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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ries

Indian Brotherhood, and Metis Association of the Northwest Territories.

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Regina, Saskatchewan 1 2 May 19, 1976 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 3 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and 4 gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order this evening. 5 The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry is holding hearings 6 in the main centers of southern Canada to consider the 7 views of people like yourselves who have advised the 8 Inquiry that you want to make representations about this 9 question of fundamental national policy. 10 I say that it is a question 11 of fundamental national policy because we in Canada 12 stand now at our last frontier and we have some 13 important decisions to make, decisions for which all of 14 us will H share a measure of responsibility. 15 16 As I think you know, two pipeline companies, Arctic Gas and Foothills Pipe 17 Lines, are competing for the right to build a gas 18 pipeline to bring natural gas from the Arctic Ocean to 19 southern Canada and the United States. The Government 20 of Canada has established this Inquiry to see what the 21 22 social, economic and environmental consequences will he to northern Canada if the pipeline goes ahead and to 23 recommend what terms and conditions should be imposed 24 if the pipeline is built. 25 So, we are conducting an 26 Inquiry about a proposal to build a pipeline along the 27 acute of Canada's mightiest river, a pipeline costlier 28 than any in history, a pipeline to he built across our 29 northern Territories, a land where four races of 30

people, white, Indian, Metis and Inuit live, where 1 seven different languages are spoken, the first 2 pipeline in the world to be buried in the permafrost. 3 Now, the pipeline project il 4 not consist simply of a right-of-way. 5 It will take three years to build, It will entail hundreds o miles; 6 of access roads over the snow and ice. It will mean 7 that 6,000 workers will be needed to build the pipeline 8 and 1,200 more to build the gas plants in the Mackenzie 9 Delta. It will require 30 million cubic yards of 10 gravel and necessitate the establishment of 98 gravel 11 mining operations. It will mean pipe, barges, wharves, 12 trucks, machinery, aircraft, airstrips. In addition, 13 it will mean enhanced oil and gas exploration 14 development in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie 15 Delta and the Beaufort Sea. 16 17 Now, the Government of Canada has made it plain that the gas pipeline is not to he 18 considered in isolation. In the Expanded Guidelines 19 For Northern Pipelines tabled in the House of Commons, 20 they have laid it down that we are to proceed on the 21 22 assumption that if a gas pipeline is built, an oil pipeline will follow, so we must consider the impact of 23 an energy corridor that will bring gas and oil from the 24 Arctic to the mid-continent. 25 Now, it isn't going to be for 26 this Inquiry to decide whether a pipeline should be 27 28 built and an energy corridor established. That is a matter for the Government of Canada as it must be, for 29 those elected to govern our country to determine, and 30

they will determine that question when they have my 1 report and the report of the National Energy Board and 2 these are, as I say, questions of national policy to he 3 determined by those elected to govern. 4 My task and the task of this 5 Inquiry is to make sure that we understand the 6 7 consequences of what we are doing to enable the government of Canada to make an informed judgment. 8 This Inquiry began its hearings on March 3rd, 1975 in 9 That is about 15 months ago. Since then, Yellowknife. 10 we have held many months of formal hearings listening 11 to the evidence of engineers, scientists, biologists, 12 anthropologists, economists, listening to the people 13 who have made it the work of their lifetime to study 14 the north and northern conditions. 15 16 The environment of the Arctic has been called fragile. That may or may not be true. 17 Arctic species certainly are tough. They have to he to 18 survive, but at certain times of the year, especially 19 when they are having their young, they are vulnerable. 20 If you build a pipeline from Alaska along the Arctic 21 22 coast of the Yukon, you will be opening up a wilderness where the porcupine caribou herd calves on the coastal 23 plain and in the foothills every summer. This is one 24 of the last great herds of caribou in North America. 25 Then it is proposed that the 26 pipeline from Alaska should cross the mouth of the 27 Mackenzie Delta where the white whales of the Beaufort 28 Sea have their young each summer. Millions of birds 29

come to the Mackenzie Delta and the coast of the

Beaufort Sea each summer from all over tie hemisphere 1 to breed and to store up energy or for the long journey 2 south in the fall. 3 Can we build the north under 4 conditions that will ensure the survival of these 5 species? These are some of the questions that the 6 Inquiry is wrestling with. But it is the people of the 7 north that have the most at stake here because they 8 will have to live with whatever decisions are made. 9 That is why this Inquiry has had hearings in 28 cities 10 and towns, villages, settlements and outposts in the 11 Canadian north to enable the peoples of the north to 12 tell me, to tell the government and to tell all of as 13 what their life and their own experience have taught 14 them about the north and the likely impact of a 15 pipeline and energy corridor. 16 17 The Inquiry has been from Sachs Harbor to Fort Smith, from Old Crow to Fort 18 Franklin and has heard from 700 witnesses in English, 19 French, Loucheux, Slavey, Dogrib, Chipewvan and Eskimo. 20 Our task, the task of Inquiry 21 22 is to establish constructive approaches for northern 23 development. If we are to do that, we have an obligation to canvass all of the questions before us. 24 Some of these questions are: Should native land claims 25 be settled before the pipeline is built? 26 pipeline is built and the native people want to 27 participate in its construction, how can we ensure that 28 they are given an opportunity to work on the pipeline? 29 Can they skills on the pipeline that will be of some

use to themselves and to the north after the pipeline 1 is built? 2 Can we provide a sound basis 3 for northern business to obtain contracts and 4 subcontracts on the pipeline? What about the unions? 5 We are told they have an awesome measure of control over 6 pipeline construction in Alaska. 7 Should they have the same measure of control over pipeline construction in 8 the Mackenzie Valley? What about the local taxpayer in 9 Yellowknife and Inuvik? 10 If you have a pipeline boom, 11 you will have to expand your schools, your hospitals, 12 your police force, your local services. What measures 13 ought to be taken to enable the municipalities and 14 other institutions of local government to cope with 15 the impact? 16 17 This Inquiry has been going on, as I say now, since March 3rd, 1975. At our 18 hearings, the two pipeline companies, Arctic Gas and 19 Foothills Pipe Lines have both been represented on a 20 continuous basis. The native organizations 21 22 representing the native peoples of the north have been represented on a continuous basis at the Inquiry. 23 Canadian Arctic Resources Committee which heads a 24 coalition of environmental groups has been represented 25 at the Inquiry when the Inquiry has been dealing with 26 environmental issues. 27 The Northwest Territories 28 29 Association of Municipalities is represented at the Inquiry during the phase that we will he returning to, 30

when we go back to Yellowknife on June 14th which deals with the impact on northern towns and northern settlements. The Northwest Territories Chamber of Commerce will he represented at the Inquiry when we deal with the question of the impact on northern business These organizations have been provided with funds on the Inquiry's recommendation to enable them to participate in the hearings of the Inquiry, the formal hearings in Yellowknife, along with the pipeline companies and the oil and gas industry.

We are here now to spend a month in the major centers of southern Canada to consider what the people who live here have to say about the proposed pipeline and energy corridor, and about the future of the Canadian north. We Canadians think of ourselves as a northern people so the future of the north is a matter of concern to all of us. In fact, it. is our own appetite for oil and gas and our own patterns of energy consumption that have given rise to proposals to bring oil and gas from the Arctic. It may well he that what happens in the north and to northern peoples will tell us something about what kind of a country Canada is and what kind of a people we are. So that is why we are here to listen to you.

I think I should tell you that we have some visitors from the Canadian north with us today. The CBC established a broadcasting unit that travels with the Inquiry wherever it goes and broadcasts on the CBC's northern service in the

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Northwest Territories and the Yukon each evening for an hour whenever the Inquiry is holding hearings. broadcasts go out to northern peoples over the radio each evening in English and the native languages and those broadcasters are accompanying the Inquiry on its tour of southern cities and are broadcasting each evening from southern Canada to northern Canada, reporting what is being said here at these hearings in the main centers in the provinces. Those broadcasters are Whit 10 Fraser who broadcasts in English, Jim Sittichinli who 11 broadcasts in Loucheux, Louis Blondin who broadcasts in 12 Slavey, Joe Toby who broadcasts in Dogrib and 13 Chipewyan, and Abe Okpik who broadcasts in Inuktitut. 14 So, I'll ask Mr. Goudge of 15 Commission Counsel to outline our procedure for the 16 17 evening. MR. GOUDGE: Yes sir. 18 should begin by saying that these procedures have been 19 agreed to by all the full-time participants who are 20 appearing before you in Yellowknife and they're 21 obviously designed to facilitate a full and fair 22 participation by everyone who wishes to say something 23 24 tonight. The Inquiry advertised in all 25 the major papers of southern Canada asking for written 26 briefs to be forwarded to the office the Inquiry has in 27 Ottawa by May the 1st. That was in order to permit us 28 to plan the use of our time in southern Canada most 29

expeditiously and those who replied from Regina have

been scheduled by Mr. Waddell to speak tonight. 1 others who did not submit written briefs but who do 2 wish to say something would be advised I think to see 3 Mr. Waddell and he'll do his best to fit them into the 4 schedule here. 5 6 The procedures that we propose to use tonight are very simple. First, there 7 will no cross-examination of those who appear at these 8 hearings tonight in Regina. Secondly, the full-time 9 participants who have been appearing before the 10 inquiry' will be able to make a brief response at the 11 end o this evening's procedures to what has been said 12 Thirdly, we will ask that all tonight. to you. 13 witnesses take the oath or affirm . That is the 14 procedure we have used in the north and that is 15 indicative I think of the importance the Inquiry places 16 17 on what is to he said tonight. Those are the procedures sir 18 we'd propose to use this evening and I think Mr. 19 Waddell has the schedule. 20 MR. WADDELL: I might say Mr. 21 Commissioner before I call the first brief that we'll 22 try and make some further room at the hack of the hall 23 for those who are standing, so just bear with us. 24 I would call then Mr. 25 Commissioner, as the first brief the Saskatchewan 26 Association Human Rights. I believe the brief will be 27 presented by Mr. Lloyd Robertson and he will have with 28 29 him Bill Harding and Tom Burns, Mr. Robertson? 30 LLOYD ROBERTSON, sworn:

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

formed to provide justice for native land claims". 1 2 This, I am sure is not intended as any kind of slur upon your character 3 Justice Berger, for the representatives of the Dene and 4 Inuit people that I have certainly talked with and the 5 Metis society have talked with hold you in great 6 esteem. It is however a reflection of our opinion of 7 the Federal Government. 8 If I may draw an analogy, I 9 am part owner of a house and I cannot see the 10 government holding an Inquiry as to whether or not they 11 should expropriate my house and if they did intend to 12 expropriate my house, I cannot see them holding an 13 inquiry as to whether or not I should receive 14 compensation or whether, they should expropriate the 15 house, do whatever they have planned for that property 16 and maybe in some years time, talk about compensation. 17 It is further the position of 18 my Association that the history of Canada is not an 19 honorable one, particularly in its dealings with native 20 people. Canada began as a colony, a colony based in 21 southern Ontario and southern Quebec and to a large 22 extent, Confederation was an attempt by this colony to 23 expand to what was then. known as the Northwest to 24 exploit that land for their own economic reasons. 25 sense then, the colonists who came out here were part 26 of a colony of a colony and the native people who were, 27 by various means, pushed aside, were not even that. 28 fact, it could be argued they were not even slaves 29 because you have to provide work and you have to

provide sustenance for slaves. 1 We feel that this proposed 2 development at this time, ignoring native land claims, 3 furthers this unfortunate, this dishonorable history of 4 Canada in its relationship towards its native people We 5 feel that the inspiration for this pipeline policy is a 6 result of short-term greed, that the gas and oil that 7 is present up there is not a renewable resource and 8 further that, it will be there if left for many years 9 hence, for future generations, if need be. 10 We feel that it's important 11 for Canada now to begin learning the principles of 12 greater energy conservation and that this is an 13 opportunity now to delay this further development, 14 learn more about conservation of this valuable 15 resource, while at the same time making an equitable 16 and fair settlement with native peoples in the north. 17 That, Mr. Justice Berger. 18 19 is a summary of our brief, I believe Mr. Brecken has a few words for you as well. 20 21 WITNESS BRECKEN: Judge Berger, Commission members, native people, ladies and 22 gentlemen.! The Regina Human Rights Association is 23 please to take the opportunity to put in a plea that 24 the human rights of the native people living in the 25 Mackenzie Valley be respected in regards to government 26 decisions as t whether or not to build a as pipeline 27 and corridor up through the Mackenzie Valley. 28 We believe that the land 29 claim must be settled before any construction begins.

We further believe that when and if construction does 1 go ahead, native people should he in full control of 2 3 all decision making as to the time, the place, who the constructors should be an how it should be constructed. 4 Thank you. 5 6 THE COMMISSIONER: Well thank 7 you, Mr. Robertson. Thank you, Mr. Brecken. (SUBMISSION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION OF HUMAN 8 RIGHTS MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-382) 9 (WITNESSES ASIDE) 10 MR. WADDELL: 11 Commissioner, for our next brief I m going to drop down 12 our list little bit and call Ms. Monica Schubert who is 13 from OXFAM. Ms. Schubert has been ill tonight and so 14 I'd like to call her now. 15 16 MS. MONICA SCHUBERT affirm; 17 THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead 18 19 whenever you're ready. THE WITNESS: 20 Yes. Right. European whites, Mr. Berger and that means most of us 21 22 white Canadians sitting here in this room with you, 23 have traditionally found only one way of resolving their problems. They export them. 24 25 In the 17th century, religious troubles erupted in Britain. The dissenters 26 left for North America. They established freedom to 27 worship indeed as they intended, but at the expense of 28 the native inhabitants, pushing them further and 29 further west as they expanded their own communities. 30

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In the 18th and 19th centuries, Europe experienced economic and industrial problems, Those hardest hit moved on. The Third World, Asia, Africa, Latin America, even Australia and Canada to some extent were ravaged, exploited, all but laid waste so that the white manes greed could be satiated. Now, in the second half of the twentieth century, we find ourselves faced with an energy crisis and we react in the same way as before. Like the cuckoo who uses other birds' nests as a depository for its eggs, we turn to the Northwest Territories, not that we have much choice. much land left for us to exploit. It is my contention that we must stop acting like the cuckoo and must look for our solutions closer to home. In this case, we must find sources of energy somewhere within our own borders. must leave the Northwest Territories for the native Dene and Inuit people to administer and develop as they see fit. For us, the solutions will have to come from within. Perhaps we should stop floodlighting our gigantic buildings off the dock when no one is working there. Perhaps we should stop buying bigger and stronger cars and more of them. Perhaps the internal combustion engines should be superseded by a form of transport which uses cheaper forms of fuel and less of it. Perhaps we should take the advice of the

British Energy Council, and shower with a friend.

Our much wanted technical

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

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

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

I do not exclude the 1 2 possibility of consultation with government about development in the north but the final responsibility 3 must surely lie with them. But, because I am a realist, 4 and because T am very much afraid that the pipeline will 5 he built anyway, since in our materialistic and numerate 6 society, the rights of 20,000 Dene people are by no means 7 commensurate with the wishes for a better life of 20 8 million southern Canadians. I wish to make the following 9 suggestions to you. 10 In the event of the pipeline 11 being built, it's cost should by no means run along the 12 fertile -- or reasonably fertile Mackenzie Valley, that 13 part of the Northwest Territories most suited to human 14 habitation. Rather, it should run east of Great Slave 15 Lake and south through Saskatchewan, so that a minimum 16 17 of ecological damage may be done. In addition, it seems to me 18 only fair that the companies involved should pay a 19 royalty to the Dene people through whose land the 20 pipeline would run. Such a royalty would not of course 21 prejudice title to the land at all, in much the same 22 way as an author being paid royalties for a hook does 23 not lose his copyright privileges. This money might 24 then be used for development of the north as it seems 25 fitting to the Indian people, who will inevitably reap 26 whatever harvest the planting of such a pipeline would 27 28 produce. 29 Thank you.

(SUBMISSION OF MONICA SCHUBERT MARKED AS EXHIBIT

C - 383)1 2 (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Mr. 3 Commissioner I'm going to call as the next brief, Peter 4 Black who is with the Energy Secretariat, Department of 5 Mineral Resources in the Government of Saskatchewan. 6 7 Mr. Black will be presenting the brief for that Department. 8 PETER BLACK sworn; 9 THE WITNESS: Thank you. Mr. 10 Justice Berger, the Saskatchewan Government greatly 11 appreciates the fact that the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 12 Inquiry is holding hearings across southern Canada. 13 Additional media coverage of such hearings should make 14 southern Canadians more aware of and concerned about 15 the massive resource development contemplated for our 16 17 country's northland. The southern hearings will 18 19 provide greater access for interested Canadians to outline their views to the Inquiry. Moreover, such 20 hearings indicate that the Inquiry is interested to 21 learn the views of southern Canadians about development 22 proposals whose impact per person nevertheless will be 23 far greater north of the sixtieth parallel than south 24 25 of that line. The Saskatchewan. Government 26 has relatively limited involvement in northern affairs 27 per se, that is the affairs of the persons who reside 28 29 north of 60. Consequently, we hesitate to offer suggestion as to what might be an appropriate manner 30

for future development in the northern half of Canada. 1 The fact remains however that it is southern Canadian 2 and in some respects foreign interests, that have 3 instigated the proposals for massive changes in the 4 north, and it is the government of all Canadians which 5 will have to make decisions or these proposals. 6 7 In this context therefore, 8 and because Saskatchewan has several concerns respecting the proposals to construct a gas pipeline 9 along the Mackenzie Valley, we are submitting this 10 brief to your Inquiry. 11 Saskatchewan's concern in 12 respect to the competing applications to build a 13 Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline have already been 14 outlined to the National Energy Board. We understand 15 and appreciate that your Inquiry is of the view that 16 questions relating to gas supply, Canada's gas 17 requirements and the export of gas are for the National 18 Energy Board to consider. We attempt therefore in 19 follows to comment only on those matters which we are 20 relevant to the potential impact of the Mackenzie 21 22 Valley Gas Pipeline on northern Canada. 23 Before we outline these points, you may he interested to know that in our 24 submission of September 1975 to the National Energy 25 Board hearings on these pipeline applications, we cited 26 the importance of your Inquiry as follows: 27 "Saskatchewan looks forward to a comprehensive-e 28 examination of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and 29 30 adequate resolution of several important issues

associated with its construction and operation. Some of these main issues include the environmental impact of a northern pipeline and the very real effect which it will have upon northern residents. This latter aspect raises matters of a profound social and ethical nature.

As an example, we cite the issues outlined in the Labor Day message of the Canadian Catholic Conference dated September 1, '75. Saskatchewan submits that the pending report of the Forger Commission would appear to be highly relevant to the making of sound and just decisions on the social questions raised by the applications before the National Energy Board."

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

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

the point we wish to make is that a difference in 1 timing of several years, particularly given the current 2 high rate of social and organization changes in 3 northern Canada may well result in a significantly 4 improved environmental, social and economic impact on a 5 Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline. Such additional time 6 could allow for such things as: 7 (a) Further examination of the likely impact of a 8 pipeline and the design of appropriate measure to 9 ameliorate such impact. 10 (b) Additional research by native organizations in 11 respect of land claims and additional negotiations 12 thereon with the Federal Government, and, 13 (c) Further preparation by individuals, organizations, 14 local governments and the Federal Government to come 15 with and improve the impact of pipeline construction 16 17 and operation. Before outlining the 18 particular aspects of pipeline timing which 19 Saskatchewan feels is relevant to your Inquiry, I 20 should like to relate the project to the more general 21 context of another Canadian development. Given that 22 northern and southern Canada share a common country and 23 a common government, it is reasonable to expect that 24 over time, the activities and economies of these two 25 parts of Canada will interact to an increasing extent. 26 Northern Canada relies on southern Canada for certain 27 services and goods, and vice versa. Given the 28 relatively fragile socio-economic and environmental 29 system in northern Canada however, Saskatchewan submits 30

that southern Canada should seek to limit its demands 1 on the north both in terms of timing and extent so as 2 not to overwhelm this fragile northern system. 3 Not only should southern 4 Canada limit its own demands, it should limit even 5 more strictly the demands of foreign countries from 6 northern Canadian services and goods. This need for 7 differentiations between the nationality of the 8 demands for northern resources is particularly 9 applicable in the case of a Mackenzie Valley Gas 10 Pipeline. 11 If the timing of northern 12 development is relevant to the impact which such 13 development would have on the north, it is also 14 relevant to the above-mentioned separate rational 15 demands of the natural gas of northern Canada. 16 not wish to delve into the details of this situation 17 which, as your Inquiry has stated, are more probably 18 the concern of the National Energy Board. 19 Suffice it to say however 20 that Canada has licensed exports of gas over many 21 22 years into the future. The current annual volumes of these exports is equivalent to about 70 percent of 23 Canada's present annual consumption. Another way of 24 describing that is to say that Canada's production of 25 natural gas is equivalent to roughly 170 percent of 26 our consumption of gas with 70 percent obviously 27 going to export. 28 29 Saskatchewan submits, and

the Federal Government agrees that Canadians have

first priority to utilize all of Canada's natural gas if necessary, regardless of long-term export 2 licenses. We further submit that construction and 3 operation of the of Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline 4 prior to the date in the 1980's when Canada's 5 consumption of gas Will catch up with her production 6 of gas will mean the Mackenzie Delta gas will 7 essentially be produced to serve the export market in 8 the interim. While such gas exports, under existing 9 licenses represent a legitimate objective of Canada, 10 Saskatchewan submits that the maintenance of such gas 11 exports are clearly of secondary importance to the 12 question of meeting Canada's own gas requirement to 13 the extent that deferring the fulfillment of our east 14 export commitments for several years provides 15 16 additional time for southern and northern Canada to prepare for a Mackenzie valley Pipeline. We feel 17 that such a deferment should he seriously considered. 18 19 By this measure, Canada could avoid any unnecessarily rapid development of northern 20 21 Canada which would result from serving the energy markets of foreign countries. Saskatchewan submits that 22 this question of the appropriate timing of a Mackenzie 23 Valley Gas Pipeline and the fact that foreign countries 24 in particular stand to benefit from early pipeline 25 construction are relevant to the matters under 26 consideration by your Inquiry. 27 28 A second issue of possible relevance to your Inquiry is that of the ownership o a 29 Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline. In our submission to the

National Energy Board, Saskatchewan recommended that 1 consideration be given to public ownership of this 2 important national project. By public ownership, we 3 refer to a corporation whose equity financing is provided 4 by and whose shares are held by Canadian Governments. 5 6 Such a corporation's Board of Directors would be comprised of people responsible to the Canadian 7 electorate and representatives of interest groups whose 8 opinions and expertise would be of assistance to the 9 pipeline corporation in carrying out its objectives. 10 objectives of the corporation moreover, could be 11 whatever might be appropriately determined by Canadian 12 governments as provided for in the corporation's enabling 13 legislation or letters patent. 14 We submit that the option 15 16 of public ownership of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline represents a means of achieving several possible 17 benefits' in terms of impact on the north. 18 1. First, by providing for the representation of 19 northern Canadian residents on the Board of 20 Directors. Public ownership could provide more 21 directly for northern input into the determination of 22 pipeline design, construction scheduling and 23 procedures as well as employment and operating 24 25 practises. 2. Second, uninhibited by the absolute criterion of 26 profit performance, a publicly owned pipeline 27 28 organization would be more amenable to taking measures which sacrifice the profit goal in order to 29 serve the broader objective of an appropriate social 30

and environmental impact on northern Canada. 1 Thirdly, public ownership would more directly 2 ensure that the relevant plans and practises of the 3 corporation were adequately known by the Government 4 of Canada in order that changes could be made to such 5 plans which were deemed appropriate. 6 Fourthly, public ownership would ensure that 7 actions taken in northern Canada were made entirely 8 by Canadians serving Canadian objectives. 9 The Saskatchewan Government's 10 third general submission to the National Energy Board 11 was that in the absence of public ownership of a 12 Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline, the project outlined by 13 Foothills Pipe Line Limited, in other words, the Maple 14 Leaf project, would be preferable. While the Maple Leaf 15 project has many relative advantages over its competitor 16 from Canada's point of view, we believe that it also 17 provides certain relative benefits from the point of 18 view of its impact on northern Canada. 19 1. First, by virtue of its smaller diameter and 20 shorter length it would likely result in a smaller 21 22 environmental impact on the north, Second, Foothills Pipe Line has already 23 demonstrated to some extent its sensitivity to 24 northern needs by virtue of its Northern Training 25 Program and its offer to provide lower cost gas 26 service to communities along the Mackenzie Valley. 27 Third, Foothills current and projected ownership 28

structure is entirely Canadian with the attendant

benefits thereof, some of which I mentioned previously.

In this regard, Saskatchewan submits that just as 1 northern development should be timed in accordance with 2 northern and southern Canadian and not foreign schedules 3 in mind, so should the development of the north be 4 undertaken by Canadian rather than foreign organizations 5 with their attendant self-interests and objectives. 6 7 In summary, Mr. Justice Berger, Saskatchewan appreciates the opportunity 8 which you have afforded us to outline some of our 9 views on the proposed massive pipeline project. We 10 submit that the scheduling of the Mackenzie Valley 11 Pipeline, if authorized, would provide additional 12 time for research and preparation if it were carried 13 out in accordance with the timing of Canada's, and 14 not foreign needs, for Mackenzie Delta gas. 15 16 Saskatchewan submits that the option of public ownership properly designed 17 and implemented could provide certain additional 18 benefits for northern Canada. In the absence of 19 such public ownership, we commend the pipeline 20 proposals advanced by Foothills Pipe Line Limited 21 as the preferable of the competing projects from 22 both a southern and northern Canadian point of 23 In general, Saskatchewan submits that a 24 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline oriented to Canadian 25 needs and interests on a Canadian scale and 26 schedule and under Canadian ownership would be 27 preferable to a pipeline whose raison d'être 28 largely lies in serving the immediate and massive 29 30 energy requirements of foreign countries.

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		

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each day of the ways in which policies of the wealthy nations are hurting underdeveloped countries and preventing them from improving their own situation. We know that no real development can take place when certain principles established in the United Nations Declaration on a New International Economic Order are flagrantly violated, especially those pertaining to peoples' control, and responsible use of resources. Now, we have appended a copy of the Declaration on the New International Economic Order and referenced in our brief the relevant paragraphs. It's not surprising in view of the Canadian Government's policies towards under developed countries, that Ottawa has intentions of cooperating in the development of oil and gas reserves and laying of pipelines in the north. According to native people in the north, these' intended policies will disrupt their way of life and prevent them from improving their own situation. a result, these policies will create a dependent rather than a self-reliant people. If our efforts to persuade the government to change their trade and aid policies with the underdeveloped countries are to have any moral forces, it goes without saying they must also be concerned with changing the government's intentions and actions towards the Dene and Inuit of the north at the same time. We believe that fair play must be the basis for policy in the Mackenzie Valley

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packaging.

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

We who are speaking are aware that we ourselves are living off the fat of the land at the expense of our neighbors on reserves in the north, overseas. Our involvement in world development makes us conscious of our position and makes us realize the absolute necessity of rejecting many of the luxuries that have been sold to us as needs, such as high energy and resource consumption in cars, large single family houses, junk foods,

to pay for what we are asking and we ire asking for:

accept this because we realize that this is the price

our wasteful consumer society. We are ready to

To put it in a nutshell, we must reject

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

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matter to the people of the north, to Prime Minister
1
   Trudeau, to the Minister of Indian Affairs and
2
   Northern Development and to the Canadian Cabinet.
3
                              Thank you for being our
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   ambassador and giving us a chance to express ourselves
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   on a vital matter concerning the future of our country.
6
    (SUBMISSION OF THE REGINA COMMITTEE FOR WORLD
7
   DEVELOPMENT MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-385)
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                              (WITNESSES ASIDE)
                              MR. WADDELL:
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   Commissioner the next brief is from the Regina Chamber
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   of Commerce to be presented by their president, Mr.
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   R.H. Allan. Mr. Allan?
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                              R.H. ALLAN sworn;
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                              THE WITNESS:
                                             Mr.
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   Commissioner, the Regina Chamber of Commerce, founded in
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   1886, is a voluntary business organization representing
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   over 1,200 members in Regina. The Regina Chamber of
18
   Commerce was organized for the purpose of advancing the
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   commercial, industrial, civic and general interests' of
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   Regina, and the adjacent agricultural community.
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22
                              While the Regina Chamber of
23
   Commerce is concerned primarily with issues involving
   with issues involving Regina and its environs, the
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   Chamber also adopts the broader view where national
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   problems are raised, and for this reason, the Chamber
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   appreciates this opportunity to comment on the issues
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   involved in your Inquiry.
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                              With the rapid depletion of
   Canada's nonrenewable energy resources, it is obvious to
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us that energy discoveries in our north should be made 1 available to Canadian industry and other consumers 2 ultimately requiring such energy, regardless of the 3 location within Canada of such industries and consumers, 4 The impact of the depletion 5 6 of energy resources to an economy which has been developed on the abundance of fossil fuels is so 7 traumatic that it is not necessary to elaborate. 8 However, this impact on the economy of Canada's 9 frontier is difficult to measure. It may well be the 10 development of energy resources in our Arctic might 11 present to some a temporary illusion of great and 12 permanent prosperity, but this illusion could well 13 convert to long term liability such as is becoming a 14 reality in the southern regions of our nation. 15 16 The Regina Chamber of Commerce is cognizant of the legitimate claims of 17 native people and we concur in the implementation of 18 all safeguards reasonably required to protect the 19 rights of the native people and the maintenance of the 20 cultural integrity of the native community. We view 21 this as the most sensitive area. 22 23 The Regina Chamber of Commerce suggests that the maintenance of the pipeline 24 system could well develop into being a native 25 responsibility so that they will obtain the direct 26 benefit from the pipeline. A pipeline capable of 27 carrying both Canadian and Alaskan gas would have 28 obvious economic advantages to both countries. 29 Regina Chamber of Commerce feels that every effort

should be made to encourage this approach of shared 1 costs and responsibilities. However, we feel that in 2 terms of sale of Canadian gas to U.S. customers, 3 American requirements for our gas may well be sharply 4 reduced with the availability of their own supplies. 5 6 Our paramount concern is that the immense investment required of Canadians at this 7 time should result in supplies which must be retained 8 for Canadian consumers for as long as possible. 9 must not leave our children the legacy of a large debt 10 load and empty pipes. The immense cost of this 11 pipeline should serve as a warning that Canada must 12 begin to invest substantial amounts in order to 13 development and harness other energy sources such as 14 solar, nuclear, magnetic and the wind. 15 16 Although this item falls outside the scope of this Inquiry, the Regina Chamber 17 suggests the Canadian Government either accept the 18 19 responsibility of funding such research or allow energy producers tax benefits and other incentives so that 20 they will conduct the research. We in Saskatchewan 21 reside in summers requiring artificial cooling and in 22 winters requiring substantial heating. 23 therefore that there can be no delay in the 24 construction of the pipeline if we in this region are 25 to remain viable from an environmental standpoint. 26 As well, our agriculture 27 industry depends greatly on the by-products of our 28 29 energy resources The Regina Chamber urges that the construction of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline be 30

commenced as quickly as possible, as this, in our 1 opinion, is the over-riding concern in the welfare of 2 Canada. At the same tine, we urge that the Government 3 of Canada negotiate an equitable agreement with the 4 native people so that their lifestyle will be preserved 5 with the minimum of disruption. 6 7 We recognize that the construction of the pipeline may well adversely affect 8 our city of Regina. The manpower required for the 9 project could further increase the shortages already 10 experienced in the Saskatchewan market, for manpower 11 lost to other regions is very difficult to replace. it 12 may be true that there are still production facility 13 and the pipe mill will experience a boom but the net 14 result of the pipeline may be detrimental to Regina's 15 economy and to our lifestyle. We are however, prepared 16 to accept this because of our belief that the 17 continuation of the availability of a reliable Canadian 18 energy source offsets the short-term shortage of 19 available manpower, and the shortage of capital for 20 other investments which will be created by the funding 21 22 of this project. 23 We thank you for the opportunity of appearing before you Mr. Commissioner. 24 25 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much sir. Thank you. 26 (SUBMISSION OF THE REGINA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MARKED AS 27 28 EXHIBIT C-386) 29 (WITNESS ASIDE) 30 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

Commissioner the next brief is from the Federation of 1 the Saskatchewan Indians to be presented by a Mr. Noel 2 Starblanket. 3 NOEL STARBLANKET, sworn; 4 Mr. Justice 5 THE WITNESS: Berger, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, 6 7 representative of 43, 000 Indian people in this province welcomes indeed this opportunity to give 8 evidence to the Inquiry and to the proposed Mackenzie 9 Valley Gas Pipeline. 10 I shall address myself only 11 to the claims of the Indian people in the land of the 12 Northwest Territories. I shall begin by saying that 13 approximately 100 years ago, the Indians of Canada 14 signed. treaties with the government through the 15 Queen's Commissioners. Through these treaties, the 16 concept of Indian title to this great land that we know 17 as Canada was born to the common law and the laws of 18 this country. 19 Today, 100 or so years later, 20 I appear again, a descendant of my forefathers before 21 22 another of the Queen's Commissioners, only this time to ask for support for my brothers in the north. 23 ironic that 100 years later we must ask the Federal 24 Government for recognition of Indian title. 100 years 25 ago, Indians were given lands that were least 26 Today, Canada discovers that its resources 27 attractive. are fast depleting and government is attempting to 28 29 explore in areas where Indian title has not yet beer. recognized. 30

Canada in some semblance 1 2 decided to settle with Indians 100 years ago and in so doing, bestowed upon herself some semblance of honor. 3 Are we to believe that in 1,976 she will divest herself 4 of her remaining honor by allowing multinational 5 corporations to rape and pillage the north and its 6 residents? 7 The Federation of 8 Saskatchewan Indians supports the Indian Brotherhood of 9 the Northwest Territories in their position, which 10 demands that no decision be made on whether to 11 construct a Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline until and 12 only until Indian people have negotiated a satisfactory 13 land settlement with the Federal Government of Canada. 14 In so doing, the Federation of 15 16 Saskatchewan Indians asks the Federal Government and the 17 people of Canada to respect that law which requires the Federal Government to protect aboriginal lands from 18 white encroachment. We submit that our British common 19 law heritage recognizes aboriginal it is of land, and 20 that that law dictates that neither administrative 21 officials of the government nor private persons may 22 lawfully use or allow for the use of aboriginal lands 23 until the land is properly ceded by treaty. 24 doing, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians asks the 25 people of Canada to honor their commitment to protect 26 the traditional lifestyle of the Indian people of the 27 Northwest Territories. 28 29 The Indian and Inuit peoples of the Northwest Territories are the lawful occupants

of their lands, with a legal as well as an equitable 1 claim to retain possession of it and to use it 2 according to their own discretion. The Federation of 3 Saskatchewan Indians asks of Mr. Justice Thomas Berger 4 that he recommend to the Federal Government that 5 aboriginal lands be protected against any attempted 6 7 encroachment of administrative officials or industrial or commercial interests. 8 9 Thank you very much. (SUBMISSION OF THE FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS 10 MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-387) 11 12 (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: 13 Mr. Commissioner, I wanted to note that on that the OXFAM 14 brief, the third brief given by Monica Schubert, there 15 was a petition with 32 signatures on it. 16 17 note that. I would call next Mr. Joe 18 Gunn and Mr. John Pilling who are with the Social 19 Action Desk of the Catholic Archdiocese of Regina. 20 JOE GUNN 21 22 JOHN PILLING sworn; 23 WITNESS PILLING: Mr. Commissioner this brief was reserved by the Archdiocese 24 25 of Regina for an ecumenical group and we represent the Anglican, the Presbyterian, the Roman Catholic and the 26 United Church in the Province of Saskatchewan and we 27 have the signatories of their signing officers of the 28 various dioceses, presbyteries and conferences of the 29 United Church Conference here in this brief. 30

Mr. Gunn will speak secondly. 1 2 My name is Archdeacon Pilling of the Anglican church. 3 Sorry. This representation has been 4 purposely kept short, It can be expanded upon request. 5 It's purpose is threefold: 6 Firstly to express our concern for the wellbeing of 7 the indigenous people of the Mackenzie in the presence 8 of encroaching development. 9 2. Secondly, to demonstrate our support for the land 10 claims of the indigenous people of the Mackenzie River 11 12 area. Thirdly, to indicate our unity with representation 13 3. made to this Commission and to various levels of 14 governments in other areas of this country by the 15 churches we represent. 16 17 We are aware of the terms of reference of your Commission. 18 1. With respect to the first, in Regina and other 19 Saskatchewan cities a growing proportion of the 20 population is of Indian or Metis ancestry. 21 22 churches, we are familiar both with the type of 23 lifestyle and relationships which these people were accustomed to in the communities they left, as well as 24 with the tremendous adjustment all of us must make as 25 they come to live amongst us. While all of us 26 encounter the sinful and dehumanizing effects of this 27 adjustment in increased prejudice, promiscuity and 28 other ills, we also are aware of a struggle to live 29 together in hope, harmony and justice.

Our concern is that the 1 2 adjustment required by native peoples coming into an industrial milieu is imposed upon a community from the 3 outside. We insist therefore that, the point being made 4 there, is that the adjustment being made in the Mackenzie 5 will be exactly the same as the adjustment made here, 6 even though people came here, and it's going to be 7 imposed from the outside there. We insist therefore that 8 further development in the Mackenzie only tale place 9 under the control and influence of the indigenous 10 11 people. The second point; we have read the Dene Declaration 12 and the Nunavut of the limit and the appeals of the 13 people of the Mackenzie that the issue of land claims be 14 settled, and settled prior to any further development, 15 and we wish to support them in this. Surely the 16 Government of Canada and any larger developer will he 17 able to work more effectively with an owner who aspires 18 to benefit from development, than with a surly tenant. 19 Furthermore, it is probably that a refusal to settle land 20 claims would lead to embarrassing and unnecessary civil 21 disorder in the Mackenzie area. 22 23 We, of Saskatchewan, would not wish a repeat of the events of the rebellions that 24 involved similar issues and which took place on the 25 prairies a century ago. Therefore, we strongly support 26 the demands of the indigenous people of the Mackenzie, 27 that their land claims be settled and that they he 28 settled prior to further development. 29 Thirdly, finally, we wish to reiterate the 30

representations that have been made to the various 1 governments in Canada by our representative churches 2 and to place these before you. We include the motions 3 of the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada, 4 the Labor Day Message of the Bishops of the Roman 5 Catholic Church of Canada and the statements of the 6 General Council of the United Church of Canada. 7 Furthermore, this brief has 8 had wide circulation and the affidavit which follows 9 has been signed by officers of the dioceses, 10 conferences, presbyteries, parishes and charges and 11 congregations all over this province of Saskatchewan 12 and the affidavit is: 13 This brief, including the 14 appended documents, have been read by me and while it 15 is not possible for me to investigate the entire matter 16 17 personally, I consider the study of this brief to be the best investigation I am able to make. I state 18 therefore, that I am content to rely on it and I adopt 19 it as my own. 20 Thank you very much. 21 22 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank 23 you. WITNESS GUNN: 24 Mr. Commissioner, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Joe Gunn 25 and I am representing the Social Action Department of 26 the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Regina. 27 If I could start off first 28 29 with a quote from the Bishop's Labor Day Message: "The Canadian north is fast becoming a center stage in 30

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

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

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

To be effective

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

in support of the Dene and Inuit people. 1 There seem to be two crucial 2 questions involved in this discussion which we will 3 attempt to address in the context we have just presented 4 1. Firstly, is the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline necessary 5 at this time? The five major Christian churches in 6 Canada have asked Cabinet to declare a moratorium on 7 major resource developments in the Northwest 8 Territories. We should take some time here to examine 9 their arguments for taking this position. 10 1. Firstly, the immediate and conclusive need for a 11 pipeline to bring frontier gas supplies to markets in 12 southern Canada and the United States has not yet been 13 established. It is extremely difficult to project 14 demand forecasts for energy, as one can see in the 15 divergence of conclusions presented to the National 16 17 Energy Board, 2. Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited, the 18 consortium of 27 companies applying to build the 19 multibillion dollar pipeline reports that Canada will 20 have shortages of natural gas by 1980. 21 22 3. Yet other studies suggest that southern Canada has enough gas to meet domestic and export commitments 23 until 1989. 24 4. In 1971, the Minister of Energy, Mines and 25 Resources told Canadians that we have 392 years of gas 26 supply left. With this wide variance, it has become 27 next to impossible for intelligent public participation 28 in resource planning. Surely the government could 29 provide more adequate estimations in order to

1 | encourage! and not deflate the important component of 2 | citizen participation.

While we have attempted to analyze the projected natural gas needs for Canada and Saskatchewan, we note with interest, the position of our Provincial Government before the National Energy Board last November and we heard Mr. Black this evening, the person who made this presentation.

"Saskatchewan submits that the Canadian market east of Alberta, the only portion of the total Canadian market forecast by the National Energy Board to be deficient before 1985, might not require access to frontier supplies until several years after the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline inservice date proposed by the applicants, that is, 1979.

Saskatchewan respectfully submits, therefore, that it would not necessarily be in Canada's interest to proceed with the construction of a Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline as early as proposed by the applicants."

This shows, Mr. Commission that there are voices in the south as well as the north suggesting that the pipeline does not have to be completed in such an all fired hurry. We have the time as you have said, "To do this thing right".

We must also call into question the Canadian Government policy of exporting to the United States of America 40 percent of our annual natural gas production. Certainly if we exported less

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energy, we could have a longer period of time to conclusively deal with these crucial issues in a more rational way. Also, we believe there is a fundamental difference between sharing our energy with those who need it and selling it to the largest energy consuming country in the world. Here is a situation where this definition of national interest in terms of acting as a resource supplier for the richest country in the world must be challenged. If we do have an exportable surplus of natural gas in Canada or energy in Canada, 10 would it not seem to be more in our national interest 11 to share it with the poorest countries of the world? 12 Finally, we must ask whether 13 the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline would have to be 14 considered now at all if Canadians took to heart the 15 Bishop's call to responsible stewardship. In the last 16 25 years they tell us Canada's consumption of fossil 17 fuel and hydro-electric power has increased four times. 18 With only six and a half percent of the 'world's 19 population, North Americans consume more than 43 20 percent of the energy used on this planet. 21 22 The facts here presented lead 23 us to see the need to change many of Canada's basic social priorities in view of the great disparities and 24 in wealth and opportunity herein the rest of the world. 25 This is what the Bishops want to us consider when they 26 reflect on justice and stewardship: 27 "In the final analysis, what is required is 28 29 nothing less than fundamental social change". 30 It is a myth that everyone in

the world could also consume this exorbitant amount of energy if they only tried to be like us. Alarmingly, we know that these resources are non-renewable, so we have before us a joint problem, finite supply and exponentially growing demand. The only long-term solution to providing adequate energy for all Canadians is intelligent, sparing use of renewable types of energy and as yet there is an obvious lack of policy in this area.

Those of us presenting the brief tonight do not agree with those who tell us that a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is necessary at this point in time. Rather, we dedicate ourselves to work for that change that will produce a more equitable and sparing basis for our lives, and we have seen the Bishop's letter encourage many to do the same.

The second crucial question in the consideration of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is who wants the pipeline? Who will control it and who will benefit from it? On this point, the Bishops make themselves extremely clear. They say:

"The maximization of consumption, power and profit has become the operating principle of this society. These are the driving forces behind the present continental struggle to gain control of northern energy resources."

Mr. Commissioner, we have to reflect here on the entire rationale of grandiose resource development schemes. We can only surmise that there will be unequal if not negligible benefits to

northerners and southerners alike if this model is 1 followed. The decision between the proposals of 2 Canadian Arctic Gas and Foothills is really a decision 3 between whether Canada will be a raw resource supplier 4 to the United States or whether Canada's north will be 5 a raw resource supplier to Canada's south. Our 6 previous considerations on the necessity of a pipeline 7 concern both of these proposals. It is extremely 8 difficult to estimate the social, economical, cultural 9 and environmental costs of a pipeline whether it 10 carrier; .a price tag of 6 or \$12 billion. Surely the 11 more important issue is whether any pipeline should he 12 built at all. 13 We cannot support any scheme 14 which siphons off northern resources for the benefit of 15 an external economy, thus preventing future development 16 chosen by northerners. It would seem obvious that 17 projects of this magnitude must serve the public 18 interest and we echo the Bishops' call that: 19 "... future resource development must be made 20 more accountable to the Canadian public". 21 22 and: "We are especially concerned that the future of 23 the north not be determined by colonial patterns 24 of development, wherein a powerful few end up 25 controlling both the people and the resources." 26 This is why our church 27 28 supports the Done and Inuit position: 29 "No pipeline before a just land claims settlement" 30 It has been pointed out that

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the pipeline proposal represents a colonial philosophy of development, but a land claim for the native people could allow them to build a community model.

Presently, they are forced to consider the totally alien concept of a gas pipeline in a very limited time span, because this is a southern priority. A land claim would provide the opportunity

8 for them to develop their own powers of definition 9 their own concepts of development, progress and justice

in the Canadian partnership. Land claims must be seen as a long-term solution, as an entrenchment rather than

12 a denial of native rights. This relationship was

13 expressed magnificently to this very Commission, in

14 Fort McPherson when a native spokesman suggested:

"We have always tried to treat our guests well. It never occurred to us that our guests would one day claim they owned our whole house, yet

that is exactly what is happening."

To conclude Mr. Chairman, we have tried to present to you and the people of Saskatchewan our reasons for throwing full support

22 behind the statements of the church leaders, but also

23 we wanted you to know how we have addressed this issue

24 in our discussions with our church membership.

I might add that during the Stanley Cup playoffs, Imperial oil was bombarding Canadians with commercials in programming time costing r \$12,000 a minute and all of these commercial' focused on the tough, hard, expensive job of supplying energy for us. While we realize that there is no way

we can mount an education campaign quite equal to that, 1 you can be assured that we will continue to advocate a 2 different vision of development, progress and national 3 interest to Canadians for we believe: 4 "That the struggle for justice and responsible 5 stewardship in the north today is the voice of 6 7 the Lord among us." I thank you. 8 (SUBMISSION OF THE CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF REGINA 9 MARKED AS EXHIBITS C-388(a) & (b)) 10 (WITNESSES ASIDE) 11 12 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner. I had been asked by Mr. Allan Richards 13 who I believe is from Saskatoon that they have time to 14 give an additional brief on behalf of the Saskatoon 15 Presbytery of the United Church of Canada, and I have a 16 note that in view of the statement of the Archdiocese 17 of Regina, that he doesn't think it will be necessary 18 to present the separate brief, but he would like to 19 file this brief, and so I'll file it on behalf of the 20 Saskatoon Presbytery of the United Church of Canada. 21 22 (SUBMISSION OF THE SASKATOON PRESBYTERY OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-389) 23 MR. WADDELL: 24 Mr. Commissioner, we have some coffee. I would like to 25 hear one more brief before we go for it, and so perhaps 26 we could do that. I'd call upon the brief of the 27 Saskatchewan Federation of Labor, and Pat Gallagher 28 will present that brief on behalf of the Federation. 29 30 PAT GALLAGHER sworn;

THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead 1 2 please. THE WITNESS: The Saskatchewan 3 Federation of Labor represent 51, 000 workers in this 4 province. We are pleased to appear before this Inquiry 5 to state our support for a settlement of native land 6 claims prior to the decision being made on the 7 application to build the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. 8 The Canadian north has been 9 cited as the major region for potential reserves of oil 10 and gas. Assisted by the Federal Government, the 11 giants of the oil industry, EXXON, Shell, Gulf, Mobile 12 and Sinocco and others have led the way through their 13 Canadian subsidiaries in making discoveries and in 14 initiating plans to build several major industrial 15 projects of which the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is a 16 17 significant one. It is our contention that 18 settlement of the land claims issue granting aboriginal 19 titles to the northern native peoples is simple human 20 justice. The Canadian Government is on the threshold of 21 22 a most important decision. They can assist the Dene and Inuit peoples to achieve not only dignity, but economic 23 self-sufficiency and social and cultural survival. 24 The alternative is continued colonial rule at an ever-25 increasing cost to tie Canadian taxpayer coupled with 26 destruction of a culture and the consignment of a proud 27 and independent people to a marginal existence on poor 28 29 wages and government handouts. 30 The life that persists in the

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north has been described as everything from 19th century colonialism to feudalism. There is a great deal of truth in both of these descriptions, despite the rhetoric about decolonizing the north and bringing it into the 20th century. The north and northern native people are effectively ruled in this colonial fashion by a white minority of R.C.M.P., teachers, welfare workers, government officials, the Bay, employers and medical personnel. The people, because of a sum total of oppressive institutions over them, lack any effective democratic control over their lives. colonialism is not just a matter of lack of consultation or the high-handed manipulations of government bureaucrat but something much more profound. It is built right into the physical lay-out of northern Typically, these communities are communities. segregated along racial grounds, with white enclaves huddled together to make modern amenities such as water and sewage easier and cheaper to supply. I'd like to add at this point that I taught school in northern Manitoba prior to my present position with the Saskatchewan Federation of Labor, and the descriptions that I have read of the situations in the Northwest Territories are extremely similar to northern Saskatchewan and certainly similar to northern Manitoba. Many well intentioned, idealist welfare people and teachers adopt what has

been called a culture of poverty analysis in an attempt

of employment.

to understand the situation they find themselves in. 1 The cultural poverty concept assumes that poor people 2 are poor because something is wrong with them. 3 assumes that even if decent paying, regular, reasonable 4 and long-term employment were offered to poor people. 5 they would refuse to work and prefer to vegetate on 6 welfare because of some deep perversity in their own 7 culture. The fact that decent regular jobs are 8 virtually unavailable is deliberately ignored by such a 9 theory, that so-called social problems, violence and 10 brutality can all be linked to unemployment is a second 11 major premise necessary to combat the culture of 12 poverty theory. 13 Even though decent employment 14 itself does not solve everything, it is the first an. 15 irreplaceable step out of the ultra-oppression of 16 poverty and colonialism. A Canadian Arctic Gas study 17 on the Social and Economic Impact of the Proposed 18 Pipeline, predicted problems in trying to incorporate 19 native people into a standard wage economy. 20 21 greatest advantage to the native people is purported to be increased opportunities for employment. However, 22 after a two to three year construction period during 23 which skilled labor would probably be imported from the 24 south, it is estimated that only 200 workers be 25 required for permanent pipeline maintenance. Moreover, 26 most of the jobs will be in a few centre...".' 27 locations and many native people are not willing to 28 leave their homes for the dubious benefits of this kind 29

A settlement granting 1 2 aboriginal title would enable the native peoples to direct the course of resource extraction in a way that 3 would be beneficial to the entire population of the 4 Northwest Territories. Ownership of the land would 5 give them authority to control the rents from resource 6 7 development and initiate economic activities relevant to their own needs and priorities. 8 Since the construction of the 9 DEW Line in the 1950's and the development of larger 10 urban centers such as Inuvik, the north and its people 11 have seen many changes, the largest being the emergence 12 of an ethnic based class system. Although some native 13 northerners have benefited from the encroachments made by 14 southern money and technology, the vast majority are 15 witness to an enormous contrast in living conditions, 16 opportunity and power between whites and natives with the 17 gap continuing to widen. Up until now, the harsh reality 18 of settlement life characterized by lack of economic 19 opportunity, poverty and powerlessness was confined to 20 places like Inuvik and other settled communities. 21 The land itself remained 22 23 untouched and was as such a refuge from town life for some, and a source of income for many more. 24 the mid-sixties , the assault on the land began. 25 Mineral and oil exploration, seismic blasting, 26 bulldoze and helicopters appeared with increasing 27 The significance of this assault does frequency. 28 not appear to he understood by either the oil 29 companies or the vast majority of white southerners. 30

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

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

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

The Inuit are claiming a substantial portion of land sufficient to guarantee the integrity of their communities and an economic base for their future. They want the choice to sustain their traditional hunting and trapping activities r3 to have some measure of control over resource development through self-governing institutions.

The Dene, in our 1 2 understanding want self-determination, by which they mean the right to govern themselves through 3 institutions of their choice. They want as well 4 guaranteed long-term political security by which they 5 mean the assurance of a land base sufficient to allow 6 7 control over future political and economic development in the north. 8 They want economic 9 independence through a resource base that would enable 10 them to develop economic alternatives to fit their 11 needs and desires and free them future dependence on 12 welfare. 13 Finally, they want cultural 14 survival, by which they mean recognition of the Dene as 15 a cultural, distinct people free to determine their own 16 cultural development within the Canadian framework. 17 quote from James T Wah-Shee who has stated: 18 19 "We see a land development as the means by which to define the native community of interest in the 20 north, and not to obscure it. This is why we 21 stress in the land settlement model we put for-22 ward- that formalization of our rights is our es-23 sential goal, rather than the extinguishment of 24 those rights. The land settlement model put for-25 ward by the Indian people of the north is based on 26 a developmental principle firmly rooted in the ex-27 pressed needs of a region and distinct people." 28 At this crucial time in 29 Saskatchewan -- in Canadian history, we feel it

represents an opportunity for this country to adopt a 1 development policy which will closely approximate 2 regional and national interest, rather than the policies 3 implicit in choices in the past. Support us." 4 Saskatchewan Federation of Labor strongly supports this 5 point of view. 6 7 Thank you. 8 (SUBMISSION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN FEDERATION OF LABOR MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-390) 9 (WITNESS ASIDE) 10 MR. WADDELL: 11 Mr. Commissioner I should have told you that Pat Gallagher 12 is executive assistant with the Federation of Labor and 13 she spells her last name G-a-l-l-a-g-h-e-r. I don't 14 have that on the list. 15 16 Mr. Commissioner, could we have an adjournment now for coffee? 17 l I think we have coffee outside for as many people as we can. 18 19 THE COMMISSIONER: All right. 20 Before we adjourn, perhaps I might comment on an 21 observation that was made early in the proceedings this 22 There was a trace, I think, of cynicism about --23 24 expressed about the government's establishing this 25 Inquiry. I think it's worth my 26 repeating what I have indicated before at these 27 28 hearings that the Minister of Indian Affairs and 29 l Northern Development Mr. Buchanan has said now on many occasions that the government will not made a decision 30

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

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

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

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

The Inquiry has spent many, many months going into virtually every settlement and village in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta, the perimeter of the Beaufort Sea and the northern Yukon to listen to the views of the Canadians who live there, of all races, who want to express their view and tell this Inquiry and all of us about their hopes and their fears for the future.

The Government of Canada has spent \$15 million over the past five years in studies and reports -- the development of studies and reports on the Mackenzie Valley and the Mackenzie Delta, All of those studies and reports have been made available to this Inquiry. I should say that the industry has spent something like \$50 million on studies and reports relating to the engineering and environmental problems to be encountered in the north.

The universities have been studying northern conditions for many years and this Inquiry has spent many, many months bringing the people who have written these reports to the Inquiry's formal hearings at Yellowknife where their view whether they be on caribou on whales, on permafrost, on frost heave, on the impact of alcohol on native communities — on a multitude of subjects. These people have all been brought to Yellowknife and there they have been examined and cross-examined so that all of these studies and reports don't sit on the shelves gathering dust, or simply appear from time to time in academic journals, so that the people who have spent their lives

studying the north and northern conditions can make their contribution at the inquiry's hearings to the whole decision making process. All of that has been done with funds provided by and under a mandate conferred by the Government of Canada, and I think that it should be made plain that all of these things have been done, and I think it's fundamental that they should have hive done and continue to he done. All of these things have been done with the support and with funds provided by the Government of Canada. So, I'll leave you with that thought and we'll have a cup of coffee and then return in a few minutes to hear the remainder of the briefs. Thank you. (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES)

(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 1 THE COMMISSIONER: 2 I think we'll call our hearing to order. Let's take our seats, 3 ladies and gentlemen. All right, Mr. Waddell? 4 MR. WADDELL: I don't know 5 if you need a pitch fork here, Mr. Commissioner, but I 6 7 think we'll get started. The next brief we have on the 8 list, sir, is Mr. Peter Prebble, the Saskatoon Environ 9 mental Society. Mr. Prebble? 10 11 12 PETER PREBBLE, sworn: THE WITNESS: 13 Justice Berger, I am presenting this brief on behalf of the 14 Saskatoon Environmental Society, and I'd like to begin 15 by saying that our Environmental Society thanks you for 16 17 the opportunity to be able to present our deep concerns on this issue to your Inquiry. 18 19 This submission tonight is based on a series of resolutions that were passed at 20 our Annual Meeting on May 5th of this year. 21 Saskatoon Environmental Society is strongly opposed to 22 the proposal for the development of a gas pipeline and 23 energy corridor in the Mackenzie Valley and Mackenzie 24 Delta, We oppose the project on social, environmental 25 and economic grounds. If it goes ahead it will, in our 26 view, be one of the most unjust and disastrous acts 27 ever to be committed in Canada. It will probably be a 28 very short-sighted business investment, as well. 29 30 First of all, we oppose a

pipeline on its environmental implications, and we do 1 2 so for many reasons: 1. We are strongly against the exploitation of 3 petroleum resources in the Beaufort Sea. 4 have told your Inquiry that offshore drilling carries 5 unknown environmental risks because current biological 6 knowledge of the area is extremely limited. 7 environmental study that was carried out is apparently 8 very incomplete. Several witnesses have said that the 9 present technology for offshore drilling is extremely 10 inadequate, and that the technology to properly deal 11 with a blowout does not exist. Given drilling 12 accidents that we understand Dome Petroleum has already 13 experienced, and accidents that have taken place in 14 preliminary drilling in the High Arctic, and given the 15 16 frequent storms in the area as well as much fog and extremely dangerous floating ice, we consider the 17 chances of an oil blowout to be much, much higher than 18 average. If an oil blowout does occur, weather 19 conditions could mean that it will be months before it 20 can be stopped, and it could take years to clean up. 21 One blowout could have catastrophic effects on the 22 highly sensitive environment, and destroy the ability 23 of the Inuit people to live on the natural resources of 24 the land and sea. 25 A natural gas blowout could 26 also have serious environmental effects, especially if 27 it resulted in the destruction of a drill ship, with 28 lubricants, fuel and toxicants on board. 29 30 COPE has informed us that up

to 250 wells or well clusters could be drilled. 1 Clearly in light of what we've said, the risks are 2 idiotic. We strongly agree with Dr. Pimlott's position 3 that it is, 4 "not ... in the national interest to put at risk 5 the natural resource base of native peoples and 6 7 the Arctic environment in this way and at this time." 8 You have often mentioned that we are not just 9 talking about the development of a gas pipeline, but 10 an entire energy corridor, and an oil pipeline will 11 likely follow, and the president of Arctic Gas has 12 said that a second gas pipeline will likely be started 13 within five years of the first. A major highway is 14 being built, and other developments will follow. 15 16 Yet it seems to us that the main emphasis of research that has been done seems to 17 have been done mostly on the gas pipeline. 18 It has been said by Canadian Arctic Gas Limited that -- and we 19 quote from the summaries of the hearings --20 "that until the details of an oil pipeline are 21 22 known, impact predictions cannot be made with any degree of certainty." 23 The point is that the details are not known, although 24 estimates have been presented to the effect that the 25 impact of an oil pipeline will be three to five times as 26 great as that of a gas pipeline, and it's been suggested 27 that the environmental impacts of the highway could be 28 six to ten times as great. Yet any environmental studies 29 that were done on the highway, to our knowledge, have not

been made public by the government. Clearly at the 1 present time, adequate assessment simply cannot be given 2 to the impact of an energy corridor, and thus we oppose 3 such a development taking place. 4 3. We further oppose the pipeline because we feel that 5 several environmental judgments are being made in 6 basically what we consider to be information vacuums, 7 and these information vacuums relate not just to the 8 energy corridor which I just referred to, but 9 specifically to the gas pipeline, as we see it, and we 10 are afraid of what this will mean in terms of the 11 animal and fish life of the north, and thus also of the 12 native people. The Dempster Highway could be a threat 13 to the Porcupine caribou herd. There appears to be a 14 lack of research on the effects of spills and toxic 15 substances on fish and vegetation. It has been stated 16 that there is no quantitative data to assess the impact 17 of developments on the reindeer herd in the delta and 18 summary 56 points out that, 19 "no research has been done to assess the effect 20 on whales of the development activities proposed 21 for Shallow and Liverpool Bays." 22 We are very concerned about these information vacuums. 23 4. Also this is the first pipeline in the world to be 24 built in the permafrost. It seems that there are still 25 many uncertainties of the impact of the buried chilled 26 pipeline n the surface terrain, for instance in terms 27 of heaving problems, in transition zones from 28 permafrost to non-permafrost soils. It's also been 29 said that inadequate testing of the pipeline has been

done in terms of the variety of soil types the pipeline 1 has to pass through, and in terms of the fact that the 2 testing period has not been long enough yet to rally 3 determine whether the pipeline can stand up. We were 4 also concerned that scheduling difficulties regarding 5 removal of equipment before the summer could cause 6 considerable environmental damage, 7 5. Finally, in terms of the environment, we must say 8 that we lack confidence in the attitude of the Federal 9 Government towards the environment, especially as 10 displayed in their activities and lack of concern for 11 environmental considerations prior to the appointment 12 of your Inquiry. These have been documented in 13 "Northern Perspectives," the Canadian Arctic Resources 14 Committee Publication. 15 16 In short, we see this development having major environmental risks for the 17 Mackenzie Delta and Beaufort Sea, We feel that the 18 cumulative effects of energy corridor developments 19 could be most serious, and we are dissatisfied with the 20 obvious inadequacies in research data and in 21 22 technological capability. 23 We agree with the assessment of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee when they 24 say that the north is being experimented with. Our 25 Environmental Society is also strongly opposed to the 26 pipeline project and energy corridor in terms of its 27 social and economic consequences for the north, and 28

The large majority of native people in the north

again we have many reasons.

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appear to be opposed to the project. It is clear that 1 their traditional way of life, including their hunting, 2 fishing and trapping activities, is threatened. 3 record of white activity in the north is surely bad 4 enough without making things worse, and again ignoring 5 the desires of our fellow Canadians. 6 2. It seems to us that if this pipeline goes ahead, 7 history will inevitably repeat itself. Developments in 8 Inuvik have apparently already resulted in social 9 problems, and we understand that many communities along 10 the TransAlaska Highway have been destroyed. 11 3. We feel that this energy corridor is virtually 12 forcing a wage economy on the people of the north. The 13 economic viability of the traditional ways of life are 14 likely to decline. We think this represents a real 15 injustice, and maintain that the right of the native 16 people to live off the land must be guaranteed. 17 This is especially important considering the 18 traditional ways for the native people to make a 19 living, considering that these ways have long-term 20 viability, whereas the pipeline is clearly a short-term 21 project, and we think this is a most important point. 22 23 The pipeline is only expected to take three years to build, and the companies have admitted that there will 24 be very few permanent jobs after the pipeline is 25 constructed. We heard a figure of 200 tonight. We 26 noted that Michael Asch, Professor of Anthropology has 27 been quoted as estimating 150 permanent jobs. 28 will happen when the pipeline is no longer in use and 29 it's abandoned in 20-25 years' time?

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We are most upset about the failure of the Federal Government to consult with the local people of the north on a great many matters related to this pipeline, and this is another reason of opposition and concern for us. The leasing of the north for exploration purposes has been carried out, to our knowledge, without involving local people, or for that matter without consulting the Canadian public. Nor was there consultation on how or where exploration would take place. Plans for an all-weather highway up the Mackenzie Valley were made and announced without consultation, Similar statements can be made about the Federal Government's decisions to approve in Principe the pipeline itself, and to approve in principle drilling operations in the Beaufort Sea. Our position then is that we oppose the exploitation of the native people in the north for the purposes of this relatively short-term resource development and support the principle that development in the north should be in consultation with and where possible, under the control of the local people. Our final point in this of this project regard to the social consequences is on the matter of land claims. Quite simply, the Environmental Society advocates settlement of native land claims in the Mackenzie Valley and Mackenzie Delta area prior to any major resource development taking place in the north. With regard to this specific

pipeline and energy corridor development, however, we 1 must emphasize that even once land claims are settled, 2 we would still be completely against the project. 3 We have a couple of other 4 points we would like to bring before your Inquiry in 5 this submission. 6 First of all, we 7 8 understand on the basis of a press release which appeared in the "Star Phoenix" on March 30th, that 9 the United States Interior Department has suggested 10 delaying a decision on this whole issue for five 11 years. We think that this is quite a significant 12 recommendation coming from a United States 13 Department of Government, and reflects the ominous 14 implications of this pipeline development. 15 16 Secondly, we would be grateful for a brief opportunity to react to statements 17 that have been made by the companies and by some at the 18 hearings at our neighboring provinces, namely, that we 19 need these gas reserves in order to avoid an energy 20 crisis. In our opinion, these statements are a lot of 21 22 foolishness. The known gas reserves of the Mackenzie Delta are at most 7 trillion cubic feet. 23 In terms Canadian domestic consumption, it would at most be 24 equivalent to our natural gas consumption for five 25 years, an-I it's going to be extremely high-priced 26 natural gas. 27 There are wide differences of 28 opinion over what the estimated reserves from the delta 29 and Beaufort Sea are, but we see them as just that, 30

they are estimates, with not necessarily a great deal of foundation to all of them. Moreover, our Environmental Society cannot forget that the optimistic estimates come from the same companies who told us recently that their optimistic estimates of Southern Canadian reserves were incorrect, and that we would soon be experiencing shortages. So we question how much faith we can put in the companies. We think there is a good argument to be made for the fact that this project is likely to be economically unfeasible from an overall Canadian point of view.

At best, even if reserves turn out to be 20 or even 30 trillion cubic feet, we are talking about a very short-term solution to our energy problem. In addition there are serious questions in regard to how much of the gas from the north, Canadians will actually get to use in light of several indications that present reserves and much of the gas yet to be discovered has already been presold to gas consuming companies in the United States. Now this could be reversed by the National Energy Board, but we see it as posing a real problem.

We do not think that we need this gas at all. Southern Canadian reserves are still in the order of 50 to 60 trillion cubic feet, and with a serious conservation on the part -- conservation effort on the part of Canadians, and a reversal in rate structures that now favor the large consumer of gas we think that shortages could be avoided for some time.

1	Moreover, an we feel this is
2	very important, solar energy is already competitive,
3	with conventional energy resources in the U.S., and
4	would certainly be cheaper in Canada than high-priced
5	northern gas . We see the potential for solar energy
6	technology being very clear, and we would advocate that
7	the Canadian Government put its dollars that it is
8	spending on this pipeline into the development of solar
9	energy which would be a long-term solution to our
10	energy problem, and not a short-term solution as the
11	pipeline is.
12	In this context we see that
13	it makes no sense at all to risk the permanent
14	destruction of the traditional native way of life and
15	severe long-lasting damage to the northern
16	environment for the sake of a short-term supplement
17	to our energy resources. Thus our Society is opposed
18	in the strongest manner to the development of the
19	Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.
20	Thank you.
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23	(WITNESS ASIDE)
24	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
25	Commissioner, I call now on Colin Stewart of a Group
26	Concerned Citizens in Saskatoon. Mr. Stewart?
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28	COLIN STEWART affirmed:
29	THE WITNESS: Mr.
30	Commissioner, on behalf of the 25 people who have
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signed this submission, I'd like to thank you for the 1 2 opportunity to speak here tonight. We support in principle the 3 Dene Declaration. Historically, in all of the Americas 4 including Canada, a pattern of aggressive colonial 5 exploitation has driven indigenous peoples from their 6 traditional lands and placed them at the mercy of an 7 alien culture and brutalizing technology. The evidence 8 for this is clear from historical record, and it is 9 only in an historical context that the present 10 situation in the Northwest Territories makes sense. 11 Colonial exploitation is part of a continuing pattern 12 in the north, and the Dene Declaration is one of the 13 first overt signs of resistance we in the southern part 14 of the country have seen. The present Government of 15 the Northwest Territories is a colonial government, and 16 in this sense as the Minister of Indian Affairs & 17 Northern Development recently stated, the people of the 18 north do have a government; but he neglected to say 19 that it is not a government of the people. 20 Colonial governments, however 21 benevolent in appearance, have always been abettors in 22 the process of commercial exploitation and exploitation 23 will continue in the north until a government suitable 24 to the people is constituted. Accordingly, we urge 25 this Inquiry to recommend to the Government of Canada 26 27 that: Negotiations beam immediately with the Dene 28 people to determine the best means of establish 29

in self-determination among the Dene people,

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

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

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In reality, by opposing rapid exploitation of the transnationals the native people are compelling us in the south into a very necessary and overdue review of our relationship to American and to some extent Canadian capital. In this they are doing a service to all Southern Canadians who wish to retain control of their own economy.

In the interests of making a profit, we are being asked to extract resources from the north which have only a limited lifetime. point these, too, will run out and we will be faced with the question of altering our lifestyle drastically We see no need to postpone the inevitable, especially at the high human cost to the people of the north. the contrary, we would urge the government to introduce necessary measures of energy conserving nature that. are more than cosmetic. This may mean rationing of fuel; it may mean some rather severe dislocations in our economy. But it's much easier for we in the south to bear this than it is for the northern people to "adjust" to rapid development. Much higher priority should be given to research and to alternative renewable energy resources which have, in comparison to the money allocated to northern development, received a mere pittance.

Finally, at a deeper level. the native people are saying to us that there is some thing wrong with a culture -- our culture -- which views land and resources as a commodity to be bought, sold, and owned by individuals either personally or as

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a corporation. We who have signed this petition have
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   seen some of the human costs involved in such a view,
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   and are open to the somewhat painful changes that will
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   have to be made in altering our cultural view of the
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           This is a particularly important point in
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   Saskatchewan where the economy is agricultural and
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   based on private ownership of the land.
                              If I may, as a personal note
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   before I close, I've worked for some months in the past
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   as a laborer on pipeline construction and as a
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   prospector-blaster in Northern Saskatchewan on large
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   diameter pipe construction, and I think the mentality
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   on the part of management which is conveyed and carried
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   out by the laborers and by the workers on the pipeline
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   can best be characterized as a cowboy mentality.
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          "If it's in the way, kill it; if it's in the
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          way, blast a hole through it, but let's get the
          job done, "
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                              With that I cannot agree, and
   for that reason I remain profoundly skeptical of
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   pipeline proposals in the north
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                              Thank you.
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    (SUBMISSION OF GROUP OF CONCERNED CITIZENS IN SASKATOON
    - C. STEWART - MARKED EXHIBIT C-391)
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                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
                              MR. WADDELL:
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                                             Judge Berger,
   I have an additional brief from Mr. Al Taylor of
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   Regina, who asked that I file it for him, and I'd like
   to do that.
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    (SUBMISSION BY A. TAYLOR MARKED EXHIBIT C-392)
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MR. WADDELL: I'd call upon 1 2 now Professor E.A. Maginnes, who is with the Department of Horticultural Science at the University of 3 Saskatchewan, and I believe in his brief, sir, he's 4 going to show some slides to illustrate his brief, and 5 perhaps he can ; I've up our chairs so that he can 6 7 THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly we can see them. 8 9 E.A MAGINNES sworn: 10 THE WITNESS: 11 Commissioner, my name is Ed Maginnes, and I have with 12 me George Green also from the university. The brief 13 that we are going to present represents some work 14 that is based on the findings of a research team in 15 the area of waste heat and greenhouse production at 16 the University of Saskatchewan. It is not our aim to 17 report on the ecological and sociological advantages 18 or disadvantages of the pipeline, but to give you 19 some idea of a waste product that could be used to 20 advantage should the pipeline be built. That is the 21 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 me. sir, this is a proposal that has been mooted before 26 at the Inquiry, and I'm anxious, I'm very anxious to 27 hear what you and your colleague have to say about it. 28 Would you mind just telling us for the record your 29 position you hold at the university and your

credentials with respect to this matter? Forgive me, 1 but if we want to pursue it further at our hearings in 2 Yellowknife, then if your experience appears on the 3 record it will simplify things for all of us. 4 5 Myself, I'm associate professor, Horticulture in the College of Agriculture 6 7 at the University of Saskatchewan, and George is professor of Mechanical Engineering in the College of 8 9 Engineering. Thank you. 10 Q Α The energy that's 11 release from the compressor station is one that has 12 given us impulse here in Saskatchewan, primarily 13 because greenhouse production on a year-around basis is 14 influenced by the cost of the energy to heat it, and 15 our group has looked at various sources of waste heat 16 and there are basically two main types. 17 There's the type that you must use a heat exchanger in order to get 18 it into a useful form; and the other possibility of a 19 heat source that could be used directly without the 20 more expensive system of adapting it for use. 21 22 In our work, after some consideration, we have chosen to work initially with the 23 exhaust gases from gas turbines in order to see how they 24 will adapt them selves for the growth of plants under our 25 conditions. At this point I'd like to show you some 26 slides in relation to our project in Saskatoon. 27 Our project is located on 28 land that we've been given the use of by the 29

Saskatchewan Power Corporation just east of Saskatoon

at this station we have made very little modification in order to make this process useful. You can see on the left-hand side of the slide a vertical stack, and into this has been welded a horizontal stack that goes out, down the side of the building.

Now the gases that we receive from this stack are in the neighborhood of about 800 degrees Fahrenheit we take these across this pipe and I show this as an early stage of development which is the plenum or mixing chamber from which in the final stages is used to distribute the heat to the greenhouse. That's just a picture of the greenhouse in the early stages of production. It is a fairly cheap, economical unit to construct at present-day costs.

In one section -- there's three sections to our greenhouse -- in one of them is a conventional system for which we pay for the heat. In the other two sections we get our source of heat, and I must say also of carbon dioxide, which is another waste product in exhaust gases, which is good for plant growth, we get these both together from this turbine and from the mixing chamber up into the distribution ducts and out to the various compartments.

The overall benefit from the carbon dioxide that we receive here cannot be underestimated for more northerly conditions. Our indications are that the carbon dioxide will help offset the low light conditions, the low light short days of winter, and at this point we have no artificial light in

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the greenhouse, at Saskatoon, but have grown plants essentially through the wintertime under normal light conditions.

O.K., here's a picture of our house under winter conditions. It has stood the weather conditions quite nicely, When we started to use the exhaust gases, essentially directly we ran into a major problem I'd like to make you aware of, in that there are nitrogen oxides in the exhaust gases that will burn the plants. This is not to illustrate plant growth under dark days o winter, but rather the burnt leaves that result if you do not incorporate a filter in the system.

After we developed the proper filter we were able to go ahead and produce plants quite acceptably, and you note that we are growing here in ordinary kitchen waste plastic bags full of sawdust, which are supplemented with nutrients on a regular basis; but these plants grew quite satisfactorily. You can see they grew up to the 8-foot bar, which is that horizontal bar at the top of the benches, I put a picture of George in here to show you that we're not fooling around with angle shots, to give you some sort of a fallacy of the kind of growth. I might point out that the carbon dioxide gave us a bit of a jack-in-thebeanstalk story in that we experienced growth rates of up to an inch and a half a day, where we were in the waste heat sections, where we were getting less than half an inch or o in the check section.

The waste heat sections

produced more fruit and our indications are at this point, based on research in Michigan State, that fruit from ${\rm CO_2}$ enriched environments have a higher Vitamin C content; but we have not tried to verify this under our conditions.

Now these fruit ripened quite nicely. I put this in just to sum up what we were growing on raised beds, each plant watered individually in sawdust, clusters of ripe fruit, and they produced very high-quality produce that have been part of a marketing experiment in Saskatoon, and we have been able to get a price differential, a favorable price differential over the Florida imports on the left.

We have not -- our 1/16th of an acre structure will not allow us to saturate the market to know their full potential, but we do have preference. The people are buying ours at least two to one over the imports.

We have experimented primarily with tomatoes at this point, but this last slide that we have shows a series of lettuce plants that have given us extremely good results. The ones on the right have been treated with 4,000 parts per million carbon dioxide; the ones on the left are the carbon dioxide at from our check houses at about 600 parts per million. The lettuce on the right-hand side of the right flat gave us approaching a 300% increase in yield over the corresponding check one. The lettuce on the left-hand side of that right-hand flat gave us something like 175% increase in yield over the check

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treatment. So that we do have at this paint experience 1 with two crops that have responded quite favorably to 2 3 our waste heat system. I'd like to finish the slides 4 5 here now and turn it over to George Green to make some conclusionary comments. 6 7 8 9 10 11 (WITNESS ASIDE) GEORGE H GREEN sworn: 12 THE WITNESS: The idea 13 that we have presented here must be thought of as 14 being allowed to expand throughout the rest of the 15 world. In our northern climes, our problems of 16 vegetable and food production in general is inhibited 17 by the cold climate. Here we have a scheme that can 18 be used in Russia, Norway, Sweden, all the northern 19 climates, and is one basically of conservation. 20 think in the summing up, this is what I would like to 21 22 mention to you.

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

entire winter. It's thrown away into the atmosphere. 1 These stations which are 2 remotely situated are suitable for the production of 3 vegetables, and we think this could be extended into 4 the north and to all northern climes. 5 We think that this also, in 6 7 addition, this will arouse interest in the north and improve local employment and social conditions. 8 report is not meant to he complete, and thus we would 9 be pleased to discuss the potential of our research in 10 more detail with the members of the Inquiry Appraisal 11 12 Team. I must say that this is one 13 case where the proof of the pudding is in the eating, 14 and I'd like to present the Commissioner with one of 15 our products. It may be used for eating; it may be 16 17 used as throwing at counsel who misbehave, but not to be considered a bribery. 18 THE COMMISSIONER: I don't 19 think I should take a bite out of this in the sight of 20 all of you because I think it has to be marked as an 21 22 exhibit. 23 (LAUGHTER) 24 and then sent along with my report to the Prime 25 Minister. I want to thank both you, Dr. 26 Maginnes , and your colleague, for this most interesting 27 presentation. I think that I can assure you that the 28 Inquiry Appraisal Team, which I might add for the benefit 29 of those present, is a group of public servant seconded to

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the Inquiry by the Government of Canada, and these public
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   servants are from the Department of Indian Affairs &
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   Northern Development, the Department of the Environment,
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   the Department of Energy, and the Governments of the
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   Northwest Territories and the Yukon.
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                                          The team consists as
   well of specialists in various disciplines from the
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   universities and from private industry that are in the
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   employ of the Inquiry. Dr. Fyles, who heads the Inquiry
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   Appraisal Team, and Dr. Morgan, who is another member of
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   the team, visited the Soviet Union in September last year
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   and they said that there, use was being made apparently in
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   a limited way of the excess energy at gas -- at compressor
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   stations, and it's a matter that I can assure you Dr.
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   Fyles will be taking up with both of you, and I think it
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   likely we'll ask both of you to come to Yellowknife to
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   discuss the matter at greater length.
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                             Mr. Goudge, Commission
   counsel, is here -- yes, he's here, I see him -- and
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   he'll be speaking to you before the evening is out, if
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   you wouldn't mind remaining, and I think I can also say
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   that -- I think I will say -- that I would like both of
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   the pipeline companies to consider this and to let me
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   have their views on it in due course because I would
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   like them to let the Inquiry know whether they feel it
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   is a proposal that they would be prepared to support.
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                             But we have to give them an
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   opportunity to consider it. So thank you both again.
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                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
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                             MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
   let us return to our list, and deal with No. 8 on the
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list, is Mrs. Maisie Shiell, and Mrs. Shiell is from 1 She has asked me to file her brief with you, 2 Regina. Mr. Commissioner, and she 3 won't present it personally but she would like her 4 place to be taken on our list tonight with -- by Mr. 5 Frank Tompkins, who is with the Missinnippi Committee 6 located in the Churchill River Basin in Saskatchewan at 7 Sandy Bay. So I would call upon Frank Tompkins to 8 present the brief of that committee. I file the brief 9 of Maisie Shiell. 10 (SUBMISSION OF MRS. M. SHIELL MARKED EXHIBIT C-393) 11 12 FRANK TOMPKINS sworn: 13 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, 14 I'm with the Association of Metis and Nonstatus Indians 15 of Saskatchewan and we decided that we would not bother 16 presenting a brief at this Inquiry. We felt that the 17 Federal Government is well aware of our feelings, having 18 received numerous reports and submissions from our 19 organization expressing our views on many occasion;. 20 We did instead circulate some 21 22 pamphlets among the people present, and I believe that these pamphlets express our feelings quite adequately, 23 and I think they're quite to the point. 24 I received a phone call today 25 from the residents of Sandy Bay, requesting that I read 26 this submission on their behalf. They expressed regret 27 that they could not be here and the phone call I 28 received was collect, so I guess that speaks for the 29

reason that they can't be present.

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29 30 They did wonder as to how much money was probably being spent. on this Inquiry, and you know, they did express more regret that none could have been allotted for people with such great concern, as they could be expressing their concerns here themselves. The brief reads:

In Sandy Bay, people are familiar with the process of government enquiries into land usage of lands inhabited by native people. We, along with other people residing along the Churchill River, formed the Missinnippi Committee which was charged with the responsibility of ensuring public input into the government decisions affecting the social and natural environment by damming the Churchill River system. From the beginning our committee was a sham. created and funded by the Saskatchewan Government in order to give the appearance of public input. into government decision making. at its inception the government had ensured its failure. The finances were insufficient to provide anything but a caricature of public input.

With travel costs as high as they are in the north, we were faced with decisions of either holding a few small public meetings or carrying out research so that we could have something substantive to say at those meetings. We did not have the financial resources to do both. Forced to penny-pinch in our on-going

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29 30 fight for adequate financial resources, we found ourselves with insufficient funds to publish our final report. As a result, while our committee existed, it could only give the appearance of meaningful public input into the government decision making process.

So now you are conducting a public Inquiry into the impact of a pipeline on the Mackenzie River Valley. Perhaps we should believe that the Federal Government has more honorable intentions than those exhibited by the Provincial Government when it created our committee. But we have reason to be skeptical.

Public opinion does not exist in a vac-It is created. If this were not so, why then would the oil companies be spending millions of dollars to create the opinion that an energy crisis looms on the horizon for Canadians? Why would they be trying to create the opinion that only by allowing them to make exorbitant profits will they be able to discover the oil necessary to solve the oil crisis? would they be trying to create the opinion that a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is necessary to transport oil that will solve this crisis regardless of the costs to the inhabitants of the They do it in order to create Mackenzie Valley? public opinion favorable to the pipeline.

But do the Dene people have the resources to counteract this propaganda? Do they

have the millions of dollars necessary to take the message to the millions of T.V. viewers who watch the Esso hockey commercials? No. They only have their homes and their land. Land that the oil companies would violate in a second if they could get away with it.

And what role does your Inquiry play? Does it bring the Dene message to the rest of Canada? You have heard their message, The land is their land and it is not for sale. Do you propagate their position? Do you explain why it is essential to their economic, social and cultural existence to preserve their land? No. You collect the public opinion that has been created by the oil companies. You collect the opinions that say the native peoples' land rights can be violated. By your very existence you allow the Dene peoples' ownership of their land to be called into public question.

Does the Canadian Government formulate policy after sending Inquiries into Northern Canada to gather public opinion on the rights of ownership of the City of Toronto? That land belongs to Indians. It was stolen from them. Was this theft ever investigated? Were the armed robbers brought to face justice for their crimes? Half of Edmonton is Indian land based on signed treaties with the Government of Canada. 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

Northern Canada where we are -- in Northern Canada we 1 are taking the Inquiry to each and every community. We 2 have already been to virtually all of the communities 3 in Northern Canada likely to be affected by the 4 pipeline and the corridor, so that we have taken the 5 Inquiry to the homes of the people who live up there 6 and so it has not been necessary in the north to 7 provide funds for people to come to Yellowknife to 8 testify because that is people who live in the north, 9 because we've been to their own communities to allow 10 them to give evidence 11 in their own language and in their own way, and 12 in surroundings that are congenial and familiar to 13 them. 14 We felt that in coming to these 15 16 major centres in Southern Canada we could not, and we have not, provided funds to persons and organizations who 17 cannot afford to come to these centres to give evidence. 18 I take full responsibility for that. This is an 19 imperfect world and there are limits to what you can do 20 in the pursuit of perfect justice to everyone. 21 forgive me for just making those two brief comments on 22 the views expressed by Mr. Tompkins. 23 24 Carry on, Mr. Waddell. MR. WADDELL: 25 Yes sir. Mr. Commissioner, you see that No. 12 on our list of 26 speakers is Robert White, Now Mr. White wrote to you on 27 January 12, 1976, and then he wrote to you again on 28 April 21, 1976, updating his previous letter. 29 apparently a researcher for Indian Affairs and had been

working with agricultural matters and soil matter in 1 the fort Simpson-Fort Liard area. He says that he was 2 at the hearing at Fort Simpson, your hearings there, 3 and was prompted to make a statement. He wanted to 4 make a brief here tonight but he wrote me another note 5 and said that he had gone up to do some more research, 6 this time up in the Yukon. So he would like me to file 7 this brief and I would like to do that, sir. 8 (SUBMISSION BY R, WHITE MARKED EXHIBIT C-395) 9 MR. WADDELL: I'm going to 10 call upon Mr. Colin Alexander to speak next, and then 11 I'm going to call the representatives of Miller High 12 School. I apologize for keeping them waiting; and then 13 I'm going to call upon Mr. George Ledingham. 14 So I'll call upon Mr. Colin 15 Alexander of Saskatoon and Yellowknife. 16 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, divided between Frobisher Bay and Eastern Arctic and 23 I am the publisher and owner of the 24 Yellowknife. Yellowknife newspaper, "News of the North", and am 25 taking a sabbatical year at Saskatoon. 26 I brought enough notes with 27 28 me so that I could talk as long as this land lasts, however, Mr. Waddell tells me I am to restrict myself 29 to 15 minutes.

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There appear to be very, very many misconceptions and myths about development in Canada's north, and one of the great problems is that even if we -- if we were to stop development completely there is the problem of what people are supposed to do with their lives. It's all very well to say that there should be no economic development and that there should be no pipelines and no mines. But for practical purposes, the ancient way of life of native people no longer exists as it did 100 years ago. There has been a tremendous revolution in the way that the people live. Some of it has been extremely good, and some of it has been extremely harmful, Ideally I would hope that your Inquiry, sir, would succeed in identifying many of those good things which can be built upon, and identifying many of those harmful things which have been happening, and which the experience of natural resource developments elsewhere, such as in Alaska, the High Arctic, Greenland, Pine Point, maybe could be corrected, so that we can learn and benefit from good experiences and avoid repetition of bad experiences. One of the good developments which I think should be pointed out and which a lot of people don't recognize, for instance, is the phenomena improvement in health care that has accompanied development in Northern Canada, In the traditional way of life, approximately 500 babies out of each 1,00(live births ended in death. We have now improved the situation where some 50 out of 1,000 live births do not

survive. 1 There are, the problem that 2 we face, I believe, is that we would like to have -- we 3 would like to create and maintain a society where there 4 is opportunity for Canadians of any racial background 5 to achieve self-sufficiency and to live with dignity 6 and self-respect. Frankly, there are many parts of 7 Northern Canada where that situation does not now 8 exist, and where the situation is very, very serious. 9 There is powerful alcoholism, there is frequent --10 there is frequently expanding incidents of crime, of 11 murder, incest, breaking and entering, property damage 12 which appears to be the manifestation of anger and 13 frustration by largely native people who have lost a 14 sense of meaning in their lives. 15 16 In the ancient way of life they achieved economic self-sufficiency, they had to go 17 out and build their own houses, find their own food, 18 and do everything which was necessary to maintain their 19 families. With the advent of government into Northern 20 Canada, there appeared to be a need in conformity with 21 such well-intentioned manifestos as the United Nations 22 Declaration of Human Rights to raise the standard of 23 living to a much higher level by our standards, than 24 prevailed before the advent of large amount of 25 government services in the north. 26 This resulted in 27 construction! of houses, for instance, in very, very 28 large numbers for native people. Unfortunately, it 29

involved mass programs which brought housing from

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

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

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

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

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

I believe that the future for native people in Northern Canada ought to lie in such areas that they would have the prospect of being equipped through education, training, self-confidence, so that native people can aspire to such positions as Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, judges on the bench, pilots for Pacific Western, There is no longer a living to be made off the land which many people are interested in trying to achieve on a longterm basis. The fact is that however hard people work, with very, very few exceptions, such as possibly among the people of Sachs Harbour, no longer is it possible to achieve a standard of living -- to achieve meat, money, housing, by way of -- to achieve selfsufficiency from hunting and trapping. I believe that there is very, very substantial evidence both in Southern Canada and in the north that what native people really want, is to be equipped with the training, education, and above all, self-confidence so that they can aspire to the highest positions in our

society. 1 I do not believe that 2 native people are all against development as such on 3 principle. 4 I believe that they are against -- strongly against 5 the kind of development which shunts them aside so at 6 they become something along the lines of what Karl 7 Marx described in the 19th century as an industrial 8 reserve army, surplus to the requirements of society 9 -- surplus to the requirements of labor, of the labor 10 That we have seen in Southern Canada and that 11 we have the opportunity to avoid in Northern Canada, 12 if your Inquiry, sir, and those people who are 13 involved in the decision-making processes and putting 14 up the framework of society as it might operate in 15 the future can correct many of the mistakes which 16 have been made in the past. 17 I regret -- I am delighted, 18 19 sir, that you have said so often and clearly that you consider your terms of reference to embrace the entire 20 future of the north. There is one area in which I great 21 22 that you have not been saying that you view your mandate to cover, and that is the political development the 23 I believe that the future of Northern nada and 24 its people lies with the -- lies as much as anything 25 else, with the development of democratic institutions as 26 we know them in the provinces, in the rut of developing 27 a provincial style government in northern Canada. 28 believe that we are misplacing our values, and our 29

judgment in saying that -- in thinking at Native

Brotherhoods are the institutions which present all the 1 people of Northern Canada, I believe at we should be 2 looking more properly at the Council the Northwest 3 Territories, the legislative body which represents the 4 entire country, which incidentally should be asked, 5 "What's going to happen with land ownership as such?" 6 Land ownership does not 7 provide self-sufficiency unless it is accompanied by 8 capital investment, by employment opportunities, and 9 the building of a society where there is purpose to 10 life, which is now so sadly lacking among many 11 communities in the north. 12 I have one more comment to 13 make and then I'm closing off because --14 THE COMMISSIONER: 15 Order, 16 please, ladies and gentlemen, I think that we owe it to each other to see what we can learn from each other, 17 and I'm anxious to allow Mr. Alexander to complete his 18 presentation. Go ahead, sir. 19 Α If you look at the 20 situation in Arctic Bay and Resolute Bay where there is 21 22 very, very substantial natural resource development now taking place, in Arctic Bay there has been for some 23 considerable length of time a labor force going to work 24 for Pan-Arctic on the basis of working 20 days and 25 having ten days off, as there has also -- and some 26 labor for Pan-Arctic has also been coming from Pond 27 Inlet, Resolute Bay, and Grise Fiord, I believe, but 28 there are some communities in Northern Canada where 29 there is, for practical purposes, near full employment

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and I have the feeling from visiting those communities that providing natural -- providing the environment is protected, providing the old way of life is still available, that the benefits of controlled natural resource development can be extremely advantageous to the lifestyle of people. It is not realistic to think in terms of the Southern Canadian taxpayer, supporting native people in Northern Canada in perpetuity; nor indeed do the majority of native people like living They require training, education to like that. participate in the opportunities which are opening up. We are doing things -- we are doing a lot of things extremely well in some of the High Arctic communities, It is extremely unfortunate that there was not more involvement of native people in such projects as the Pine Point Mine.

There has to be an overall comprehensive approach to welfare, housing, political development, economic development in order to do away with a society where the native people are being cast aside. It is just not acceptable, for instance, it is just not acceptable that native people should come out of the educational system without the equipment to participate in the wage economy with equal opportunity. It is not realistic to think that people well-educated can live off the land. We have people in the middle. I hope that we are now somewhere around a low point, but unless there is parallel development of people along with some form of economic development, yes, we are looking at blowing up pipelines, civil war, all

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.
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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.

Mr. Justice Berger, the past 1 2 few years have produced a great deal of discussion regarding northern development. Arguments have been 3 initiated and printed literature has been circulated 4 endlessly. Corporations have poured millions of 5 dollars into advertising, and the native peoples have 6 begun to organize themselves to make a sincere effort 7 to establish their values. 8 Commissions such as this have 9 been set up to delve into the legality of certain 10 proposals, and I believe along the way have been forced 11 12 to look into the morality as well. I am not here, however, to review any of these recent events, or quote 13 any dubious statistics. 14 I am here as a representative 15 16 of my age group and a representative of Miller Comprehensive High School, to say that we are concerned 17 and to acknowledge the fact that whatever the decision 18 in regards to development of the north, it is going to 19 have far-reaching implications. 20 The repercussions will be 21 22 in a way, the very foundation of the society of my generation and my children's generation. 23 can I stress the importance that this decision will 24 have on Canada in the coming decades. It will be a 25 major force determining the type of national 26 Character that we will exemplify. We must bear in 27 mind that not only will we be judged by other 28 countries, for our actions, but more importantly my 29 30 generation will have to look back and without

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hesitation be able to justify and sincerely believe in the measures we have taken.

We must ask just what type of national image should we as Canadians be striving for? It is always easier to visualize in our minds a country's character if we think in terms of human beings. Canada is like a young girl who is brushed briefly with the iniquities and wickedness of life. Much of these so-called worldly experiences have been promoted. by her friend, America, who has tasted of all the lewdness and corruption in city life, and selfishly wishes Canada to join her.

The younger girl examining herself sees her innocence and her pureness on the one hand, and yet on the other she sees herself following the beguiling America to sophistication, wealth, and excitement. This is the dilemma facing us. Canada has to look at herself at this point and determine what type of country she wishes to develop into. A close scrutiny of her attitudes is necessary to determine the type of policies she will follow. If she should choose policies which disrespect the rights of minority groups in Canada, such as the Dene Indians and the Inuit people, the direct result is a denial of justice, or to put the question another way, what do you call it when the policymakers of a nation blatantly disregard the needs of her own people? What word is used to describe a country that heedlessly neglects her responsibility to her people and forces them into the prostitution of their

culture, values and rightful heritage? 1 We say this is injustice. 2 The white man has often been caught in this duplicity. 3 We only have to look back at the provisions we have 4 made to other ethnic groups in our past. 5 Quebec, for example, have been awarded special status 6 at a time when they were in a minority situation. 7 the native people have always been treated as prized 8 animals in a zoo, this is why it is necessary to 9 examine our motives. Any action taken at this stage is 10 irreversible. 11 The proposed Mackenzie Valley 12 Pipeline has been likened to the building of the 13 Canadian Pacific Railway at the time of Confederation, 14 In John A. MacDonald's time the problem of how to keep 15 Canada together; while today the question is how to 16 consolidate our present nationhood economically. 17 parenthesis we only have to look back in retrospect of 18 the dire consequences that the railway has posed to our 19 social and political fabric. Do we want to repeat the 20 same mistakes? After all, our present-day economy was 21 engineered within a value system directed in a spiral 22 of getting and spending, and resulting in what some 23 economists call our garbage culture. 24 25 Today those values are

undoubtedly in question. Will the building of the pipeline not result in the imposition of this garbage culture on our native population? The very nature of our social system implies that economic growth is an essential and integral part of a country's development,

and indeed it is. Yet it has been set so high on our 1 scale of priorities that it tends to take on a god-like 2 image and clouds out the values that have more subtle, 3 yet nonetheless important functions. 4 When was the last time that 5 we thought of people when natural resources were 6 7 mentioned? The human resource, there is nothing so basic or so simple, yet this is a matter that is given 8 only fleeting thought and little concern. 9 Is it not ironic that we talk 10 of building a pipeline without first giving 11 consideration to the present Dene and Inuit land claims 12 now before the Cabinet? We have slowly over the years 13 changed our national identity from one of hewers of 14 wood and drawers of water to that of a highly 15 industrialized society. To accomplish this, we have 16 had to draw heavily on our non-renewable resources. 17 This drawing usually results in what is termed economic 18 development of the region in question. However, real 19 development which should take into consideration 20 cultural and human values, is often neglected. 21 have, as you know, advanced ourselves to the stage 22 where only our north remains virgin. 23 24 We are, according to a great many scientists and geologists, in a stage 25 referred to as the 11th hour, Soon a revolution of 26 lifestyles and a reevaluation of our priorities will 27 be facing us. Energy-producing nonrenewable 28 resources will soon be depleted. There will be 29 nothing with which to oil the wheels and gears of our

industrial society. After all, this is what 1 progenitors of the status quo are telling us; should 2 we believe them? Why is it so essential to further 3 propagate this garbage culture? Must we degenerate 4 to that type of reservation system depicted in "Brave 5 New World"? 6 If we are to have a brave new world, Mr. Justice 7 Berger, let us at least look for alternatives in our 8 natural God-given gifts. 9 We have the means to harness 10 the wind and the sun and the tide and even the rivers 11 of our dying earth. For God's sake, let us not rape 12 our earth any longer. 13 The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 14 is no more than a phallic symbol of the white man's 15 unconscious desire to destroy himself. What conclusions 16 then are we to draw from all of this? Perhaps that it 17 is only man's characteristic fear of change then which 18 prods us to exploit our last remaining resources, no 19 matter what the cost. Can we solely, because of our 20 impulsiveness and rashness, allow ourselves to in jump 21 22 from the frying pan into the fire? Are we so blind that we cannot judge in perspective the matter before us? 23 Are we furthering true development of Canada's character 24 by making human sacrifices of her people Economic 25 development for the sake of entrepreneurs in itself is 26 undesirable, inasmuch as development for profit-27 orientated selfish motives is disastrous. 28 29 Mr. Justice Berger, it is not what we do with regards to the Canadian north, it is

how we do it. If our attitude toward progress is 1 channelled in the right direction, and we respect the 2 culture of the Dene Indian, and respect the Indian land 3 claims, then and only then will our sense of 4 development be put into the right perspective. 5 Then we can be assured that 6 our economic advancement is not threaded with racial 7 8 prejudice and ignorance but indeed exemplifies an image, we as Canadians can be proud of. 9 Mr. Justice Berger, on behalf 10 of youth today and tomorrow, I ask for a serious 11 reevaluation of priorities, and I plead for a decision 12 in this matter which will allow future Canadians to 13 look back at their country's history with a clear 14 conscience and with pride. 15 16 In this respect we beg you not to pursue the building of the Mackenzie Valley 17 Pipeline without consultation and in agreement with the 18 Inuit and Dene people. 19 (SUBMISSION OF MILLER COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL MISS S. 20 DUSEL MARKED EXHIBIT C-396) 21 22 (WITNESSES ASIDE) 23 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner I call next upon Mr. Joe Roberts, who is 24 25 representing the Saskatchewan Waffle. 26 27 JOE ROBERTS sworn: THE WITNESS: 28 My name is Joe Roberts and I'm speaking on behalf of the Saskatchewan 29 Waffle Movement.

This presentation from the 1 2 Saskatchewan Waffle Movement opposes the proposed construction of an energy corridor along the 3 Mackenzie Valley, at the present stage of history, 4 and supports the broad idea that the first priority 5 should be satisfaction of the rights and claims of 6 the native people of the north. In our judgment, 7 the conflict over the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 8 illustrates sharply three essential features of 20th 9 century Canada: 10 1. We are victims of imperialist exploitation. 11 struggle against the pipeline is a struggle against 12 imperialism similar to all such conflicts throughout 13 the world. Those who oppose that imperialism must join 14 together to overcome the few powerful ones who stand to 15 benefit from it. 16 The oil and gas industry is 17 one of the most striking instances of imperialist 18 domination in Canada, especially significant because of 19 the extensive importance of fuel and power throughout 20 the total economy. 21 22 2. We are divided in Canada according to class, The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline issue is a ruling class 23 venture that will further exploit the mass of the 24 people on behalf of profits for the rich. 25 The native people of the north are the pin-point, but by no means 26 the sole victims of that exploitation. 27 Canadian state is not neutral nor is its business 28 conducted according to abstract public interest. With 29 being all the power it commands, the state is used

strictly in the interests of the owning class, and this 1 fact is evident in the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 2 3 speculations. Mr. Justice Berger, we have 4 some 20 pages of comment on an undertaking to 5 demonstrate the points that we've made. It's late and 6 I won't read all of that. I recommend it to you, but I 7 also want to point out that we intend to take what we 8 have to say here to the people of Saskatchewan, because 9 we hope that your message and the message of this 10 Inquiry goes beyond this room tonight. 11 I want to correct one of the 12 13 points that we made in the brief because today's information makes us wrong by one day. We pointed out 14 under our discussion of imperialism the following: 15 "Just how immediately and directly appropriate 16 17 is this principle," that is the principle that the north would be developed 18 according to criteria of profit, 19 "Just how immediately and directly appropriate 20 is this principle will be evident tomorrow," 21 22 that is, it is evident already today, 23 "when Cabinet is expected to announce that requlations are planned for northern oil and gas 24 marketing. Last Thursday the 'Toronto Globe & 25 Mail' reported a Cabinet plan to gain Canadian 26 control over 12 trillion cubic feet of gas which 27 American-controlled companies have set aside in 28 the Mackenzie Delta for first call by their 29 30 California customers, regardless of Canadian

need," 1 2 Even if the present projection of Canadian energy shortage in the early 3 1980s is as false as the past projections have been, it 4 is stark evidence of the imperialist character of the 5 forces promoting the Mackenzie Valley speculation that 6 they are prepared to service the more profitable 7 American consumer market as a first priority, possibly 8 at the cost of a Canadian shortage. 9 We have some things to say 10 about labor in the north, and the way in which 11 southern labor, organized labor will be set against 12 unorganized and less skilled -- that is skilled for 13 the purposes of southern controlled development, less 14 skilled northern labor, and we think that this is a 15 mechanism and will have the effect of promoting 16 intra-class conflict 17 We think also that one of 18 19 the class consequences of this pipeline will be a perversion of budget priorities, that because of the 20 21 impact on the international capital market, that one of the first consequences will be a reduction in what 22 are called "unproductive or unnecessary state 23 expenditures", such things as health, as better 24 education, adequate housing, these kinds of things 25 will be among the first costs in a capital spending 26 priority which the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and the 27 James Bay project and Syncrude and things like that 28 29 represent. 30 This, we're suggesting, has a

primary impact on the working class in Canada, because they are the primary users of those so-called unproductive state expenditures.

We also think that it will have ,a large impact on inflation. We know that oil and gas expenditures constitute something like a third or are responsible for about a third of the current inflation, and we have every reason to believe that jacking up of prices for crude oil, which is a the necessary prerequisite for the development of the north, will add to that inflation.

Now, I'd like to present the latter part of our brief, which deals primarily with the state. It is an important illusion of our system, we believe, that these and other projects proposed and executed according to government policy must be in the public interest, since government is responsible through quadrennial elections to the public at large, and ultimately stands as a dispassionate arbitrator over the conflicting views, beliefs and interests of individuals and groups. We reject that myth, and the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline plan, since the Syncrude boom doggie, shows how thoroughly the entire state is managed in the interest of the owning class and at the expense of any broader notion of the people.

Successive governments, since at least the mid-'50s have sought to increase sales of crude oil and natural gas to the United States.

Governments in Canada are the same as those throughout the capitalist world in developing intimate collegial

relations with the oil monopoly. The state serves the 1 industry in a multitude of ways, including through 2 diplomacy, negotiation and tariff arrangements with 3 other states, and the facilitation of foreign sales. 4 In the Canadian context, the merger of government 5 service and industry purpose has been expressed. 6 Since the time of the 7 Diefenbaker government, and the first so-called 8 National Oil policy, the state has subordinated itself 9 to imperialist oil strategy relying heavily on industry 10 personnel, information, and judgment. This merger of 11 class interests affects most branches of the state; the 12 legislative, executive, civil service, military and 13 province. 14 Private enterprise by itself 15 16 is unwilling to develop even the far more accessible tar sands, regardless of the promises made at the outset, 17 public funds and governments always showed it a burden 18 of keeping risk low and profits high in such development 19 projects. Without active state involvement, business 20 would not build any of the Mackenzie pipeline. 21 22 The present pipeline 23 speculation was hustled up as a result of the Alaska North Slope Oil Rush in 1968 by industry representatives 24 The Federal Government was sold on the market 25 in Canada. prospect for sales to the United States and itself 26 business became a shill on behalf of the industry. 27 It is now commonly accepted 28 that the Cabinet has made up its mind to have the 29 pipeline and is pushing ahead with reassurances to the

industry and international finance community. 1 Take, for example, the recent 2 Beaufort Sea drilling decision on behalf of Dome 3 Petroleum or consider the following items that indicate 4 are commitment to industry objectives. 5 6 First of all, a long history continental energy supply politics practised by 7 successive Canadian governments with their US 8 9 counterparts. The character of the 1973 10 Energy Policy for Canada report regarding the necessity 11 of phasing in Delta fuel immediately. The original 12 terms of reference, the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 13 Inquiry. 14 They all seek to assure a 15 16 laundered and politically legitimate project being proposed by the two principal applicants. Once formal 17 hearings began, Acting Prime Minister Mitchell Sharpe, 18 carefully reassured business in March 1975 that Ottawa 19 did not feel bound to treat the Inquiry report 20 decisively in its decision making timetable. 21 22 Again, investment by U.S. gas 23 pipeline companies such as Teneco in both Delta and Arctic exploration processes in exchange for 24 contractual supply quarantees, Now these firms are 25 screwing up the pressure for a quick and satisfactory 26 solution to the pipeline debate by withholding further 27 exploration funds from Pan-Arctic and others. 28 l negotiation and initialling of the Pipeline Security 29 Treaty with the United States in January 1976. 30

Finally, the most recent April, Self-Reliance Policy 1 pronouncement which links increased prices to 2 exploitation of northern reserves. 3 The Prime Minister has just 4 now vowed to proceed with that price rise and, of 5 course, has already done that in consort with the 6 provinces that most loyally reflect oil industry price 7 policy. Now the panic timing technique is being used 8 on this industry and on the public generally. 9 Provincial and Federal 10 Governments that serve the industry so faithfully are 11 carefully orchestrating an atmosphere of urgency to 12 make the Project appear legitimate. We ought to know 13 from the recent Syncrude lesson how crisis and the 14 speed-up tactic are used to stampede decisions 15 favorable to the industry, from governments entrusted 16 with responsibility for public interest. 17 Politically, the parties, the 18 civil service and the provincial subordinates within the 19 Canadian state apparatus must make the already-made 20 decision appear to be the result of careful, fair, 21 22 representative procedure. This, we already see through. 23 The taxes of working people will be spent on this project as a higher priority than 24 decent, cheap housing, more and better education, and 25 reduced food prices. The Waffle believes it is 26 important for such working people to know the political 27 technique of using a Commission of Inquiry is designed 28 to divert attention from the actual decision-making 29 process and to give legitimacy to myths of public

responsibility and democracy. 1 2 The intention, in establishing the present Commission, appears to have been to 3 concentrate the soft opposition: moral, religious, 4 cultural, environmental and fringe opinion. 5 This creates the illusion that everyone has an opportunity to speak 6 and therefore some power. Meanwhile, the hard, 7 economically significant decisions will be concentrated 8 first in the N.E,B., a proven friend of the industry and 9 of the project, and then in Cabinet. 10 While understanding this 11 larger ruling class strategy, we must also recognize 12 that in particular circumstances, such as the present, 13 the form provided by the Inquiry is an important one 14 for peoples' organizations and for those who are still 15 unorganized to voice their opposition, fears, and 16 frustrations about an imperialist, class-based 17 injustice being imposed upon them. Through the 18 historical interaction of opposites, that is, political 19 manipulation versus the genuine voices of protest, the 20 resolve of native people will be strengthened. 21 22 We place ourselves among 23 those who can recognize the imperialist and class purposes at work in the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 24 speculation, and we extend our support to northern 25 peoples and to all others who struggle against that 26 exploitation. Many Canadians are 100% cynical about 27 the entire proposed project and the decision-making 28 process itself. As a nation, we have lived through the 29 Grand Trunk Scandal ,and the state give-away to create

the CNR, the greatest of transportation stings, the CPR.

Finally, it was a mere 18 years ago that the Liberal Government fell, in part as a result of its eagerness to jam down our throats that infamous American gas pipe, TransCanada Pipeline. If is Inquiry can reflect the fact that virtually all voluntary groups and mass organizations of ordinary people have expressed themselves in opposition to the pipeline, it will be an important expression of class consciousness.

Those who have favoured the project are primarily those with a direct financial stake and they're governmental affiliates whose careers are intimately linked with great corporate projects.

The Waffle believes the priorities are totally wrong in the northern scheme. We suspect that there is sufficient oil and gas from producing and shut-in sources, tar. sands, and heavy oil sources and from the deeper exploration of conventionally accessible formations to meet Canada's needs right now. We agree that there is not enough known hydrocarbon energy available in Canada to maintain world control of the international monopoly and our energy commitments to the United States, now or ever. Our suspicions about oil and gas supply are heightened at his very moment by news that, first of all, the N.E.B. has permitted a speed up in export of gas to the Canadian-Montana Pipeline and secondly, that Alberta is planning a world-scale chemical industry

based on cheap reed stock from natural gas.

In our view, governments are trying to promote scarcity in conventional, available supplies in order to justify the opening of a northern reserve before other human problems are addressed. We cannot believe the scarcity data upon which the Mackenzie Pipeline is based. Too much available evidence suggests a likely world glut in oil and gas with capacity being shut—in at the same time governments are being induced to subsidize new exploration frontiers.

The aim of industry and compliant governments is to maintain a traditional industry strategy of multiple sources of supply as a way to avoid vulnerability to possible monopoly advantage by suppliers. Nations and companies are eager to diversify supply sources in order to optimize security. So long as the same companies control the sources or at least the transportation, refining, and marketing, there will be no competition resulting from this diversification that will benefit national economies.

If the Canadian state were genuinely concerned about shortage of supply and yet wish to avoid abject subordination to the oil monopoly while solving the human justice issues of the north, it might explore state-to-state supply arrangements.

Reports suggest, for example, that oil reserves discovered on the east coast of-China compare favorably with the Mid-East in quantities and quality. Look, let's be quite serious, I sat here for

two hours beyond what you told me when I was going to perform. I've waited for you -- an exchange of wheat and potash for oil is reasonable prospect for future potent al shortage, once Canada has made a genuine attempt at self-sufficiency.

With a state-to-state trading arrangement avoiding the middle-man mark-up, we might rely on relatively less expensive fuel refined in our own plants, during the period necessary for gradual development of our frontier reserves.

If the correct priorities were to be executed in the north, they would begin with the proposition that it is not necessary to develop oil and gas reserves. The claims and rights of northern people, native people preeminently, must come before energy speculation. Nor can it be sufficient for the ruling, class simply to acknowledge that native people have legitimate rights and then establish what it deems to be a just price to settle for those rights. If they are not dealt with justly, these claims will never vanish; they rill continue to demand satisfaction, ultimately, in various forms of violence.

The Waffle supports the claims of native people for more meaningful control of their own territory. We reject the lie that oil and gas shortage makes necessary exploitation of the north. The only emergency is that felt by the oil monopoly for their profits, for there has been a perceptible loss in their long-established, free-wheeling power over world resources.

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The crisis in Canada arises from private misuse of existing resources. According :o what social reason does Alberta set out to squander hydro-carbons on a world-scale petrochemical industry. hat inverted reasoning can be found to justify the continued export of oil and gas to the United States in ; hart of this supposed scarcity. Any rearrangement of priorities is totally impossible so long as corporate power is in the saddle. In order to meet the human needs, the monopoly power of energy control must be taken out of private hands. Only with a publicly controlled energy system can we begin to know what Canada really has and what we really require. This does not mean a mixed government and private enterprise system, since that would only be a cover for the private industry. energy and development policy for the public is still The task of developing such a policy needed in Canada. is too important to be left in the hands of the industry and its state mandarins. It will not be possible until profit is taken out of energy. The Inquiry was originally a mistake, Mr. Justice Berger. Those in power created it to divert attention while the real game went on elsewhere, but a ground swell of opposition to imperialism and support for native claims has built around the efforts of this Commission. There is an outside possibility that the demands of people will have to be honoured by the ruling class, The Commission can either betray that ground swell or it can help give

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it a mighty voice.
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    (SUBMISSION BY SASKATCHEWAN WAFFLE MOVEMENT - J.
   ROBERTS - MARKED EXHIBIT C-399)
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                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
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                             MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
   I should say for the record that I informally asked the
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   people who are presenting briefs to stay within 15
   minutes so that we could hear from as many people as
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   possible; 15 people have done that.
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                             THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, well
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   let's carry on.
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                             MR. WADDELL:
                                           Fine, sir,
   We'll just have time for another brief. I don't think
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   we'll have time for more.
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                             THE COMMISSIONER: Let's hear
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   the other brief.
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                             MR. WADDELL:
                                            It's from Mr.
   George F. Ledingham, who is with the Department of
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   Biology, University of Regina. Mr. Ledingham?
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                             G.F. LEDINGHAM sworn:
                             THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, I
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   have real pleasure in being here. My brief is signed
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   as a private individual brief, but I believe I speak
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   for a rather large number, say, two thousand
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   naturalists. I was for fifteen years editor of the
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   Saskatchewan Natural History magazine. I didn't have
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   time to check my brief with them, but I feel I have
   their opinion and I wanted to say several things. I
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   was afraid they wouldn't be said tonight. Most of them
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have been, so I'm going to be very brief. 1 One thing I do want to say and 2 this is the main reason I persisted and wanted to put my 3 name in for a brief, and that is, that I have the 4 greatest respect for your integrity. Through the last 5 year, I have come €o admire the good faith and 6 consideration with which you have conducted this 7 Inquiry. . I hope you realize that the people of 8 Canada feel that very strongly. Tonight, if I had 9 written this tonight. I would have added a couple of 10 things, including your patience and your good humour and 11 of course, your endurance. I know it's after 12 and I 12 really shouldn't say anything. 13 In my brief, I express the 14 cynicism about the government. The other day, maybe 15 this is something you haven't noticed, there was an 16 article in our "Leader Post" May 10th, headed "Search 17 for Oil, Gas, Long Arduous Journey". Now it looks like 18 it came straight from the oil corporations and it, to 19 me, several explained why Mitchell Sharpe and others 20 hadn't already declared the beginning of the pipeline. 21 22 You see, I'm quite cynical. I thought they weren't going to wait for the end of the and when they hadn't 23 made a decision, I thought, well, it was because there 24 25 isn't enough gas. That's what this paragraph says. "Regardless of who builds the 26 ; as pipeline, the economies of scale dictate that more 27 as needs to be found in the Mackenzie Basin and most f 28 the remaining oil and gas potential lies under the 29 Beaufort Sea." Hence, this terrible decision-to drill

in the Beaufort Sea, in spite of the lack of technology would you like that? So just to give you the things that I wanted to say.

First, I'll criticize, maybe we don't have enough gas to build a pipeline anyway. So I would be against the pipeline, but even if there were proof of immense quantities of gas, and even if it were only one area of the Arctic so that the transportation and the drilling of the gas and the oil just came out from a small area of the Arctic, so there'd be rather little danger of damage, which is described well in 'Oil Under the Ice" by Dr. Pimlott and others. Even if there was no danger to the environment and of course, I'm a biologist and I am interested in the environment but I won't go into that, I would say no pipeline until we have settled the land claims of the people of the north and that they have been informed and know of the hazards of further development.

I feel that the peoples of the north should have the responsibility for the things that happen in the north and they must be allowed to balance he advantages and disadvantages of each developmental project.

I think I feel a bit that way because I'm a native of Saskatchewan, and a good third of my life was lived in that time when we didn't control our own resources. They were controlled from Ottawa until 1930, and so we're in the same position. What happened to us is now happening in the Arctic. I feel or the people, no matter who is there. It's a

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

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

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

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

Environment as we are now because their whole life 1 Depends on protecting the environment. That's where 2 hey live. It's easy for us down here to decide we'll 3 take the resources but what then would be left. 4 they ad charged, then they would weigh these things 5 carefully. I kind of feel that our government is not 6 ecologically oriented in its thinking. It's kind of 7 immediate resource extraction oriented. The short term 8 economic things are the important things, rather than 9 thinking of the long term good. 10 11 So, to sum up, as a biologist, I'm concerned about the environmental impact 12 of the pipelines moreover, as a Canadian, I'm concerned 13 about the sociological impact that the pipeline will 14 have on the peoples of the north. In addition, of 15 course, I have to be aware of the economic effects and 16 I realize that this aspect of the problem is extremely 17 complex. I hope that the possibility of short term 18 economic benefits to southern Canada will not prevent 19 careful consideration of how the pipeline will affect 20 the north and its peoples. 21 22 The pipeline as envisaged now 23 will completely destroy resources and peoples of our last frontier. It's not worth the cost and I, as a 24 25 southern Canadian, rule against it now. Thank you. (NEWSPAPER ARTICLE "LEADER POST" MAY 18, 1976 MARKED 26 EXHIBIT C-397) 27 28 (SUBMISSION BY G.F. LEDINGHAM MARKED EXHIBIT C-39) 29 (WITNESS ASIDE) 30 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,

I've covered everyone that has indicated some time ago 1 that they'd like to present a brief. 2 I'd like to file couple of other briefs with you. One is from T.M. 3 Beveridge. Mr. Beveridge has left copies of his brief if 4 we could file that. The other is from Thomas E. Keyes. 5 Mr. Keyes has left a copy of his brief if we could file 6 The final one is from Joan Klein from Regina and 7 she has asked me to file this one-page brief with you. 8 Sir, you've heard from seventeen people and there have 9 been seven briefs filed. 10 THE COMMISSIONER: 11 Thank you, Mr. Waddell. Do any of the-- Mr. Goudge? 12 MR. GOUDGE: Sir, the hour is 13 late and you've heard a number of submissions and I can 14 say, fortunately, that none of the full-time 15 participants have indicated to me that they wish to say 16 17 anything and I trust, sir, that that means the evening is concluded. 18 19 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, not I think I said thank you, all of you who came 20 quite. tonight, especially those persons and organizations 21 22 which took the time and trouble to give the Inquiry the benefit of their views on this most important question. 23 I think that it's been an interesting and worthwhile 24 evening. It certainly has been from my point of view 25 and I hope it has been also from your point of view. 26 We have spent fourteen months 27 28 in northern Canada, hearing evidence from the experts and from the people, and we set aside one month to 29 travel to southern Canada to hear what you have to say

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about all of this. That means that we felt we could only spend this one day in Regina, so I apologize to those of you who didn't get an opportunity to present your views as fully as you might have wished, but those I'm afraid are the exigencies of travel and holding hearings in this vast country.

Perhaps I might make this comment that I know Mr. Waddell told all of you to come at eight o'clock to present your briefs. I think that that's the procedure he follows in each city that we That procedure certainly has my approval because I think that you come here not just to present your own views, but to listen and to consider the views I think that's the way the democratic of others. 14 process ought to work, that we should be prepared to listen to and try to understand the views of one 16 There is a tendency also in the organizations 17 to which we belong to hear the views of people that we 18 are pretty sure in advance are going to agree with the views we already cling to strongly and that makes us 20 feel good, but sometimes it's even better to go to a gathering like this where diversity of views are presented and where, I think, we do have the 23 opportunity of learning from one another. 24

Let me say that we have found in the hearings we have held in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, and now Regina, that people, like Mr. Alexander, who spoke earlier, who have lived and worked in the forth, as teachers, as public servants, in business, have taken the trouble, when we passed through

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their communities in southern Canada, to come out and
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   give us the benefit of their reflections on life in the
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   north and we appreciate that. That has been for us an
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   unexpected dividend to these southern hearings, and let
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   me say as well that we appreciate the efforts of all of
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   you and we appreciate the fact that in the exercise of
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   responsible citizenship, you have decided that it is
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    important that you express your views to this Inquiry.
                              So, thank you all very much.
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   We will, as a nation, be seeking to do the right thing,
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   and I can tell you that I have sought to learn from each
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   one of you and that the briefs that could not be read
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   tonight are briefs that I will undertake to examine on
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   the plane to Winnipeg tomorrow morning. So think that I
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   should call the gathering to an end, thank you again,
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   and the Inquiry stands adjourned until 3 p.m. in
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   Winnipeg tomorrow.
    (BRIEF OF REGINA COMMITTEE FOR WORLD DEVELOPMENT MARKED
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   EXHIBIT C-400)
    (SUBMISSION BY T.M. BEVERIDGE MARKED EXHIBIT C-401
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    (SUBMISSION BY T.E. KEYES MARKED EXHIBIT C-402)
                              (SUBMISSION OF MRS. J. KLEIN
22
23
   MARKED EXHIBIT C-403)
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MAY 20, 1976)
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