in
6 English and the native languages, and those broadcasters
7 who broadcast each night the Inquiry in Southern Canada
8 for an hour on the Northern Service and report to
9 northern people what you in Southern Canada are saying
10 about the future of the north, even as we proceed across
11 the country, they, the broadcasters are Whit Fraser who
12 broadcasts in English; Jim Sitichinli, who broadcast; in
13 Loucheux; Louis Blondin, who broadcasts in Slavey; Joe
14 Toby, who broadcasts in Dogrib and Chipewyan; and Abe
15 Okpik, who broadcasts in Inuktituk, the Eskimo language
16 of the Western Arctic.

17 I think it may well be
18 appropriate that I should have told you about their
19 presence, here tonight in the light of Father Croteau's
20 remarks earlier in French and in English.

21 So we will adjourn a few
22 minute; for coffee will we not?

23 MR. WADDELL: Well, Mr.
24 Commissioner, I have a brief here, I don't know if the
25 gentleman is here. Dr. Carpenter, who is from Sachs
26 Harbour and now in Edmonton, and he indicated to re that
27 he had a brief and had to get back to the hospital here.
28 I wonder if he's still here? Mr. Commissioner, if we
29 could fit him in, I'd call upon Dr. Carpenter now, if we
30 could; if you could go up there, doctor?

1 DR. NOAH CARPENTER sworn :

2 THE WITNESS: Mr.

3 Commissioner, Judge Berger, I came unprepared to say
4 anything that's written down, but I'm glad to be here
5 and I'd like to say "Hello" to an old friend of mine,
6 Abe Okpik, who I worked with quite a lot in Yellowknife
7 in 1966, but to make an opening remark, little did I
8 realize that in 1963 when I first signed up to work for
9 the Canadian Geophysical Oil Company in Calgary, who
10 were doing exploration work out in Lake Sitidgi, just
11 east of Inuvik, that it would mushroom to be of such
12 magnitude. But it certainly is a credit to the Canadian
13 people and I being a native and more specifically an
14 Inuit, formerly known as the Eskimos, and maybe that
15 explains why I'm here, I never made it on the Eskimo
16 Football Team, but it's a great town.

17 The purpose of the Inquiry, as
18 I gather from reading and hearing reports and from
19 listening to the various speakers, is to bring justice
20 to the north, which is unique in every respect, and
21 maybe the final awakening of Canadian minds, as I see
22 it, having blundered through various disasters as James
23 Bay, I'd like to congratulate you, the Canadian public,
24 for allowing this Inquiry to be commenced in such
25 fashion, and whether I'm pro pipeline or anti-pipeline,
26 I don't think makes any difference.

27 I'm speaking as a fatalist
28 and I think we really have little control of our
29 destiny. We're not Indians or Eskimos of the
30 Northwest Territories trying to stop the pipeline from

1 | coming through our country, we need energy resources.
2 | We've got the energy resources and if we eve lop our
3 | own resources it will be cheaper than having to buy it
4 | from the Arab oil-rich states, and this is a fact. I
5 | realize many of you are making quite substantial
6 | emotional pleas as to the terrible things that will
7 | happen to our native population, but just look at my
8 | friend, Abe Okpik, he's a native and he's doing O.K.,
9 | and he even looks native.

10 | Now I don't look native, but
11 | that's beside the point. I grew up there, so did my
12 | parents, and just by dint of hard work and luck and
13 | maybe fate, you know, we were able to succeed, and I
14 | think the one element of the speakers that were up here
15 | who were making a plea for the poor rundown native, I
16 | take exception to being called "ignorant and poverty-
17 | stricken and you know, a lot of things that very nice
18 | people say, really aren't nice, and I wish they would
19 | stop saying it.

20 | On the other hand, not to
21 | mention any specific names, there are the people that
22 | come up here and make cool, calculated statements that
23 | "By gosh or by gum, we're going to get that oil and to
24 | boot with any concept of social consciousness,"

25 | Now, to expand a little
26 | further on my theme that we need the energy, I have a
27 | friend that I went to school with who is a pilot, and he
28 | needs the oil and the fuel to fly the planes in the
29 | north, and I daresay he's the best pilot and Abe will
30 | agree with me, he's the best pilot for that part of the

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(WITNESS ASIDE)

THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
ladies and gentlemen, I think we'll just take a break
for of fee and then we'll hear from the remainder of the
people that want to speak tonight.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES)

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
3 gentlemen, we'll come to order again and consider the
4 views of those that remain to be heard this evening.

5 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
6 Commissioner, the next brief is by Reverend G.A. Mossman
7 who is with the Chaplain's Association, University of
8 Alberta. Reverend Mossman?

9

10 REV G.A. MOSSMAN sworn:

11 THE WITNESS: Mr.
12 Commissioner, in November of 1975, our Chaplain's
13 Association at the University of Alberta in cooperation
14 with the engineering faculty and the Engineering Student
15 Society cosponsored a symposium on engineering and
16 social responsibility. Specifically, we wrestled in the
17 symposium with the implications of large-scale
18 development schemes in underdeveloped areas with our own
19 Canadian North in mind. Some 30 to 40 participants took
20 part over three evenings and the participants included
21 practicing engineers, engineering faculty, students and
22 graduate individuals students, clergy, social scientists
23 and interested.

24 In our symposium, the whole
25 range of opinions about the benefits of resource
26 development was represented from the most optimistic to
27 the most pessimistic. However, one area of consensus
28 seemed to emerge, that whatever schemes take place, the
29 native people should be meaningfully represented as
30 parties to the decision-making process.

1 For an ethical decision to
2 emerge, a prior condition is that all the interested
3 parties be acknowledged and given some relative power in
4 the arena in which the decisions will be made. This may
5 seem to be a very minimal consensus but we believe that
6 it is basic and we feel that it is worth sharing with
7 your Inquiry.

8 In a follow-up letter to the
9 symposium, Dr. Henry Knepler, one of the resource
10 persons who is chairman of the Humanities Division at
11 the Illinois Institute of Technology, commented—and I'd
12 like to share that comment here. He wrote:

13 "The meetings were interesting to me, partly be-
14 cause I witnessed for the first time,"

15 and Dr. Knepler has been involved through Unesco and
16 many discussions on. engineering, education and social
17 science and humanistic implications and components of
18 engineering education,

19 "The meetings were interesting to me, partly be-
20 cause I witnessed for the first time, the kinds
21 of disagreements which are generally bruited
22 about but are also generally kept out of meetings
23 of this sort. I am inclined,"

24 he writes,

25 "almost to say that the controversy therefore
26 shows signs of growing up and maturing. It needs
27 to,"

28 he says. Mr. Justice Berger, we are hopeful that
29 decisions made with respect to large-scale resource
30 development in our Canadian North will be both more

1 responsible and more responsive to the interests of all
2 involved and particularly to the interests of the native
3 peoples is a consequence of your Inquiry and we thank
4 you for the opportunity.

5 (SUBMISSION BY CHAPLAINS ASSOCIATION OF ALBERTA - G.A.
6 MOSSMAN - MARKED EXHIBIT C-373)

7 (WITNESS ASIDE)

8 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

9 Commissioner, call as the next brief Mr. David
10 Leadbeater. This is own to No. 14. Mr. Leadbeater's
11 first name is David, Mr. David Leadbeater from the City
12 of Edmonton.

13 DAVID LEADBEATER sworn:

14 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
15 today I speak to your Commission of Inquiry on the
16 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, both as an individual alderman
17 on the City Council of Edmonton, Alberta and as a citizen
18 of Canada. As an alderman, I wish to dissociate myself
19 entirely from the brief presented yesterday y the City of
20 Edmonton to this Inquiry.

21 The brief was prepared in
22 confidence by a committee of the city's administration.
23 It was sent as a confidential document to the members of
24 City Council for their meeting of last Tuesday to
25 Friday. The City Council itself met in camera to deal
26 with the document before the press or the general public
27 ad any opportunity to discuss or debate the document.
28 3y the time the council debated and amended the
29 document, it was far too late for the general citizenry
30 of our city to have any say whatsoever as to what should

1 | r should not be included in the brief presented on.

2 | In my view, sir, democratic
3 |)procedures in the City of Edmonton were short-circuited
4 | n preparing this city brief.

5 | It purports to speak on behalf
6 | f the citizens of Edmonton, yet the citizens had riot a
7 | single serious opportunity to participate in its
8 | formulation. Indeed, I am confident that if the City of
9 | Edmonton had allowed even a portion of the popular
10 | participation as exists in your Inquiry, the elected
11 | council of the City of Edmonton would have discovered
12 | :hat a large number of Edmonton citizens do not support
13 | either the closed and secretive procedures of the city
14 | or the actual content of the brief.

15 | The original confidential
16 | brief presented to the city Council came out flat-
17 | footedly in favour of the pipeline. It was rife with
18 | local boosterism; it totally ignored the question of
19 | native, political and land rights, and it superficially
20 | dealt with social problems in an extremely narrow
21 | context, virtually as a residual consideration.

22 | As well, I believe the brief
23 | was outside the general terms of reference of your
24 | inquiry in that it was, on the surface at least,
25 | concerned solely with the impact of the Valley Pipeline
26 | below the 60th Parallel.

27 | When the original brief came
28 | to the City Council, some amendments were made by our
29 | council. The most important amendment, which was passed
30 | narrowly by a 5 to 4 vote of the council, was intended

1 :o delete any reference of support by the council,
2 either in favour or in opposition to the pipeline. This
3 change n the city's brief took out some of the most
4 obnoxious aspects of the brief and was therefore a step
5 ahead, but t did not, in my opinion, do much to alter
6 the basic character of the brief.

7 For example, in spite of the
8 council's decision to remain neutral, the brief contains
9 he position prominent among its conclusions that the
10 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is:

11 "economically justified and indeed enthusiasti-
12 cally received."

13 More generally, sir, the
14 city's brief contains the same basic orientation and
15 framework of economic and social analysis as the
16 explicit and unabashedly pipeline original and does very
17 little to raise alternative points of view, even so much
18 as to give the appearance of having attended to
19 different outlooks on he question in our city.

20 In short, sir, it is my belief
21 hat the document of the City of Edmonton cannot fairly e
22 said to represent either the existing views or the best
23 interests of the citizens let alone the best interests
24 of the citizens of Canada as a whole.

25 The brief was conceived
26 narrowly to support the short-term construction of the
27 pipeline. It was prepared without wide-ranging
28 discussion or democratic debate and it was modified by
29 the council only in the most limited way.

30 Sir, the brief of the City of

1 | Edmonton, especially, in the midst of such a
2 | considerable opportunity presented by this inquiry to
3 | participate in. sensitive and democratic fashion in
4 | this momentous decision was, I believe, a disaster and a
5 | black mark in our city's history.

6 | Now, I would like to speak as
7 | ell as an individual alderman as a citizen for a few
8 | minutes. There are a great many things which could be said
9 | of the contents of the city's brief and what, in my view,
10 | would have been proper and just things to say. So
11 | shorten my presentation, I would like simply to suggest
12 | a few points that were substantially neglected or
13 | suppressed in the city's brief but which I feel are
14 | crucial to any decent and objective decision on the
15 | pipeline project.

16 | First of all, in discussing the
17 | matter of economic impact and social impact, the city
18 | has tried to deal exclusively with the Edmonton region
19 | and sub-region. Aside from the question of whether or
20 | not this falls within the terms of reference of the
21 | Inquiry, it is well-known that the projected impacts on
22 | Edmonton cannot be separated from impacts and I hesitate
23 | to use that word because it's been used so much and I
24 | sometimes wonder how much it conceals in other areas
25 | farther north. Frequently, the City Council itself
26 | reroutes trucks in certain residential areas or
27 | expropriates land for utility corridors or designates
28 | park locations or rezones sites for redevelopment or
29 | forwards motions on taxation to the Alberta Urban
30 | Municipality's Association or suggests and supports

1 Sir, it has to be impressed on the Federal
2 Government, in my view that these existing problems and
3 their roots in the cities and in the City of Edmonton, in
4 particular, have got to be dealt with and they have got
5 to be dealt with now before any further problems are
6 created or compounded by a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

7 I would add as well that I
8 believe the social situation and the economic situation
9 in Edmonton for most working people is deteriorating at
10 the moment, rather than improving. The effects of
11 inflation, cost of energy, rents, housing and food, the
12 cut-backs in social services such as in public health,
13 daycare, libraries, parks and recreation and in assorted
14 other areas. ,all have made their mark. So, contrary
15 to the advantage point of major business interests in
16 the city, we have now more than enough so-called social
17 problems to deal with, we have not the resources to deal
18 with them, and the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline as
19 proposed, will only compound the problem.

20 Mr. Commissioner, in passing,
21 I am reminded of a comment of a one-time president of
22 Brazil when he says:

23 "the economy's doing fine but the people
24 aren't".

25 Of course, in our situation, not even the economy's
26 doing fine in certain important senses.

27 The third point I'd like to
28 make is that while claiming the economic impact of, the
29 pipeline to be favorable, the city has neglected to say
30 specifically what are its criteria. I have become so

1 | used to hearing time and time again, whether it is, for
2 | a multi-million dollar refinery or pipe plant or to a
3 | two-bit body rub parlor that we should take every last
4 | bit of investment we can get.

5 | Mr. Commissioner, extensive
6 | investment does not necessarily mean economic progress
7 | and this must be said and it must be said with
8 | intellectual force and clarity. What kind of criterion
9 | must be considered? Well, I would suggest two of many.
10 | First of all, what impact will the pipeline have on
11 | distribution of income? Who will actually benefit? The
12 | service sector of Edmonton is already, in my opinion, too
13 | large relative to other sectors of our economy. Jobs in
14 | the service sector tend to be lower paid and non-
15 | unionized. This is an aspect of the brief when promoting
16 | job creation and so on that has not been discussed very
17 | much by the City of Edmonton. The educational and
18 | technical spin-off of jobs from the service sector is
19 | also more minimal relative to other sectors of the
20 | economy. Further, distribution and poverty in Canada
21 | specifically have not changed substantially over time as
22 | groups such as the Crowe Commission Poverty Report in
23 | Canada have indicated and we have no precise data so far
24 | as to how people in different income groups will fare one
25 | way or the other relative to each other by the creation
26 | and investment of a pipeline project.

27 | A second criterion, other than the specific one of
28 | who will benefit. What are the effects in terms of the
29 | independent and sovereign economic development of our
30 | country? Our province in Alberta is close enough to

1 | being a state of the United States Over 90% of all oil
2 | and gas industry in this province is foreign-controlled
3 | and 60% of manufacturing in Canada as a whole is
4 | foreign-owned and controlled. I am assured if we do
5 | become another state of the United States that Calgary
6 | and not Edmonton will be its capital.

7 | We have had many drives for union, both economic
8 | and political, with the United States, dating well back
9 | into the 19th Century with annexationism and commercial
10 | unionism and so on and we've had recent drives in this
11 | direction in Alberta of late as well. The drive to
12 | continentalism is strong and I think that Alberta and
13 | Canada as a whole will not be well-served if a decision is
14 | made forgetting or omitting to discuss this crucial matter
15 | which affects the unity of our country and its
16 | independence and the potential to break from economic
17 | dependency on the United States and other foreign capital.

18 | These are merely two questions which I raise.
19 | There re other more general points which very briefly Id
20 | like to comment on as an economist. First of all, many
21 | of the discussions about northern development and the
22 | economic models employed, relate to what has
23 | traditionally been taught in economics courses and
24 | history courses as the staple model of economic
25 | development and I would suggest this model which existed
26 | in the framework of mercantilistic economy in Canada is
27 | not an appropriate model for expressing or projecting
28 | possible impacts of this development. The staple model
29 | with its forward, backward and final demand linkages, as
30 | economics students have often had drummed in their heads

1 is a wrong model because it does not deal fundamentally
2 with the fact that we are talking about different levels
3 of economic development and fundamentally different
4 systems of economic development.

5 We in Canada have not one
6 economy but two economies which have a particular
7 tenuous relationship to each other. The bush economy of
8 the north is economy in which economic impacts have to e
9 measured in their own way and not on this same kind f
10 profit criteria or other criteria as employed for the
11 ore highly developed economy, the wage economy of
12 industrial capitalism in the south and to suggest
13 similar criteria for both of these economies I think is
14 fallacious and goes back to the root of these problems
15 economically and theoretically in the discussion of this
16 very important issue.

17 The next point I'd like to make
18 is that fundamentally the question is social and
19 political and no matter no amount of the discussion of
20 the economic impact can avoid the fact that at root there
21 is a democratic question about the rights of people to
22 control their own lives and this has been said many
23 times, and I .cannot help but say it again that perhaps
24 different structures for decision-making will be made,
25 will have to be made, and certainly I would like to see
26 increase in local government power in the making of
27 decisions on these major economic questions. No matter
28 what is the impact economically, the people themselves
29 will have to have control over what is to take place.

30 Now, there are some general

1 | points that I would like to say as proposals in the
2 | development or unravelling of this Mackenzie Valley
3 | scheme. First of all, I'd like to support the main
4 | points that have been made by many groups. Yes, no
5 | construction should begin until the land claims question
6 | is made. Secondly, yes, no construction should begin
7 | until further technical and environmental studies have
8 | been made and soon But I would like to add as well, and
9 | this is a very important point)that all of us who have
10 | been involved in government and politics recognize that
11 | the people who hire the consultants and direct the
12 | studies can also determine--the conclusions. I think
13 | it's absolutely important there is any more studying to
14 | be done that it's under democratic control of the people
15 | who are affected and not of any particular interest
16 | groups involved from outside those areas, I think,
17 | further, that in order to consolidate and control any
18 | future processes of development, the pipeline should be
19 | under democratic ownership and control.

20 | Finally, I would like to
21 | support special initiatives which have been suggested by
22 | some people in the labour movement that studies need to
23 | be done of the nature of construction camp society, which
24 | I think is sorely neglected and the pressures that are on
25 | construction camp workers and the resulting problems that
26 | the cities face, on the question of training and
27 | retraining and its long-term effect on the labour market,
28 | on matters and I think very important matters of wage
29 | scales and their effect on non-unionized and lower paid
30 | workers compared to the skilled worker's.

1 Mr. Chairman, on the
2 employment impact question, I am going to leave with the
3 commission a paper by Professor Ed Schaffer of the
4 University of Alberta Faculty of Commerce entitled
5 "The Employment Impact of Oil and Natural Gas in
6 Alberta, 1961 1970"
7 which deals with the multiplier effect on government
8 expenditures as compared to private expenditures in job
9 creation. It comes to the conclusion that government
10 expenditures through rents and royalties collected from
11 oil in general have a higher multiplier effect than does
12 direct private oil investment. I would also like to
13 suggest, in specific, that more study be undertaken on
14 the questions of the economic proportions of the
15 economy, whether indeed it's desirable to create a
16 hyper-inflated service sector as has been indicated and
17 supported by this city or whether perhaps an independent
18 economic base, free of the service orientation that is
19 presently developing, needs to be developed.

20 I do not, as an alderman or as
21 a citizen, want the City of Edmonton to be a service
22 center for oil and gas capital. Finally, Mr.
23 Commissioner, I would suggest that no matter what
24 develops in terms of the project, that planning is going
25 to be needed, long-term economic and social planning and
26 that I would like to put in a word for the local
27 municipalities who have been too long neglected in the
28 process of social planning, who suffer without adequate
29 resources and on this point, the City of Edmonton's brief
30 is correct, the impacts made by higher levels of

1 as a private citizen but I speak in support of the
2 philosophy and objectives of an organization called
3 "Development and Peace" which were released in a
4 document titled, "Northern Development: At What Cost?"
5 as a Labour Day message by the Canadian Catholic
6 Conference September 1, 1975.

7 Development and Peace is not
8 allied to any political party, it seeks the support of
9 people of good will from all political beliefs and from
10 those of all faiths as well.

11 It is not against development
12 as such, but it believes that the native Peoples of the
13 north have a right to:

- 14 1. full consultation about the proposed
15 industrial: projects in the north;
- 16 2. they have a right to a just land settlement
17 before any project. is undertaken;
- 18 3. they have a right to expect adequate control
19 measures to protect the environment;
- 20 4. and they have a right to full participation
21 and control in the extraction and marketing of
22 their resources.

23 About five years ago, Mr.
24 Greene, Mr. Joe Greene who was then federal Minister of
25 Energy for Canada, told the people of Canada that
26 according to industry and National Energy Board forecast
27 we had a 392 year supply of gas reserves and that we
28 should expand our export markets before gas as a fuel
29 became obsolete.

30 Mr. Greene was either lying

1 or he was grossly misinformed. Since I can't feature
2 a Minister of the Crown deliberately lying to the
3 people of Canada, it is quite possible that Mr.
4 Greene was being misled or fed the wrong information
5 by multinational oil companies, on whom the Canadian
6 Government depends for information of this type. The
7 multinationals were no doubt anxious to increase
8 their foreign sales of a depletable Canadian natural
9 resource at a price favourable to themselves and to
10 the U.S.A.

11 If this is so, Mr. Berger, Mr.
12 Greene was being naive to an unbelievable degree. This
13 type of behaviour by a Canadian Minister is on par
14 with what the Canadian public has come to expect of
15 Canadian politicians.

16 It is irresponsible statements
17 such as the one by Mr. Greene that have created such an
18 aura of mistrust between the Canadian public and
19 government and industry.

20 We are now told that this 392
21 year supply of natural gas is down to 20 years or less,
22 and that there is a great sense of urgency to finding
23 new supplies in the north and to building pipeline
24 facilities to transport these to the hungry markets of
25 the south. The multi-national companies, who control
26 most of the natural resources in Canada, have no
27 interest in preservation, and since they are faceless,
28 do not owe allegiance to anyone, and their primary
29 objective, Mr. Berger, is profit-making through the
30 promotion of massive over-consumption by an affluent

1 | society.

2 | The multi-nationals are not
3 | above using blackmail and scare tactics to further their
4 | own ends. Last year, Syncrude of Canada threatened to
5 | pull out of the Athabasca Tar Sands project unless the
6 | government came through with a massive dose of funds
7 | from the public purse, (\$900,000 from the Federal,
8 | Alberta and Ontario Governments).

9 | In 1975 they also mounted a
10 | massive anti-government publicity campaign by giving
11 | undue and unwarranted publicity to a supposed exodus of
12 | oil rigs out of Canada, because they, the multinationals
13 | did not approve of Canadian Government policy with
14 | regards to oil royalties.

15 | It would now seem that if
16 | there is any reliable information with regard to energy
17 | reserves, this information is in the hands of foreign
18 | companies whose head offices are outside of Canadian
19 | jurisdiction and control.

20 | It is inconceivable that
21 | Canada should have allowed its resources to be
22 | exploited to such an extent. It amounts to the type of
23 | plunder that ruined the economies of many third world
24 | countries.

25 | Canadian political philosophy
26 | seems to have been based on two major influences:

- 27 | 1. The great dream of colonialism, conquest and
28 | exploitation;
29 | 2. The American dream of material wealth and
30 | power.

1 This philosophy has created in Canada, the mentality
2 that there is an urgency to exploiting and extracting
3 our natural resources before the markets disappear. We
4 as Canadians have been quite content to contract the
5 rape of our land, to foreign capital and foreign
6 technical know-how.

7
8 As a result, even though we
9 have become one of the richest nations on earth, mainly
10 because of our small population and the vast land mass
11 that is Canada:

- 12 1. Our resources are nearing depletion;
- 13 2. There are pockets of extreme poverty in Canada;
- 14 3. The wealth is becoming concentrated in fewer
15 and fewer hands;
- 16 4. The native people have not shared in this
17 prosperity.

18 Now that the southern
19 resources are nearly gone we are looking to the far
20 north and to the high Arctic for the future demands of
21 an affluent society.

22 The decisions are made, not by
23 the traditional owners of this great land, nor even in
24 consultation with them but in the board rooms of
25 multinational corporations in the U.S.A., in co-
26 operation with the Government of Canada.

27 Tourism, Mr. Berger, is being
28 promoted as a great source of future revenue for the
29 north. In countries where tourism is the primary
30 industry such as the Caribbean Islands, tourism has
created an affluent front for the tourist, a servant

1 | mentality and a reduced standard of living for the local
2 | populace.

3 | In her book titled "HALF BREED"
4 | Maria Campbell writes of racism, bigotry, discrimination
5 | and hatred toward the "road allowance people" in Northern
6 | Saskatchewan, where I come from. Intolerance to minority
7 | groups is part and a fact of Canadian history. There is
8 | however, a growing number of white people in Canada who
9 | realize that might is not necessarily right that white is
10 | not necessarily best and that we have a lot to learn from
11 | the people of the north.

12 | There may not be many votes in
13 | Canada's north, But there are many in the south and ours
14 | is a growing movement.

15 | The northern natives have had
16 | plenty of opportunity to observe first hand the fate of
17 | their southern brothers. They are well aware of the
18 | consequences of justice, white man style. They claim
19 | the right to participation, the right to consultation,
20 | the right to the protection of their way of life and the
21 | right to a just land settlement. They deserve our full
22 | support.

23 | Mr. Berger, I would beg of you
24 | that before we undertake a project with the potential
25 | destructive forces of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline that
26 | we must insist:

- 27 | 1. Our politicians be made fully accountable to the
28 | people of Canada and not to the Board of governors
29 | of multi-national corporations;
30 | 2. We must insist that companies working in Canada be

- 1 | made fully accountable to the people of Canada and
2 | exact figures on energy reserves be made public;
3 | 3. We must reduce our demands on depletable
4 | resources --
5 | a. by reducing speed limits;
6 | b. by insisting on more efficient modes of
7 | transportation;
8 | c. by reducing the use of electrical energy in
9 | cities, homes and industry; and.
10 | d. by more efficient use and research into
11 | alternate sources of energy such as wood, coal,
12 | solar energy, used oil, nuclear energy, etc.

13 | To the native people of the
14 | north, I say "Good luck in Your endeavours" and to
15 | people of good will in all of Canada and especially to
16 | you, Mr. Berger, "MAY GOD BLESS, YOU".

17 | (SUBMISSION BY LARRY BUJOLD MARKED EXHIBIT C-375)

18 | (WITNESS ASIDE).

19 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
20 | Commissioner, he next brief is from Marsha Rigney. I
21 | might add that Miss Rigney and also Miss Brigitte Jahrig
22 | who spoke first this evening are both students, Grade 12
23 | students M. E. Lazerk (?) School, Miss, Rigney? She's
24 | being sworn in. I wonder if I could see Mildred Reeks
25 | and John McFarlane, please?

26 |
27 | MISS MARSHA RIGNEY sworn:

28 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, when
29 | a technological program such as the Mackenzie Pipeline
30 | is considered, there are of course many advantages and

1 | disadvantages.

2 | My knowledge of the building
3 | and cost of a pipeline is limited to the articles I have
4 | read and the various resource persons I have approached.

5 | I do realize that the
6 | Mackenzie pipeline would bring Canadians and Americans
7 | more and cheaper gas -- but perhaps it is as important
8 | that the planners consider not just the profit or how
9 | much easier this advance will make Canadian life but
10 | what damage it may create as it disrupts the existing
11 | lifestyles.

12 | I would hope that industry
13 | would consider the human elements as significant as the
14 | technological aspects.

15 | My feelings about the pipeline
16 | are very biased.

17 | For seventeen years I have
18 | lived on a farm where I have always had the freedom of
19 | plenty of room to move around and had much beauty about
20 | it. There, there are things to appreciate, some
21 | wildlife, to get away and be alone, a space to get out
22 | my aggressions or to act just the way I please.

23 | These are not just needs for
24 | an idealistic little High School girl, but human needs
25 | for human beings, The right to be able to carry these
26 | out should be valued immensely, and sometimes I fear
27 | that With all these technological advances being
28 | allowed, we are ruining the whole idea of being alive,
29 | to experience real feeling.

30 | Selfishly, I do not want my

1 | the north is so full of energy to "regulate the pattern
2 | for relentless consumption in this country". Because
3 | of the scare of the gas and oil shortage, we have turned
4 | to the north for its rich resources. This sale of
5 | resource will bring large profits for the energy
6 | industry now, but it may cause the rapid depletion of
7 | nonrenewable supplies of gas and oil required for the
8 | future.

9 | Is the north to become the
10 | reservoir and stockyard for the south?

11 | It is so frightening that we
12 | are so eager to disrupt a land so readily.

13 | Never before has a pipeline
14 | been built in the Arctic and it seems an exciting
15 | project, but with so many risks.

16 | I have read how the pipeline
17 | will be built on stilts so as not to disrupt the
18 | permafrost. I only hope there is a guarantee.

19 | I wish there could be a
20 | guarantee that the pipeline would never have a blow-out.
21 | I wish there was a guarantee that this pipeline would
22 | not disrupt the pattern of wildlife. I am especially
23 | concerned of the caribou as they are an animal that
24 | likely will not adapt to a change of environment as
25 | readily as some other animals. They are an animal that
26 | follows, and (I am told) an animal of little
27 | intelligence.

28 | Now, I know that when Al
29 | Oeming catches caribou he sets down two ropes in a large
30 | funnel shape on caribou ground. Because the caribou

1 will not go over the rope they are collected in the
2 funnel and finally walk up single file into the stem
3 where Mr. Oeming chooses the caribou he desires.

4 I have also heard from two
5 different guiders that when they set up camp, the
6 caribou will not go through a camp, but instead avoid it
7 by going around.

8 With a pipeline several feet
9 off the ground set in caribou land, I highly question
10 whether the caribou will go under such an obstacle. I
11 also question the fact that caribou can be retracked and
12 if so, will they?

13 And how will this project affect
14 the environment? Is there any guarantee that debris will
15 not be left behind after construction is finished?

16 Most of all, and this is
17 impossible to ask for if the pipeline were to go in, I
18 would ask for a guarantee that the people of the north
19 be left with an identity, the right to have space, the
20 right to have a land that is beautiful, to be
21 independent, and the right to live as they believe they
22 need to live.

23 I am unsettled about this Land
24 claim Act as I wonder who would ever have the right to
25 claim for a land. Cannot a land be shared by people
26 without government or a race having agreed to own it?
27 Should it not just be common sense to us that a people
28 so indigenous as the Indian people need some room, need
29 some homeland to even be able to call themselves people!
30 The land constitutes a permanent sense of security,

1 | well-being and identity.

2 | Although I have much feeling on
3 | the Indian situation I cannot speak on behalf of them.

4 | The promise of jobs in the
5 | construction of the Mackenzie Pipeline may offer money
6 | to the Indian. It may offer a short time security, but
7 | it definitely does not offer an alternative way of life.
8 | The jobs are temporary, and for the Indian, low-skilled
9 | labour.

10 | I was greatly intrigued that
11 | for once someone said, "We want land, not money" For
12 | once money is not the real god, not the priority. The
13 | value of money always is deleting, it never goes up. To
14 | quote Alexis Arrowmaker, head chief of the Dogribs.

15 | "Land is always there...may grow back; its value
16 | is always there. Land is more valuable than
17 | money. If we give up land for money, we will
18 | not survive as a people."

19 | I would like to point out that
20 | this quote concerns more than just the Dene, it concerns
21 | other Canadians and Americans. If we begin to give up
22 | our land by forever disrupting it with obstacles such a
23 | pipelines and dams for our own comfort, our own selfish-
24 | ness, then we too will no longer survive as a people.

25 | Our gas and oil will not last
26 | forever. There is already a scare and yet we continue
27 | to ribbon the land with so many highways.

28 | We are assuming that we will
29 | always have some sort of energy to transport us. We
30 | have many assumptions for the future. Our assumptions

1 | unrest and ecological damages.

2 | I want freedom for myself and
3 | I want equality for others. I am an idealist and I
4 | refuse to believe that these inquiries are a mere
5 | formality.

6 | It is the privilege and right
7 | of a citizen to express his or her views; it is to be
8 | hoped that a democratic government will attend to and
9 | act on these views.

10 | Thank you.

11 | (SUBMISSION BY M. RIGNEY MARKED EXHIBIT C-376)

12 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

13 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.

14 | Commissioner, I'd like to file with you a letter from a
15 | Mr. Lewis B. Smith who had submitted to you a previous
16 | brief, as you recall, in writing to Yellowknife and he's
17 | added to that in a short letter and I'd like to file
18 | that with Miss Hutchinson and you'll be getting a copy
19 | up there shortly.

20 | Mr. Commissioner, we have a
21 | couple of fairly short briefs and we'll continue on if
22 | we might. Next brief is from Mr. John McFarlane who is
23 | f the Edmonton Presbytery, United Church of Canada. Mr.
24 | McFarlane?

25 | JOHN MCFARLANE sworn:

26 | THE WITNESS: Before I present
27 | the formal brief from the Edmonton Presbytery, I'd like
28 | to give a personal experience of life in a community in
29 | which a construction camp came in. This was a hunting
30 | and trapping community in which I lived and I don't wish

1 | to disclose the name of it.

2 | I was there for four years
3 | previous while the project was being discussed and was
4 | away for a year and came back for another two year
5 | period. At that time, the construction camp was in the
6 | community. It was run by the government. It was a
7 | government construction camp. As minister in the
8 | community, I conducted funerals for the following
9 | reasons.

10 | One old lady who choked in her
11 | sleep after a party.

12 | One seventeen-year-old girl
13 | who froze to death on the ice.

14 | One young man, with a family,
15 | who drowned.

16 | One young mother who took
17 | pills.

18 | One old man who was hit on the
19 | head with a stick of wood, and the young man who did it
20 | has been incarcerated and is under the law charged with
21 | manslaughter.

22 | All of the adolescent girls in
23 | the community became pregnant or had babies, some as
24 | young as 12 years of age.

25 | A community that had never heard
26 | of marijuana became quite familiar with it, as well as
27 | the problems with alcohol. A community that depended on
28 | a seasonal economy now had two-week pay periods and all
29 | the social problems that went along with it.

30 | Since I have left the community,

1 I've been informed (and this was last July) I have been
2 informed that another dear old friend of mine was hit on
3 the head and killed also.

4 A brief submitted by the
5 Edmonton Presbytery, Mr. Berger, entitled "What Does It
6 Profit".

7 Mr. Berger, our concern about
8 the pipeline is basically a concern for human values.
9 We are aware of the social effects of heavy industry,
10 and a large concentration of population. Most of the
11 people we represent have chosen this way of life.

12 The people of the Northwest
13 Territories, especially the Dene and the Inuit have been
14 isolated from much of the turmoil of "progress". It now
15 appears that our drive for resources to consumer is
16 demanding that these people become involved in what has
17 sometimes been called, "The Rat Race". We say if
18 they're going to bear the consequences of pipeline
19 development, they must also be able to share in the
20 governing power and control of the project and the land
21 on which they have lived through innumerable
22 generations. It has been implied by some that this
23 Inquiry is an academic exercise and that when it is
24 over, the project will proceed according to the
25 pragmatic plans that have already been laid, or in some
26 instances are already being implemented, as for example,
27 the drilling in the Beaufort Sea, We recognize that this
28 inquiry is only for the purpose of recommendation, but
29 we urge that it be emphasized in your report, that we of
30 Edmonton Presbytery, representing all the United

1 Churches in the City of Edmonton, want the Government of
2 Canada to see that the residents of the Northwest
3 Territories, both native and non-native, be listened to
4 in the proper manner of listening, that is, really
5 hearing the concerns of the people and negotiating with
6 them as first class citizens of Canada.

7 We're concerned about the
8 quality of life that comes from rapid change and
9 development. There are greater needs for people than
10 jobs. There is the need for families to be able to be
11 kept together as a family, and to have the protection
12 from the greed and thoughtlessness of others who are
13 primarily interested in production and making money. We
14 have little church involvement in the N.W.T. but support
15 the Anglican Church in its people concerns, especially
16 those expressed by Bishop John Sperry in the brief
17 presented before you by the Anglican Diocese of Edmonton.
18 Too long, we as a nation have turned our backs while land
19 and rights were taken unjustly on our behalf, from native
20 people. We urge the government that receives your report
21 to, on our behalf, be just, and fair. Exonerate our
22 nation in our own eyes and under God from whom we have
23 been given responsibility and trust for this earth. In a
24 paraphrase from the scripture alluded to in the title,
25 what will it profit Canada, if we gain all the gas in the
26 Arctic, and help the Americans to get theirs as well, and
27 lose the warmth of human feelings, to cast our lot with
28 the oppressors of the worlds The misery of disinherited
29 native people is very apparent in our city centre and in
30 our jails. This is the only picture many people of

1 European ancestry see when the word "Indian" is
2 mentioned. This is the kind of life we relegate to native
3 people when we continue to circumvent their legal and
4 moral rights to land and self-determination.

5 We want to see a change of
6 emphasis in dealing with people. We are seeing some of
7 the disregard for the connection of people with the land
8 here in Alberta, in the Dodds Round Hill Power
9 Development scheme. In the ancient Hebrew tradition,
10 land was the possession of those to whom it had been
11 given as an inheritance and even if it were sold, it
12 must be returned at anytime the original owners were
13 able to redeem it. After 50 years, it had to go back to
14 the original owners.

15 In the Northwest Territories
16 we can avoid the injustice by negotiating now for what
17 the people consider to be a reasonable land settlement.
18 In the rest of Canada, we can do justly and return
19 land taken unjustly in the past.

20 In his book "Seven Arrows" by
21 Hymeyohsts Storm, he tells the story of a raccoon.

22 "There were once two old men who lived among the
23 people. One possessed the gift, when he closed
24 his eyes, to see things in the past. The other,
25 when he closed his eyes, could see things in the
26 future. Because the people valued these gifts
27 and would pay for them, they gave these men a
28 special place in the community. The old men
29 liked this care so well that they kept their eyes
30 closed more and more of the time. Eventually,

1 | they stuck together and they were blind. They
2 | couldn't open them any more.

3 | 'What will we do with them?' asked the
4 | people.

5 | You must care for our every need,' said
6 | the old men.

7 | 'It would be better if you cared for
8 | yourselves,' the people said.

9 | This made the old men angry. But fi-
10 | nally it was decided that the old men would be
11 | built a lodge apart from the camp. A sinew
12 | would be stretched from their lodge down to the
13 | river. Each day buffalo meat was brought to the
14 | men. One man would go for water, and the other
15 | man would cook the meat.

16 | One day a raccoon was swimming down the
17 | river and he saw the sinew tied out to a stake
18 | in the river. The raccoon is a very curious
19 | animal, so he followed the sinew up to the camp
20 | and saw what was going on. He went back down to
21 | the stake and he untied the stake and took it
22 | out into the woods and tied it in the woods to a
23 | stake. So one old man was going out for the
24 | water, and he went out to the end of the sinew
25 | and was reaching around with his pail and
26 | couldn't get anything in the pail. So he came
27 | back and said to the other old man, 'The river's
28 | run dry,'

29 | And the other old man said,
30 | 'Nonsense,'

1 So he went down on the sinew. Mean-
2 while the raccoon had taken the sinew hack and
3 tied it out in the river. The old man went down
4 and got a pail of water, came back and said,
5 'Silly old man, there's nothing wrong.'

6 So they were cooking their meat and the
7 raccoon then came into the lodge, and they were
8 sitting down to eat their meat, and they each
9 had a piece of meat and the raccoon took a piece
10 of meat. One old man had finished his piece of
11 meat and he reached for another and said, 'My
12 you're awful hungry, brother. You've already
13 eaten your second piece of meat,'

14 He said, 'I have not. You're the hun-
15 gry one, you're trying to take mine.'

16 And the raccoon reached out and touched
17 one old man on the cheek. He thought he was be-
18 ing hit, so they started flinging at each other
19 and fighting till one of them said, 'The fire,
20 the fire'

21 So they thought they had to avoid the
22 lodge fire, so they stopped fighting. And the
23 raccoon laughed.

24 'Greetings, my brother,' he said.
25 "Sweet medicine

26 One old blind man said, 'This is
27 no good at all because these raccoons are end-
28 less and we'll never have peace. What shall we
29 do?'

30 'Follow your sinew down to the river,'

1 said the raccoon, and I will give, you the
2 answer

3 The two blind men followed the sinew
4 down to the river's edge. They stood there
5 waiting for further instructions. 'Listen to
6 the water,' the raccoon said. It will give you
7 your answer,'

8 But while they were both listening the
9 raccoon sneaked up behind them and pushed them
10 in the river, and their eyes were opened."

11 Mr. Berger, we see you as the
12 raccoon for government today. May their eyes be opened.

13 Thank you.

14 (SUBMISSION OF J. McFARLANE MARKED EXHIBIT C-378)

15 (WITNESS ASIDE)

16 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
17 Commissioner, the next brief is from Mildred Heeks.
18 Mildred Heeks of the McClure United Church.

19

20

21 MRS. MILDRED HEEKS sworn:

22 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,
23 McClure United Church congregation is in the northeast
24 corner of Edmonton, We are aware of the effects of
25 northern development for the people of our city. Some
26 of us work in the oil industry, in northern development
27 projects, and in supplying goods and services for
28 northern construction.

29 In a way, we have a vested
30 interest in northern development and prosper from it, We

1 | also pay some of the costs for it, in inflated land and
2 | housing costs, and the large influx of people from other
3 | parts and from other places, and in the separation of
4 | families through men having to leave their wives and
5 | children behind to pursue their jobs in faraway places.
6 | We as a congregation are concerned with bringing quality
7 | and meaning to life. We enjoy prosperity as much as
8 | anyone, but realize that, life is more than what a
9 | person possesses.

10 | We recognize that family ties
11 | are in grave danger in this province. We see industry
12 | and government strive to enhance profits and prosperity,
13 | without paying enough attention to the things in life
14 | that give humanity its worth, things like justice and
15 | mercy and respect for the poor.

16 | When the rights of a minority
17 | are not cared for, for example the native people of the
18 | Northwest Territories, then none of us can be sure of
19 | our rights. Many of us are children of people who left
20 | countries in other parts of the world where they were
21 | treated unjustly. It seems incongruent that we should
22 | impose the same injustices that our ancestors suffered
23 | under people whose land we have come to.

24 | Mr. Berger, we would like you
25 | to tell the government that we want justice for the
26 | people of the Mackenzie Valley, We want the project
27 | delayed until the weightier matters of the law like
28 | justice and mercy and faith in humanity are given a air
29 | chance.

30 | We thank you for this

1 opportunity.

2 (SUBMISSION BY MR. M. HEEKS MARKED EXHIBIT C-379)

3 (WITNESS ASIDE)

4 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

5 Commissioner, under our procedure the participants have
6 a right to comment on the briefs, and I want to leave
7 sane time for that. I believe there is one comment.
8 There is one further brief here that I would like to
9 file with you, if I might, and it's from Dr. Arthur
10 Davis, who is a Professor of Sociology at the University
11 of Alberta, and the president of the Canadian Sociology
12 & Anthropology Association, The brief is in effect a
13 resolution of the Canadian Sociology & Anthropology
14 Association of the 14th of December, 1975, relating to
15 the some of the issues in the Northwest Territories, and
16 I would file that with Miss Hutchinson.

17 (BRIEF OF DR. A. DAVIS MARKED EXHIBIT C-380)

18 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

19 Commissioner, you've heard from 57 people, and there
20 have been nine briefs filed, that's a total of 66 briefs
21 you have to consider from Edmonton, that's the most
22 we've had from any city we've visited, and I think it
23 will be the most we will receive from any city in Canada
24 with the exception of Toronto.

25 Mr. Commissioner, we've also
26 heard from everyone that has indicated that they wished
27 o make a brief, that is everyone who indicated to us y
28 May 1st that they wanted to make a brief, and we've also
29 fitted in some extra briefs and extra people.

30 If there are any people here

1 | that were unable to submit a brief -- and I know there
2 | were a couple of people tonight that did want to say
3 | something -- I would ask those people to write to you.

4 | Mr. Commissioner, I believe
5 | they can get you if they write Mr. Justice Berger,
6 | Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, and you will receive
7 | their brief and I'm confident will read it and consider
8 | it.

9 | I should tell the people that
10 | have submitted briefs tonight that we've made copies of
11 | those briefs and have submitted them to the press and
12 | radio and television people here who have used them and
13 | rebroadcast parts and so on, So they've been well
14 | circulated.

15 | That's all I have, Mr.
16 | Commissioner. Perhaps Mr. Ryder has something.

17 | MR. RYDER: Sir, the Canadian
18 | Arctic Resources Committee, a regular participant before
19 | you, desires to make a statement, and Mr. Everett
20 | Peterson is here to do that for CARC. While Mr.
21 | Peterson is coming to do that, sir, I should announce
22 | that Miss Hutchinson has filed today in Edmonton the
23 | 1,000th exhibit to your Inquiry. I don't say that as a
24 | call for celebration but it does mark the endurance of
25 | yourself and the efficiency of Miss Hutchinson.

26 | MR. WADDELL: Mr. Peterson has
27 | been sworn in already.

28 | EVERETT PETERSON resumed:

29 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice
30 | Berger, ladies and gentlemen, I want to make just two

1 summary comments, after listening to, I believe, 52 out
2 of 57 briefs in the last two days.

3 As the papers that were handed
4 out at the door at the beginning of these hearings
5 indicated, the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee has
6 been a participant throughout all of these hearings,
7 including the formal hearings that have been held in
8 Yellowknife and Inuvik, and what I would like to do by
9 way of summary is to leave my impressions of a challenge
10 that remains for the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee
11 in the remaining days and weeks of this Inquiry, and
12 also leave what I think is a challenge that remains
13 for this Inquiry in its remaining weeks of
14 deliberations.

15 I think the first point is
16 that if I recall the events of two years ago, you were
17 required, Mr. Berger, to decide whether southern public
18 interests in the environment should be represented
19 throughout the formal hearings, and having decided that
20 that should take place, the next question was how the
21 public interest should be represented continually
22 throughout the hearings. For better or for worse, the
23 decision was made that the Canadian Arctic Resources
24 Committee should represent southern Canadian interests
25 in the environment throughout the hearings, and I think
26 it will be for this Inquiry and for the public to decide
27 whether that was a successful experiment.

28 But the issue, I think, or the
29 question is whether the Canadian Arctic Resources
30 Committee, which incidentally is a small group of

1 | voluntary southern university people, a small number of
2 | business people, in I should add that I have been paid
3 | consultant to the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee
4 | since mid-1974, the question is whether that group did
5 | in fact represent the southern public interest
6 | throughout its contributions or its participation in
7 | hearings. I think that my own feeling is that they did
8 | not purport to do that, and could not do it. I think
9 | the challenge to the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee
10 | is to look very carefully at what has been said at these
11 | southern hearings by a broad number of southern
12 | Canadians and to ensure that their final recommendations
13 | to this Inquiry go a long way to incorporating a more
14 | broadly based southern opinion of the question that is
15 | the subject of this Inquiry.

16 | Now, that is the challenge
17 | then to the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee in the
18 | remainder of this hearing.

19 | As for the Inquiry itself, my
20 | -- as I listened in the last two days I heard arguments
21 | for rapid development of the pipeline, as proposed, and
22 | heard arguments for a more deliberate consideration of
23 | it. Those -- the general themes that came through were
24 | moratorium, settlement of land claims, and stewardship
25 | of the land, with an implication that if the first
26 | occurred, if there was a moratorium, the other two
27 | things would automatically happen. I suppose it is
28 | logical that if there were a moratorium, that the imply
29 | setting aside of time would allow land claim
30 | settlements, which are already in negotiation, to be

1 completed. I am not convinced that the other thing
2 would happen. I'm not convinced that the declaration of
3 a moratorium would automatically ensure that we will
4 achieve better stewardship of that northern portion of
5 Canada. So that I think the exciting opportunity that I
6 see this Inquiry having before it is the opportunity to
7 show in its final report how a stewardship of the land
8 can in fact be accomplished; and I think we have to ask
9 in this, who are the stewards? Obviously we all are;
10 but in Canada we operate with a system of hired hands,
11 who are the actual stewards. Public servants in
12 regulatory agencies and in research agencies are the
13 stewards in many direct ways.

14 The Canadian Arctic Resources
15 Committee and some of the other participants put a
16 major. part of their effort into bringing before this
17 Inquiry some of the hired hands who would not
18 voluntarily have appeared at this inquiry, but who have
19 by being called as witnesses, made their contribution
20 and we've had at least one expression at this hearing,
21 Mr. Berger, at this session, hoping that there would be
22 a similar enquiry in connection with similar projects
23 such as the Polar Gas proposal for a pipeline from the
24 Eastern Arctic.

25 In the event that the country
26 decides that it does not want or cannot afford a similar
27 enquiry for equally complex projects elsewhere in the
28 Arctic, I would hope and. I would suggest this as the
29 challenge remaining for the remainder of this Inquiry, I
30 would hope that the report of this Inquiry can

1 demonstrate for other projects how we can in fact
2 achieve a better stewardship of the land which has been
3 called for repeatedly by participants at these sessions,
4 and I would hope, too, that those recommendations on
5 better land management, if that is what has been meant
6 by "stewardship of the land", that those recommendations
7 will be specifically directed to what I am calling the
8 hired hands, the public servants, and other newly
9 evolving institutions that are going to be directly
10 involved with that stewardship of the land.

11 Thank you very much, Mr.
12 Berger.

13 (WITNESS ASIDE)

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
15 ladies and gentlemen, this concludes our hearings in
16 Edmonton and I just want to thank all of the people who
17 participated and especially those who live in places
18 like Cold Lake and Hinton, and other parts of Alberta
19 who took the trouble to come here to Edmonton to express
20 their views.

21 Let me just repeat that it
22 will be the Government of Canada that decides whether, a
23 pipeline will be built, and an energy corridor
24 established. The question of reserves, how much gas is
25 there in the Mackenzie Delta? How much is there in the
26 Beaufort Sea? How much do we need here in Southern
27 Canada? How much is needed in the United States? Can
28 we export gas to the United States? Those are questions
29 for the National Energy Board. The whole question
30 whether the pipeline is a sound proposition from the

1 point of view of the national economy is a matter for
2 the National Energy Board to consider and for the
3 government to determine. Whether the pipeline should be
4 built and the energy corridor established is a matter
5 the government will determine on the basis of the report
6 of this Inquiry relating to the impact on the northern
7 territories of Canada and the report of the National
8 Energy Board.

9 So the Inquiry will move on
10 then tomorrow to Regina, and we'll reconvene in Regina
11 tomorrow evening at eight o'clock, and I think that all
12 I can do is repeat my thanks to each and every one of
13 you who prepared, took the time and trouble to prepare a
14 brief and to thank those who attended who are here and
15 considered the views of others.

16 So thank you very much and we
17 stand adjourned for tonight.

18 (APPLAUSE)

19 (EDMONTON VOTERS' ASSOCIATION MARKED EXHIBIT C-351)

20 (SUBMISSION BY L.V. SMITH MARKED EXHIBIT C-377)

21 (SUBMISSION BY CANADIAN SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY

22 ASSOCIATION MARKED EXHIBIT C-380)

23 (SUBMISSION BY CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

24 MARKED EXHIBIT C-381)

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26 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MAY 19, 1976)

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