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)

Toronto, Ontario May 28, 1976

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 61

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Pipeline Inquiry

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ited;

Mr. Alan Hollingworth and

Mr. John W. Lutes for Foothills Pipe-

lines Ltd.;

Mr. Russell Anthony and

pro. Alastair Lucas for Canadian Arctic

Resources Committee

Mr. Glen Bell, for Northwest Territo-

ries

Indian Brotherhood, and Metis Association of the Northwest Territories.

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1	Toronto, Ontario, May 28 1976
2	(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
3	THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
4	ladies and gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order.
5	MR. ROLAND: Good morning, sir.
6	The first submission this
7	morning is by Dr. H. F. Button executive co-ordinator,
8	Policy Department, Ministry of Environment of the
9	Province of Ontario. Dr. Button? Sorry. Ministry of
10	Energy, Policy Department. Ministry of Energy.
11	H. F. BUTTON sworn:
12	THE WITNESS: Well, sir, the
13	Ministry of Energy is pleased to accept the invitation of
14	the Commission to participate in the hearings-throughout
15	southern Canada. We have been following your most
16	important work, Mr. Commissioner, with great interest.
17	Since the focus of your terms of
18	reference are north of the 60th Parallel, it is
19	inappropriate for a representative of a Provincial
20	Government in the south to comment on what just and
21	equitable solutions there may be to the many difficult
22	questions that are properly within your terms of
23	reference.
24	Also many of the questions that
25	affect Ontario's interests most directly are currently
26	the subject of the National Energy Board Hearings on the
27	pipeline applications. The Ministry of Energy is a
28	participant in that proceeding.
29	Therefore, today, I would like to
30	briefly state the general attitude that we bring to the

proposed pipelines in the Northwest Territories. 1 First, there is in our 2 judgment, an urgent need for timely action with respect 3 to the provision of significant supplemental long-term 4 5 natural gas supplies. Today, Canada cannot meet its 6 domestic needs and its export license authorization 7 from existing supply sources. As you are aware, export 8 deliveries to the states of the Pacific Northwest are 9 already under curtailment. Both the National Energy 10 Board, in its April 1975 report and the "Department of 11 Energy, Mines and Resources in, its recent report "An 12 Energy Strategy for Canada" forecast a growing gap 13 between demand and available supply. The Federal 14 Government has announced it will be pursuing 15 consultations with U.S. officials to discuss the 16 possibility of further cutbacks in our exports. 17 In Ontario, legislation has 18 been passed which would permit the allocation of 19 natural gas among end users. Detailed regulations are 20 presently being prepared. 21 22 In short, the Ministry of 23 Energy is preparing for the possibility of supply difficulties with respect to natural gas commencing in 24 25 the next two to three years. This situation will end only with the connection of a significant new source of 26 deliveries. 27 There are several alternate 28 possibilities that have been cited for additional 29 supplies. I will list them briefly:

Major new discoveries in 1 2 western Canada, primarily Alberta and British Columbia, the Mackenzie Delta and the Beaufort Sea area, the 3 Islands in the eastern Arctic, the east coast off 4 shore, and, latterly, the gasification of coal. 5 Our on-going review of these 6 alternatives continues to confirm, what the Minister of 7 Energy has stated on several previous occasions, that 8 he only proposal which has a threshold volume of 9 reserves available to it at this time is the proposal o 10 build joint pipeline system from Prudhoe Bay in Alaska 11 and from the Mackenzie Delta in the Northwest 12 Territories. 13 Developments with respect to 14 other alternatives continue to be encouraging. 15 Promising discoveries have been made in the Arctic 16 17 Islands and on the Labrador shelf. Through the Ontario Energy 18 19 Corporation we are participating in feasibility studies of deliver gas from the Arctic Islands under the ices 20 of the Polar Gas project. Polar Gas, however, is not, 21 22 in our view, in a position today to file any regulatory applications to build a pipeline. 23 We are therefore relying on his 24 Commission and the National Energy Board to complete their 25 work in a comprehensive but in a timely manner. This sense 26 of urgency, however; must be balanced with the commitment 27 that we have made in Ontario that our energy difficulties 28 should not be resolved by avoidable ecological 29 deterioration and social dislocation. 30

Financial, stresses on our 1 2 economy must also be minimized. These concerns do not lessen 3 the commitment of the Government of Ontario to secure 4 adequate natural gas supplies for its citizens. 5 Accordingly, the government has approved, in principle, 6 the provision of customer support for investments by 7 regulated gas distribution utilities in projects to 8 secure additional. gas supplies such as the frontier 9 pipeline projects. The questions of the manner in which 10 such support should be given and the procedures that 11 should be followed were the subject of recent. public 12 hearings before the Ontario Energy Board, The Board's 13 report has been released and the government will, in the 14 very near future, announce its position on the report's 15 recommendations. 16 17 A perspective, Mr. Commissioner, we would like to discuss briefly with you 18 is exactly what we use natural gas for in Ontario. 19 appreciate that the supply and demand for natural gas is 20 a question being examined by the National Energy Board, 21 22 but the perspective we bring to your work, is better understood in the context of our own energy supply 23 24 situation. In 1974, we used approximately 25 50 billion cubic feet of natural gas. No other province 26 used even half that amount of natural gas, and Ontario's 27 demand was just about half of the total amount of gas 28 used in Canada. 29 30 Of the 650 billion cubic feet

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of gas we used, nearly 400 billion cubic feet was used
   for industrial applications. In other words, we used the
2
   largest portion of our natural gas not to keep us farm or
3
   to cook with but to keep Canadians working. he National
4
   Energy Board forecasts that with additional supplies
5
   Ontario industrial demand will continue to grow
6
7
   maintaining or even slightly increasing its fifty percent
   share of total provincial natural gas demand.
8
                              I must stress, however, the
9
   Government of Ontario is committed to a pattern of growth
10
   based on wise use of our energy resources. We have
11
   developed an extensive energy conservation program within
12
   the Government of Ontario known as the Energy Management
13
   Program. The target for this program is to moderate the
14
   annual rate of growth in provincial energy demand over
15
   the 5-year period to 1980 by one-third from its
16
17
   historical growth rates.
                              In conclusion, Mr. Commissioner,
18
   let me just state that we await the recommendations that
19
   will arise from your extensive hearings with anticipation.
20
   The fair treatment of the north and its people is goal all
21
22
   Canadians surely must seek. The Government of Ontario
   supports your endeavours to that end.
23
24
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Thank you,
25
   Mr. Button..
                                            Do you have any
26
                              THE WITNESS:
27
   questions?
                                                 Well, we
28
                              THE COMMISSIONER:
29 l
   don't allow the lawyers to ask questions at these
   hearings, so I'm inclined not to ask many.
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1	It occurred to me that the
2	volumes that could be delivered to southern Canada by the
3	Arctic Gas Pipeline would be approximately equivalent to
4	Ontario's annual consumption. I think I'm right in that.
5	Mr. Horte is nodding so I think I have done my
6	mathematics well even at this early hour, and it gives
7	some idea of the extent of the deliveries that can be
8	made by either system that these people propose and the
9	extent of; your own province's consumption. But I
10	appreciate your conveying the attitude of the Government
11	Of Ontario which people in industries constitute our
12	largest consumer of natural gas. So thank you very,
13	much.
14	(SUBMISSION OF MINISTRY OF ENERGY, PROV. OF ONTARIO H. F.
15	BUTTON - MARKED EXHIBIT C-501)
16	(WITNESS ASIDE)
17	MR. ROLLAND: Sir, the next
18	presentation is by Dr. Peter Lane, representing the
19	Ontario Federation of Students.
20	
21	PETER LANE sworn:
22	THE WITNESS: Commissioner,
23	ladies and gentlemen, I speak to you today for the 10,000
24	members of the Ontario Federation of Students. Our
25	members are deeply concerned about the economic,
26	environmental, political and cultural effects of a
27	development as large and as dramatic as the pipeline.
28	The students of Ontario are
29	fearful that the economic need and greed of southerners
30	and foreign interests will take precedence over the

30

legitimate and natural rights of indigenous peoples of 1 We are concerned that many non-native 2 the north. Canadians seem willing not to learn from our grave errors 3 of the past in dealing with the rights of native people 4 in their land and their nation. 5 In short, Mr. Commissioner, we are concerned about the future of our 6 The brief before you outlines clearly the 7 8 position taken by our membership as a matter of national responsibility and consistent with the economic and 9 social policies in the south, we feel that native people 10 of the north have a natural and legitimate right, to 11 participate in the development of what clearly must be 12 acknowledged as their land and their nation. 13 is made simply in our brief and needs little expansion 14 here today. 15 16 We do, however, wish to raise another consideration with the Commission which we feel 17 has not received extensive consideration at this point. 18 The students of Ontario are deeply concerned about the 19 effects of pipeline development on the educational system 20 in the north. 21 22 Education is, in many ways, little more than the process by which the culture and 23 collective knowledge of one generation are passed on to-the 24 next. As such, an Inquiry charged with the responsibility 25 of assessing the cultural impact of the development of the 26 magnitude of the pipeline must consider the impact of this 27 development on education in the region. 28

appalled that the native people of the north still have

The students of Ontario are

little but token control over their own education. 1 Further, we are concerned that government proposals in n 2 ordinance respecting education in the Northwest 3 Territories would further compromise native involvement 4 in the decision-making processes in the educational 5 system in the north. The ordinance insults the Dene 6 nation and all the native peoples by making no specific 7 provision for education conducted in their own languages 8 here are several other proposals in the ordinance which e 9 oppose and find ourselves in agreement with the position 10 articulated by the Tripartheid Committee report on this 11 12 subject. We need not dwell on the detail 13 of our opposition to the ordinance today. The point we 14 wish to make and to make strongly as strongly as possible 15 is that we are concerned that with the rapid development 16 of the Mackenzie Valley by interests foreign o northern 17 Canada, all commitment to improving the native content 18 and the local control of northern education will be lost 19 in the stampede. 20 21 With 96% of native students 22 dropping out before completing secondary school and with those very few students who do qualify for post secondary 23 education being discouraged by federal regulations, 24 drastic changes are needed. 25 Native content must be improved 26 local residents must have a significant impact on the 27 28 planning and operation of the educational system. massive influx of southern workers, bureaucrats and money 29

may seriously compromise, the development of an

1	educational system relevant to the needs of the north.
2	Mr. Commissioner, our brief is
3	before you. As you can see, it is an expression of
4	concern more than an articulation of detailed matters and
5	it is as such that we respectfully submit it to you.
6	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
7	very much. The Ontario Federation of Students represents
8	university and college students but not high school
9	students.
10	A Yes, it represents
11	students in the post-secondary educational sector in
12	Ontario.
13	THE COMMISSIONER: Well, thank
14	you very much.
15	(SUBMISSION OF THE ONTARIO
16	FEDERATION OF STUDENTS PETER LANE MARKED EXHIBIT C-503)
17	(WITNESS ASIDE)
18	MR. ROLAND: Sir, the next
19	presentation is by Miss Donna Elliott, speaking on behalf
20	of the Voice of Women.
21	
22	MISS DONNA ELLIOT, sworn:
23	THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
24	ladies and gentlemen, the Voice of Women recognize that
25	the Indian and Eskimo peoples urgently need to have their
26	natural pride in their own cultures reinforced. Since
27	its inception in 1960 the Voice of Women has been
28	concerned over the plight of the native peoples in
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	Canada. When the original Treaties 8 and 11 covering the

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signed, witnesses to the negotiations indicate that the native peoples were promised that nothing would be allowed to interfere with their traditional lifestyle. A solid land base is essential for their survival as a cultural entity Some native peoples still depend on the land to make virtually all of their living. Many more depend on it for part of their food and a little extra income from trapping. Land is the permanent source of their security and of their sense of well being, The land and the birds, fish and animals it supports have sustained them and their ancestors since time immemorial Properly cared for it can always do so. It is therefore vital that the native land claims be settled before any consideration of northern development take place. Ownership of the land would allow time for dialogue and negotiation and would give the native peoples authority to control the rents from resource development and to initiate economic activities relevant to their needs from the income. This would offset some of the inevitable problems of trying to exist as a viable cultural entity in the face of pressures to conform to western standards and a modern lifestyle. It would also break the cycle of dependency and alienation arising from a colonial relationship with the Federal Government. The native peoples' understanding of the Mackenzie Valley ecology is based on 28 many centuries of living in a symbiotic balance with the 29 fragile eco-system. They are therefore better qualified

than anyone to undertake resource development with a minimum of environmental damage.

The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline will undoubtedly give rise to the social and psychological strain which always accompanies the disruption of a traditional subsistence lifestyle. Trying to incorporate native peoples into the standard wage economy will cause many problems. The so-called advantage of increased employment opportunities is questionable. After a two to three year construction period (during which skilled labour would probably be imported from the south) it is estimated that only 200 employees would be required for permanent pipeline maintenance.

Moreover most of jobs will be in a few centralized locations and many native people are not willing to leave their homes for the dubious benefits of a paying job. Job cannot be substituted for the land.

The situation in the Northwest Territories is similar to that of many developing countries in that they are short of capital skills and technology. Its principal assets are its resources. If it gives up the rents on natural resources to outside concerns in exchange for minimal employment and a temporary boost of economic growth, it will have lost its only assurance of continued growth.

The fact that an alternative U.S. pipeline route is available and thought by some to be less environmentally hazardous has caused some economists to speculate that the corporation profits of multi-national's rather than Canada's national interests

are providing the main push for the pipeline. Financing the project entirely from within Canada will require a large portion of the available Canadian capital. This would be unproductive since the demand for gas will come primarily from the U.S. for some years. The alternative is a massive inflow of foreign capital which it has been predicted would cause serious upward pressure on the Canadian dollar, and push interest rates up and create serious inflation.

The Voice of Women believes that Canada's natural resources should be under the jurisdiction of a Canadian Government agency, instead of a "continental energy policy". Canada needs an effective National Energy Board, responsible through Parliament to the people of Canada. Exploitation of resources, especially fossil fuels, gas and water, and the whole of Canada's Arctic, should be undertaken only if extensive research can prove that the long-term effects will not harm the whole environment.

The Voice of Women as a peace group, takes a position on resource management and pollution because the vital issue is not only peace or war, but the survival of the whole human race and its environment.

We realize that individuals can do a great deal to focus attention on pollution and uncontrolled exploitation. However the volume and the extent of pollution by individuals cannot compare with that of industry and governments, and it ii these multi-national corporations and governments who

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manufacture war materials and threaten to make war, whom we hold as the major polluters of the world.

The environmental concerns raised by a project of this magnitude are almost beyond number - a frost bulb around the pipeline; pressure on the caribou and possible disruption of breeding and staging areas of migratory birds; hazardous river crossings; denuding of gravel deposits so vital to the northern communities, and the cumulative effects of thousands of workers and millions of tons of equipment and material. Increased air pollution from industrialization may spread acid wastes which would have detrimental effects on vegetation cover. Forest fires increase with the presence of man, especially dangerous because of the slow recovery of the ecosystem. Proposed construction of a hydro dam on the Great Bear River would lead to floodings with detrimental effects on wildlife and permafrost.

There are two major kinds of environmental problems facing contractors in the Mackenzie Valley: One is the effect of construction on the land, and two is the effect of construction and operation of the project in the midst of the wildlife of the north. The key to the consequences of construction in the Arctic can be found in the makeup of the ground. Most of the land is a mixture of soil and water In the Arctic the topsoil, known as the tundra freezes every winter, and thaws every spring, but under this lays what is known as the permafrost. This subsoil offers a good base for construction, if it can be kept frozen.

Homes built in the Arctic are built on pilings so air can pass under them thus keeping the permafrost from melting. Building a home directly on the permafrost would allow heat to seep through the flooring and melt the ground below and subsequently the whole house would slowly drop out of sight. Building a pipeline offers similar problems. As you know, oil and gas .is at least 1500? in temperature when it comes from the ground. As it runs through the pipeline the gas would give off heat, and the pipeline would slowly sink deeper and deeper into the permafrost, floating on the water as it melted the ice in the soil. This would cause the uneven heaving and the pipeline could sag and break.

River crossings would be most difficult because most of the work would have to be done during the short insect-plagued summers. Gravel beds in the North Slope streams are spawning sites for many seagoing, fish that lay their eggs' in the freshwater streams. Great care must be taken not to allow silt to pour down into the gravel beds where these eggs are laid.

The Arctic it a major nesting area for Canada geese, swans, ducks, whooping cranes and peregrine falcons. It is the land of large herds of migrating caribou, grizzly bears, mink and lynx, as well as the home of 33 different kinds of fresh-water fish. There will be a disruption of wildlife behavioural patterns due to, physical barriers and noise. The reaction of a completed pipeline on the caribou is

unknown but scientists fear a pipeline will block their migratory path.

Some of the most telling criticisms of pipeline plans clearly shows itself at Prudhoe Bay, where thousands of oil drums were left scattered over the landscape and bulldozer markings that started out as mere scratches barely penetrating the grass. Now the sun's heat can penetrate the permafrost and these scratches are ditches six feet deep, Such gullies pose obstacles to migrating herds of caribou and other wildlife, as well as to plants.

Any giant engineering project such as the Mackenzie gas line is bound to destroy considerable masses of plant and animal life. The Arctic is environmentally hard and ecologically fragile.

Wildlife in the north is a complex of contrasts, but one thing that remains constant is the slow growth of plants, on which all animals depend, and revegetation of the pipe line is much harder than planners think, because of the permafrost. Woody plants grow extremely slowly because roots can only penetrate a few inches into the ground. The fragile ecosystem depends on the maintenance of a precarious balance among the few species. Extinction of one specie would disrupt the whole food chain.

Solutions for many of these problems have not yet been developed, either through experience or research. This proposed pipeline will pass through all major climatic, vegetational and wildlife zones of northwestern Canada and parallel the two greatest river systems of the continent, the Yukon and the Mackenzie.

1	The Voice of Women feel we
2	must consider the energy Canadians will expend to
3	produce energy to export. The energy to produce the
4	quantity and quality of steel to be developed for the
5	pipeline; the specially designed heavy machinery to
6	operate in the Arctic environment; the unique computer
7	system that will have to be first designed, built and
8	then maintain the energy used to move a million tons of
9	steel pipe, hundreds of bulldozers, all kinds of
10	machinery and equipment and millions of gallons of fuel
11	oil to remote work camps. The engines on heavy
12	equipment must be kept running constantly. Metal must
13	be handled carefully to avoid frostbite and everything
14	must be made to be used by people wearing heavy gloves.
15	We should take into consideration the energy used to
16	operate work camps for up to 8,000 men. Temporary
17	housing will have to be built at remote sites, access
18	roads and airstrips constructed, complete sewage systems
19	built, food to provide thousands of meals a day moved in
20	and the garbage moved out. Each camp will have to be
21	entirely self-sufficient in water supply, sewage
22	treatment, electrical generation, fuel, storage,
23	kitchen, dining, barber shop, post office, commissary,
24	administration offices, warehousing, equipment
25	maintenance, air strip and communications facilities.
26	Have we made allowances for the energy that will be used
27	to construct the new highway just to service the project
28	during construction? A highway that will stretch 1050
29	miles from just north of Edmonton to the Beaufort Sea.
30	All of this for only thirty

years of gas, and all of this to export a non-renewable 1 2 resource. One of the priorities that must 3 be considered by the government is the conservation of 4 energy rather than the exploitation of energy at such 5 obvious expenses as the demise of a culture and the 6 7 permanent disruption of a fragile ecosystem. severe measures should only be considered as an absolute 8 last resort when there are no other options available 9 and when we have settled all native land claims and 10 developed the technology and expertise to protect the 11 12 environment. 13 One dollar spent on energy conservation is worth ten dollars spent on developing 14 more energy. Contrary to popular belief, conservation 15 means doing better with what we have, not doing without. 16 17 While we are conserving energy we can then spend our dollars and efforts on developing the renewable 18 resources, energy sources such as solar and wind. 19 20 Thank you. 21 (SUBMISSION OF THE VOICE OF WOMEN DONNA ELLIOTT MARKED 22 EXHIBIT C-502) 23 (WITNESS ASIDE) Sir, the next 24 MR. ROLAND: 25 presentation is by Mr. Frank Duerden, of the Department of Geography, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. While Mr. 26 27 Duerden is being sworn, sir, I should mention that he's provide me with a paper, which I -- an additional paper 28 which I will file with the Inquiry secretary. 29 30 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes sir.

FRANK DUERDEN sworn: 1 2 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, ladies and gentlemen, the feelings expressed in this 3 brief arise from considerable research experience in the 4 Yukon Territory and also from conversations.. with some 5 of my colleagues in the Geography Department at Ryerson 6 7 Polytechnical Institute. The proposed Mackenzie Valley 8 Pipeline is just one component in the infrastructure of 9 energy extraction in the north, and as such the conflict 10 surrounding its construction are symptomatic of larger 11 problems related to general attitudes towards energy. 12 Traditionally in the Americas, 13 the response of the non-indigenous population to 14 increased demand for natural resources has been to expand 15 the society's spatial economic system. Inevitably such 16 expansion brought conflict with other societies with. 17 vastly different value systems. In the past such 18 conflicts were solved by subjugating native populations 19 through either assimilation, removal to reservations or 20 in extreme circumstances, genocide. 21 Realization of the finite nature 22 23 of some of the natural resources of this planet renders it obvious that the expansionist response to resource 24 demand is antiquated. In terms of survival the none-25 indigenous population must change its attitude towards 26 natural resource. or perish. History shows us that man 27 survives through adaptation; yet a development of, 28 northern oil and gas fields will merely lead to a 29 reinforcing of the present way of life a perpetuation of 30

a conventional and outmoded wisdom.

In essence the basic problem is not one f energy supply, but rather one of consumption and as such the Mackenzie Valley controversy is urban generated. The vast majority of the Canadian population live in the urban belt within two hundred miles of the United States border and demand increased energy supplies to maintain their standard of living. To satisfy this demand, it is proposed to develop energy resources some 2,000 miles to the north.

Because of its geographic remoteness, however, the Mackenzie Valley land-use conflict is not perceived by the vast majority of the Canadian populace as an urban-generated problem. Most urbanites are very poorly informed about the north they know relatively little about the native peoples, their lifestyle or their relationship with the land. To them the maintenance of the contemporary living standard and the related supply of relatively cheap energy have top priority. In this age of mass consumerism, the urban population finds it easy to take comfort in some of the conventional justifications for the Mackenzie Valley project.

Such conventional

justifications have little validity; they are merely designed to rationalize an exploitive development by the non-indigenous population. The pipeline will not provide much employment for the native population construction is short-run project; in the long-run oil and gas extraction is capital intensive. The multiplier effect of money

spent in the north may well be exaggerated the tendency 1 is for construction workers to save money and spend it in 2 If income levels in the north do rise and 3 natives do adopt the same consumption patterns as 4 ourselves then they will be abandoning a conservationist 5 lifestyle for the one which has generated the dilemma 6 which a non-indigenous population now faces. 7 even the most cursory examination of the development of 8 the Central Yukon over the past sixty years indicates the 9 dramatic and damaging effect that changing transportation 10 and mining development in a major river basin can have 11 upon the native way of life, and I submitted a background 12 paper to support this viewpoint. 13 The Mackenzie Pipeline must 14 be abandoned. The days of the cowboy economy must end. 15 There is no justification for the Macabre -like 16 attitude of the advocates of the various mineral 17 resource developments. What is required is a change in 18 the nature of the demand for energy -- and this can be 19 only brought about by a drastic change in lifestyle in 20 the urban centres which generate such a demand. 21 intermediate and long run the abandoning of the 22 Mackenzie Pipeline proposal would be beneficial to all 23 Canadians, conceivably resulting in: 24 (a) Recognition of the territorial integrity of the 25 north's indigenous population. 26 (b) The formal abandonment of the expansionist "cowboy" 27 attitudes towards material resources. 28 (c) A forced and necessary change in lifestyle from one 29

of expansion and consumerism to one of conservation.

1	Finally, it could possibly
2	result in the diversion of massive capital investment
3	which could 'be most usefully spent implementing the
4	required changes in lifestyle and arousing Canadian
5	consciousness in respect to energy.
6	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
7	sir.
8	(SUBMISSION OF FRANK DUERDEN MARKED EXHIBIT C-504)
9	(WITNESS ASIDE)
10	THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me,
11	Mr. Waddell
12	MR. ROLAND: Sir, the next
13	witness is Ms. Patty Park, P-A-R-K, speaking on behalf
14	of the Office and Professional Employees, Local 343.
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16	PATTY PARK, sworn:
	PATTY PARK, sworn: THE WITNESS: Good morning,
16	·
16 17	THE WITNESS: Good morning,
16 17 18	THE WITNESS: Good morning, Mr. Commissioner. I welcome this opportunity to present
16 17 18 19	THE WITNESS: Good morning, Mr. Commissioner. I welcome this opportunity to present this statement to you on behalf of the Office and
16 17 18 19 20	THE WITNESS: Good morning, Mr. Commissioner. I welcome this opportunity to present this statement to you on behalf of the Office and Professional Employees International Union, Local 343
16 17 18 19 20 21	THE WITNESS: Good morning, Mr. Commissioner. I welcome this opportunity to present this statement to you on behalf of the Office and Professional Employees International Union, Local 343 representing over 700 members coast to coast in Canada.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	THE WITNESS: Good morning, Mr. Commissioner. I welcome this opportunity to present this statement to you on behalf of the Office and Professional Employees International Union, Local 343 representing over 700 members coast to coast in Canada. Our presence here I think demonstrates the support of
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	THE WITNESS: Good morning, Mr. Commissioner. I welcome this opportunity to present this statement to you on behalf of the Office and Professional Employees International Union, Local 343 representing over 700 members coast to coast in Canada. Our presence here I think demonstrates the support of rank and file trade unionists for the position taken by
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	THE WITNESS: Good morning, Mr. Commissioner. I welcome this opportunity to present this statement to you on behalf of the Office and Professional Employees International Union, Local 343 representing over 700 members coast to coast in Canada. Our presence here I think demonstrates the support of rank and file trade unionists for the position taken by our central bodies, the Ontario Federation of Labour,
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it shameful. We are here today because this Inquiry 1 offers us one avenue to press for a change in this 2 history of exploitation. 3 The question before this 4 Commission seems to us "at what cost the development of 5 the Mackenzie Valley corridor" - at what costs to 6 7 Canada's native people, at what cost to our environment and at what costs to our energy policy 8 We regard with great respect 9 the economy that has been maintained in the north by 10 the native people ever thousands of years an economy 11 dependent on hunting, fishing and trapping. We support 12 the position of native people that only through the 13 maintenance of this lifestyle can they assure a future 14 for their children as a distinct group within the 15 Canadian mosaic. 16 It seems obvious to us that 17 until and unless native land claims are settled in a 18 just manner our native brothers and sisters have no 19 20 hope for the future. The recent willingness of the 21 22 Federal cabinet to allow drilling in the Beaufort Sea and the remarks of the Minister of Indian Affairs and 23 Northern Development attacking the Dene shock us. 24 decision by the Federal Government to allow development 25 in the north is premature without the findings of this 26 27 Commission, and is arrogant until native land claims. are justly settled. 28 29 It is a certainty that once energy corridor is opened up in the, Mackenzie Valley, 30

substantial additional development will take place. 1 is our contention that this development will 2 substantially alter, if not eradicate completely, the 3 delicate ecological balance on which the present native 4 economy of the north is dependent. 5 We are not convinced that 6 7 only through a pipeline in the Mackenzie Valley will Canadian energy needs be met. Our present energy 8 crisis' is too complex to be solved by the building of 9 a pipeline. We have time we believe to develop 10 alternatives that will meet our needs and not have as 11 their price tag the extinction of a people and their 12 way of life. 13 For this reason we urge that 14 this Commission find that no development take place in 15 the Mackenzie Valley corridor until the full ecological 16 17 consequences are known and unless native land claims are justly settled. 18 19 Thank you very much. (SUBMISSION OF THE OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES 20 INTERNATIONAL UNION MS. PATTY PARK MARKED EXHIBIT 21 22 C - 505) 23 (WITNESS ASIDE) Sir, the next 24 MR. ROLAND: 25 presentation is by Mr. Warren Lowes of Orono, Ontario. WARREN LOWES sworn: 26 THE WITNESS: Mr. 27 Commissioner. ladies and gentlemen, I have to take my 28 29 glasses off to read. For the past few months, I've been reading considerable about the Mackenzie Valley

Pipeline and I want to appear as an independent social 1 observer, one who has lived in the country for quite 2 some time; I'm now a senior citizen and retired. 3 from that perspective, I would like to approach the 4 subject from a historical point of view. 5 Four hundred and fifty years 6 ago this July, Jacques Cartier sailed into the Huron 7 village of Hochelaga which has now become the site of 8 the City of Montreal. He was greeted by over a 9 thousand friendly natives bearing food, and we have his 10 own account of the visit summed up in these words: 11 "It was a finer greeting than ever a father gave 12 to his child and it made us marvelously happy". 13 In a sense, we are gathered 14 here today to discuss what has transpired in that short 15 period of 440 year and to contemplate our social 16 behaviour for the immediate future. With your 17 indulgence may I be permitted to recapitulate our 18 record in capsule form. 19 In the general accepted sense of 20 the term, western society stems from the assembly of 21 22 related cultures hat originated upon the Eurasian continent, spread influence throughout parts of Africa, 23 Australia, penetrated part of the Orient and, in the time 24 25 span under consideration here, has permeated the Americas. 26 Here in Canada, our forefathers 27 28 found a virgin land. Nature had laid out vast rolling plains, protected them with grasses and forests. 29

flanked them on either side by towering mountain ranges

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and supplied a natural irrigation system (the greatest inland water network on the face of the earth). Forests stood guard against blistering winds; beavers dammed back the tributary streams; sloughs and swamplands acted as storage basins for the spring runoff and the melted snow and the roots of grass and. plrants held the soil on the prairies in place to create a vast grazing area. Biologists today would refer to this as a "dynamic equilibrium" among all living things. The native human component, to them, the habitat was alive and healthy. The progression and expansion of western culture into this environment is one of recorded history. First we converted plots of earth to regular cultivation, then multitudes of buildings were built and arranged in cluster patterns called towns and: cities. Railroads and highways began to traverse the countryside in interlacing networks. Columns of smoke rose from the smelters, steel mills and a farflung industrial complex. This, we were assured,, was "progress". Well in the most recent phase of this "progress" the pattern began to change, Factories, pulp mills and processing plants pumped sewage, toxic chemicals and waste into the water systems; the smoke stacks filled the air with fumes and stench; many species of wildlife have been brought to the edge of extinction; our population is congregating in large congested metropolitan areas and urban sprawl is, consuming farm land at an alarming

rate; mining and quarrying a operations leave ugly

scars on the face of the earth and the search for 1 fossil fuels has brought about strip mining and the 2 construction of larger, longer pipelines as the 3 dwindling sources of supply get further from the 4 locations where the combustion is needed. 5 With a never ceasing flow of 6 ingenuity and enterprise, western society has 7 contrived, built, forged and constructed the greatest 8 array of technological apparatus of all time and much 9 of it is located in Canada. This huge juggernaught in 10 Canada has been built from Canadian metal stocks and 11 wood products but with a lack of foresight that is 12 almost impossible to comprehend. The entire array is 13 powered and operated on the false assumption that 14 stocks of fossil fuels were inexhaustible. 15 16 That, in essence, tells one 17 part of the story. The other chapter has to do with human relations. 18 19 In the inevitable ebb and flow of immigration to this continent, it had been 20 assumed that the "primitive" institutions of trade and 21 22 commerce used by the native people here, should be brushed aside to make way for the great colossus of 23 western finance and business management. 24 practices of ethnocentric bias have persisted to the 25 point where the. term "integration" has often in 26 reality amounted to "subjugation". 27 Just to scan the pages of 28 29 recorded history for that period known as the nineteenth century must give us cause to ponder. What had started

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as a trickle of settlement assumed flood proportions in the late part of the century with cataclysmic, effects upon the native societies. Our libraries are stocked with books which record beyond doubt that on this continent there was no method of degenerative compulsion that was not used on the native population to force conformity to the wishes of the western encroachment: military slaughter; destruction of food animals; confiscation of land y fraud; group dispersal to specific enclaves; forced labour; bribery; character assassination; monetary manipulation; and religious hijacking. The proponents of western "civilization" tried them all with force, guile and cunning. The matter of the Mackenzie Pipeline: It is against this background that we must now assess the advisability of proceeding with the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. Accordingly, allow me now to set down some observations and recommendations In the welter of confusion and conflicting reports, it is obvious that there is no certainty that sufficient reserves of fuel exist in the north to warrant the immense cost of construction. is also obvious that the environmental considerations are not completely understood. Therefore, the mere fact that the multi-billion dollar project is being contemplated without these assurances is certain indication that the entire project is being promoted in an atmosphere of desperation. This type of development can have, appalling consequences, both financially and ecologically.

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The finding of an energy source in the north for, us can be only a palliative or stop-gap and will surely consume time, energy and funds that should be spent to develop alternative sources closer to the point of use. I refer to the forms of energy found in nature such as wind, tides and solar radiation. The problems of the South were spawned in the south and they should be solved in the south. it ever occurred to us that these supplies' of fuel may sometime be needed in the Arctic where the solar radiation is at a minimum six months of the year? Thoughts of attempting to bulldoze a path of construction and development into the areas of the Arctic with cavalier disregard of the right and wishes of the native inhabitants, to me, is completely repugnant. Such tactics smack of the same old colonial repression that has characterized past dealings with the indigenous people of this continent and an attitude from which I, as a modern Canadian citizen, wish to disassociate myself. As a boy I was born and brought up in the famous Palliser Triangle of southern Saskatchewan in the early part of this century. chance to observe the aftermath of what was then thought to be the "winning of the last frontier". The nomadic life of the Plains Indians had come to a swirling halt roughly in the area of the Cypress Hills and their land base shrunk in size with each 'area acre ceded for the use of farmers and stockmen arriving from the east and south. No adequate soil survey was made in the first

half of the settlement--half century of the settlement--1 and the ardent settlers sunk their thousands of 2 plowshares into the prairie turf with a greed for instant 3 wealth that reminds me of the oil and gas people who 4 range the Arctic today. In the years of drought that 5 centred about the 1932-'37 period, the water table 6 dropped, sloughs dried up, birds departed, the 7 grasshoppers arrived, winds blew across the open plains 8 like a blow-torch and the area was transformed into a 9 dust bowl. Only the action of the Prairie Farm 10 Rehabilitation Association and similar agencies in the 11 United States saved the farmers, from themselves and the, 12 marginal land from 'becoming a vast desert. Much of the' 13 land should never have been plowed. It was natural 14 rangeland before; much of it is rangeland again today. 15 No Indian society worthy of the name would have ever 16 17 pulled a goof like that. Are we now getting ready to pull another boo-boo, this time even on a grander scale? 18 19 Today, I stand before you as a representative of a generation that has had its day. 20 I have not learned from the past, I have wasted my' time. 21 Today, I urge the Government of Canada to listen to what 22 the native people of the north are saying. 23 I urge that the citizenship claims of the Inuit and Dene people be 24 honoured and that the land claims be justly settled 25 before development of any kind is allowed to proceed. 26 If, in our desperation today, we feel it necessary to 27 ransack the Arctic regions for the few deposits of 28 fossil fuels that remain on this continent, the least we 29 can do is approach the enterprise in an attitude of

justice and fair play. The native population constitute a majority, of permanent residents there and surely this permanency of residency dating back several thousands of years entitles them to certain priority considerations. This means control of their own destiny through treaty arrangements and it means a generous and bountiful share of the direct financial gains that may accrue from the exploitation of their hereditary domain. Settlement of land claims therefore is a prerequisite to harmonious relations.

In conclusion, however, consideration should be given to the overriding fact that in the end, these deposits are finite and do not constitute the ultimate answer to our mounting energy problem Many informed men of science today, the eminent Canadian geophysicist, J. Tuso Wilson and M. King Hubbard of the United States Geological Survey, to mention but two, warn us that the era of fossil fuel combustion as a source of power is fast drawing to a close.

We who have in the past taken such pride in our spiritive enterprise are still faced with a challenge which must be met sooner or later, Shall we grasp at the admittedly dangerous alternatives of nuclear fission and fusion? I hope not. Concerned scientists inform us that there is ample supply of, energy to meet our needs to be found in the rays of the sun, the power of the winds, the strength of the tide, from geo-thermal sources and even from the combustion of our mounting garbage heaps. Where is our vaunted ingenuity and enterprise? This Canadian contends that

1	if we do not have the intuitive, the initiative to
2	direct the main thrust of our exploratory endeavors
3	into these latter directions today, we deserve to
4	freeze in the dark tomorrow.
5	Thank you.
6	(WITNESS ASIDE)
7	MR. ROLAND: Is Celeste Frame
8	here? Kit Shaw? Mr. James? Malcolm Davidson?
9	Peter Kelly? Sir, I have one written brief to file by
10	Miss Irene Stein of Toronto and that appears to
11	conclude our evidence this morning. Sir, as you are
12	aware, our rules provide, in lieu of cross-examination,
13	that the two pipeline companies and the major
14	participants may take ten minutes at the end of each
15	session to respond to evidence presented to you. Dr.
16	Pimlott has indicated to me that he wishes to exercise
17	that right and to respond this morning.
18	(SUBMISSION BY IRENE STEIN MARKED EXHIBIT C-506)
19	THE COMMISSIONER: What time
20	is it?
21	MR. ROLAND: It's twenty-five
22	after ten.
23	THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
24	maybe we could have a cup of coffee and then hear from
25	Dr. Pimlott. Would that be all right?
26	MR. ROLAND: That's fine,
27	sir. Yes.
28	THE COMMISSIONER: We'll take a
29	short break for coffee and then hear from Dr. Pimlott.
30	(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES)

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(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
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                              THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies
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   and gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order and I
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   understand we're to hear from Dr. Pimlott now, so --
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                              MR. ROLAND: Dr. Pimlott's
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   seating himself. I'd like to file one more written brief
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   by Sister Mary Alban, Social Justice Representative for
   the Sisters of St. Joseph of Toronto.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Dr. Pimlott.
    (SUBMISSION OF SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH SISTER M. ALBAN
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   MARKED EXHIBIT C-507)
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                              DOUGLAS PIMLOTT resumed:
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                              THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
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   you know, in making the actions at the hearings, I tended
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   to speak from notes but because of the importance of the
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   topic this morning, I have tried to commit it to writing,
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   and since my writing is bad under any circumstances, and
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   this was very hurried, I beg your understanding if I
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   stammer in trying to read my own writing.
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                              My final reaction to these
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   hearings will deal with one thing which has been
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   reiterated at the southern hearings on a number of
                The thing is that we are faced with a
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   occasions.
   dangerous short term natural gas situation in Canada
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   and the only way out is to build a gas 'pipeline from
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   Prudhoe Bay and the Mackenzie Delta.
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                              At these hearings, Consumer's
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   Gas Company, Dr. Mackof the University of Toronto, and
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   the Ontario Ministry of Energy have articulated this
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    theme most eloquently.
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There are important 1 2 environmental and long term energy considerations and very important social considerations and consideration of 3 northern native questions involved in this proposal and I 4 think it would be worthwhile bringing these into 5 perspective. Before I do it, I should perhaps reiterate 6 the fact that the Committee and Arctic Resources 7 Committee has never been a stop-the-pipeline 8 organization. However, we have consistently asked 9 questions such as, if we have to have oil and gas from 10 the Arctic, how can it be done so that the impact on the 11 environment is minimized? How can it be done so that 12 when the oil and gas reserves are used up, the natural 13 resource base of the native people will be intact and 14 their way of life and culture maintained or strengthened? 15 16 While asking these questions about the protection of the environment and the future 17 of the native people, we have worked hard to gain 18 insight on the needs for supplemental gas supplies in 19 southern .Canada. In 1974, for example, we held a 20 conference on the topic. 21 "Gas from the Mackenzie Delta, Now or Later" 22 and there were a very wide range of socio-economic ad 23 environmental viewpoints expressed at that conference. 24 A few months ago, we testified before the Energy and 25 Public Works committee of the House of Commons on this 26 and on other matters. 27 To sum up, CARC is convinced 28 29 that the seriousness of the short term gas situation is being overemphasized. We are convinced that frontier gas

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is not the, only possible solution to the energy problem is between now and 1990 and I might add that Dr. Thompson) who is our current chairman is an acknowledged authority on energy situations. Because of our approach and our convictions, we are dismayed when consideration of a pipeline boils down to arguments that we must have a particular one because traditional or near traditional industrial growth patterns must be maintained in southern Canada. Because of our desire to explore alternatives so that the least harmful one can be identified, we greatly regret that you are unable to rule in favour of holding further hearings on the proposed Fairbanks route. will urge the Honourable Judd Buchanan' to refer the matter to your Inquiry because we are convinced that consideration of it is of the utmost importance to the matters on which you will make recommendations to the Federal Government. If the Minister would do so, it would be a gesture of good faith, which would, I think, help to alleviate the cynicism about the government approach, which has so often been reflected at these southern hearings.

The evidence presented before your Inquiry has convinced the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee that the Arctic as proposal. to build a pipeline either across the North slope or through the Old Crow Flats area has great potential for environmental damage over the long term. We are most anxious that alternatives to it be considered primarily in the light of northern social and environmental considerations. We feel that will be a great injustice to the, indigenous

people of the north and to the environment if the 1 decision is based primarily on maintaining traditional 2 growth patterns in southern Canada. 3 Thank you. 4 (WITNESS ASIDE) 5 6 MR. ROLAND: Mr. Commissioner, there was one other brief from this 7 morning and the gentleman has now arrived. Since he 8 came all the way from Kenora -- it's a short brief; I 9 wonder if we could hear it now. I would call upon then 10 the brief on behalf of the Sabaskong Band, Number 38, 11 Northwestern Ontario, the Kenora area and that's 12 spelled S-A-B-A-S-K-O-N-G and Mr. Kelly, I believe, 13 will be presenting that brief on behalf of the band. 14 PETER KELLY sworn: 15 16 THE WITNESS: I have been sent to this Inquiry by the people of my reserve. I 17 have not seen too many presentations in Ontario by the 18 powerful Indian associations, the government-funded 19 associations. It is because of this when we saw that 20 there were not too many representations that my reserve 21 took it upon itself to send me here and make 22 23 representations. Secondly, I want to say, 24 every thing that I have to say here is with due respect 25 to the Commissioner. Also, the preliminary remarks 26 that I made basically have to do with the fact, that my 27 representation comes from Indian people, I speak the 28 Ojibway language and in order to be received by the 29 people who have made this Inquiry, possible, it is up

to me and to my people to make my presentation at the 1 environment to which they are familiar and comfortable. 2 That is, I must speak English, because if I were to 3 come in here with my feathers and buckskins and beads, 4 it would be the same as if the Minister of Indian 5 Affair or indeed the Prime Minister of Canada were to 6 come to me in the uniform of a Brigadier-General. 7 That, to me, is not acceptable. To me, what is 8 acceptable is that I must present myself in the way 9 which is most comfortable and convenient to all people 10 Therefore, I wish to begin. 11 possible. The band members of the 12 Sabaskong Band, located 70 miles south of Kenora 13 Ontario, wish to thank you for the opportunity to speak 14 to this historic Inquiry into the social, economic and 15 environmental impact of the Mackenzie Valley Energy 16 17 corridor. You will excuse us, I hope, for our skepticism that this Inquiry will be able to have any 18 effect on what the government and the powerful business 19 interest of this country wish to do. We can only speak 20 from experience. 21 22 In the Kenora area, as in all 23 of Canada, the visitors of this land, commonly known as the discoverers of North America, came and took away. 24 our fish and our furs. They came back, took away our 25 timber. They came back, and took away our rocks and our 26 minerals. We don't have the gas, but certainly they're 27 back, for the gas in the north.. Our culture was 28 by the imposition of a foreign religion. Most stifled. 29 recently; in the northern areas, they've come back and

polluted our rivers. 1 My people have heard many 2 times the concern of government for our welfare, for 3 the preservation of our way of life, for environmental 4 protection, yet today a thousand of our people at White 5 Dog and Grassy Narrows Reserve are exposed to the 6 lethal dangers of mercury pollution and the government 7 refuses to take any action to positively protect the 8 health and livelihood of our people. 9 In 1873, three treaties were 10 signed with the government, which became a model for 11 similar treaties across northwestern Canada. 12 people offered to share our land and resources with the 13 new people to this country in return for promises that 14 we would continue our way of life for as long as the 15 sun shall shine. Fifteen years after our treaty was 16 signed, the highest Court of Appeal ruled in the St. 17 Catherine's Milling case that the Federal Government 18 had no right to make any promises to our people, that 19 the province actually owned our land, that native 20 people was no more than a 21 "personal and usufructuary right dependent on 22 23 the good will of the sovereign" This often-quoted case took place in Treaty 3 which is in 24 northwestern Ontario, with the result that the Province 25 of Ontario was brought unilaterally into approving the 26 promises of the treaty without consultation with our 27 people. Nor were we represented at the trials concerning 28 native title, yet our land base and our way of life was 29

unilaterally changed because of this.

We have great concern for our 1 2 brothers and sisters of the north, the Dene, Inuit and Metis people. We know from experience that a 3 government eventually returns to take away our mines 4 and your mines and all that makes a native person. To 5 a certain extent, government has succeeded with some of 6 our people who have lost respect for themselves and 7 fellow Indians through the abuse of alcohol. Many of 8 our people continue to resist and prefer to risk their 9 lives as the Ojibway Warrior Society did in the 10 Enshnobi Park occupation of '74 or to take their own 11 lives in much the same way and reasons as Nelson Small 12 Legs of Alberta. Our people do not die in vain because 13 we are touched the way that they have died and by this, 14 we rain strength and by this, we learn many things. 15 16 We have studied a number of 17 our people dying by violence in the Kenora area and wish to present our review to this Inquiry in a booklet 18 19 called "While People Sleep" 20 which outlines that 192 native people died of violent 21 22 means within a year and a half in the Kenora area. speak from experience. Our people in northwestern 23 Ontario and many Canadians believe that despite that 24 stated promises' honourable intentions, thoroughness, 25 thoughtfulness of this Inquiry what the final decision 26 that he National Energy Board and the Federal Cabinet 27 will be. 28 29 Can there be any doubt that the Mackenzie Valley energy corridor will be approved despite

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the evidence and objections presented against it at this Inquiry When the Cabinet recently approved drilling in the Beaufort Sea despite native, environmental and foreign country protests? No. The Cabinet will decide in favour of the pipeline and will listen to this Inquiry only in terms of how to nullify the impact on the people and the environment. Judging from our experience in northwestern Ontario, government measures in this respect will not protect the land or the people.

Therefore, I came before this Inquiry with the greatest respect for Mr. Justice Berger and what he is trying to accomplish, with a warning and a recommendation for my brothers and sisters in the north.

The land and its resources have always belonged to the people of the north, the native This land was given to you by the Great Spirit, but you've never given it away. You have issued a Dene Declaration on your views of the land and have presented the Inuit land claim to the Cabinet as evidence of your aboriginal rights. What must happen now is for you to exercise your ownership over this land. Take affirmative action over the land and your people. You do not have to justify this action or to issue further declarations. The trespassers must justify their stand. I urge you to form a native corporation to develop the resources on your own terms so that the northern resources may be shared equitably by the people of the world in a manner which will benefit mankind. This is the Indian way. have always had an obligation to the that past, indeed,

we ensured early visitors would be safe in this land. We still have that obligation to our guests. By forming your own corporation to control the development of the gas, oil and other natural resources of the north, you will be fulfilling this obligation and to the preservation of the native way of life for your children and their children to come.

The Northern Native

Corporation Natural Resources would be able to seek
expertise in the development of resources from the

Public Petroleum Association of Canada, the government,
and the multinational corporations as well. The native
corporation could seek markets just as a provincial

Premier who recently sought markets for that province's
natural resources in the Far East.

You must realize that the other ways-of presentations to the Cabinet, delegations negotiating with the government, or depending on the National Indian Brotherhood or their other organizations to press for your rights--these methods are all dependent upon the good of the sovereign. The National Indian Brotherhood would vigorously press your claims and would categorically reject all half measures offered by the government. To that extent, you'd be successful, but that's about all.

Instead of following the usual method of studies and counter-studies which perpetuate nothing, you must proceed to take positive, affirmative action. Form the corporation for the development of resources, control of the environment, production of

jobs, obtained the help of the high-powered economists, 1 lawyers and missionaries who are now helping you to 2 prepare briefs and studies to help draft the terms of 3 reference and incorporation of this monumental project. 4 There is no other way to protect your land, your way of 5 life, and your people. I urge you to learn from our 6 experience. 7 8 (SUBMISSION OF THE SABASKONG BAND - PETER KELLY MARKED EXHIBIT C-508) 9 (WITNESS ASIDE) 10 MR. ROLAND: Sir, the booklet 11 that Mr. Kelly has just handed you has been filed with 12 the Inquiry. As well, I'd like to file a supplementary 13 submission by Energy Probe. Sir, we have now arrived at 14 the end of the Toronto hearings of the Inquiry and I'd 15 simply like to conclude by saying that the Inquiry 16 placed advertisements in newspapers in Ontario 17 requesting those persons and organizations who wish/to 18 make submissions to the Inquiry here in Toronto to 19 register their names with our Ottawa office. 20 to be done by May 1st. In the last few days, we have 21 had many additional persons and organizations approach 22 us to make representations to the Inquiry over the four 23 days of hearings scheduled for Toronto. 24 commencing our Inquiry hearings here in Toronto last 25 Tuesday evening, we have held eight sessions, more 26 sessions than in any other city in southern Canada. 27 have heard 75 oral presentations and received and filed 28 19 written briefs with the Inquiry. I'd only add, sir, 29 that the Inquiry resumes in Montreal next Monday, May

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31st at 8 p.m. and I believe it's at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: That's where we'll all go, then. Well, ladies and gentlemen, thank you for your attendance at these sessions here in Toronto and my. thanks especially to those who took the time and trouble to prepare briefs. My apologies to, those who didn't have an opportunity of presenting their in person but as I have said it before, your briefs will not go unexamined and unconsidered. We will be looking at them.

The hearing in Toronto is one that I think has been useful to the Inquiry in many respects and in many ways. Certainly, I try to learn something from each person who comes to the witness stand to present a brief to the Inquiry. I have tried to learn from all of you and I trust that you have been be seeking to learn from each other. It must Apparent that views on each side of this issue are strongly held. I think that it's become apparent to all of you that there are reasons that those on each side of this issue regard as sound reasons for holding the point of view they do and I think it's incumbent on me to try to understand he reasons why people take the positions they do on each side of this issue and I think it's incumbent on you to try to understand the point of view of those who come forward to present briefs. It's easy for you to understand and appreciate the point of view of those that you agree with, it's sometimes harder but even more important to understand the point of view of those that

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| you disagree with.

The briefs we've heard in Toronto have represented all sides of these vital issues that lie at the heart of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline This has been a travelling teach-in and I think that I should say that I have been learning from each one of you and I know that you've been learning from each I think it's important that you should have been other. at this hearing to listen to all sides of the argument and to consider all sides of the argument. that we will generate a well-informed public on these questions and I think that that's a healthy thing for the democratic process. It must be apparent to you that there are reasonable people on all sides of these issues taking forthright positions in ways that you may not agree with and for reasons that you may not agree with but it must be apparent to all of you that each side has the best of intentions for peoples in the north and for all Canadians.

I remind you again that the Inquiry's job is to consider what will happen to northern Canada if we build the gas pipeline and establish the energy corridor, the social, economic and environmental impact. The National Energy Board will consider what gas supplies we have in the north, what Canada's gas requirements are, and the Government of Canada, elected by the people of Canada to make these policy choices affecting questions of fundamental national policy, the, Government of Canada will decide with my report before them and the report of the National Energy Board, they

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will decide what is to be done and that is the way it
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   must be in a democratic country. Those who have the
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   confidence of Parliament must make these choices.
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                              Our, job, the job of this
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   Inquiry, is to gather the evidence, find the facts,
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   make recommendations to the government, to enable 'the;
   Government of Canada, on behalf of all of us,, to male:
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   a well-informed judgment on the question.
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                              So, I thank you again for
   your attendance and we will adjourn the hearing until
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   Monday, at 8 p.m. in Montreal.
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    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO MAY 31, 1976)
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