

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)

Regina, Saskatoon
May 19, 1976

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 56

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

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1 Regina, Saskatchewan

2 May 19, 1976

3 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

4 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
5 gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order this evening.
6 The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry is holding hearings
7 in the main centers of southern Canada to consider the
8 views of people like yourselves who have advised the
9 Inquiry that you want to make representations about this
10 question of fundamental national policy.

11 I say that it is a question
12 of fundamental national policy because we in Canada
13 stand now at our last frontier and we have some
14 important decisions to make, decisions for which all of
15 us will share a measure of responsibility.

16 As I think you know, two
17 pipeline companies, Arctic Gas and Foothills Pipe
18 Lines, are competing for the right to build a gas
19 pipeline to bring natural gas from the Arctic Ocean to
20 southern Canada and the United States. The Government
21 of Canada has established this Inquiry to see what the
22 social, economic and environmental consequences will be
23 to northern Canada if the pipeline goes ahead and to
24 recommend what terms and conditions should be imposed
25 if the pipeline is built.

26 So, we are conducting an
27 Inquiry about a proposal to build a pipeline along the
28 acute of Canada's mightiest river, a pipeline costlier
29 than any in history, a pipeline to be built across our
30 northern Territories, a land where four races of

1 | people, white, Indian, Metis and Inuit live, where
2 | seven different languages are spoken, the first
3 | pipeline in the world to be buried in the permafrost.

4 | Now, the pipeline project il
5 | not consist simply of a right-of-way. It will take
6 | three years to build, It will entail hundreds o miles;
7 | of access roads over the snow and ice. It will mean
8 | that 6,000 workers will be needed to build the pipeline
9 | and 1,200 more to build the gas plants in the Mackenzie
10 | Delta. It will require 30 million cubic yards of
11 | gravel and necessitate the establishment of 98 gravel
12 | mining operations. It will mean pipe, barges, wharves,
13 | trucks, machinery, aircraft, airstrips. In addition,
14 | it will mean enhanced oil and gas exploration
15 | development in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie
16 | Delta and the Beaufort Sea.

17 | Now, the Government of Canada
18 | has made it plain that the gas pipeline is not to he
19 | considered in isolation. In the Expanded Guidelines
20 | For Northern Pipelines tabled in the House of Commons,
21 | they have laid it down that we are to proceed on the
22 | assumption that if a gas pipeline is built, an oil
23 | pipeline will follow, so we must consider the impact of
24 | an energy corridor that will bring gas and oil from the
25 | Arctic to the mid-continent.

26 | Now, it isn't going to be for
27 | this Inquiry to decide whether a pipeline should be
28 | built and an energy corridor established. That is a
29 | matter for the Government of Canada as it must be, for
30 | those elected to govern our country to determine, and

1 use to themselves and to the north after the pipeline
2 is built?

3 Can we provide a sound basis
4 for northern business to obtain contracts and
5 subcontracts on the pipeline? What about the unions?
6 We are told they have an awesome measure of control over
7 pipeline construction in Alaska. Should they have the
8 same measure of control over pipeline construction in
9 the Mackenzie Valley? What about the local taxpayer in
10 Yellowknife and Inuvik?

11 If you have a pipeline boom,
12 you will have to expand your schools, your hospitals,
13 your police force, your local services. What measures
14 ought to be taken to enable the municipalities and
15 other institutions of local government to cope with
16 the impact?

17 This Inquiry has been going
18 on, as I say now, since March 3rd, 1975. At our
19 hearings, the two pipeline companies, Arctic Gas and
20 Foothills Pipe Lines have both been represented on a
21 continuous basis. The native organizations
22 representing the native peoples of the north have been
23 represented on a continuous basis at the Inquiry. The
24 Canadian Arctic Resources Committee which heads a
25 coalition of environmental groups has been represented
26 at the Inquiry when the Inquiry has been dealing with
27 environmental issues.

28 The Northwest Territories
29 Association of Municipalities is represented at the
30 Inquiry during the phase that we will be returning to,

1 Northwest Territories and the Yukon each evening for an
2 hour whenever the Inquiry is holding hearings. The
3 broadcasts go out to northern peoples over the radio
4 each evening in English and the native languages and
5 those broadcasters are accompanying the Inquiry on its
6 tour of southern cities and are broadcasting each
7 evening from southern Canada to northern Canada,
8 reporting what is being said here at these hearings in
9 the main centers in the provinces.

10 Those broadcasters are Whit
11 Fraser who broadcasts in English, Jim Sittichinli who
12 broadcasts in Loucheux, Louis Blondin who broadcasts in
13 Slavey, Joe Toby who broadcasts in Dogrib and
14 Chipewyan, and Abe Okpik who broadcasts in Inuktitut.

15 So, I'll ask Mr. Goudge of
16 Commission Counsel to outline our procedure for the
17 evening.

18 MR. GOUDGE: Yes sir. I
19 should begin by saying that these procedures have been
20 agreed to by all the full-time participants who are
21 appearing before you in Yellowknife and they're
22 obviously designed to facilitate a full and fair
23 participation by everyone who wishes to say something
24 tonight.

25 The Inquiry advertised in all
26 the major papers of southern Canada asking for written
27 briefs to be forwarded to the office the Inquiry has in
28 Ottawa by May the 1st. That was in order to permit us
29 to plan the use of our time in southern Canada most
30 expeditiously and those who replied from Regina have

1 CHARLES BRECKEN, sworn:

2 WITNESS ROBERTSON: I have
3 with me a five page brief from the Saskatchewan
4 Association on Human Rights and I do not --

5 THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps
6 you'd introduce yourself and your colleague again. I
7 think I missed that.

8 A All right. My name is
9 Lloyd Robertson. I'm with the Saskatchewan Association
10 on Human Rights and with me is Charles Brecken of the
11 Regina Association on Human Rights.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

13 A As I was saying, I do
14 not propose to read this brief to you, although I'll
15 leave it with your secretary. I'd like to thank you
16 for the opportunity of allowing us this opportunity to
17 present our views to you.

18 Our brief is more a letter of
19 support to what we view the position of the Dene people
20 to be than a brief outlining our own particular
21 interests. We view the Dene position as being, put
22 simply, that no pipeline or other industrial development
23 should take place until the land claims, the native land
24 claims in the Northwest Territories are settled.

25 We have some sympathy for the
26 position of the Association of Metis and Non-Status
27 Indians of Saskatchewan who have been distributing a
28 leaflet outside. The leaflet states in part that they
29 are not submitting a brief to the Berger Inquiry because:
30 "We do not believe that the Inquiry has been

1 formed to provide justice for native land claims".

2 This, I am sure is not
3 intended as any kind of slur upon your character
4 Justice Berger, for the representatives of the Dene and
5 Inuit people that I have certainly talked with and the
6 Metis society have talked with hold you in great
7 esteem. It is however a reflection of our opinion of
8 the Federal Government.

9 If I may draw an analogy, I
10 am part owner of a house and I cannot see the
11 government holding an Inquiry as to whether or not they
12 should expropriate my house and if they did intend to
13 expropriate my house, I cannot see them holding an
14 inquiry as to whether or not I should receive
15 compensation or whether, they should expropriate the
16 house, do whatever they have planned for that property
17 and maybe in some years time, talk about compensation.

18 It is further the position of
19 my Association that the history of Canada is not an
20 honorable one, particularly in its dealings with native
21 people. Canada began as a colony, a colony based in
22 southern Ontario and southern Quebec and to a large
23 extent, Confederation was an attempt by this colony to
24 expand to what was then. known as the Northwest to
25 exploit that land for their own economic reasons. In a
26 sense then, the colonists who came out here were part
27 of a colony of a colony and the native people who were,
28 by various means, pushed aside, were not even that. In
29 fact, it could be argued they were not even slaves
30 because you have to provide work and you have to

1 provide sustenance for slaves.

2 We feel that this proposed
3 development at this time, ignoring native land claims,
4 furthers this unfortunate, this dishonorable history of
5 Canada in its relationship towards its native people We
6 feel that the inspiration for this pipeline policy is a
7 result of short-term greed, that the gas and oil that
8 is present up there is not a renewable resource and
9 further that, it will be there if left for many years
10 hence, for future generations, if need be.

11 We feel that it's important
12 for Canada now to begin learning the principles of
13 greater energy conservation and that this is an
14 opportunity now to delay this further development,
15 learn more about conservation of this valuable
16 resource, while at the same time making an equitable
17 and fair settlement with native peoples in the north.

18 That, Mr. Justice Berger.
19 is a summary of our brief, I
20 believe Mr. Brecken has a few words for you as well.

21 WITNESS BRECKEN: Judge
22 Berger, Commission members, native people, ladies and
23 gentlemen.! The Regina Human Rights Association is
24 please to take the opportunity to put in a plea that
25 the human rights of the native people living in the
26 Mackenzie Valley be respected in regards to government
27 decisions as t whether or not to build a as pipeline
28 and corridor up through the Mackenzie Valley.

29 We believe that the land
30 claim must be settled before any construction begins.

1 We further believe that when and if construction does
2 go ahead, native people should be in full control of
3 all decision making as to the time, the place, who the
4 constructors should be and how it should be constructed.

5 Thank you.

6 THE COMMISSIONER: Well thank
7 you, Mr. Robertson. Thank you, Mr. Brecken.

8 (SUBMISSION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION OF HUMAN
9 RIGHTS MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-382)

10 (WITNESSES ASIDE)

11 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

12 Commissioner, for our next brief I'm going to drop down
13 our list little bit and call Ms. Monica Schubert who is
14 from OXFAM. Ms. Schubert has been ill tonight and so
15 I'd like to call her now.

16
17 MS. MONICA SCHUBERT affirm;

18 THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead
19 whenever you're ready.

20 THE WITNESS: Yes. Right.

21 European whites, Mr. Berger and that means most of us
22 white Canadians sitting here in this room with you,
23 have traditionally found only one way of resolving
24 their problems. They export them.

25 In the 17th century,
26 religious troubles erupted in Britain. The dissenters
27 left for North America. They established freedom to
28 worship indeed as they intended, but at the expense of
29 the native inhabitants, pushing them further and
30 further west as they expanded their own communities.

1 expertise and creativity could surely help us in
2 developing new strategies to deal with the energy
3 crisis without depriving the Dene and the Inuit people
4 of the land they have traditionally used to earn their
5 living.

6
7 Chief Justice Morris ruled in
8 1973 that the Dene people had established a sufficient
9 interest in the 400,000 square miles covered by
10 Treaties 8 and 11 to justify filing a caveat. For the
11 rest of the territory through which the Mackenzie
12 Pipeline is scheduled to pass, the native inhabitants
13 have never relinquished their claim at all. If this is
14 so, then there can surely be no question of laying
15 anything at all, even if such a move is argued to be
16 valuable. Once title to the Northwest Territories has
17 been established, it will be for the holders of the
18 title to consider whether or not the social
19 environmental and economic changes brought about by the
20 laying of the pipeline would indeed be beneficial.

21 The Government, Mr. Berger,
22 is inclined to look upon the indigenous native people
23 of our country as being less mature in some way than
24 responsible citizens with substantial bank balances. I
25 am concerned to see that even if the Dene people have
26 computerized statistical analysis of at this time, they
27 as immemorial inhabitants of the northlands may be
28 acknowledge to be more sophisticated than we in the
29 south in their basic knowledge and understanding of
30 what's, after all, their own environment.

1 I do not exclude the
2 possibility of consultation with government about
3 development in the north but the final responsibility
4 must surely lie with them. But, because I am a realist,
5 and because I am very much afraid that the pipeline will
6 be built anyway, since in our materialistic and numerate
7 society, the rights of 20,000 Dene people are by no means
8 commensurate with the wishes for a better life of 20
9 million southern Canadians. I wish to make the following
10 suggestions to you.

11 In the event of the pipeline
12 being built, its cost should by no means run along the
13 fertile -- or reasonably fertile Mackenzie Valley, that
14 part of the Northwest Territories most suited to human
15 habitation. Rather, it should run east of Great Slave
16 Lake and south through Saskatchewan, so that a minimum
17 of ecological damage may be done.

18 In addition, it seems to me
19 only fair that the companies involved should pay a
20 royalty to the Dene people through whose land the
21 pipeline would run. Such a royalty would not of course
22 prejudice title to the land at all, in much the same
23 way as an author being paid royalties for a book does
24 not lose his copyright privileges. This money might
25 then be used for development of the north as it seems
26 fitting to the Indian people, who will inevitably reap
27 whatever harvest the planting of such a pipeline would
28 produce.

29 Thank you.

30 (SUBMISSION OF MONICA SCHUBERT MARKED AS EXHIBIT

1 C-383)

2 (WITNESS ASIDE)

3 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

4 Commissioner I'm going to call as the next brief, Peter
5 Black who is with the Energy Secretariat, Department of
6 Mineral Resources in the Government of Saskatchewan.
7 Mr. Black will be presenting the brief for that
8 Department.

9 PETER BLACK sworn;

10 THE WITNESS: Thank you. Mr.

11 Justice Berger, the Saskatchewan Government greatly
12 appreciates the fact that the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
13 Inquiry is holding hearings across southern Canada.
14 Additional media coverage of such hearings should make
15 southern Canadians more aware of and concerned about
16 the massive resource development contemplated for our
17 country's northland.

18 The southern hearings will
19 provide greater access for interested Canadians to
20 outline their views to the Inquiry. Moreover, such
21 hearings indicate that the Inquiry is interested to
22 learn the views of southern Canadians about development
23 proposals whose impact per person nevertheless will be
24 far greater north of the sixtieth parallel than south
25 of that line.

26 The Saskatchewan Government
27 has relatively limited involvement in northern affairs
28 per se, that is the affairs of the persons who reside
29 north of 60. Consequently, we hesitate to offer
30 suggestion as to what might be an appropriate manner

1 associated with its construction and operation.
2 Some of these main issues include the environ-
3 mental impact of a northern pipeline and the
4 very real effect which it will have upon north-
5 ern residents. This latter aspect raises mat-
6 ters of a profound social and ethical nature.

7 As an example, we cite the issues out-
8 lined in the Labor Day message of the Canadian
9 Catholic Conference dated September 1, '75.
10 Saskatchewan submits that the pending report of
11 the Forger Commission would appear to be highly
12 relevant to the making of sound and just deci-
13 sions on the social questions raised by the ap-
14 plications before the National Energy Board."

15 One of the main issues which
16 we raised in our submission to the NEB or National
17 Energy Board, is the question of the appropriate timing
18 of pipeline development along the Mackenzie Valley,
19 While this question obviously related to the demand for
20 and the supply of natural gas which falls within the
21 National Energy Board's jurisdiction, we feel that it
22 is also an important determinant of the northern impact
23 of such development.

24 To underline this matter, we
25 submit that the construction of such a pipeline in the
26 late 1980's for example would have a far different an
27 presumably less deleterious impact on the north than if
28 it were constructed in the late 1970's. We are not
29 hereby suggesting a particular date of construction
30 which would be in Canada's overall interest. Rather,

1 first priority to utilize all of Canada's natural gas
2 if necessary, regardless of long-term export
3 licenses. We further submit that construction and
4 operation of the of Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline
5 prior to the date in the 1980's when Canada's
6 consumption of gas will catch up with her production
7 of gas will mean the Mackenzie Delta gas will
8 essentially be produced to serve the export market in
9 the interim. While such gas exports, under existing
10 licenses represent a legitimate objective of Canada,
11 Saskatchewan submits that the maintenance of such gas
12 exports are clearly of secondary importance to the
13 question of meeting Canada's own gas requirement to
14 the extent that deferring the fulfillment of our east
15 export commitments for several years provides
16 additional time for southern and northern Canada to
17 prepare for a Mackenzie valley Pipeline. We feel
18 that such a deferment should be seriously considered.

19 By this measure, Canada could
20 avoid any unnecessarily rapid development of northern
21 Canada which would result from serving the energy
22 markets of foreign countries. Saskatchewan submits that
23 this question of the appropriate timing of a Mackenzie
24 Valley Gas Pipeline and the fact that foreign countries
25 in particular stand to benefit from early pipeline
26 construction are relevant to the matters under
27 consideration by your Inquiry.

28 A second issue of possible
29 relevance to your Inquiry is that of the ownership of a
30 Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline. In our submission to the

1 National Energy Board, Saskatchewan recommended that
2 consideration be given to public ownership of this
3 important national project. By public ownership, we
4 refer to a corporation whose equity financing is provided
5 by and whose shares are held by Canadian Governments.
6 Such a corporation's Board of Directors would be
7 comprised of people responsible to the Canadian
8 electorate and representatives of interest groups whose
9 opinions and expertise would be of assistance to the
10 pipeline corporation in carrying out its objectives. The
11 objectives of the corporation moreover , could be
12 whatever might be appropriately determined by Canadian
13 governments as provided for in the corporation's enabling
14 legislation or letters patent.

15 We submit that the option
16 of public ownership of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
17 represents a means of achieving several possible
18 benefits' in terms of impact on the north.
19 1. First, by providing for the representation of
20 northern Canadian residents on the Board of
21 Directors. Public ownership could provide more
22 directly for northern input into the determination of
23 pipeline design, construction scheduling and
24 procedures as well as employment and operating
25 practises.
26 2. Second, uninhibited by the absolute criterion of
27 profit performance, a publicly owned pipeline
28 organization would be more amenable to taking
29 measures which sacrifice the profit goal in order to
30 serve the broader objective of an appropriate social

1 and environmental impact on northern Canada.
2 3. Thirdly, public ownership would more directly
3 ensure that the relevant plans and practises of the
4 corporation were adequately known by the Government
5 of Canada in order that changes could be made to such
6 plans which were deemed appropriate.

7 4. Fourthly, public ownership would ensure that
8 actions taken in northern Canada were made entirely
9 by Canadians serving Canadian objectives.

10 The Saskatchewan Government's
11 third general submission to the National Energy Board
12 was that in the absence of public ownership of a
13 Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline, the project outlined by
14 Foothills Pipe Line Limited, in other words, the Maple
15 Leaf project, would be preferable. While the Maple Leaf
16 project has many relative advantages over its competitor
17 from Canada's point of view, we believe that it also
18 provides certain relative benefits from the point of
19 view of its impact on northern Canada.

20 1. First, by virtue of its smaller diameter and
21 shorter length it would likely result in a smaller
22 environmental impact on the north,

23 2. Second, Foothills Pipe Line has already
24 demonstrated to some extent its sensitivity to
25 northern needs by virtue of its Northern Training
26 Program and its offer to provide lower cost gas
27 service to communities along the Mackenzie Valley.

28 3. Third, Foothills current and projected ownership
29 structure is entirely Canadian with the attendant
30 benefits thereof, some of which I mentioned previously.

1 Saskatchewan fully supports
2 the work of your Inquiry and appreciates the open,
3 equitable and comprehensive procedures which you have
4 adopted. We hope that Saskatchewan's views will be
5 of some assistance to you in what is clearly an
6 awesome task of extreme importance to not only
7 northern but all Canadians

8 Thank you.

9 THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps
10 I might make just one comment on your brief. You
11 said that Foothills Pipe Lines, the sponsors of a
12 Maple Leaf project had already demonstrated to some
13 extent their sensitivity to northern needs by virtue
14 of their Northern Training Program and their offer to
15 provide lower cost gas service to communities along
16 the Mackenzie Valley.

17 All of that is perfectly
18 true but Arctic Gas shares equally the credit for the
19 Northern Training Program, along with Foothills.
20 Both companies participated in establishing that
21 Northern Training Program, and I just thought in
22 fairness I should make that clear.

23 Thank you anyway sir, very
24 much.

25 A Thank you. That was
26 my misunderstanding.

27 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Black, I
28 wonder if you could leave another copy of that with
29 Miss Hutchinson, our secretary?

30 (SUBMISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

1 GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-384)

2 (WITNESS ASIDE)

3 MR. WADDELL,: Mr. Commissioner
4 the next brief you'll hear is from Dwight Logan from the
5 Regina Committee for World Development and I am told and
6 I hope I have this right, that he will have with him Bill
7 Harding and Tom Burns, So, I'll call Mr. Logan.

8 DWIGHT LOGAN

9 BILL HARDING

10 TOM BURNS sworn;

11 WITNESS HARDING: Mr.

12 Commissioner, welcome to Saskatchewan. My name is
13 Bill Harding. I am a director of the Regina
14 Committee, and Dwight Logan and Tom Burns spend their
15 full time on the activities of the organization.

16 The Regina Committee for
17 World Development with the deepest possible humility
18 would like to dedicate its brief to the memory of
19 Nelson Small Legs. His tragic death dramatizes the
20 deep frustration of our native sisters and brothers
21 and the terrible urgency of the problems being
22 considered by your Inquiry.

23 We, in the Regina Committee
24 for World Development are concerned about the people
25 of the Third World, As one of the many concerned
26 voluntary agencies in Canada, we are working to bring
27 about a new international economic order, studying
28 national and international affairs and trying to help
29 educate the public about basic development issues.

30 We are becoming more aware

1 as well as in the rest of Canada and overseas. The
2 writing is on the wall that people must be considered
3 more important than economic development and economic
4 gain. We stand in solidarity with the people of the
5 world who are uniting o fight for justice and fair
6 play.

7 We who are speaking are
8 aware that we ourselves are living off the fat of the
9 land at the expense of our neighbors on reserves in
10 the north, overseas. Our involvement in world
11 development makes us conscious of our position and
12 makes us realize the absolute necessity of rejecting
13 many of the luxuries that have been sold to us as
14 needs, such as high energy and resource consumption
15 in cars, large single family houses, junk foods,
16 packaging. To put it in a nutshell, we must reject
17 our wasteful consumer society. We are ready to
18 accept this because we realize that this is the price
19 to pay for what we are asking and we ire asking for:
20 1. First, any development in the Mackenzie River
21 area to he determined by northerners and not by
22 investment decisions made in southern Canada or by
23 transnational) corporations.
24 2. We are asking for fair play for the native
25 populations, both Dene and Inuit who form a majority
26 in the Northwest Territories,
27 3, We are asking for justice and good stewardship to
28 govern our use of resources.

29 Mr. Commissioner, please
30 convey our concerns and our deep feelings on this

1 matter to the people of the north, to Prime Minister
2 Trudeau, to the Minister of Indian Affairs and
3 Northern Development and to the Canadian Cabinet.

4 Thank you for being our
5 ambassador and giving us a chance to express ourselves
6 on a vital matter concerning the future of our country.

7 (SUBMISSION OF THE REGINA COMMITTEE FOR WORLD
8 DEVELOPMENT MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-385)

9 (WITNESSES ASIDE)

10 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

11 Commissioner the next brief is from the Regina Chamber
12 of Commerce to be presented by their president, Mr.
13 R.H. Allan. Mr. Allan?

14 R.H. ALLAN sworn;

15 THE WITNESS: Mr.

16 Commissioner, the Regina Chamber of Commerce, founded in
17 1886, is a voluntary business organization representing
18 over 1,200 members in Regina. The Regina Chamber of
19 Commerce was organized for the purpose of advancing the
20 commercial, industrial, civic and general interests' of
21 Regina, and the adjacent agricultural community.

22 While the Regina Chamber of
23 Commerce is concerned primarily with issues involving
24 with issues involving Regina and its environs, the
25 Chamber also adopts the broader view where national
26 problems are raised, and for this reason, the Chamber
27 appreciates this opportunity to comment on the issues
28 involved in your Inquiry.

29 With the rapid depletion of
30 Canada's nonrenewable energy resources, it is obvious to

1 | us that energy discoveries in our north should be made
2 | available to Canadian industry and other consumers
3 | ultimately requiring such energy, regardless of the
4 | location within Canada of such industries and consumers,

5 | The impact of the depletion
6 | of energy resources to an economy which has been
7 | developed on the abundance of fossil fuels is so
8 | traumatic that it is not necessary to elaborate.
9 | However, this impact on the economy of Canada's
10 | frontier is difficult to measure. It may well be the
11 | development of energy resources in our Arctic might
12 | present to some a temporary illusion of great and
13 | permanent prosperity, but this illusion could well
14 | convert to long term liability such as is becoming a
15 | reality in the southern regions of our nation.

16 | The Regina Chamber of
17 | Commerce is cognizant of the legitimate claims of
18 | native people and we concur in the implementation of
19 | all safeguards reasonably required to protect the
20 | rights of the native people and the maintenance of the
21 | cultural integrity of the native community. We view
22 | this as the most sensitive area.

23 | The Regina Chamber of
24 | Commerce suggests that the maintenance of the pipeline
25 | system could well develop into being a native
26 | responsibility so that they will obtain the direct
27 | benefit from the pipeline. A pipeline capable of
28 | carrying both Canadian and Alaskan gas would have
29 | obvious economic advantages to both countries. The
30 | Regina Chamber of Commerce feels that every effort

1 | should be made to encourage this approach of shared
2 | costs and responsibilities. However, we feel that in
3 | terms of sale of Canadian gas to U.S. customers,
4 | American requirements for our gas may well be sharply
5 | reduced with the availability of their own supplies.

6 | Our paramount concern is that
7 | the immense investment required of Canadians at this
8 | time should result in supplies which must be retained
9 | for Canadian consumers for as long as possible. We
10 | must not leave our children the legacy of a large debt
11 | load and empty pipes. The immense cost of this
12 | pipeline should serve as a warning that Canada must
13 | begin to invest substantial amounts in order to
14 | development and harness other energy sources such as
15 | solar, nuclear, magnetic and the wind.

16 | Although this item falls
17 | outside the scope of this Inquiry, the Regina Chamber
18 | suggests the Canadian Government either accept the
19 | responsibility of funding such research or allow energy
20 | producers tax benefits and other incentives so that
21 | they will conduct the research. We in Saskatchewan
22 | reside in summers requiring artificial cooling and in
23 | winters requiring substantial heating. We know
24 | therefore that there can be no delay in the
25 | construction of the pipeline if we in this region are
26 | to remain viable from an environmental standpoint.

27 | As well, our agriculture
28 | industry depends greatly on the by-products of our
29 | energy resources The Regina Chamber urges that the
30 | construction of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline be

1 Commissioner the next brief is from the Federation of
2 the Saskatchewan Indians to be presented by a Mr. Noel
3 Starblanket.

4 NOEL STARBLANKET, sworn;
5 THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice
6 Berger, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians,
7 representative of 43, 000 Indian people in this
8 province welcomes indeed this opportunity to give
9 evidence to the Inquiry and to the proposed Mackenzie
10 Valley Gas Pipeline.

11 I shall address myself only
12 to the claims of the Indian people in the land of the
13 Northwest Territories. I shall begin by saying that
14 approximately 100 years ago, the Indians of Canada
15 signed treaties with the government through the
16 Queen's Commissioners. Through these treaties, the
17 concept of Indian title to this great land that we know
18 as Canada was born to the common law and the laws of
19 this country.

20 Today, 100 or so years later,
21 I appear again, a descendant of my forefathers before
22 another of the Queen's Commissioners, only this time to
23 ask for support for my brothers in the north. It is
24 ironic that 100 years later we must ask the Federal
25 Government for recognition of Indian title. 100 years
26 ago, Indians were given lands that were least
27 attractive. Today, Canada discovers that its resources
28 are fast depleting and government is attempting to
29 explore in areas where Indian title has not yet been
30 recognized.

1 | of their lands, with a legal as well as an equitable
2 | claim to retain possession of it and to use it
3 | according to their own discretion. The Federation of
4 | Saskatchewan Indians asks of Mr. Justice Thomas Berger
5 | that he recommend to the Federal Government that
6 | aboriginal lands be protected against any attempted
7 | encroachment of administrative officials or industrial
8 | or commercial interests.

9 | Thank you very much.

10 | (SUBMISSION OF THE FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS
11 | MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-387)

12 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

13 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.

14 | Commissioner, I wanted to note that on that the OXFAM
15 | brief, the third brief given by Monica Schubert, there
16 | was a petition with 32 signatures on it. I want to
17 | note that.

18 | I would call next Mr. Joe
19 | Gunn and Mr. John Pilling who are with the Social
20 | Action Desk of the Catholic Archdiocese of Regina.

21 | JOE GUNN

22 | JOHN PILLING sworn;

23 | WITNESS PILLING: Mr.

24 | Commissioner this brief was reserved by the Archdiocese
25 | of Regina for an ecumenical group and we represent the
26 | Anglican, the Presbyterian, the Roman Catholic and the
27 | United Church in the Province of Saskatchewan and we
28 | have the signatories of their signing officers of the
29 | various dioceses, presbyteries and conferences of the
30 | United Church Conference here in this brief.

1 a continental struggle to gain control of new energy
2 sources. The critical issue is how these northern
3 energy resources are to be developed by whom and for
4 whom ."

5 In two documents, namely
6 "Northern Development: At What Cost?" and "Justice
7 Demands Action ", the Roman Catholic Church in Canada
8 has made its position absolutely clear on the issue of
9 development north of the 60th parallel. In Regina the
10 Social Action Department has not only fully supported
11 these documents but more importantly is working to
12 ensure their broad distribution, discussion and
13 affirmation by all members of the church. In effect,
14 we have written this working paper to explain how we
15 are using the two documents above to educate Canadians
16 to the real issues in the development of the north in
17 general and specifically the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
18 question at this particular historical moment. Truly,
19 Judge Berger was correct in noting that:

20 "...this Inquiry is not just about a pipeline.
21 It relates to the whole future of the north."

22 To be effective
23 pedagogically:, we find we must question some basic
24 concepts involved; concepts like progress, development,
25 national interest, and justice, for example. It is also
26 necessary to determine how the interest groups who wield
27 the power o definition of these concepts in our society
28 are using that privilege. We think it will be clear as
29 we continue Mr. Berger that we have to redefine these
30 concepts in order to explain the position of our church

1 energy, we could have a longer period of time to
2 conclusively deal with these crucial issues in a more
3 rational way. Also, we believe there is a fundamental
4 difference between sharing our energy with those who
5 need it and selling it to the largest energy consuming
6 country in the world. Here is a situation where this
7 definition of national interest in terms of acting as a
8 resource supplier for the richest country in the world
9 must be challenged. If we do have an exportable
10 surplus of natural gas in Canada or energy in Canada,
11 would it not seem to be more in our national interest
12 to share it with the poorest countries of the world?

13 Finally, we must ask whether
14 the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline would have to be
15 considered now at all if Canadians took to heart the
16 Bishop's call to responsible stewardship. In the last
17 25 years they tell us Canada's consumption of fossil
18 fuel and hydro-electric power has increased four times.
19 With only six and a half percent of the 'world's
20 population, North Americans consume more than 43
21 percent of the energy used on this planet.

22 The facts here presented lead
23 us to see the need to change many of Canada's basic
24 social priorities in view of the great disparities and
25 in wealth and opportunity herein the rest of the world.
26 This is what the Bishops want to us consider when they
27 reflect on justice and stewardship:

28 "In the final analysis, what is required is
29 nothing less than fundamental social change".

30 It is a myth that everyone in

1 we can mount an education campaign quite equal to that,
2 you can be assured that we will continue to advocate a
3 different vision of development, progress and national
4 interest to Canadians for we believe:

5 "That the struggle for justice and responsible
6 stewardship in the north today is the voice of
7 the Lord among us."

8 I thank you.

9 (SUBMISSION OF THE CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF REGINA
10 MARKED AS EXHIBITS C-388(a) & (b))

11 (WITNESSES ASIDE)

12 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

13 Commissioner. I had been asked by Mr. Allan Richards
14 who I believe is from Saskatoon that they have time to
15 give an additional brief on behalf of the Saskatoon
16 Presbytery of the United Church of Canada, and I have a
17 note that in view of the statement of the Archdiocese
18 of Regina, that he doesn't think it will be necessary
19 to present the separate brief, but he would like to
20 file this brief, and so I'll file it on behalf of the
21 Saskatoon Presbytery of the United Church of Canada.

22 (SUBMISSION OF THE SASKATOON PRESBYTERY OF THE UNITED
23 CHURCH OF CANADA MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-389)

24 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

25 Commissioner, we have some coffee. I would like to
26 hear one more brief before we go for it, and so perhaps
27 we could do that. I'd call upon the brief of the
28 Saskatchewan Federation of Labor, and Pat Gallagher
29 will present that brief on behalf of the Federation.

30 PAT GALLAGHER sworn;

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead
2 please.

3 THE WITNESS: The Saskatchewan
4 Federation of Labor represent 51, 000 workers in this
5 province. We are pleased to appear before this Inquiry
6 to state our support for a settlement of native land
7 claims prior to the decision being made on the
8 application to build the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

9 The Canadian north has been
10 cited as the major region for potential reserves of oil
11 and gas. Assisted by the Federal Government, the
12 giants of the oil industry, EXXON, Shell, Gulf, Mobile
13 and Sinocco and others have led the way through their
14 Canadian subsidiaries in making discoveries and in
15 initiating plans to build several major industrial
16 projects of which the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is a
17 significant one.

18 It is our contention that
19 settlement of the land claims issue granting aboriginal
20 titles to the northern native peoples is simple human
21 justice. The Canadian Government is on the threshold of
22 a most important decision. They can assist the Dene and
23 Inuit peoples to achieve not only dignity, but economic
24 self-sufficiency and social and cultural survival. The
25 alternative is continued colonial rule at an ever-
26 increasing cost to tie Canadian taxpayer coupled with
27 destruction of a culture and the consignment of a proud
28 and independent people to a marginal existence on poor
29 wages and government handouts.

30 The life that persists in the

1 north has been described as everything from 19th
2 century colonialism to feudalism. There is a great
3 deal of truth in both of these descriptions, despite
4 the rhetoric about decolonizing the north and bringing
5 it into the 20th century. The north and northern
6 native people are effectively ruled in this colonial
7 fashion by a white minority of R.C.M.P., teachers,
8 welfare workers, government officials, the Bay,
9 employers and medical personnel.

10 The people, because of a sum
11 total of oppressive institutions over them, lack any
12 effective democratic control over their lives. The
13 colonialism is not just a matter of lack of
14 consultation or the high-handed manipulations of
15 government bureaucrat but something much more profound.
16 It is built right into the physical lay-out of northern
17 communities. Typically, these communities are
18 segregated along racial grounds, with white enclaves
19 huddled together to make modern amenities such as water
20 and sewage easier and cheaper to supply.

21 I'd like to add at this point
22 that I taught school in northern Manitoba prior to my
23 present position with the Saskatchewan Federation of
24 Labor, and the descriptions that I have read of the
25 situations in the Northwest Territories are extremely
26 similar to northern Saskatchewan and certainly similar
27 to northern Manitoba.

28 Many well intentioned,
29 idealist welfare people and teachers adopt what has
30 been called a culture of poverty analysis in an attempt

1 A settlement granting
2 aboriginal title would enable the native peoples to
3 direct the course of resource extraction in a way that
4 would be beneficial to the entire population of the
5 Northwest Territories. Ownership of the land would
6 give them authority to control the rents from resource
7 development and initiate economic activities relevant
8 to their own needs and priorities.

9 Since the construction of the
10 DEW Line in the 1950's and the development of larger
11 urban centers such as Inuvik, the north and its people
12 have seen many changes, the largest being the emergence
13 of an ethnic based class system. Although some native
14 northerners have benefited from the encroachments made by
15 southern money and technology, the vast majority are
16 witness to an enormous contrast in living conditions,
17 opportunity and power between whites and natives with the
18 gap continuing to widen. Up until now, the harsh reality
19 of settlement life characterized by lack of economic
20 opportunity, poverty and powerlessness was confined to
21 places like Inuvik and other settled communities.

22 The land itself remained
23 untouched and was as such a refuge from town life
24 for some, and a source of income for many more. By
25 the mid-sixties , the assault on the land began.
26 Mineral and oil exploration, seismic blasting,
27 bulldoze and helicopters appeared with increasing
28 frequency. The significance of this assault does
29 not appear to be understood by either the oil
30 companies or the vast majority of white southerners.

1 | It is in fact, the final straw, the catalyst giving
2 | rise to an increasing political consciousness among
3 | native northern people.

4 | The value of the land to
5 | native people cannot be replaced with jobs and
6 | industry and townlife. Jobs are a resource to the
7 | exploited towards specific ends. The land and its
8 | resources are permanent and a source of security and
9 | well-being. Native people are looking for a better
10 | and, more prosperous life, a way which will allow them
11 | to control development and use it as a tool. The land
12 | has become their bargaining power.

13 | It is our understanding that
14 | both the Dene and Inuit land claims are based on
15 | aboriginal title; simply put, property rights of native
16 | people over lands which they have traditionally used
17 | and occupied from time immemorial. In the case of the
18 | Inuit, no treaties were ever signed nor were they
19 | conquered in war. Although treaties were signed by the
20 | Dene people in 1899 and 1921, the validity of these
21 | treaties is questioned. Dene people have testified the
22 | treaties to be only of peace and friend-ship, not a
23 | relinquishment of land.

24 | The Inuit are claiming a
25 | substantial portion of land sufficient to guarantee the
26 | integrity of their communities and an economic base for
27 | their future. They want the choice to sustain their
28 | traditional hunting and trapping activities and to have
29 | some measure of control over resource development
30 | through self-governing institutions.

1 | represents an opportunity for this country to adopt a
2 | development policy which will closely approximate
3 | regional and national interest, rather than the policies
4 | implicit in choices in the past. Support us." The
5 | Saskatchewan Federation of Labor strongly supports this
6 | point of view.

7 | Thank you.

8 | (SUBMISSION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
9 | MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-390)

10 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

11 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.

12 | Commissioner I should have told you that Pat Gallagher
13 | is executive assistant with the Federation of Labor and
14 | she spells her last name G-a-l-l-a-g-h-e-r. I don't
15 | have that on the list.

16 | Mr. Commissioner, could we
17 | have an adjournment now for coffee? I think we have
18 | coffee outside for as many people as we can.

19 | THE COMMISSIONER: All
20 | right.

21 | Before we adjourn, perhaps I might comment on an
22 | observation that was made early in the proceedings this
23 | evening. There was a trace, I think, of cynicism about --
24 | expressed about the government's establishing this
25 | Inquiry.

26 | I think it's worth my
27 | repeating what I have indicated before at these
28 | hearings that the Minister of Indian Affairs and
29 | Northern Development Mr. Buchanan has said now on many
30 | occasions that the government will not made a decision

1 | about the pipeline and the energy corridor until this
2 | Inquiry and the National Energy Board have reported to
3 | the government. Mr. Macdonald, who is now the Finance
4 | Minister but used to be Minister of Energy and his
5 | successor, Mr. Gillespie have both given that assurance
6 | in the House of Commons.

7 | I think you should remember
8 | that the Order-in-Council establishing this Inquiry was
9 | an Order-in-Council passed by the Government of Canada,
10 | and the Order-in-Council confers a mandate on this
11 | Inquiry unprecedented in its magnitude, because it says
12 | this Inquiry is to examine the social, economic and
13 | environmental consequences of a large scale frontier
14 | development before and not after, the fact. That is
15 | unique in the Canadian experience, and I daresay in the
16 | experience of any country that you or I could name.

17 | The Government of Canada has
18 | provided funds to this Inquiry to enable it to carry
19 | out its mandate. The government has provided funds on
20 | the recommendation of this Inquiry to native
21 | organizations representing the Dene people of the
22 | Mackenzie Valley, that is, the Indian and Metis people;
23 | the Indian people of the Yukon and the Inuit people of
24 | the Mackenzie Delta and the Beaufort Sea communities.

25 | Funds have been provided to
26 | environmental groups to northern municipalities and to
27 | northern business to enable them to participate. All
28 | of that money was provided by the Government of Canada.
29 | The Government of Canada has given this Inquiry the
30 | power of subpoena to get the evidence that it needs.

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: I think
3 we'll call our hearing to order. Let's take our seats,
4 ladies and gentlemen. All right, Mr. Waddell?

5 MR. WADDELL: I don't know
6 if you need a pitch fork here, Mr. Commissioner, but I
7 think we'll get started.

8 The next brief we have on the
9 list, sir, is Mr. Peter Prebble, the Saskatoon Environ
10 mental Society. Mr. Prebble?

11

12 PETER PREBBLE, sworn:

13 THE WITNESS: Justice

14 Berger, I am presenting this brief on behalf of the
15 Saskatoon Environmental Society, and I'd like to begin
16 by saying that our Environmental Society thanks you for
17 the opportunity to be able to present our deep concerns
18 on this issue to your Inquiry.

19 This submission tonight is
20 based on a series of resolutions that were passed at
21 our Annual Meeting on May 5th of this year. The
22 Saskatoon Environmental Society is strongly opposed to
23 the proposal for the development of a gas pipeline and
24 energy corridor in the Mackenzie Valley and Mackenzie
25 Delta, We oppose the project on social, environmental
26 and economic grounds. If it goes ahead it will, in our
27 view, be one of the most unjust and disastrous acts
28 ever to be committed in Canada. It will probably be a
29 very short-sighted business investment, as well.

30 First of all, we oppose a

1 | to 250 wells or well clusters could be drilled.
2 | Clearly in light of what we've said, the risks are
3 | idiotic. We strongly agree with Dr. Pimlott's position
4 | that it is,

5 | "not ... in the national interest to put at risk
6 | the natural resource base of native peoples and
7 | the Arctic environment in this way and at this
8 | time."

9 | 2. You have often mentioned that we are not just
10 | talking about the development of a gas pipeline, but
11 | an entire energy corridor, and an oil pipeline will
12 | likely follow, and the president of Arctic Gas has
13 | said that a second gas pipeline will likely be started
14 | within five years of the first. A major highway is
15 | being built, and other developments will follow.

16 | Yet it seems to us that the
17 | main emphasis of research that has been done seems to
18 | have been done mostly on the gas pipeline. It has been
19 | said by Canadian Arctic Gas Limited that -- and we
20 | quote from the summaries of the hearings --

21 | "that until the details of an oil pipeline are
22 | known, impact predictions cannot be made with
23 | any degree of certainty."

24 | The point is that the details are not known, although
25 | estimates have been presented to the effect that the
26 | impact of an oil pipeline will be three to five times as
27 | great as that of a gas pipeline, and it's been suggested
28 | that the environmental impacts of the highway could be
29 | six to ten times as great. Yet any environmental studies
30 | that were done on the highway, to our knowledge, have not

1 | been made public by the government. Clearly at the
2 | present time, adequate assessment simply cannot be given
3 | to the impact of an energy corridor, and thus we oppose
4 | such a development taking place.

5 | 3. We further oppose the pipeline because we feel that
6 | several environmental judgments are being made in
7 | basically what we consider to be information vacuums,
8 | and these information vacuums relate not just to the
9 | energy corridor which I just referred to, but
10 | specifically to the gas pipeline, as we see it, and we
11 | are afraid of what this will mean in terms of the
12 | animal and fish life of the north, and thus also of the
13 | native people. The Dempster Highway could be a threat
14 | to the Porcupine caribou herd. There appears to be a
15 | lack of research on the effects of spills and toxic
16 | substances on fish and vegetation. It has been stated
17 | that there is no quantitative data to assess the impact
18 | of developments on the reindeer herd in the delta and
19 | summary 56 points out that,

20 | "no research has been done to assess the effect
21 | on whales of the development activities proposed
22 | for Shallow and Liverpool Bays."

23 | We are very concerned about these information vacuums.

24 | 4. Also this is the first pipeline in the world to be
25 | built in the permafrost. It seems that there are still
26 | many uncertainties of the impact of the buried chilled
27 | pipeline n the surface terrain, for instance in terms
28 | of heaving problems, in transition zones from
29 | permafrost to non-permafrost soils. It's also been
30 | said that inadequate testing of the pipeline has been

1 | done in terms of the variety of soil types the pipeline
2 | has to pass through, and in terms of the fact that the
3 | testing period has not been long enough yet to rally
4 | determine whether the pipeline can stand up. We were
5 | also concerned that scheduling difficulties regarding
6 | removal of equipment before the summer could cause
7 | considerable environmental damage,

8 | 5. Finally, in terms of the environment, we must say
9 | that we lack confidence in the attitude of the Federal
10 | Government towards the environment, especially as
11 | displayed in their activities and lack of concern for
12 | environmental considerations prior to the appointment
13 | of your Inquiry. These have been documented in
14 | "Northern Perspectives," the Canadian Arctic Resources
15 | Committee Publication.

16 | In short, we see this
17 | development having major environmental risks for the
18 | Mackenzie Delta and Beaufort Sea, We feel that the
19 | cumulative effects of energy corridor developments
20 | could be most serious, and we are dissatisfied with the
21 | obvious inadequacies in research data and in
22 | technological capability.

23 | We agree with the assessment
24 | of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee when they
25 | say that the north is being experimented with. Our
26 | Environmental Society is also strongly opposed to the
27 | pipeline project and energy corridor in terms of its
28 | social and economic consequences for the north, and
29 | again we have many reasons.

30 | 1. The large majority of native people in the north

1 appear to be opposed to the project. It is clear that
2 their traditional way of life, including their hunting,
3 fishing and trapping activities, is threatened. The
4 record of white activity in the north is surely bad
5 enough without making things worse, and again ignoring
6 the desires of our fellow Canadians.

7 2. It seems to us that if this pipeline goes ahead,
8 history will inevitably repeat itself. Developments in
9 Inuvik have apparently already resulted in social
10 problems, and we understand that many communities along
11 the TransAlaska Highway have been destroyed.

12 3. We feel that this energy corridor is virtually
13 forcing a wage economy on the people of the north. The
14 economic viability of the traditional ways of life are
15 likely to decline. We think this represents a real
16 injustice, and maintain that the right of the native
17 people to live off the land must be guaranteed.

18 4. This is especially important considering the
19 traditional ways for the native people to make a
20 living, considering that these ways have long-term
21 viability, whereas the pipeline is clearly a short-term
22 project, and we think this is a most important point.
23 The pipeline is only expected to take three years to
24 build, and the companies have admitted that there will
25 be very few permanent jobs after the pipeline is
26 constructed. We heard a figure of 200 tonight. We
27 noted that Michael Asch, Professor of Anthropology has
28 been quoted as estimating 150 permanent jobs. What
29 will happen when the pipeline is no longer in use and
30 it's abandoned in 20-25 years' time?

1 pipeline and energy corridor development, however, we
2 must emphasize that even once land claims are settled,
3 we would still be completely against the project.

4 We have a couple of other
5 points we would like to bring before your Inquiry in
6 this submission.

7 First of all, we
8 understand on the basis of a press release which
9 appeared in the "Star Phoenix" on March 30th, that
10 the United States Interior Department has suggested
11 delaying a decision on this whole issue for five
12 years. We think that this is quite a significant
13 recommendation coming from a United States
14 Department of Government, and reflects the ominous
15 implications of this pipeline development.

16 Secondly, we would be
17 grateful for a brief opportunity to react to statements
18 that have been made by the companies and by some at the
19 hearings at our neighboring provinces, namely, that we
20 need these gas reserves in order to avoid an energy
21 crisis. In our opinion, these statements are a lot of
22 foolishness. The known gas reserves of the Mackenzie
23 Delta are at most 7 trillion cubic feet. In terms
24 Canadian domestic consumption, it would at most be
25 equivalent to our natural gas consumption for five
26 years, an-I it's going to be extremely high-priced
27 natural gas.

28 There are wide differences of
29 opinion over what the estimated reserves from the delta
30 and Beaufort Sea are, but we see them as just that,

1 signed this submission, I'd like to thank you for the
2 opportunity to speak here tonight.

3 We support in principle the
4 Dene Declaration. Historically, in all of the Americas
5 including Canada, a pattern of aggressive colonial
6 exploitation has driven indigenous peoples from their
7 traditional lands and placed them at the mercy of an
8 alien culture and brutalizing technology. The evidence
9 for this is clear from historical record, and it is
10 only in an historical context that the present
11 situation in the Northwest Territories makes sense.
12 Colonial exploitation is part of a continuing pattern
13 in the north, and the Dene Declaration is one of the
14 first overt signs of resistance we in the southern part
15 of the country have seen. The present Government of
16 the Northwest Territories is a colonial government, and
17 in this sense as the Minister of Indian Affairs &
18 Northern Development recently stated, the people of the
19 north do have a government; but he neglected to say
20 that it is not a government of the people.

21 Colonial governments, however
22 benevolent in appearance, have always been abettors in
23 the process of commercial exploitation and exploitation
24 will continue in the north until a government suitable
25 to the people is constituted. Accordingly, we urge
26 this Inquiry to recommend to the Government of Canada
27 that:

28 Negotiations be immediately with the Dene
29 people to determine the best means of establish
30 in self-determination among the Dene people,

1 with transfer of power to be achieved in one to
2 two years.

3 2. We support the principle that no further
4 development should take place in the north until all
5 land claims are settled with the Dene and' Inuit
6 people. Concurrent with negotiations, and as part f
7 them, this principle would have to be accepted.
8 Settlement of land claims would not be an act of
9 generosity on the part of the Canadian people and
10 government, but rather a large step toward justice,
11 towards righting historical wrongs. Assuming for the
12 moment government support of the principles of self-
13 determination and of settlement of land claims, we
14 accept the consequences of this. Notably a delay or
15 even a long-term postponement of development in the
16 north in regards to extraction of fossil fuels. The
17 implications of this are many, but they affect directly
18 the relationship that currently exists between the
19 government and the major oil producers, and in the long
20 run they affect our lifestyle, it is a matter of record
21 that the Canadian Government has \$ accepted false
22 figures for known reserves of natural gas, and these
23 figures have come from the large transnational
24 companies which are now in the north. Historically the
25 Canadian Government has succumbed to pressure for
26 development from the companies to satisfy the United
27 States market and as a consequence now finds itself
28 unable to assure future energy supplies on a self-
29 sufficiency basis. The solution now being pressed upon
30 us and the native peoples is more development.

1 a corporation. We who have signed this petition have
2 seen some of the human costs involved in such a view,
3 and are open to the somewhat painful changes that will
4 have to be made in altering our cultural view of the
5 land. This is a particularly important point in
6 Saskatchewan where the economy is agricultural and
7 based on private ownership of the land.

8 If I may, as a personal note
9 before I close, I've worked for some months in the past
10 as a laborer on pipeline construction and as a
11 prospector-blaster in Northern Saskatchewan on large
12 diameter pipe construction, and I think the mentality
13 on the part of management which is conveyed and carried
14 out by the laborers and by the workers on the pipeline
15 can best be characterized as a cowboy mentality.

16 "If it's in the way, kill it; if it's in the
17 way, blast a hole through it, but let's get the
18 job done, "

19 With that I cannot agree, and
20 for that reason I remain profoundly skeptical of
21 pipeline proposals in the north

22 Thank you.

23 (SUBMISSION OF GROUP OF CONCERNED CITIZENS IN SASKATOON
24 - C. STEWART - MARKED EXHIBIT C-391)

25 (WITNESS ASIDE)

26 MR. WADDELL: Judge Berger,
27 I have an additional brief from Mr. Al Taylor of
28 Regina, who asked that I file it for him, and I'd like
29 to do that.

30 (SUBMISSION BY A. TAYLOR MARKED EXHIBIT C-392)

1 MR. WADDELL: I'd call upon
2 now Professor E.A. Maginnes, who is with the Department
3 of Horticultural Science at the University of
4 Saskatchewan, and I believe in his brief, sir, he's
5 going to show some slides to illustrate his brief, and
6 perhaps he can ;I've up our chairs so that he can

7 THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly
8 we can see them.

9

10 E.A MAGINNES sworn:

11 THE WITNESS: Mr.

12 Commissioner, my name is Ed Maginnes, and I have with
13 me George Green also from the university. The brief
14 that we are going to present represents some work
15 that is based on the findings of a research team in
16 the area of waste heat and greenhouse production at
17 the University of Saskatchewan. It is not our aim to
18 report on the ecological and sociological advantages
19 or disadvantages of the pipeline, but to give you
20 some idea of a waste product that could be used to
21 advantage should the pipeline be built. That is the
22 waste energy from the exhaust gases of the compressor
23 stations that would be used to propel the gas along
24 the pipeline.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse
26 me. sir, this is a proposal that has been mooted before
27 at the Inquiry, and I'm anxious, I'm very anxious to
28 hear what you and your colleague have to say about it.
29 Would you mind just telling us for the record your
30 position you hold at the university and your

1 | credentials with respect to this matter? Forgive me,
2 | but if we want to pursue it further at our hearings in
3 | Yellowknife, then if your experience appears on the
4 | record it will simplify things for all of us.

5 | A Myself, I'm associate
6 | professor, Horticulture in the College of Agriculture
7 | at the University of Saskatchewan, and George is
8 | professor of Mechanical Engineering in the College of
9 | Engineering.

10 | Q Thank you.

11 | A The energy that's
12 | release from the compressor station is one that has
13 | given us impulse here in Saskatchewan, primarily
14 | because greenhouse production on a year-around basis is
15 | influenced by the cost of the energy to heat it, and
16 | our group has looked at various sources of waste heat
17 | and there are basically two main types. There's the
18 | type that you must use a heat exchanger in order to get
19 | it into a useful form; and the other possibility of a
20 | heat source that could be used directly without the
21 | more expensive system of adapting it for use.

22 | In our work, after some
23 | consideration, we have chosen to work initially with the
24 | exhaust gases from gas turbines in order to see how they
25 | will adapt them selves for the growth of plants under our
26 | conditions. At this point I'd like to show you some
27 | slides in relation to our project in Saskatoon.

28 | Our project is located on
29 | land that we've been given the use of by the
30 | Saskatchewan Power Corporation just east of Saskatoon

1 treatment. So that we do have at this point experience
2 with two crops that have responded quite favorably to
3 our waste heat system.

4 I'd like to finish the slides
5 here now and turn it over to George Green to make some
6 conclusionary comments.

7

8

9

10

11

(WITNESS ASIDE)

12

GEORGE H GREEN sworn:

13

THE WITNESS: The idea

14 that we have presented here must be thought of as
15 being allowed to expand throughout the rest of the
16 world. In our northern climes, our problems of
17 vegetable and food production in general is inhibited
18 by the cold climate. Here we have a scheme that can
19 be used in Russia, Norway, Sweden, all the northern
20 climates, and is one basically of conservation. I
21 think in the summing up, this is what I would like to
22 mention to you.

23

24 Conservation will be one of
25 the essential factors in minimizing any damage, close
26 to now, or in the far-distant future of all our useful
27 resources. In these gas compressor stations the gas
28 that is wasted is high-quality, that is it's of high
29 temperature and very clean, In Saskatchewan at the
30 present time there are 300, 000 horsepower. This is
enough to heat the City of Saskatoon throughout the

1 | list, is Mrs. Maisie Shiell, and Mrs. Shiell is from
2 | Regina. She has asked me to file her brief with you,
3 | Mr. Commissioner, and she
4 | won't present it personally but she would like her
5 | place to be taken on our list tonight with -- by Mr.
6 | Frank Tompkins, who is with the Missinnippi Committee
7 | located in the Churchill River Basin in Saskatchewan at
8 | Sandy Bay. So I would call upon Frank Tompkins to
9 | present the brief of that committee. I file the brief
10 | of Maisie Shiell.

11 | (SUBMISSION OF MRS. M. SHIELL MARKED EXHIBIT C-393)

12 |

13 |

FRANK TOMPKINS sworn:

14 |

THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,

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I'm with the Association of Metis and Nonstatus Indians of Saskatchewan and we decided that we would not bother presenting a brief at this Inquiry. We felt that the Federal Government is well aware of our feelings, having received numerous reports and submissions from our organization expressing our views on many occasion;.

We did instead circulate some pamphlets among the people present, and I believe that these pamphlets express our feelings quite adequately, and I think they're quite to the point.

I received a phone call today from the residents of Sandy Bay, requesting that I read this submission on their behalf. They expressed regret that they could not be here and the phone call I received was collect, so I guess that speaks for the reason that they can't be present.

1 fight for adequate financial resources, we
2 found ourselves with insufficient funds to
3 publish our final report. As a result, while
4 our committee existed, it could only give the
5 appearance of meaningful public input into the
6 government decision making process.

7 So now you are conducting a public In-
8 quiry into the impact of a pipeline on the
9 Mackenzie River Valley. Perhaps we should be-
10 lieve that the Federal Government has more hon-
11 orable intentions than those exhibited by the
12 Provincial Government when it created our com-
13 mittee. But we have reason to be skeptical.

14 Public opinion does not exist in a vac-
15 uum. It is created. If this were not so, why
16 then would the oil companies be spending mil-
17 lions of dollars to create the opinion that an
18 energy crisis looms on the horizon for Canadi-
19 ans? Why would they be trying to create the
20 opinion that only by allowing them to make exor-
21 bitant profits will they be able to discover the
22 oil necessary to solve the oil crisis? Why
23 would they be trying to create the opinion that
24 a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is necessary to
25 transport oil that will solve this crisis re-
26 gardless of the costs to the inhabitants of the
27 Mackenzie Valley? They do it in order to create
28 public opinion favorable to the pipeline.

29 But do the Dene people have the re-
30 sources to counteract this propaganda? Do they

1 | have the millions of dollars necessary to take
2 | the message to the millions of T.V. viewers who
3 | watch the Esso hockey commercials?

4 | No. They only have their homes and their land.
5 | Land that the oil companies would violate in a
6 | second if they could get away with it.

7 | And what role does your Inquiry play?
8 | Does it bring the Dene message to the rest of
9 | Canada? You have heard their message, The
10 | land is their land and it is not for sale. Do
11 | you propagate their position? Do you explain
12 | why it is essential to their economic, social
13 | and cultural existence to preserve their land?
14 | No. You collect the public opinion that has
15 | been created by the oil companies. You col-
16 | lect the opinions that say the native peoples'
17 | land rights can be violated. By your very ex-
18 | istence you allow the Dene peoples' ownership
19 | of their land to be called into public ques-
20 | tion.

21 | Does the Canadian Government formulate
22 | policy after sending Inquiries into Northern
23 | Canada to gather public opinion on the rights of
24 | ownership of the City of Toronto? That land be-
25 | longs to Indians. It was stolen from them. Was
26 | this theft ever investigated? Were the armed
27 | robbers brought to face justice for their
28 | crimes? Half of Edmonton is Indian land based
29 | on signed treaties with the Government of Can-
30 | ada. Is there a public Inquiry into its present

1 occupancy and usage?

2 The Dene people closed the doors to
3 public Inquiry with their Declaration:

4 'The land is not for sale,'
5 We support their unalienable rights to their own
6 land,"

7 Thank you.

8 (SUBMISSION OF PEOPLE OF SANDY BAY, SASKATCHEWAN - F.
9 TOMPKINS MARKED EXHIBIT C-394)

10 (WITNESS ASIDE)

11 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner -

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
13 I might just make one comment on Mr. Tompkins' brief.
14 The question was asked, "How much is the Inquiry
15 costing?"

16 The Inquiry has provided to
17 the public a detailed account of the' cost of the
18 Inquiry so far, the expenditures that have been made,
19 because of course the money comes from the Treasury of
20 Canada and the public is entitled to know where the
21 money has gone. There is a detailed statement that
22 Miss Crosby, who is the Inquiry's information officer,
23 can make available to any of you who are interested in
24 it.

25 Mr. Tompkins also, speaking
26 on behalf of those who had prepared the brief,
27 suggested that money was not being made available by
28 the Inquiry to people who didn't live in these major
29 centres of Southern Canada, but who wish to come here
30 and speak to the Inquiry. Well, that's true. In

1 Northern Canada where we are -- in Northern Canada we
2 are taking the Inquiry to each and every community. We
3 have already been to virtually all of the communities
4 in Northern Canada likely to be affected by the
5 pipeline and the corridor, so that we have taken the
6 Inquiry to the homes of the people who live up there
7 and so it has not been necessary in the north to
8 provide funds for people to come to Yellowknife to
9 testify because that is people who live in the north,
10 because we've been to their own communities to allow
11 them to give evidence
12 in their own language and in their own way, and
13 in surroundings that are congenial and familiar to
14 them.

15 We felt that in coming to these
16 major centres in Southern Canada we could not, and we
17 have not, provided funds to persons and organizations who
18 cannot afford to come to these centres to give evidence.
19 I take full responsibility for that. This is an
20 imperfect world and there are limits to what you can do
21 in the pursuit of perfect justice to everyone. So
22 forgive me for just making those two brief comments on
23 the views expressed by Mr. Tompkins.

24 Carry on, Mr. Waddell.

25 MR. WADDELL: Yes sir. Mr.
26 Commissioner, you see that No. 12 on our list of
27 speakers is Robert White, Now Mr. White wrote to you on
28 January 12, 1976, and then he wrote to you again on
29 April 21, 1976, updating his previous letter. He is
30 apparently a researcher for Indian Affairs and had been

1 | working with agricultural matters and soil matter in
2 | the fort Simpson-Fort Liard area. He says that he was
3 | at the hearing at Fort Simpson, your hearings there,
4 | and was prompted to make a statement. He wanted to
5 | make a brief here tonight but he wrote me another note
6 | and said that he had gone up to do some more research,
7 | this time up in the Yukon. So he would like me to file
8 | this brief and I would like to do that, sir.

9 | (SUBMISSION BY R, WHITE MARKED EXHIBIT C-395)

10 | MR. WADDELL: I'm going to
11 | call upon Mr. Colin Alexander to speak next, and then
12 | I'm going to call the representatives of Miller High
13 | School. I apologize for keeping them waiting; and then
14 | I'm going to call upon Mr. George Ledingham.

15 | So I'll call upon Mr. Colin
16 | Alexander of Saskatoon and Yellowknife.

17 |
18 |
19 | COLIN ALEXANDER sworn:

20 | THE WITNESS: Good evening.

21 | My position is that I have been a resident of the
22 | Northwest Territories for approximately 15 years,
23 | divided between Frobisher Bay and Eastern Arctic and
24 | Yellowknife. I am the publisher and owner of the
25 | Yellowknife newspaper, "News of the North", and am
26 | taking a sabbatical year at Saskatoon.

27 | I brought enough notes with
28 | me so that I could talk as long as this land lasts,
29 | however, Mr. Waddell tells me I am to restrict myself
30 | to 15 minutes.

1 Southern Canada, usually in prefabricated form, often
2 they were erected by southern contractors so that there
3 was a supply of material things for native people which
4 appear to improve their material standard of living,
5 but in fact struck at the roots of self-sufficiency,
6 according to their native lifestyle, one of the
7 requirements of which -- one of the normal conditions
8 of which was the construction and maintenance of their
9 own housing.

10 We are not alone in Canada in
11 recognizing that there needed to be a substantial
12 improvement in the material standard of living of our
13 native people. The Danish Government has found the
14 same experience in Greenland, and last fall I visited a
15 community on the east coast of Greenland called
16 Angmassalik, where there is a lot of similarity with
17 the situation, say in Snowdrift or Lac La Martre, where
18 there is extremely limited prospects for people to make
19 their own living according to a standard of living
20 which we consider to be normal and decent.

21 One of the unfortunate
22 result.-- in Angmassalik, as it is in Lac La Martre or
23 Snowdrift,. is that we have had to put in not just
24 housing but also immense amounts of Southern Canadian
25 taxpayers' money in the form of welfare and relief.

26 In many of the natural resource
27 developments which have hitherto taken place in North
28 Canada, such as the Pine Point Mine, the two mines in
29 Yellowknife, there has not been any overall plan to
30 involve the native people in economic development so that

1 | they could participate in the wage economy with anything
2 | remotely resembling equality of opportunity. I believe
3 | that it is completely unrealistic to think either in
4 | terms of stopping the clock or still worse, to put the
5 | clock back. There are tremendous benefits in the form of
6 | infrastructure now in place in Northern Canada, whereby
7 | with modification, albeit very, very substantial
8 | modification, there is the prospect for native people to
9 | become equal, and equal Canadians with equal
10 | opportunities.

11 | I believe that the future for
12 | native people in Northern Canada ought to lie in such
13 | areas that they would have the prospect of being
14 | equipped through education, training, self-confidence,
15 | so that native people can aspire to such positions as
16 | Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, judges on
17 | the bench, pilots for Pacific Western, There is no
18 | longer a living to be made off the land which many
19 | people are interested in trying to achieve on a long-
20 | term basis. The fact is that however hard people work,
21 | with very, very few exceptions, such as possibly among
22 | the people of Sachs Harbour, no longer is it possible
23 | to achieve a standard of living -- to achieve meat,
24 | money, housing, by way of -- to achieve self-
25 | sufficiency from hunting and trapping. I believe that
26 | there is very, very substantial evidence both in
27 | Southern Canada and in the north that what native
28 | people really want, is to be equipped with the
29 | training, education, and above all, self-confidence so
30 | that they can aspire to the highest positions in our

1 society.

2 I do not believe that
3 native people are all against development as such on
4 principle.

5 I believe that they are against -- strongly against
6 the kind of development which shunts them aside so at
7 they become something along the lines of what Karl
8 Marx described in the 19th century as an industrial
9 reserve army, surplus to the requirements of society
10 -- surplus to the requirements of labor, of the labor
11 force. That we have seen in Southern Canada and that
12 we have the opportunity to avoid in Northern Canada,
13 if your Inquiry, sir, and those people who are
14 involved in the decision-making processes and putting
15 up the framework of society as it might operate in
16 the future can correct many of the mistakes which
17 have been made in the past.

18 I regret -- I am delighted,
19 sir, that you have said so often and clearly that you
20 consider your terms of reference to embrace the entire
21 future of the north. There is one area in which I great
22 that you have not been saying that you view your mandate
23 to cover, and that is the political development the
24 north. I believe that the future of Northern nada and
25 its people lies with the -- lies as much as anything
26 else, with the development of democratic institutions as
27 we know them in the provinces, in the rut of developing
28 a provincial style government in northern Canada. I
29 believe that we are misplacing our values, and our
30 judgment in saying that -- in thinking at Native

1 | Brotherhoods are the institutions which present all the
2 | people of Northern Canada, I believe at we should be
3 | looking more properly at the Council the Northwest
4 | Territories, the legislative body which represents the
5 | entire country, which incidentally should be asked,
6 | "What's going to happen with land ownership as such?"

7 | Land ownership does not
8 | provide self-sufficiency unless it is accompanied by
9 | capital investment, by employment opportunities, and
10 | the building of a society where there is purpose to
11 | life, which is now so sadly lacking among many
12 | communities in the north.

13 | I have one more comment to
14 | make and then I'm closing off because --

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Order,
16 | please, ladies and gentlemen, I think that we owe it to
17 | each other to see what we can learn from each other,
18 | and I'm anxious to allow Mr. Alexander to complete his
19 | presentation. Go ahead, sir.

20 | A If you look at the
21 | situation in Arctic Bay and Resolute Bay where there is
22 | very, very substantial natural resource development now
23 | taking place, in Arctic Bay there has been for some
24 | considerable length of time a labor force going to work
25 | for Pan-Arctic on the basis of working 20 days and
26 | having ten days off, as there has also -- and some
27 | labor for Pan-Arctic has also been coming from Pond
28 | Inlet, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord, I believe, but
29 | there are some communities in Northern Canada where
30 | there is, for practical purposes, near full employment

1 | those kind of things which native people with their
2 | frustration are threatening. They have grievances,
3 | really serious grievances, which we have to acknowledge
4 | and do something about. But no growth, no jobs, no
5 | development is no way to solve those problems.

6 | I could talk, as I said, for
7 | ages, but I won't.

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
9 | Mr. Alexander.

10 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

11 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
12 | Commissioner I call upon the representatives from the
13 | Miller High School, f they could come up, please; and
14 | after that I'll call on Joe Roberts, and then George
15 | Ledingham.

16 | Mr. Berger, this is Susan
17 | Dusel, and Laura Herperger, and Elizabeth Schnurr, I
18 | believe it is pronounced, and they can tell you which
19 | is which.

20 |

21 |

22 | MISS SUSAN DUSELL

23 | MISS LAURA HERPERGER

24 | MISS ELIZABETH SCHNURR sworn

25 | WITNESS DUSEL: Mr. Justice

26 | Berger, I'd like to say that Elizabeth Schnurr, Laura
27 | Herperger and myself are all Grade 12 students in
28 | Miller High School, and we have worked together to
29 | prepare this brief, and we are representing the 1,600
30 | students at Miller High School here.

1 industrial society. After all, this is what
2 progenitors of the status quo are telling us; should
3 we believe them? Why is it so essential to further
4 propagate this garbage culture? Must we degenerate
5 to that type of reservation system depicted in "Brave
6 New World"?

7 If we are to have a brave new world, Mr. Justice
8 Berger, let us at least look for alternatives in our
9 natural God-given gifts.

10 We have the means to harness
11 the wind and the sun and the tide and even the rivers
12 of our dying earth. For God's sake, let us not rape
13 our earth any longer.

14 The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
15 is no more than a phallic symbol of the white man's
16 unconscious desire to destroy himself. What conclusions
17 then are we to draw from all of this? Perhaps that it
18 is only man's characteristic fear of change then which
19 prods us to exploit our last remaining resources, no
20 matter what the cost. Can we solely, because of our
21 impulsiveness and rashness, allow ourselves to in jump
22 from the frying pan into the fire? Are we so blind that
23 we cannot judge in perspective the matter before us?
24 Are we furthering true development of Canada's character
25 by making human sacrifices of her people Economic
26 development for the sake of entrepreneurs in itself is
27 undesirable, inasmuch as development for profit-
28 orientated selfish motives is disastrous.

29 Mr. Justice Berger, it is not
30 what we do with regards to the Canadian north, it is

1 | industry and international finance community.

2 | Take, for example, the recent
3 | Beaufort Sea drilling decision on behalf of Dome
4 | Petroleum or consider the following items that indicate
5 | are commitment to industry objectives.

6 | First of all, a long history
7 | continental energy supply politics practised by
8 | successive Canadian governments with their US
9 | counterparts.

10 | The character of the 1973
11 | Energy Policy for Canada report regarding the necessity
12 | of phasing in Delta fuel immediately. The original
13 | terms of reference, the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
14 | Inquiry.

15 | They all seek to assure a
16 | laundered and politically legitimate project being
17 | proposed by the two principal applicants. Once formal
18 | hearings began, Acting Prime Minister Mitchell Sharpe,
19 | carefully reassured business in March 1975 that Ottawa
20 | did not feel bound to treat the Inquiry report
21 | decisively in its decision making timetable.

22 | Again, investment by U.S. gas
23 | pipeline companies such as Teneco in both Delta and
24 | Arctic exploration processes in exchange for
25 | contractual supply guarantees, Now these firms are
26 | screwing up the pressure for a quick and satisfactory
27 | solution to the pipeline debate by withholding further
28 | exploration funds from Pan-Arctic and others. Again,
29 | negotiation and initialling of the Pipeline Security
30 | Treaty with the United States in January 1976.

1 | it a mighty voice.

2 | (SUBMISSION BY SASKATCHEWAN WAFFLE MOVEMENT - J.
3 | ROBERTS - MARKED EXHIBIT C-399)

4 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

5 | MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
6 | I should say for the record that I informally asked the
7 | people who are presenting briefs to stay within 15
8 | minutes so that we could hear from as many people as
9 | possible; 15 people have done that.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, well
11 | let's carry on.

12 | MR. WADDELL: Fine, sir,
13 | We'll just have time for another brief. I don't think
14 | we'll have time for more.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Let's hear
16 | the other brief.

17 | MR. WADDELL: It's from Mr.
18 | George F. Ledingham, who is with the Department of
19 | Biology, University of Regina. Mr. Ledingham?

20 |
21 | G.F. LEDINGHAM sworn:

22 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I
23 | have real pleasure in being here. My brief is signed
24 | as a private individual brief, but I believe I speak
25 | for a rather large number, say, two thousand
26 | naturalists. I was for fifteen years editor of the
27 | Saskatchewan Natural History magazine. I didn't have
28 | time to check my brief with them, but I feel I have
29 | their opinion and I wanted to say several things. I
30 | was afraid they wouldn't be said tonight. Most of them

1 | colony situation and I think we should be in a
2 | situation beyond that.

3 | I think of the -- just one
4 | sentence that I reflect something that hasn't been
5 | mouthed in the same way tonight. If all wildlife were
6 | destroyed in the Arctic and of course, the exploration
7 | permits blanket the whole Arctic practically, both land
8 | and sea, so, you know, it's frightening when you think
9 | of the difficulties of the Arctic.

10 | As a birdwatcher, I see the
11 | thousands of geese and swan and cranes that pass through
12 | this area each spring and fall and so I can kind of
13 | envisage the Arctic birdlife and also mammals and fish, s
14 | well. If all this was destroyed, life in the Arctic
15 | would completely change. The result would be as serious
16 | :0 the independence and the culture of the peoples as the
17 | slaughter of the bison 100 years ago was to our plains
18 | Indians. It seems to me kind of a similar situation. Of
19 | course, we still live under that cloud of what we did
20 | before. We don't seem to be learning.

21 | So, in the cynicism about the
22 | Federal Government, one thing that I remember even when
23 | was editor about 3 years ago, we had examples of this
24 | ambivalence in Judd Buchanan's Department of Indian And
25 | Northern Affairs and it seems to me that you can't
26 | serve both and that he serves the development aspects
27 | And he, you know, forgets about the Indians. I think
28 | he people should come first. I feel that if they had
29 | Control of their own affairs, if they controlled their
30 | resources, we wouldn't be worrying so much about the

1 Environment as we are now because their whole life
2 Depends on protecting the environment. That's where
3 hey live. It's easy for us down here to decide we'll
4 take the resources but what then would be left. If
5 they ad charged, then they would weigh these things
6 carefully. I kind of feel that our government is not
7 ecologically oriented in its thinking. It's kind of
8 immediate resource extraction oriented. The short term
9 economic things are the important things, rather than
10 thinking of the long term good.

11 So, to sum up, as a
12 biologist, I'm concerned about the environmental impact
13 of the pipelines moreover, as a Canadian, I'm concerned
14 about the sociological impact that the pipeline will
15 have on the peoples of the north. In addition, of
16 course, I have to be aware of the economic effects and
17 I realize that this aspect of the problem is extremely
18 complex. I hope that the possibility of short term
19 economic benefits to southern Canada will not prevent
20 careful consideration of how the pipeline will affect
21 the north and its peoples.

22 The pipeline as envisaged now
23 will completely destroy resources and peoples of our
24 last frontier. It's not worth the cost and I, as a
25 southern Canadian, rule against it now. Thank you.

26 (NEWSPAPER ARTICLE "LEADER POST" MAY 18, 1976 MARKED
27 EXHIBIT C-397)

28 (SUBMISSION BY G.F. LEDINGHAM MARKED EXHIBIT C-39)

29 (WITNESS ASIDE)

30 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,

1 I've covered everyone that has indicated some time ago
2 that they'd like to present a brief. I'd like to file
3 couple of other briefs with you. One is from T.M.
4 Beveridge. Mr. Beveridge has left copies of his brief if
5 we could file that. The other is from Thomas E. Keyes.
6 Mr. Keyes has left a copy of his brief if we could file
7 that. The final one is from Joan Klein from Regina and
8 she has asked me to file this one-page brief with you.
9 Sir, you've heard from seventeen people and there have
10 been seven briefs filed.

11 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
12 Mr. Waddell. Do any of the-- Mr. Goudge?

13 MR. GOUDGE: Sir, the hour is
14 late and you've heard a number of submissions and I can
15 say, fortunately, that none of the full-time
16 participants have indicated to me that they wish to say
17 anything and I trust, sir, that that means the evening
18 is concluded.

19 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, not
20 quite. I think I said thank you, all of you who came
21 tonight, especially those persons and organizations
22 which took the time and trouble to give the Inquiry the
23 benefit of their views on this most important question.
24 I think that it's been an interesting and worthwhile
25 evening. It certainly has been from my point of view
26 and I hope it has been also from your point of view.

27 We have spent fourteen months
28 in northern Canada, hearing evidence from the experts
29 and from the people, and we set aside one month to
30 travel to southern Canada to hear what you have to say

