

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)

**Montreal, Quebec  
May 31, 1976**

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

**Volume 62**

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Mr. Alan Hollingworth and	
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Mr. Russell Anthony and pro. Alastair Lucas	for Canadian Arctic Resources Committee
Mr. Glen Bell, ries	for Northwest Territories  Indian Brotherhood, and Metis Association of the Northwest Territories.

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1 Montreal, Quebec

2 May 31, 1976.

3 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

4 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,  
5 before we begin, I should say there are some instaneous  
6 translation devices at the back of the room.

7 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and  
8 gentlemen, the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry is  
9 holding a series of hearings in the main centres of  
10 Southern Canada to consider the views that so many of  
11 you who live here in Southern Canada have asked for an  
12 opportunity to present to the inquiry.

13 We in Canada stand at our  
14 last frontier. We have some important decisions to  
15 make, decisions for which all of us will share a  
16 measure of responsibility.

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

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

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

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

15 |  
16 |                   The inquiry began its hearing  
17 | on March 3, 1975 in Yellowknife. Since then we have  
18 | held many months of formal hearings listening to the  
19 | evidence of engineers, scientists, biologists,  
20 | anthropologists, economists, listening to the people  
21 | who have made it the work of their lifetime o study the  
22 | north and northern conditions.

23 |                   The environment of the Arctic  
24 | has been called fragile. That may or may not be true.  
25 | Arctic species certainly are tough. They have to be to  
26 | survive, but at certain times of the year, especially  
27 | when they are having their young, they are vulnerable.

28 |                   If you build a pipeline from  
29 | Alaska along the Arctic coast of the Yukon you will be  
30 | opening up a wilderness where the Porcupine caribou





1 Notre tâche est de faire  
2 ressortir les méthodes qui seront les plus  
3 constructives lorsque nous commencerons le développement  
4 du ord. sous sommes obligés d'examiner soigneusement  
5 toutes les questions se rapportant à un projet de cette  
6 grandeur.

7 Voici quelques-unes de ces  
8 questions: Est-ce que la question des revendications  
9 foncières par les autochtones devrait être réglée avant  
10 la construction d'un pipeline?

11 Si l'on construit ce pipeline  
12 et que les autochtones désirent participer sa  
13 construction, pouvons-nous leur assurer des emplois  
14 profitables?

15 Pourront-ils acquérir des  
16 métiers qui leur serviront dans le Nord une fois la  
17 construction du pipeline terminée?

18 Sommes-nous capables d'éta  
19 blir des bases d'affaires solides qui permettront aux  
20 entreprises commerciales du Nord d'obtenir des contrats  
21 de construction pour le pipeline?

22 Et que ferons-nous des  
23 syndicats? Un n'a qu'à observer le contrôle absolu  
24 qu'ils exercent en Alaska.

25 Devraient-ils avoir cette  
26 mesure de contrôle dans la Vallée du Mackenzie?

27 La construction du pipeline  
28  
29  
30













1 GUY POIRIER assermenté;  
2 Bon! J'aimerais parler ce  
3 soir plutôt en tant que canadien qu'en, tant que  
4 biochimiste, ça fait que disons que mon intervention va  
5 être assez courte.

6 Premièrement, j'aimerais dire  
7 qu'en tant que citoyen canadien, je suis très touché,  
8 par la possibilité de la construction d'un pipeline  
9 dans la vallée du Mackenzie. Il me semble que la  
10 présence d'un tel pipeline sera une atteinte directe à  
11 la fragilité, à l'intégrité et à l'écologie entière du  
12 Nord canadien.

13  
14 Disons que j'aimerais  
15 souligner environ quatre points: le premier point c'est  
16 qu'il est intéressant de noter qu'on a fait plus  
17 d'études sur le Nord canadien dans les cinq (5)  
18 dernières années que dans une période précédente de  
19 cinquante (50) ans.

20  
21 La plupart de ces études,  
22 semble-t-il, malheureusement ont été motivées par  
23 l'intérêt direct qu'on porte pour l'entité nordique,  
24 non, excusez-moi, non pas par l'intérêt direct qu'on  
25 porte pour l'entité nordique, mais plutôt par notre  
26 soif insatiable d'énergie.

27  
28 Il est intéressant de noter  
29 qu'en mil neuf cent cinquante (1950) on ne connaît  
30 même pas le nombre d'Inuits au Canada, mais que



1  
2 Ne serait-il pas plus  
3 profitable d'exploiter les sables bitumineux de  
4 l'Alberta ou encore nos grandes réserves de charbon qui  
5 sont beaucoup plus accessibles?

6  
7 Troisièmement, on dit que  
8 l'exploitation du gaz et de l'huile, grâce un ou à des  
9 pipelines dans la vallée du Mackenzie avantagera la  
10 population -- la position, pardon, la position  
11 économique et sociale des autochtones.

12 Eh bien! je crois qu'au  
13 Canada, on a eu une expérience assez concluante sur ce  
14 sujet.

15  
16 En effet, c'est  
17 l'exploitation du gaz et de l'huile en Alberta.  
18 Présentement, dans cette province les indiens et les  
19 métis sont peu choyés. De soixante soixante-dix pour  
20 cent (60% à 70%) des personnes derrière les barreaux  
21 sont des indiens et des métis.

22  
23 Alors que le taux de chômage  
24 moyen de la population est d'environ trois pour cent  
25 (3%), celui des autochtones se situe aux alentours de  
26 quatre-vingt pour cent (80%).

27 Donc, nous avons déjà dans  
28 notre pays un exemple frappant de l'effet néfaste ou du  
29 moins d'aucun apport positif de l'exploitation des  
30 hydrocarbures sur les populations indiennes et métis.



1 De même en tant que  
2 québécois, j'aimerais faire une petite parenthèse, ici  
3 nous avons une situation politique qui peut ressembler  
4 quelque eudisons en petit la population, la situation  
5 politique de la population nordique, en ce qui concerne  
6 du moins les contestations fréquentes des décisions  
7 prises par Ottawa.

8  
9 De plus, ici, dans  
10 l'éventualité de l'élection du parti québécois, on nous  
11 parle souvent d'un référendum pour savoir si oui ou non  
12 le Québec veut avoir son indépendance. Eh bien je crois  
13 que cette proposition d'un référendum devrait être  
14 offerte aux résidents des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et  
15 du Yukon pour savoir s'ils veulent oui ou non un  
16 pipeline.

17  
18 On se demande pourquoi on  
19 veut construire un pipeline souterrain lorsque les  
20 Etats-Unis ont opté d'installer leur pipeline en  
21 surface et que l'URSS elle, pays qui a trois ou quatre  
22 universités dans des régions arctiques pour sa part,  
23 contourne complètement le permafrost.

24  
25 Il serait indispensable de  
26 faire des études long terme sur les effets de ce  
27 pipeline souterrain.

28 En plus, le fait d'avoir un  
29 pipeline ou des pipelines présents stimulerait  
30 l'exploration dans la Mer de Beaufort qui est déjà





1 MR. WADDELL: Mr.  
2 Commissioner, I would call upon to give the next brief  
3 the member of the National Assembly for Mount Royal,  
4 Mr. John Ciaccia.

5 JOHN CIACCIA sworn;

6 THE WITNESS: The  
7 requirements of governments to develop the northern  
8 areas of our country present a unique opportunity for  
9 both governments and native people, not only to provide  
10 for orderly development of these areas, taking of  
11 course into account native needs and the preservation  
12 of their way of life, but also it affords the  
13 opportunity to bring solutions to many long-standing  
14 problems affecting these communities.

15 The present-day mammoth  
16 developments are now bringing to our attention the  
17 problems of natives that have existed for many years.  
18 These developments are making us aware that we must  
19 abandon our traditional approach to native people.  
20 Because of the magnitude of these developments and  
21 their potential effects on native communities, it is  
22 also necessary to find safeguards to protect them.

23 In the Inquiry which this  
24 Commission is conducting with respect to the Mackenzie  
25 Valley Pipeline, I believe that it would be useful to  
26 examine the terms of the James Bay Agreement which has  
27 dealt with many of the problems now facing the  
28 communities of the Northwest Territories, and of the  
29 Yukon.

30 The James Bay Agreement is an

1 attempt to find solutions for both the existing  
2 problems affecting native communities and those  
3 problems created by development of the resources  
4 of those regions in which these communities exist.

5  
6 Some critics are genuinely  
7 concerned with the conditions of the natives. Others  
8 seem to give the impression that the native situation  
9 is a convenient excuse to fight governments and to  
10 fight any type of development.

11 On the other side of the  
12 fence, and Mr. Commissioner, I know that you know and  
13 I hope that the public knows that there are many  
14 persons on the other side of the fence who criticize  
15 the agreement because it gives too much to the  
16 natives. They refuse to accept that natives still  
17 practice their traditional pursuits of hunting, of  
18 fishing and trapping. According to those critics, the  
19 natives have used the excuse of the James Bay project  
20 to hold up the government and to obtain large sums of  
21 money and other advantages which they could not have  
22 otherwise obtained.

23 I think that in the interest  
24 of all concerned and in the interest of those who  
25 negotiated the agreement, and in the interest of the  
26 native people and of the government, that it is  
27 important that we are aware that there are critics who  
28 hold these views. I helped to negotiate this agreement.  
29 I drew up the original proposals which were made public  
30 by Premier Robert Bourassa in January of 1974.





1 further deteriorate their condition. Governments  
2 should, by their response, attempt to find solutions  
3 which would ameliorate the conditions of the natives  
4 and provide them with the necessary resources to meet  
5 the challenges of Canadian society.

6 This is the approach, Mr.  
7 Commissioner, that I took to native claims in general,  
8 and to the James Bay Agreement in particular.

9 On November 20, 1973, I was  
10 appointed special representative of Premier Robert  
11 Bourassa with respect to the claims of the Crees of the  
12 James Bay area and the Inuit of Northern Quebec.

13 On November 23, 1973, I  
14 submitted to the natives the 11-point proposals which  
15 were later made public by Premier Bourassa in January  
16 1974.

17 Let me assure you, Mr.  
18 Commissioner, that the James Bay settlement was not a  
19 series of hastily conceived proposals put forth by the  
20 Quebec Government during the contestation of the James  
21 Bay project and rammed down the throats of the James  
22 Bay natives.

23 Although the initial proposal  
24 left room for negotiation, the agreement was based on  
25 concepts which the James Bay natives had developed  
26 themselves and had put forth to both the Federal and  
27 Provincial Governments long before the Court judgment  
28 and long before my mandate from the Provincial  
29 Government, concepts and terms which the natives had  
30 been unable to obtain from either governments prior to







1 reserved only for the natives.

2 To review, manage and  
3 administer the regime, they have a Co-ordinating  
4 Committee, which is made up equally of representatives  
5 from the natives and the government.

6 There is direct participation  
7 of native people in the formulation and supervision of  
8 laws and regulations concerning the hunting, fishing  
9 and trapping activities of the entire territory for  
10 natives, as well as nonnatives. This is the first time  
11 that any government has accepted such a principle in an  
12 area of activity which is of the utmost importance to  
13 the natives.

14 The land regime must be read  
15 and understood in conjunction with the hunting and  
16 fishing regime.

17 The Category II lands of  
18 which you are probably familiar, which totals some  
19 60,000 square miles have already been selected by the  
20 Crees and are in the process of selection by the Inuit

21 The income security program  
22 contained in the agreement is another provision  
23 designed to safeguard the traditional pursuit of the  
24 natives. This program, in effect, is a guaranteed  
25 annual income program for those natives who wish to  
26 pursue hunting, fishing or trapping as a way of life.  
27 It may well be the first guaranteed annual income  
28 program for any group in North America, and is designed  
29 specifically for those natives who wish to maintain  
30 their traditional pursuits.

1 (FRENCH TRANSLATION OF FOREGOING:

2 Monsieur le Juge Berger,  
3 mesdames et messieurs. Premièrement, je voudrais  
4 souligner que malgré qu'on m'a introduit comme le  
5 député de Mont-Royal et que j'étais le représentant  
6 spécial du Premier ministre dans les négociations avec  
7 les autochtones de la Baie James et du Nouveau Québec,  
8 les vues et les opinions que je vais exprimer ce soir  
9 ne sont pas nécessairement les vues officielles du  
10 Gouvernement du Québec, je suis ici à titre de  
11 particulier et parce que Je crois qu'il y a certaines  
12 opinions, certaines vues, certains éclaircissements que  
13 je pourrais fournir la Commission Berger, à la  
14 commission d'enquête sur le pipeline de la Vallée du  
15 Mackenzie, quant à mes expériences avec les autochtones  
16 et les Cris et les Inuits de la Baie James et du  
17 Nouveau-Québec.

18  
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1 Il m'est apparu évident que  
2 lusieurs des reclamations des groupes autochtones parmi  
3 le Canada étaient bien fondées en partie, il n'était  
4 aussi évident que le véhicule des réclamations et de  
5 règlements des autochtones était une méthode excellente  
6 pour effectuer los réformes nécessaires quant aux  
7 autochtones et à leur cammunauté.)

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1 All of these structures  
2 relate to and work with the provincial authorities,  
3 with the appropriate authorities, with proper  
4 safeguards, of course, relating to the control of lands  
5 granted to the natives.

6 Fourthly, the agreement  
7 accepts the principle that the natives must be  
8 furnished with the proper resources under their control  
9 and that they must be allowed to use their own  
10 initiatives in managing their resources and their live

11 The \$225 million which are to  
12 be paid to the natives will be paid to corporations  
13 which are totally controlled by the native people.  
14 This was a difficult concession to obtain from the  
15 Federal Government which has not entirely abandoned its  
16 paternalistic approach to natives.

17 The provisions of the  
18 agreement relating to the economic and social  
19 development will permit those natives who so wish to  
20 choose alternatives to their traditional pursuits. We  
21 must offer the natives options. It is unrealistic to  
22 believe that we will fossilize an entire culture.

23 Fifthly, the agreement  
24 recognizes that the native people have a language and a  
25 cultural heritage different from that of other  
26 Canadians and accepts the principle that this language  
27 and cultural heritage must be protected.

28 There are various provisions  
29 recognizing the use of Cree and Inuit languages in  
30 various official government bodies, both at the local



1 tolerate its provision, if applied to them. The terms  
2 of the James Bay Agreement take precedence over the  
3 entire Indian Act and amend many of its obsolete  
4 portions.

5 The agreement also provides  
6 that suitable legislation will be enacted to safeguard  
7 all of those rights granted under the terms of the  
8 agreement.

9 It is therefore imperative  
10 that proper legislation be enacted by both the Federal  
11 and Provincial Governments to guarantee the rights that  
12 are granted to the natives in the agreement. The  
13 agreement provides for the extinguishment of native  
14 rights which, prior to the signing of the agreement,  
15 were undefined, in law. This must be replaced by  
16 proper legislation safeguarding the rights granted in  
17 the agreement, otherwise the position of the natives  
18 could be seriously jeopardized. Both governments  
19 therefore must pay special attention in giving effect  
20 to this provision of the agreement.

21 These, then, Mr. Commissioner,  
22 are the principal objectives of the agreement. The  
23 agreement has followed two guiding principles two  
24 principles which I believe are of equal importance  
25 1. Is that the government will utilize the resources  
26 of its territory for the benefit of all of its people,  
27 but must take the necessary measures to ensure the  
28 orderly and rational development of these resources.  
29 2. Is that we must recognize the needs of the native  
30 people who have a different culture and a different way



1 | the problems which face them. The natives, hopefully  
2 | by being realistic, and the governments, hopefully by  
3 | being idealistic. In that manner development can be an  
4 | opportunity to effect important reforms while at the  
5 | same time providing adequate protection to the native  
6 | communities.

7 | Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.  
8 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you  
9 | very much.

10 | (SUBMISSION BY J. CIACCIA MARKED EXHIBIT C-510)

11 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

12 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.  
13 | Commissioner, the next brief is from the Province of  
14 | Quebec Chamber of Commerce to be presented by Mr.  
15 | Pierre Morin.

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1 PIERRE MORIN assermenté:  
2 Bonsoir, monsieur le  
3 Commissaire. Alors, monsieur le Commissaire, messieurs  
4 les conseillers de la Commission, le mandat que vous a  
5 confié le Gouvernement du Canada d'enquêter sur  
6 l'impact socio-économique et l'impact sur  
7 l'environnement qu'occasionneraient la construction,  
8 l'exploitation et l'abandon éventuel du gazoduc le long  
9 de la vallée du Mackenzie jusqu'à l'océan Arctique est  
10 un mandat historique.

11  
12 Le fait que la Commission  
13 siège actuellement au Québec, destination canadienne  
14 ultime du gaz naturel que l'on propose de transporter  
15 constitue pour nous l'assurance que cette Commission a  
16 bien saisi toute l'ampleur et tout l'impact qu'aurait  
17 la concrétisation de ce projet sur le pays.

18  
19 L'objectif de la Chambre de  
20 Commerce du Québec, ce soir, en vous soumettant ses  
21 vues est d'ajouter une voix celle qui déjà se sont  
22 portées en faveur du projet de transporter le gaz  
23 naturel du Grand Nord vers le Sud.

24  
25 La Chambre de Commerce de  
26 la province de Québec est la Fédération des quelque  
27 210 Chambres de Commerce et Boards of Trade actifs  
28 sur tout le territoire, groupant ainsi plus de trente  
29 et un mille (31,000) membres. De plus, son action  
30 s'est méritée l'adhésion directe et volontaire de

1 plus de deux mille six cents (2,600) entreprises de  
2 toutes tailles faisant affaires au Quebec.

3 La Chambre ne peut vous  
4 soumettre d'épais dossiers techniques pour appuyer son  
5 objectif; ce n'est d'ailleurs pas ce que la Commission  
6 attend de nous.

7 Nous n'allons pas, non plus,  
8 tenter de vous démontrer les besoins énergétiques du  
9 québec ni combien le gaz naturel est appelé à jouer un  
10 rôle fondamental dans leur satisfaction.

11  
12 Ceci a déjà été fait devant  
13 l'Office national de l'Energie.

14  
15 Nous croyons cependant que le  
16 gaz naturel originant du Delta du Mackenzie peut aider  
17 à satisfaire ces besoins énergétiques tout comme le  
18 feront l'électricité produite à la Baie James et,  
19 éventuellement le gaz naturel provenant de la région  
20 des îles Ellesmere et au large de TerreNeuve.

21  
22 Si de plus, l'on devait dans  
23 ces régions, y découvrir du pétrole en quantités  
24 exploitables, nous croyons qu'il devra être, lui aussi  
25 acheminé vers les populations du Sud.

26  
27 Loin de nous cependant l'idée  
28 de brimer dans leurs droits, dans la mesure où ils sont  
29 établis, les populations indigènes, Inuit, Métis ou  
30 Indiens dont les territoires seront traversés par ces

1 oléoducs, gazoducs et manie possiblement chemin de fer.

2

3 Loin de nous, aussi l'idée de  
4 voir se réaliser ce projet sans tenir compte de  
5 l'environnement et de l'impact du projet sur des  
6 centaines, voire des milliers d'éco-systèmes.

7

8 Ceci dit, et dans la mesure  
9 où l'un ou l'autre des projets soumis sont  
10 techniquement et financièrement réalisables, nous  
11 croyons que le problème fondamental posé cette  
12 Commission est de se prononcer en définitive sur la  
13 balance des inconvénients.

14

15 Si nous invoquons cette  
16 théorie de la balance des inconvénients, c'est-à-dire  
17 choisir le moindre des préjudices actuels ou  
18 potentiels, c'est que le bien commun est souvent  
19 difficile à cerner et quelquefois contradictoire.

20

21 Si l'on en croit le  
22 Gouvernement du Canada, il veut assurer un certain  
23 degré d'auto suffisance énergétique au pays. C'est là  
24 une définition du bien commun.

25

26 Si par ailleurs l'on en croit  
27 d'autres groupes, la qualité de l'environnement est le  
28 bien commun et il ne peut souffrir le risque de  
29 spoliation par la réalisation du projet.

29

30 La Chambre diverge d'opinion  
avec ces derniers, quoique nous réalisions que la



1 | situation du Québec, en extrémité du réseau, ne le  
2 | place pas dans une situation économique particulière-  
3 | merit avantageuse.

4 | Monsieur le Juge, compte tenu  
5 | cependant de l'importance stratégique du gaz naturel  
6 | dans la satisfaction de nos besoins énergétiques  
7 | présents et futurs et aussi de la sécurité  
8 | d'approvisionnement sue nous procurerait l'exploitation  
9 | des réserves justifiant le transport, la Chambre vous  
10 | soumet qu'une appréciation fondée sur la balance des  
11 | inconvénients favoriserait la réalisation du projet de  
12 | transport d'énergie de l'Arctique vers le Sud par la  
13 | vallée du Mackenzie.

14 | Nous croyons aussi que ce  
15 | projet peut et doit se réaliser dans le respect des  
16 | droits et avec le moindre impact possible sur  
17 | l'environnement.

18 | Je vous remercie.

19 | APPLAUDISSEMENTS ---

20 | LE COMMISSAIRE: Je vous  
21 | remercie, monsieur.

22 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

23 |

24 |

25 |

26 |

27 |

28 |

29 |

30 |

1 MR. WADDELL: Mr.  
2 Commissioner, I wonder if we could hear one more brief  
3 before taking a short adjournment for coffee? The  
4 brief will be from the Indians of Quebec Association,  
5 and I would call upon Chief Andrew Delisle. Chief  
6 Delisle will be presenting the brief, sir, and not  
7 Arnold Good Leaf, as indicated.

8  
9 CHIEF ANDREW DELISLE sworn;  
10 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,  
11 for the purposes of this brief I'd like to mention that  
12 the Indians of Quebec Association is representing the  
13 Abenaki people, the Algonquin people, the Huron people,  
14 the Micmac people, and the Mohawk people, and the  
15 Montagnais people of Quebec.

16 Since the exploitation in  
17 this regard for lands and resources in the south, the  
18 north has come into focus. In the area in question  
19 the Northwest Territories, the majority of the  
20 population consists of Dene people numbering  
21 approximately 20,000 people. Are 20,000 that easy to  
22 disregard? The basis for the Dene land claim, as in  
23 all other land claims throughout Canada, is the  
24 concept of aboriginal rights.

25 Aboriginal rights are rights  
26 to the land which apply to Indian people by virtue of  
27 their occupation of certain lands from time immemorial.  
28 The basic guarantee of aboriginal rights ensures Indian  
29 people the right to live on and use the land without  
30 interference from anyone. It also guarantees





















1 cent soixante-quatre (1964) afin d'assurer  
2 l'implantation au Québec d'un complexe sidérurgique  
3 intégré et de répondre prioritairement aux besoins du  
4 Québec en acier.

5 Il s'agissait de la sorte  
6 aussi de corriger un déséquilibre dans le développement  
7 industriel de la province.

8 Toutefois, malgré l'urgence  
9 de ces impératifs, SIDBEC a dû s'incliner devant  
10 d'autres exigences, et d'autres impératifs d'ordre  
11 technique et économique cette fois, et s'implanter par  
12 étapes modestes. Cela a imposé le double choix et du  
13 procédé de four électrique et du procédé de réduction  
14 directe du minerai c'est-à-dire l'extraction de  
15 l'oxygène du minerai.

16  
17 Le procédé de réduction  
18 directe alors choisi fut celui de la réduction directe  
19 au moyen du gaz naturel.

20  
21 Ce procédé permettait une  
22 utilisation très efficace et très économique du gaz  
23 naturel. Et, de plus, c'était et c'est toujours l'agent  
24 réducteur le moins polluant.

25  
26 A toutes fins pratiques, en  
27 mil neuf cent soixante-dix (1970), c'était vraiment le  
28 seul agent réducteur qui s'offrait à SIDBEC. Nous  
29 n'avions pas le choix. Et, d'ailleurs, nous ne l'avons  
30 toujours pas.





1 | revendications légitimes des autochtones, respecter  
2 | l'environnement et préserver l'équilibre écologique de  
3 | ces régions tout en accédant la fois aux aspirations et  
4 | aux besoins du Nord et du Sud du pays, sans causer  
5 | préjudice l'une ou l'autre des parties.

6 |  
7 | Tout retard à trancher ces  
8 | questions entraînerait, selon nous, un retard dans la  
9 | livraison du gaz du Mackenzie; ce qui, par ricochet,  
10 | serait néfaste pour SIDBEC, pour l'économie du Québec  
11 | et celle du Canada tout entier.

12 |  
13 | Quant aux conséquences  
14 | sociales qu'une telle pénurie déclencherait, elles sont  
15 | alarmantes.

16 |  
17 | Or, il est de plus en plus  
18 | certain que nous occasionnerons des retards si nous  
19 | toutous plutôt de régler cs problemes les, uns apres  
20 | les autres ou d'en reporter les solutions à plus tard.

21 |  
22 | Dans toute cette affaire,  
23 | pour SIDBEC, l'échéancier est en effet tres important.

24 |  
25 | Une saine planification des  
26 | activités et de l'expansion de SIDBEC exige que nous  
27 | ayions en main toutes les données requises au moins dix  
28 | ans (10) à l'avance, ceci signifie qu'il nous faut à  
29 | tout prix, éliminer toute incertitude quant à  
30 | l'approvisionnement de SIDBEC en gaz naturel durant les

1 | années quatre-vingt ('80).

2 |

3 |   L'on peut se demander si la  
4 | satisfaction partielle des besoins en gaz naturel de  
5 | SIDBEC serait une solution adéquate.

6 |

7 |   Et, à ceci nous devons  
8 | répondre qu'il n'en est rien, car on ne peut songer  
9 | sans vertige aux conséquences désastreuses d'une  
10 | pénurie soit totale, soit partielle de gaz naturel.

11 |

12 |   Les approvisionnements de gaz  
13 | naturel disponibles doivent être, adéquats pour la  
14 | protection non seulement des investissements déjà  
15 | effectués, mais aussi de ceux pour lesquels nous nous  
16 | engageons actuellement chaque jour.

17 |

18 |   Il est donc impérieux de nous  
19 | ménager une planification harmonieuse, sereine et sans  
20 | heurt, si nous voulons éviter des réveils brutaux et  
21 | des remous économiques désastreux,

22 |

23 |   Pour SIDBEC, cette question  
24 | d'approvisionnements garantis, en volumes adéquats et  
25 | en temps voulu, est vital, puisque le gaz naturel est  
26 | indispensable dans notre procédé de réduction.

26 |

27 |   Un Canada responsable ne peut  
28 | donc accepter de ne satisfaire lui-même qu'à une partie  
29 | de ses besoins énergétiques et de se fier pour le reste  
30 | au hasard des solutions fortuites de dernière heure.

30 |

La santé de SIDBEC est



1 importante pour le Québec et un Québec fort est  
2 important pour le Canada.

3

4 SIDBEC est sans doute le plus  
5 grand consommateur de gaz naturel au Québec avec des  
6 besoins concrets et bien réels dans l'immédiat, qui  
7 iront croissants durant les prochaines années.

8

9 Elle doit donc pouvoir  
10 compter sur des approvisionnements ininterrompus et en  
11 volumes adéquats.

12

13 Il s'ensuit que SIDBEC ne  
14 peut être indifférente à tout ce qui affectera sa  
15 viabilité de demain et doit donc prendre tous les  
16 moyens afin de l'assurer.

16

17 C'est ainsi qu'en  
18 collaboration avec SOQUIP aussi bien que par ses  
19 propres moyens SIDBEC essaie de s'approvisionner  
20 directement dans l'Ouest canadien en achetant certaines  
21 réserves de gaz naturel tout en espérant que ces  
22 efforts conjugués nous permettront d'attendre l'arrivée  
23 sur nos marchés du gaz naturel de la Vallée du  
24 Mackenzie qui, à ce jour, est le seul qui promet de  
25 rencontrer adéquatement les besoins de l'économie  
26 canadienne dans des délais et à des coûts acceptables.

27

28 On peut également se demander  
29 si cette urgence à trouver des solutions valables pour  
30 l'ensemble du Canada devrait prévaloir à tout prix?

1 Disons qu'elle dit prévaloir,  
2 oui; mais non pas à n'importe quel prix.

3  
4 L'urgence qu'il y a à  
5 protéger les droits des populations du Sud et de l'Est  
6 ne doit pas nous faire oublier l'urgence qu'il y a de  
7 protéger les droits des populations du Nord-Ouest et du  
8 Yukon.

9 Les conséquences de la  
10 protection des intérêts de l'un aux dépens de l'autre  
11 sont politiquement non rentables, la décision de ne  
12 prter l'oreille qu'à un des groupes est socialement  
13 indéfendable, et les coûts rattachés à l'inaction sont  
14 économiquement inacceptables.

15  
16 Mais, nous voulons souligner  
17 que pour SIDBEC, il existe un seuil au-delà duquel le  
18 coût du gaz naturel deviendrait prohibitif.

19 Toutes les solutions  
20 envisagées doivent donc s'inscrire dans les limites du  
21 raisonnable, de l'accessible, du juste et du pondéré.

22 Enfin, en guise de  
23 conclusion, monsieur le Juge, SIDBEC croît en  
24 interdépendance des économies des diverses régions du  
25 Canada.

26 Tout ce qui affectera le  
27 Nord, comme vous le disiez au début de la séance, ce  
28 soir, affectera le Sud et vice versa.

29 Chacun de nous doit pouvoir  
30 se développer selon son propre idéal et selon sa propre



1 de SIDBEC un des plus importants consommateurs du gaz  
2 naturel au Québec, au service de plus d'un quart de la  
3 population canadienne.

4 Merci.

5 APPLAUDISSEMENTS ---

6

7 (SUBMISSION BY SIDBEC-DOSCO LIMITED J.P. PERRAS -  
8 MARKED EXHIBIT C-512)

9 (WITNESS ASIDE)

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1 MR. WADDELL: Mr.  
2 Commissioner, we'd like to invite the people who have  
3 come tonight to take a short break with us, and I  
4 underline "short", about ten minutes. We have provided  
5 coffee for them, so we hope they'll stay within the  
6 time limit of the short break; and after the break,  
7 sir, the first brief from Mr. Gibbins and Mr. Ponting  
8 with deal with an attitudinal study they've done across  
9 Canada on Canadian attitudes to the northern  
10 development.

11 Shall we take a ten-minute  
12 break then?

13 THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

14 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR TEN MINUTES)

15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
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27  
28  
29  
30

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

3 Commissioner our next brief is from Roger Gibbins from  
4 the Faculty of Arts and Sciences -- Political Science  
5 at the University of Calgary, and Mr. Rick Ponting from  
6 the Sociology Department at the University and Mr.  
7 Ponting will be presenting the brief sir.

8 I should explain the reason  
9 the brief is being presented here is that the data was  
10 still being prepared while we were sitting in Calgary  
11 and the two gentleman are here.

12 J RICK PONTING sworn;

13 THE COMMISSIONER: I guess  
14 that's a sufficient explanation.

15 Well, go ahead) sir, and  
16 whenever we're going to look at the screen let me know  
17 and I'll take a seat with --

18 THE WITNESS: Mr.

19 Commissioner do you have a copy of the brief in front  
20 of you? It would probably be more convenient for you  
21 to simply refer to the appropriate pages.

22 Mr. Commissioner, in the  
23 southern phase of your hearings, you have received  
24 submissions which have conveyed the views of individual  
25 southerners. However, a definite limitation has been  
26 that you have had no way of ascertaining just how  
27 representative those individuals are. The question  
28 that must remain after their respective presentations  
29 is, how typical or atypical are their remarks of the  
30 thinking of southern Canadians on the issues upon which







1 Appendix B contains a list of the cities and the towns  
2 and rural areas from which our respondents were drawn.

3 Respondents were selected  
4 through a multi-staged process whereby first the city  
5 or town or rural area was selected, then geographical  
6 areas within that city or town, then households within  
7 those geographical areas and finally individuals within  
8 those households. This process of selection (and this  
9 is rather important in sampling procedure), this  
10 process of selection was random at every stage and  
11 therefore does not contain the build-in biases of say a  
12 telephone sample. The only source of sampling bias in  
13 our sample would be the possibility of differential  
14 refusal rates among different types of people.

15 The data themselves were not  
16 collected by telephone or mailed questionnaire but  
17 rather through face to face personal interviews  
18 conducted in the respondent's home by trained and  
19 supervised interviewers. Each interviewer had a quota  
20 of interviews to conduct in accordance with these  
21 aforementioned sampling procedures. A subsample of  
22 interviews was verified by each local supervisor.

23 The interviews themselves  
24 lasted about an hour and were conducted in the language  
25 of the respondent's choice -- French or English. Inter  
26 viewing in English Canada was conducted this year  
27 during the period January 8th through February 25th,  
28 while interviewing in French Canada occurred in the  
29 period February 12th throughout to March 4th. Thus,  
30 the data are current.

1 I'll proceed now to examine  
2 our findings then. The main thrust of our brief  
3 revolves around the answers to two questions which were  
4 the sixth questions in our the sixth and seventh  
5 questions in our study. These dealt explicitly with  
6 the construction of the proposed Mackenzie Valley  
7 Pipeline. The first of the these was a simple  
8 awareness question in which we asked the respondents:  
9 "Have you heard about the planned construction of a  
10 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline?" Those who had heard about  
11 the pipeline were then asked the follow-up question for  
12 which we would like to put the wording on the screen  
13 now. For those who are unable. to see the screen,  
14 I'll just read it off here quickly:

15 "Here is a list of problems that have been raised  
16 in connection with the building of the pipeline."  
17 I'm afraid I can't see it. Thank you.

18 "Please read the list and rank the problems in  
19 what you feel is the order of their importance.  
20 The no t important would be #1 and so on through  
21 #5 for the least important.

22 A. Protection of the natural environment.

23 B. Protection of the way of life of the native  
24 people in the Mackenzie Valley.

25 C. Production of energy as cheaply as possible.

26 D. Guaranteeing that the pipeline is owned by  
27 Canadians.

28 E. Guaranteeing that Canadian energy needs are  
29 met before any gas is sold to the United States."

30 I might also mention that the order in which these





1 | considered for each problem , we have broken the data  
2 | down in three different ways. In the left-hand column,  
3 | the smallest one, we have taken the percentage of all  
4 | respondents who ranked that problem as the one that  
5 | they considered should have the greatest degree of  
6 | importance or should be the most important. In the  
7 | second column, we have included all those respondents  
8 | who rank each problem as being either the first or the  
9 | second most important of the list of five which we gave  
10 | them and in the third column, the tallest one for each  
11 | of the five problems, we give the percentage of the  
12 | respondents who ranked it either first or second or  
13 | third in importance.

14 | I would refer you to Table 28  
15 | on page 22 of the written brief for provincial  
16 | breakdowns of this data, which is to say how people in  
17 | different provinces reacted to this question of  
18 | priorities. From that table, 28, we would see that  
19 | people in different provinces may hold different  
20 | priorities and we are led to ask the question, what  
21 | other characteristics of an individual besides his or  
22 | her province of residence, affect the priorities which  
23 | he or she assigns to these different problems  
24 | associated with the pipeline?." We have answered this  
25 | question in the written brief on pages seven to ten in  
26 | Tables 2C through 2E and in figures two to four and in  
27 | the interests of conserving. time we'll not discuss  
28 | them here tonight but would refer you to those pages.

29 | Our questionnaire also  
30 | contained other questions which are of relevance to

1 | this Commission. One of these was another ranking  
2 | question which occurred first in the questionnaire.  
3 | This question presented a slate of "several problems  
4 | facing Canada today", That's the way we presented it,  
5 | phrased it to the respondents and we asked them which  
6 | problem they felt should be given the first priority,  
7 | which should be given second priority and so on through  
8 | the lowest priority. Again, rather than reporting in  
9 | detail on all five of these problems, we wish to simply  
10 | show you the overall distribution which is contained in  
11 | Table 3A in the brief and we wish also to focus once on  
12 | the native people.

13 | Overall, the data show that  
14 | inflation is given top priority by Canadians, followed  
15 | in order by: Conservation of energy, thirdly, the  
16 | social and economic problems of Canada's Indians and  
17 | Eskimos (and we did use the word "Eskimos" there  
18 | rather, than "Inuit" because we were concerned that  
19 | large percentage of the population might not understand  
20 | the meaning of the word "Inuit"). The fourthly ranked  
21 | problem was greater independence of Canada from the  
22 | United States and the lowest ranked problem,  
23 | interestingly, was the rights women in Canada.

24 | Q Excuse me, you chose  
25 | those problems --

26 | A Yes we did.

27 | Q -- and asked them to  
28 | rank them. Yes, I follow you.

29 | A Yes. We do have other  
30 | questions where we provided an opportunity for



1           tion paid to protecting the natural environment.  
2           Do you feel that the Federal Government should do  
3           more to protect the environment, is doing enough  
4           already, or is already doing too much?"

5   Table 4A on page 28 of the written brief gives the re-  
6   sponses for Canada as a whole as well as the provin-  
7   cial breakdowns. As you can see, only a tiny minority  
8   of people feel that the Federal Government is doing  
9   too much while a strong majority in each province or  
10  region provide a mandate for the Federal Government to  
11  do more to protect the environment. However, the  
12  skeptical may argue that phrased as it is, this first  
13  question is a so-called motherhood question therefore,  
14  we followed it up with two more questions. The one  
15  read as follows:

16           "It has been suggested that more affective meas-  
17           ure to protect the environment. may hamper eco-  
18           nomic growth in Canada. Do you feel that Canada  
19           will or will not have to choose between environ-  
20           mental protection and economic growth?"

21  Those who responded that they feel that Canada will have  
22  to make the choice were asked the following question:

23           "Which option would you choose: environmental  
24           protection or economic growth?"

25   The results of these  
26  questions are reported by province and for the country  
27  as a whole in Tables 4B and 4C on pages 29 and 30 of  
28  the written brief. You can see in Table 4B that less  
29  than 1/3 or specifically 30% of all Canadians are of  
30  the opinion that we can, so to speak, have our cake and









1 | growth. We suggest that the lifestyle and culture of  
2 | Indians are perceived by southern Canadians to be a  
3 | repository of environmentalist values and that this  
4 | perception accounts in part for the respect for native  
5 | people shown by most of our respondents and that it  
6 | accounts also in part for the concern and sympathy  
7 | shown for them and their problems. We have appended  
8 | to our brief a graph taken from another part of our  
9 | study which is shown on the screen now. That graph  
10 | portrays the distribution of our sample on an index of  
11 | sympathy a towards Indians, an index which we  
12 | constructed listing responses to some questions  
13 | different from those which we have reported on  
14 | tonight. This graph takes on a shape resembling that  
15 | of a normal so-called "bell" curve and thereby shows  
16 | that southern Canadians are not polarized into a camp  
17 | of so-called "bigots" at one end of the scale and a  
18 | camp of so-called "bleeding heart liberals" at the  
19 | other end of the scale. Nor is the distribution  
20 | noticeably skewed towards the unsympathetic end of the  
21 | continuum. Had it have been, it would have indicated  
22 | a homogeneous mass of shall we racists but it is not  
23 | any of these things. Instead, as mentioned, the  
24 | sympathy curve is almost normal in shape, which  
25 | indicates that the government need not be hesitant in  
26 | making a more concerted attack on the problems India  
27 | face for fear of running afoul of  
28 | some preexisting widespread reservoir of hostility  
29 | towards Indians on the part of the Canadian  
30 | public. Nor we might note parenthetically,

1     need this Commission anticipate such hostility  
2     should the protection of native interests be given a  
3     high priority in its recommendations, for the social  
4     and economic problems of Canada's native people are  
5     ranked as a high priority problem faced the country  
6     third only to inflation and conservation of energy and  
7     the protection of the way of life of the native people  
8     of the Mackenzie Valley is rated as a high priority  
9     problem in the construction of the pipeline. Indeed,  
10    a fifth of the adult population considers this to be  
11    the most important problem in the construction of the  
12    pipeline while over 61% of the population rated it as  
13    one of the three most important problems in the  
14    construction of the pipeline ahead of these  
15    other problems, namely Canadian ownership over the  
16    pipeline and production of energy as cheaply as  
17    possible.

18                                    Mr. Commissioner, the great  
19    bulk of the Canadian public cannot appear before this  
20    Inquiry. However, to the extent that our data speak  
21    for that public, they suggest that southern Canadians  
22    will not condone government or industry actions which  
23    would run roughshod over northern native or  
24    environmental interests. If your recommendations to  
25    the government serve as a shield both for the northern  
26    environment and for the native peoples who for century  
27    have lived in harmony with that environment, then those  
28    recommendations will accurately express the concerns of  
29    southerners. Canadians living south of 60 are not any  
30    willing to pay/environmental or humanistic price for

1 | the energy bounty of the north.  
2 | (SUBMISSION OF J. RICK POINTING MARKED EXHIBIT C-531)  
3 | (WITNESS ASIDE)  
4 | MR. WADDELL: Would Mr.  
5 | Franklin and Mr. Schiblie of the Social Justice  
6 | Committee come up and see me for a moment please?  
7 | I'll call as our next brief  
8 | there's a brief from the Magna Carta Councils, Mr. John  
9 | Franklin is the executive director.  
10 | MR. JOHN FRANKLIN sworn  
11 | THE WITNESS: Mr.  
12 | Commissioner, it is a great delight to me to follow the  
13 | last speaker because our report has come to precisely  
14 | the same conclusions and I would like to give you the  
15 | philosophy on which that report is based.  
16 | It's no exaggeration to say  
17 | that by your wisdom and understanding Mr.  
18 | Commissioner, by your deep sense of justice and by  
19 | your own personal fortitude, temperance and prudence  
20 | you have made your Inquiry the most important single  
21 | event in the history of Canada since Confederation.  
22 | You have wisely insisted that your Inquiry be fair  
23 | and that it be complete.  
24 | Magna Carta Councils have the  
25 | honor and privilege to present the report of our  
26 | research division with respect and humility, but  
27 | claiming that your Inquiry can be neither fair nor  
28 | complete without certain relevant facts which have not  
29 | yet been presented to you. You have shown clearly that  
30 | what is right for the white man both in law and in

1 substance must also be shown to be right for the red  
2 man, the black man, the brown man and the yellow man  
3 and for all his women and children. This is the  
4 people's business and the nation's business. It's the  
5 Crown's business and must be discussed in Parliament  
6 until a solution satisfactory to all the people has  
7 been reached.

8 By your insistence, Mr.  
9 Commissioner, you have uncovered the real story as  
10 described by yet another of this century's most courage  
11 men:

12 "The real story is the universal one of men who  
13 destroy the souls and bodies of other men and in  
14 the process destroy themselves for reasons nei-  
15 ther really understands. It is the story of the  
16 persecuted, the defrauded, the feared and de-  
17 tested, and it traces the changes that occur to  
18 heart and body and intelligence when a so-called  
19 first class citizen is cast on the junk heap of  
20 second class citizenship."

21 You have also uncovered the  
22 real solution and laid it bare for all men and women  
23 the world over to observe if they have eyes to see and  
24 ears to hear, hearts to conceive, heads to devise and  
25 hands to educate -- to execute promptly. That solution  
26 is found of course in your own discipline Mr.  
27 Commissioner, namely the law. Peace, harmony and  
28 dignity in human affairs are absolutely impossible  
29 without personal universal and unanimous acceptance of  
30 and obedience to the law. Ignorance of the law is no







1 1970 speech entitled "Law for the '70's: A Manifesto  
2 for Law Reform" by which he founded the Law Reform  
3 Commission of Canada. The plan calls for the prompt  
4 balance of the entire Canadian economic system well  
5 before the Olympics so that Her Majesty can open this  
6 important and exciting world event in perfect peace,  
7 harmony and safety. The balance of our economy  
8 according to the law of supply and demand is essential  
9 first to balance the market system. As described in  
10 our report, this change will benefit every person in  
11 Canada without exception. It will abolish now and  
12 permanently all inflation and unemployment, all  
13 poverty and low income, all recession and energy  
14 shortage as well as all need for further James Bay  
15 development or for the Mackenzie Pipeline, all  
16 proliferation of nuclear weapons and all other  
17 incentives to conflict, to crime and to violence.  
18 Economic peace and order and good management of the  
19 natural production consumption recycle process will  
20 then ensure political peace, order and good government  
21 throughout all Canada by unanimous consent of the  
22 popular will as represented by the Senate and House of  
23 Commons and by Provincial Parliaments and local  
24 councils, including the local native councils of the  
25 north. All else is wrong, Mr. Commissioner.

26 " When a thing is wrong,  
27 it cannot be justified and there is no more to say,"  
28 wrote Right Honorable John G. Diefenbaker in "One  
29 Canada", page 44. We waste precious, valuable time  
30 saying it at great length, Mr. Commissioner. The final

1 transition to the familial society in which the family  
2 be it the native family or any other family is the  
3 largest independent decision-making power group on as  
4 envisioned by the founders of the Vanier Institute of  
5 the Family. It will then be accomplished as a matter  
6 of course in a few months thereby abolishing population  
7 explosion permanently and as native and other parents  
8 take over full responsibility for nourishing and  
9 educating each child until it can look after itself and  
10 no longer. Each and every responsible Canadian citizen  
11 from the north, south, east and west of this great  
12 bountiful country will act now independently, competent  
13 and peacefully in liberty under the law to protect the  
14 people against disorder thereby to build one Canada  
15 under the rule of law, one nation indivisible with  
16 liberty justice and enough for all our 22 million  
17 consumers then there will be enough and to spare to  
18 share with all our neighbors in need throughout the  
19 world without exception as Canada confidently and  
20 humbly leads the way to world peace through world law  
21 in 1976 as a result of your Inquiry, Mr. Commissioner.

22 I thank you from the heart  
23 for your courage and your very kind attention to this  
24 brief. Thank you very much.

25 (WITNESS ASIDE)

26 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner  
27 you will see from our list tonight, the name Mr. Recent  
28 Gagnon and he hasn't appeared. Also Monsieur Jean  
29 Morissette, Dr. Morissette has agreed to speak tomorrow,  
30 first thing. Also Mr. Schiblie of the Social Justice



1 Me ROLAND: Comme je l'ai  
2 indiqué lors de l'ouverture de cette audience, monsieur  
3 le Commissaire, nos règlements donnent à chacune des  
4 compagnies de pipeline, de même qu'aux principaux  
5 participants, le droit de répliquer aux mémoires  
6 présentés ce soir pour une durée qui ne dépasse pas dix  
7 (10) minutes.

8 Monsieur Pierre Genest,  
9 conseiller juridique pour ArctiC Gas m'a signalé qu'il  
10 désire exercer son droit de répliquer.

11  
12 Me PIERRE GENEST, Q.C.:  
13 Monsieur le Commissaire, je ne voudrais pas d'autant  
14 plus que j'ai passé beaucoup de temps avec vous dans le  
15 Nord du Canada, et que les procédures, là, ont été  
16 traduites en plusieurs langues, mais pas le français,  
17 je ne voudrais pas manquer la chance de vous adresser  
18 quelques paroles que vous avez déjà entendues, mais  
19 qui, peut-être, serviront à indiquer aux gens de  
20 Montréal, de la province de Québec, la position du  
21 Canadian Arctic Gas dont je suis l'avocat et que je  
22 représente dans les auditions formelles de votre  
23 enquête à Yellowknife.

24  
25 Je voudrais prendre  
26 l'occasion de mettre un point à quelques impressions  
27 qui se forment dans le Sud au sujet de notre projet et  
28 au sujet de la position de, notre compagnie sur des  
29 questions qui ont été souvent élevées devant vous dans  
30 le Sud.

1 Je sais que dans ce que je  
2 dis il n'y a rien qui est neuf à vous, mais, je crois  
3 servir un but en mettant au point quelques issues de  
4 controverse.

5 D'abord, monsieur le Juge,  
6 laissez-moi parler quelques moments, au sujet des  
7 réclamations exigées, en ce qui a trait aux peuples  
8 indigènes du Nord, je voudrais encore ici préciser qu'à  
9 maintes reprises et en public, la Société Gaz Arctique  
10 a réclamé un prompt et équitable règlement des  
11 revendications apportées par les autochtones.

12  
13 Nous comprenons-les soucis  
14 des peuples indigènes faisant face au grand problème et  
15 nous appuyons entièrement leurs désirs de voir résoudre  
16 une question qui doit, selon nous, être tranchée, et  
17 tout événement, que le pipeline, que le gazoduc soit  
18 construit ou non, tout en espérant que ces  
19 revendications seront réglées avant que ne s'amorce la  
20 construction de ce gazoduc.

21  
22 Nous croyons qu'il s'agit là  
23 de deux questions tout à fait distinctes.

24  
25 Le règlement des revendica-  
26 tions des indigènes du Nord est une matière qui doit être  
27 conclue entre les peuples indigènes et le Gouvernement  
28 fédéral. Si toutes les parties en cause agissent de  
29 bonne foi, il devrait être possible d'arriver à un  
30 règlement de la question avant la construction d'un







1 | preuve qui sera apportée devant vous Yellowknife,  
2 | beaucoup de témoignages à ce sujet-là.

3 |                                   Je veux parler un moment, si  
4 | vous me le permettez, aussi des allégués qu'on fait  
5 | souvent devant vous, que ce pays n'a aucun besoin  
6 | d'énergie supplémentaire et que nous pouvons réaliser  
7 | nos objectifs simplement au moyen de la conservation et  
8 | de l'emploi de d'autres formes d'énergie.

9 |  
10 |                                   En qualité de proposition  
11 | abstraite on a vu par les recherches de l'Université de  
12 | Calgary, qu'il y a bien des gens au Canada que si on  
13 | leur pose ce problème:

14 |                                   "Est-ce que vous voulez une  
15 | croissance économique ou est-  
16 | ce que vous voulez la protec-  
17 | tion de l'environnement,  
18 | laquelle préférez-vous?"

19 |  
20 |                                   Mais, malheureusement, il  
21 | nous semble que cette question ne se posera pas pour  
22 | les canadiens dans les termes dans lesquels on l'a posé  
23 | dans le "poll" des professeurs savants de Calgary.

24 |  
25 |                                   La question va se poser  
26 | dans les années 1930 à 1985, quand nos sources  
27 | d'énergie vont nous manquer, quand le SIDBEC, qu'on  
28 | a entendu ce soir, qui emploie trois mille (3,000)  
29 | personnes dans la province de Québec, au-delà de

30 |







1 ne sera pas emarquable.

2

3 Et, permettez-moi aussi de  
4 demander quelle sera l'attitude des personnes dont les  
5 emplois sont subordonnés des approvisionnements  
6 suffisants en énergie, au moment d'une interruption ou  
7 de l'établissement de prix entièrement hors de notre  
8 volonté.

9

10

11 Alors, tous ces chiffres  
12 indiquent des résultats assez sérieux pour l'économie  
13 canadienne dans la décade mil neuf cent quatre-vingt  
14 (1980), nous avons déposé auprès de l'Office National  
15 de l'Energie, les études approfondies qui traitent de  
16 la question de l'investissement qu'il va falloir faire  
17 dans l'exploitation des sources énergiques du Nord,  
18 ces études seront étudiées profondément,  
19 minutieusement devant l'Office National de l'Energie  
20 et elles révèlent que de tous les investissements dans  
21 l'énergie que nous pouvons faire, que tous les choix  
22 que nous avons, réalistes, dans le moment, le moins  
23 défavorable, celui qui entraîne le moins de pénalités  
24 pour tout le Canada, c'est un investissement dans la  
25 saine extraction des richesses naturelles du Nord, et  
26 nous croyons, monsieur le Commissaire, que cette  
27 extraction pour le bénéfice du canadien doit être  
28 faite, peut être faite, tout en préservant la culture,  
29 les droits légitimes -- et ils sont légitimes -- des  
30 autochtones du Nord en préservant l'environnement du

1 Nord d'une façon qui favorisera tous les canadiens,  
2 ceux du Nord et ceux du Sud, d'une façon qui les fera  
3 comme je l'ai dit plus des bonne heure, tous des  
4 gagnants dans ce projet.

5 Je vous remerci.

6 APPLAUDISSEMENTS --

7 LE COMMISSAIRE: Merci.

8 Me ROLAND: Cela conclut la  
9 session.

10 So that concludes this  
11 session. We start tomorrow at 10 A.M.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,  
13 ladies and gentlemen, let me thank you for your  
14 attendance this evening and especially those who took  
15 the time and trouble to present briefs. We'll adjourn  
16 until tomorrow at 10. Je vous remercie de votre  
17 attention, bonsoir.

18 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO JUNE 1, 1976)

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