#### 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 June 1, 1976

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

## Volume 63

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Montreal, Quebec 1 2 June 1, 1976. (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 3 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and 4 gentlemen, I'll call the hearing to order this morning. 5 I don't think that an extended opening statement is 6 required on this occasion, and let me just say that we 7 are spending a month taking the Inquiry to the main 8 centres in Canada to consider what you, who live here 9 in Southern Canada, have to say about the proposal to 10 build a Mackenzie Valley Natural Gas Pipeline. 11 It must be plain enough. I've 12 13 said it often enough that the proposal to build this gas pipeline is not to be considered in isolation. The 14 Government of Canada, in the Expanded Guidelines for 15 Northern Pipelines tabled in the House of Commons has 16 made it clear that we are to proceed on the assumption 17 that if a gas pipeline is built, then an oil pipeline 18 will follow. That means that we are examining in fact 19 a proposed energy corridor to bring fossil fuels from 20 the Arctic to the mid-continent. 21 22 The consequences of such a 23 development so far as the expansion of oil and gas exploration and development activity throughout the 24 Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta, and the 25 perimeter of the Beaufort Sea have been recited to this 26 Inquiry on numerous occasions. They're worth bearing 27 in mind because the proposed gas pipeline, though it 28 would be the greatest project in Canada's history in 29 terms of capital expenditure, is simply the first step 30

in the development of an energy corridor. The mandate of this Inquiry is to consider a social, economic and environmental impact of such a corridor. That is a subject that concerns all Canadians, and I think that it is a fair reflection of the concern of all Canadians that this Inquiry in fact received a multitude of requests from people all over Canada seeking an opportunity to be heard, and that is why we that is why after 14 months in Northern Canada, we are taking a month out to consider the views of you who live here in the south. 

Nous nous croyons un peuple nordique. Alors, l'avenir du Nord devrait nous concerner. En fait, c'est notre appétit pour le pétrole et le gaz, ainsi que notre façon de consommer nos ressourcos natureiles qui ont occasionné les demandes d'extraction du gaz et du pétrole dans l'Arctique. A mon avis, ce qui va se dérouler dans le Nord est d'une importance primordiale et nous en serons responsables, tous et chacun. C'est pourquoi notis sommes ici, pour vous écouter. 

MR. ROLAND: Just a few words 1 2 about our manner of procedure. Counsel for the two applicants and the participants have agreed that there 3 will be no cross-examination of those making 4 submissions unless it is specifically requested. 5 In place of cross-examination, counsel for each of the 6 applicants and each of the participants will be allowed 7 at the conclusion of this morning's session to make a 8 statement not exceeding ten minutes about the 9 submissions that have been heard. You will notice that 10 persons making submissions are asked to give their oath 11 or to affirm. This is a practice that the Inquiry has 12 followed not only in the formal hearings in 13 Yellowknife, but at community hearings in each of the, 14 28 communities in the Mackenzie Valley and Delta. The 15 purpose of the oath or affirmation is recognition of 16 17 the importance of the work in which the Inquiry is 18 engaged. 19 Je veux ajouter qu'il a des recepteurs d'interpretation a l'entree pour ceux qui en 20 21 ont besoin. 22 There are receivers at the 23 door for those who wish the assistance of the simultaneous translation facilities provided. 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

1 2 3 4 5 6 I'd ask Mr. Waddell to call 7 8 our first witness this morning, sir. MR. WADDELL: Mr. 9 Commissioner I should say that we have a number of 10 briefs for this morning, and I propose to cal]. the 11 following, I think before coffee. Two briefs from last 12 night, sir, Dr. Jean Morissette and Ernest Schiblie of 13 the Social Justice Committee of Canada. Then we'll 14 call Gilles Barbeau from Gas Metropolitan. Then Vivian 15 and John Geeza; the brief from Domtar, and if we have 16 time before coffee, from Professor Mountjoy of McGill. 17 Then we'll have some briefs after coffee, sir. 18 19 I would ask any of the people that are going to give briefs, if you haven't already 20 21 done so, if you could give me a copy of your brief so 22 that we can have it printed up for the other lawyers 23 and for the press. I'd call then, Judge Berger, 24 25 our first brief for this morning, Dr. Jean Morissette. 26 27 28 29 30

JEAN MORRISSETTE assermenté: 1 2 Nous voilà ravis, monsieur le 3 Juge et monsieur le Commissaire, de vous savoir rendus 4 jusqu'à Ville-Marie, pour vous enquérir des 5 conséquences de la conséquence de la construction d'un 6 7 pipeline dans la vallée du fleuve Mackenzie. 8 9 Ce fleuve est localisé, nous dit-on, au-deli d'une province nominée Alberta, et des 10 centaines de lieues au nord-ouest de ce que fut le pays 11 de Louis Riel. 12 Mais, peut-être 13 représentezvous les vieux sachems de cette vallée et de 14 ce fleuve boréal qu'est le Naotcha, le Mackenzie en 15 Dene, des vieux sachems qui vous auraient dépêchés vers 16 17 le St-Laurent, pour voir ce que trois siècles d'occupation et de civilisation Moolah ont fait de ce 18 territoire qui a perdu et a anéanti pratiquement tous 19 ces Dene. 20 21 22 Vous vous etes engagé, dites-vous, monsieur le Juge, considérer l'avenir 23 d'une brande vallée fluviale et de ses 24 ressortissants, nous en déduisons donc que vous êtes 25 peut-être venu dans nos contrées pour une fois, comme 26 vous l'avez dit, le Nord contacte le Sud, constater 27 de visu ce que nous, Moolah, avons fait de notre 28 fleuve et de notre territoire, de nos paysages et de 29 notre atmosphere, de notre terre, de notre eau et de 30

notre population aboriginale. 1 Ainsi à travers des milliers 2 de milles de territoire et plus de trois siècles 3 d'histoire, deux fleuves, le Mackenzie et le Saint 4 Laurent auraient-ils le loisir de se contempler et de 5 ne pas se reconnaître â travers la pollution qui les 6 7 séparent. 8 Ainsi Champlain pourrait-il 9 serrer la main de Mackenzie, n'était-ce que les 10 Algonuquins et les Atapaskas qui eussent pu les mettre 11 en contact, se sont faits aculturer "insitou". 12 13 L'histoire du Canada est en 14 effet l'histoire d'une constante appropriation 15 territoriale par les européens et d'une longue et 16 17 constante érosion mentale d'une population autochtone que ces memes européens, ici de la judéo-chrétienté, 18 ont aculturée. 19 20 Il reste, semble-t-il, aujour 21 22 d'hui le Nord. 23 Le Nord auquel on semble se raccrocher de plus en plus dans notre littérature, dans 24 25 nos déclarations pan-canadiennes et nos "coffee table books". 26 Il reste aujourd'hui les 27 Inuits et les Denès dont nous exposons les sculptures ou 28 les mocassins dans nos boutiques et un peu partout à 29 travers le monde au hasard des aéroports internationaux. 30

En fait, nous ne nous privons jamais d'utiliser 1 l'étranger nos autochtones et l'art de nos autochtones 2 pour mettre le Canada en relief sur la carte de 3 l'exotisme mondial. 4 Il n'est guére, monsieur le 5 Juge, de bureau pédégiste de grande compagnie ou dans 6 7 les salons de nos zones affluentes qui n'ait un produit "native" comme décoration. 8 9 Ainsi l'autochtone, le 10 sauvage disparaît-il derriere sa représentation, vive 11 12 les sculptures esquimaudes, bas les esquimaux. 13 D'autre part, monsieur le 14 Juge, le Nord serait devenu le miroir-de la nation. 15 Quelle nation "indeed"? 16 17 Mais qu'est-ce donc que ces 18 mythes savamment entretenus? 19 Le Nord, dit-on, fondera la 20 21 culture pan-canadienne à travers les autochtones. 22 Terminée l'opposition néfaste entre francophones et anglophones, car c'est travers le Nord qu'ils se 23 réuniront. Finis cette lutte et ces rapports de forces 24 Moolah-Cablouna quand viennent leur union travers la 25 mort ou la survie de l'indien. 26 Quel rêve vraiment mythique 27 28 pour cacher les véritables problèmes qui sont les suivants: la montée lente et irrévocable du Sud vers le 29 Nord, dont le pipeline n'est qu'une des manifestations, 30

se traduisant surtout par la constitution, trois 1 siècles ou deux siècles et demi-après l'Amérique Latine 2 et les Etats-Unis d'une situation de dominateurs 3 dominés ou de développeurs développés. 4 5 6 Ainsi est-on abouti malgré les exemples des autres conttnents une situation de 7 8 cómplèt&aphôrie ét d'ambivalence généralisée. 9 Le Nord monsieur le Juge, n'a 10 jamais, été cultivé pour lui même, sinon pour ce qu'il 11 apporté au Sud, et à fórtiori en fut-il ainsi de sa 12 population autochtone. 13 Que se passe-til donc 14 maintenant dans le Nord? 15 16 Je crois que les "natives" comme vous dites en anglais auront tôt fait de nous 17 informer, s'ils ne l'avaient déjà fait à satiété, sans 18 que nous en prenions conscience, la civilisation des 19 blancs, disent les autochtones nordistes, désavoue 20 maintenant ce qu'elle nous obligeait à renier 21 22 lorsqu'elle est venue s'imposer à nous. On nous a obligés à aller à 23 l'école des blancs, et maintenant, qu'est-ce qu'on 24 25 voit? Ce sont des blancs "drop out" 26 dans le Sud. On nous a obligés à nous convertir aux 27 28 religions des blancs et maintenant ces mêmes blancs ont 29 déserté leurs églises. 30

Cette civilisation blanche 1 2 nous a sortis de nos forêts, disent-ils, pour nous amener, dans ses villes et voilà qu'elle Lait tout ce 3 qu'elle peut pour sortir de ses villes at retourner la 4 tranquillité de nos bois et de nos parcs. 5 6 7 En fait, les Denès du 8 Mackenzie se sont donc vu offrir tous les privileges. 9 de la civilisation et de ces premiers porte-parole, 10 l'administration et le Gouvernement, pour ensuite avoir 11 droit à ce qu'on a appelé les maladies infantiles et 12 adultes du développement, maladies qui les ont 13 affectes-d'autant plus qu'ils n'étaient pas inoculés 14 contre tous ces germes, mais qui, donc, â vrai dire est 15 16 responsable de tout cela? Serait-ce la psyché 17 canadienne, serait-ce tous ces canadiens bien intentionnés, humanitaires, altruistes, puritains ou 18 chrétiens, in mercantiles, missionnaires, écologistes, 19 ingénieurs et anthropologues, qui ont assiégé l'indien 20 de toutes parts. 21 22 23 Pour n'avoir pas voulu en 24 prendre conscience, le systeme imposé aux indiens n'a 25 pas réussi surmonter ces contradictions. On est forcés 26 d'en déduire que l'organisme canadien comme entité 27 sociale, politique, culturelle et économique ne peut 28 rien proposer de mieux ses ressortissants autochtones 29 que de la planification par la négative. 30

Et on a présenté la plupart 1 2 des projets comme devant diminuer l'avance les effets 3 préjugés nocifs. 4 Alors, il s'agit vraiment 5 d'une-planification à rebours, on a souvent dit que le 6 7 Nord du Canadas'était fait sans planification, à cela, moi, je m'inscris tout à fait en faux contre cette 8 idée. 9 Il y a eu la planification 10 spontanée de la psyché canadienne standard. 11 12 13 Par ailleurs, ce mime organisme canadien opère les divisions suivantes 14 l'intérieur de son appareil, il demande à sa composante 15 dite impartiale, qu'elle soit académique, 16 journalistique ou juridique d'évaluer ce que sa 17 composante projet, qu'elle soit publique ou privée, se 18 propose de faire subir à ce qu'il définit comme sa 19 composante sujet, en l'occurrence les autochtones. 20 21 22 Pourquoi tous ces doubles 23 jeux? Parce que la bonne conscience 24 canadienne cherche à régulariser son comportement vis-25 à-vis ses autochtones, parce qu'elle craint de se 26 surprendre I bafouer sur un plan national les valeurs 27 qu'elle prône et défend sur un plan international. 28 29 30 Ces doubles jeux sont à vrai

dire la conséquence logique d'une contradiction 1 inhérente aux principes démocratiques. sur lesquels se 2 fondent la société canadienne. 3 4 On attribue en effet une 5 égalité "de jure" aux blancs et aux, indiens, alors 6 que, de facto les deux groupes se perçoivent comme 7 8 différents et meme comme opposés, en conséquence, on essaie de niveler le tout au nom de l'échelle 9 démocratique, égalitaire et paritaire, alors ce sont 10 les indiens qu'on attaque pour les metre au diapason 11 d'un ensemble qu'on faussement défini au départ comme 12 devant les inclure, comme dans tout processus 13 d'intégration, les jeux se font à sens unique. C'est à 14 l'indien qu'on impose du Canada, la réciproque étant 15 bien sûr irrecevable. 16 17 Ce sont ces contradictions, 18 je crois, qui illustrent les Denès du Mackenzie, parce 19 20 que la psyché canadienne se refuse à les considérer pour ce qu'ils sont. 21 22 A fortiori est-elle incapable 23 de faire place à ,une déviation de la moyenne standard de la société canadienne. 24 25 La résultante de tout ça, 26 c'est que le Canada nationalise les indiens, c'esta-27 28 dire en fait ses indiens par le biais de l'intégration. 29 30 Pour reprendre brièvement les

1	propos que des Moolahs euro- canadiens, qui auront vécu
2	avec les autochtones l'espace de leur vie, pour
3	reprendre les propos qu'ils nous ont tenus, voici le
4	message qu'ils nous transmettaient:
5	"Les blancs accusent les
6	indiens d'être là, d'être dans
7	leurs jambes, les blancs ne
8	peuvent admettre qu'ils sont
9	en territoire indien, que ce
10	n'est pas leur pays, alors ils
11	se disent qu'ils ont tous les
12	droits, las indiens sont coup-
13	ables d'être là, qu'ils com-
14	prennent donc et qu'ils s'in-
15	tègrent au système, qu'ils
16	travaillent et qu'ils arrêtent
17	de boire."
18	
19	Nous nous sommes en fait
20	1mlants irrévocablement, nous imposant tout en essayant
21	de faire des belles façons aux indiens, et le seul
22	iuyen de défense pour ces Denès, c'est de jouer le
23	blanc, c'est de jouer au blanc et de jouer le jeu
24	politique.
25	
26	Ils avaient à vrai dire
27	quatre saisons qui étaient leur vie, nous dirions leur
28	religion, chaque saison appelait une réunion, que ça
29	soit la danse de la chasse au printemps, la fête du
30	

soleil en été, la danse du caribou en automne ou la 1 fête de la lune en hiver, nous, missionnaires, nos 2 fonctionnaires ont détruit tout cela, nous, les blancs 3 qui les accusons des problèmes que nous leur donnons, 4 nous les blancs qui leur ferons à vrai dire couper les 5 arbres lorsqu'il s'agira de passer un pipeline sur le 6 7 dépouille territoriale. 8 Fille elle même d'un régime 9 colonial permissif qui a autorisé son indépendance, la 10 société canadienne aura-t-elle la tolérance qui 11 l'autoriserait à respecterè à l'intérieur de ses 12 frontières, des territoires semi-autonomes ou autonomes 13 en vertu d'un état de fait pré-européen. 14 15 16 Sinon les Denès, Inuits, se 17 trouvent coinés entre une entité politique, une société libérale, une expérience historique, une géographie 18 structure et un système égalitaire qui ne veulent pas 19 d'eux. 20 21 22 Le Canada ne veut vas de ces indiens, mais comme il ne peut s'en débarrasser sans 23 sauver la face, il met alors en branle tout un système 24 25 de contrepoids, de demi-mesures, pour que le cadeau flotte à demi immergé, si l'indien se noie nul autre 26 que lui n'en sera responsable, croit-on, avec la 27 libéralité vénérienne pourrait-on dire. 28 29 30 Le pétrole qui coulera dans

le pipeline Fort Simpson, Norman ou Inuvik sera-t-il à 1 vrai dire si différent de celui qui coule dans les 2 oleoducs et les gazoducs du barème de Koweit ou 3 d'Abudabu. 4 5 6 Qui des indiens du golfe persique et des arabes du Mackenzie réussiront à 7 transformer leur émirat et leur terrain de chasse en 8 territoire et en groupe avec lesquels le reste du monde 9 devra se mesurer d'égal à égal ou alors ces 10 groupuscules disparaîtront-ils dans la masse canadienne 11 sous le triple poids de la démocratie, de l'égalité et 12 dù développement. 13 Monsieur le Juge Berger, vous 14 vous êtes engagé à considérer l'avenir d'une grande 15 vallée fluviale et de son peuple. 16 17 Vous êtes peut-être le 18 dernier auquel un tel pouvoir est attribué, et vous 19 faites probablement fonction à la fois d'un Bolivar, 20 d'un Bartoloméo de las Casas et d'un juge des conflits 21 de civilisation et du devenir socio-territorial. 22 23 Cette Commission que vous 24 présidez et vous vous êtes plu le répéter, a un rôle 25 historique à jouer, et nous espérons que les 26 recommandations auxquelles elle aboutira ne lui serout 27 pas reprochées par l'histoire. 28 29 On a souvent accusé le Canada, à tort ou à raison, d'etre plus ou moins un 30

état sans nation, nous voilà maintenant en face dans le 1 Mackenzie à une nation sans état. 2 3 Si c'est le projet d'un 4 pipeline qui semble avoir, en bonne partie, provoqué 5 l'unification et la conciliation d'un territoire et 6 d'une nation, l'itégration de ses valeurs et la prise 7 en main de son développement, le Gouvernement du Canada 8 devrait s'estimer heureux, il devrait s'estimer des 9 plus heureux qu'un tel projet ait réussi à produire 10 aussi nettement et aussi rapidement les résultats 11 auxquels visent ses propres politiques à l'égard des 12 autochtones depuis des décades. 13 14 C'est pourquoi au nom des 15 principes mêmes qui ont assuré la naissance et le 16 développement du Dominion du Canada, ce dernier pays 17 devrait permettre la création d'un territoire autonome, 18 sinon d'un pays qui s'autodéterminerait en Atapasici au 19 nom même du droit des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes et 20 au nom même des principes qui ont permis la naissance 21 22 du Canada. 23 Je crois pour résumer un peu 24 ma pensée que si on utilise l'histoire comme le sont, 25 c'est peut-être la première fois, si on considère à peu 26 près les vingt-cinq (25) trente (30) républiques qui 27 constituent les territoires américains autant nord que 28 sud américains, c'est la premiere fois que des 29 européens auront le droit de réfléchir sur leur 30

<pre>1 appropriation territoriale avant qu'elle se fasse par 2 le biais de l'utilisation des ressources naturelles, et 3 ceci me semble très fondamental et dépassàr de beaucoup 4 la création d'un pipeline du Mackenzie, 5 Merci. Detcho. 6 APPLAUDISSEMENTS 7 (WITNESS ASIDE) 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19</pre>
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MR. WADDELL: The next brief, 1 2 Mr. Commissioner, is from the Social Justice Committee of Canada, given by Ernest schiblie. 3 4 5 ERNEST SCHIBLIE sworn: THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner 6 7 we welcome this opportunity to present our concerns to 8 you regarding the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. We believe that it would be best that we begin with a 9 brief outline of just who we are and what we are trying 10 The Social Justice Committee of Montreal 11 to do. represents a group of Montrealers actively committed to 12 the struggle for social justice in both the inter-' 13 national and Canadian arena's. The committee formed 14 early in 1975, grew in direct response to increasing 15 reports of world-wide starvation, publicized by such 16 events as the World Food Conference in Rome in 1974, and 17 by such statements as "Sharing Daily Bread" by the 18 Canadian Catholic Conference at the same time. Part of 19 our inspiration was derived too from Prime Minister 20 Trudeau's 1975 New Year's message. 21 22 The goals of the Social Justice Committee of Montreal might best be described 23 To educate ourselves and our fellow 24 as follows: Canadians as to the extent and causes of poverty 25 throughout the world, and to lead people to commit 26 themselves to the establishment of a more just, social 27 and economic order. 28 29 We began as a group of people who, by and large, were quite ignorant as to the real 30

causes of hunger in this world. In fact, when we look 1 back now upon those early days, we were quite 2 presumptuous in believing that we were ever going to 3 help people of the Third World. However, in the course 4 of our studies we quickly came to see that hunger is 5 basically the result of poverty and that much of the 6 poverty in the world is the result of man-made 7 structures. In short, much of the hunger which is now 8 the lot of so many people around the world is the 9 result of colonial and neo-colonial patterns of 10 development. We have seen how the mineral, 11 agricultural and arboreal wealth of many people has 12 been exploited by the few for their own benefit, 13 leaving very little to the, large majority of the 14 world's population. Nor has this been a pattern of the 15 past only, but exists very much in the world of the 16 '70s. Even today after political independence has been 17 granted to many peoples, the natural resources of many 18 Third World countries still remain under the control of 19 western-based institutions and corporations and are 20 used for the benefit, not of the world's poor, but of 21 22 the rich. The very understandable and justified desire for national self-reliance is at the heart of present 23 Third World efforts to establish a new international 24 economic order. 25 It is without hesitation that 26 we say that this desire on the part of Third World 27 countries is to a large extent being frustrated by us 28 in the developed world who are ever so anxious to 29 protect our standard of living. It is our society's 30

thirst for an ever-increasing share of the world's 1 wealth which has led to the growing poverty of the 2 majority of the world's population. But what we are 3 coming to realize right now is that hunger, disease and 4 death in the Third World is not the only result of the 5 present system. The breakdown of our society can also 6 be largely ascribed to the same cause. At, the same 7 time as millions in the world are suffering from too 8 little, we on our part are suffering from too much, and 9 from our greed for more. It is not just by coincidence 10 that we are experiencing increased air and water 11 pollution, rising crime rates, mounting alcohol and 12 drug abuse, the breakdown of family life, the neglect 13 of the powerless such as the elderly, the poor and the 14 handicapped, and so on. Our problems are just the 15 other side of the coin which permits millions to suffer 16 abject poverty so that a relative few may bask in 17 18 luxury.

19 This is what we meant when we said it was presumptuous of us to think that we would 20 be primarily helping the Third World. As we work for 21 22 the establishment of a new, more just order, we will benefit just as much as anyone else. An equally 23 interesting fact to us is that back in September last 24 when we were asked what we were doing concerning the, 25 Canadian north, we responded that we were too busy with 26 the problem of hunger and our resources were too 27 limited to enter into a new field of endeavor. Since 28 then, however, we have come to see that the very same 29 forces which are causing poverty and starvation in the 30

Third World are at work in the Canadian north, and that
 if they are not resisted they will contribute to misery
 in the north and increased unhappiness here in the
 south.

We do not pretend to be 5 experts on the Canadian north, nor in any way do we 6 presume to speak for the native peoples of the north. 7 They are very capable, as has been demonstrated before 8 this Inquiry during the past few months, of speaking 9 for themselves. Instead, we wish to speak from our own 10 vantage point as Montrealers, concerned not only with 11 justice for other people but with what is happening to 12 us. We )now what our ceaseless demands for more and 13 mere of the world's wealth is doing to others as well 14 as to ourselves, and so we cry, "Enough. For God's 15 sake, enough." 16

17 We are told by the Government of Canada and by the energy companies that we must have 18 this pipeline because we need the energy that is in the 19 north if we wish to continue to grow. We are even 20 threatened by some with the prospect of rationing, of 21 22 unheated homes if this pipeline does not go through. The fact that there are people there whose way of life 23 might be completely upset does not seem to matter. 24 We cannot even take the time to investigate matters. 25 We must go ahead immediately, so we are told. 26 Mr. Commissioner, we don't 27 There are too many unanswered questions. 28 believe it. 29 There is too much at stake to move so quickly. We say,

30 "No. Let us answer some of these questions first."

First, do we really need the 1 2 pipeline, and if so, why? We know that during the course of this Inquiry you have heard this before but 3 nevertheless it must be answered again. How is it that 4 just five short years ago we were told that we had 5 enough natural gas to serve projected Canadian needs 6 for something like 392 years, and now we are told that 7 there is only enough for eight years or so? Who is 8 kidding whom? Either someone is stretching the truth 9 an awful long way, or else they are totally 10 incompetent. Either way, it certainly does not inspire 11 one to put his trust in these same people who are the 12 very ones calling for the immediate development of 13 northern reserves and the construction of a pipeline. 14 Even if -- and this is not a point we are prepared to 15 concede -- the present estimates of the National Energy 16 Board should be correct and their most pessimistic 17 figures used, independent studies have shown that this 18 could be extended until the 21st century, giving more 19 than enough time to study the whole situation. 20 21 Our second question deals with who stands to benefit from the immediate 22 23 construction of this pipeline? Is it the native people? We are told that they will benefit in several 24 different ways. They will have increased employment, 25 better services and greater access to consumer goods. 26 So we are told, but these are the same arguments which 27 have been used all over the world whenever there has, 28 been a conflict between exploitation and the rights of 29 people. Employment? Almost without fail the native 30

populations very seldom benefit from employment. 1 More often or not the employment demanded is of a highly 2 skilled nature and people are brought in from elsewhere 3 to do the work. The only work the natives receive is 4 of a very menial nature and frequently temporary. 5 Barnet and Muller in their book, "Global Reach", state 6 "The one characteristic of global corporate technology 7 with the most devastating consequences for poor 8 countries is that it destroys jobs." This judgment is 9 supported by Tissa Balasuriya, writing in the December 10 1974 issue of "Logos". 11 THE COMMISSIONER: Of what? 12 "Logos", it's a magazine 13 А published in British Columbia, or rather in(inaudible) 14 15 Recent articles in Montreal newspapers concerning the employment of Cree Indians in, 16 the James Bay area only seem to confirm these state 17 merits. As for the services they are supposed to 18 receive, the experience of the Indians in Brazil give 19 some idea of what these services can do. So they are 20 left with color television and a bottle of cola or 21 something else in exchange for the destruction of their 22 way of life. No, the natives don't benefit. The very 23 fact that they are saying, "No," to this development is 24 proof of the pudding. Will the pipeline benefit us, the 25 people of Southern Canada? At first glance it might 26 seen that it will, for it will give us more energy. 27 But is this really a benefit right now,? 28 Even the most optimistic reports say that there is really 29 30 not all that much natural gas available in the north.

At best, it will keep us going 1 2 for a few more years until we can find it somewhere else. Instead of us our making serious efforts to conserve 3 energy and eliminate waste, we will be able to continue 4 on our merry way for a few years more, acting as if all 5 our resources were without limit. We can say the same 6 thing for the people of the United States. 7 The pipeline will help us to honor commitments to supply them with a 8 certain amount of gas, commitments made when we were told 9 that we had all surplus gas. In the long run, however, 10 it will do little to help them face their problem of 11 over-consumption, a problem every bit as grave as ours 12 So whom will the pipeline 13 really benefit? It seems to us that there is only one 14 category of people left -- the consortium of companies 15 involved in this whole project. Since they are in the 16 business for the making of a profit, and since they are 17 so eager to begin without delay, one can only come to 18 the conclusion that they foresee a very good return on 19 their dollar, and ours. The recent flood of 20 21 commercials on television telling us about the 22 wonderful things the energy companies are doing in the north have a purpose, and that purpose is to convince 23 Canadians so that we should press on with the 24 development of the north, or rather that we should turn 25 over the development of the north to these companies, 26 who are so interested in our welfare. The phony oil 27 crisis of 1973 shows us just how public-minded these 28 companies are, and the fact that they are now in the 29 process or rather that they are reported to be in the 30

process of changing their accounting methods is 1 adequate proof of where they stand. 2 To sum up our position, we 3 see the present desire to construct a pipeline down the 4 Mackenzie Valley as another episode in the colonial 5 pattern of development whereby a relative few see the 6 opportunity to turn a profit at the expense of the 7 majority, especially of those who were there in the 8 It is for these reasons that we say, 9 first place. "No," to the pipeline at the present time and 10 call for: 11 1. A moratorium of at least ten years on all northern 12 development. In doing this we align ourselves with man 13 other groups which have made the same appeal. We will 14 not go into the details of benefits which would accrue 15 as a result of a moratorium now, since others have 16 already done this more than adequately, instead we will 17 simply list some of the activity that should take place 18 during this moratorium so that when it ends we will be 19 able to work in a manner much better suited for the 20 welfare of all. 21 22 (a) First of all, land settlement treaties must be 23 completed with the native peoples of the area. (b) Independent studies should be made of the 24 consequences and benefits of further natural gas 25 development and of alternative methods of delivery. 26 (c) A national energy policy should be formulated 27 which will not only be concerned with the immediate 28 good of some of us, but which will take into account 29 the fact that we are stewards of dwindling resources 30

which are for the benefit of all mankind. 1 (d) Adequate safequards be established to protect 2 3 the ecology of the area. We are also calling for an 4 investigation of the National Energy Board to determine 5 the reasons for the huge discrepancy between 1971 and 6 1974 estimates of energy, and the formulation of a set 7 of measures to protect us from this ever happening 8 9 again. By way of conclusion, we also 10 wish to say that even if all our questions today can be 11 answered adequately, we still ask, "By what right can 12 we just go and take something from others just because 13 we need it? Does might make right? 14 If we can move in on the 15 natives and say, "You are so few and should not hold up 16 17 the development of we southerners, who are much more numerous," what is to stop other countries in the world 18 who are still more numerous than us from using the very 19 same argument to move in on our resources? 20 We thank you once again, Mr. 21 22 Commissioner, for listening to us. It is not often a group such as ours have the opportunity to express our 23 selves in the public forum, and we appreciate very much 24 25 what you are doing. Thank you very much. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you sir. 26 27 (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Mr. 28 Commissioner, the next brief is from Gas Metropolitan, 29 and Gilles Barbeau. 30

1	GILLES BARBEAU assermenté:
2	
3	Monsieur le Juge Berger, Gaz
4	Métropolitain tient à faire part à la Commission
5	d'Enquête sur le Pipeline de la Vallée du Mackenzie,
6	des préoccupations qu'elle a relativement à
7	l'approvisionnement en gaz naturel en provenance des
8	régions frontalières et plus particulièrement de la
9	région du delta du Mackenzie et de la mer de Beaufort.
10	
11	Gaz Métropolitain, est
12	consciente des conséquences liées à la disponibilité du
13	gaz de ces régions, tant sur la situation économique
14	que sur le bien-être des consommateurs de la province
15	de Québec.
16	
17	Conséquemment, Gaz
18	Métropolitain, distributeur majeur de gaz naturel de la
19	province, désire porter à la connaissance de la
20	Commission, la situation énergétique particulière au
	commission, la sicuación energecique parciculiere au
21	Québec ainsi que l'importance du gaz naturel dans
21 22	
	Québec ainsi que l'importance du gaz naturel dans
22	Québec ainsi que l'importance du gaz naturel dans
22 23	Québec ainsi que l'importance du gaz naturel dans l'équilibre énergétique de la province.
22 23 24	Québec ainsi que l'importance du gaz naturel dans l'équilibre énergétique de la province. L'état actuel de la
22 23 24 25	Québec ainsi que l'importance du gaz naturel dans l'équilibre énergétique de la province. L'état actuel de la distribution du gaz dans la province de Québec est
22 23 24 25 26	Québec ainsi que l'importance du gaz naturel dans l'équilibre énergétique de la province. L'état actuel de la distribution du gaz dans la province de Québec est le résultat de plusieurs facteurs économiques,
22 23 24 25 26 27	Québec ainsi que l'importance du gaz naturel dans l'équilibre énergétique de la province. L'état actuel de la distribution du gaz dans la province de Québec est le résultat de plusieurs facteurs économiques, historiques et géographiques, qui ont tous grandement
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Québec ainsi que l'importance du gaz naturel dans l'équilibre énergétique de la province. L'état actuel de la distribution du gaz dans la province de Québec est le résultat de plusieurs facteurs économiques, historiques et géographiques, qui ont tous grandement affecté la situation du marché et énergétique général

part du gaz naturel n'est présenternent que de cinq 1 pour cent (5%) des besoins énergétiques de la province. 2 3 A la suite de l'augientation 4 du prix international du pétrole, au printemps mil neuf 5 cent soixante-treize (1973), l'écart entre le prix du 6 pétrole et le prix du gaz s'est de beaucoup amenuisé et 7 le gaz est devenu plus concurrentiel comme source 8 d'énergie dans la province de Québec. 9 10 Cette situation a permis à 11 Gaz Métropolitain d'étendre sa pénétration du marché et 12 même de prévoir son expansion éventuelle l'extérieur de 13 son territoire actuel. 14 A la même époque, le 15 Gouvernement provincial a adopté comme politique de 16 chercher à établir un meilleur équilibre entre les 17 différentes sources d'énergie dans la province de 18 Québec, afin de lui permettre de planifier sa politique 19 énergéti-que de façon plus efficace. 20 21 22 Si l'approvisionnement de plus larges volumes de gaz naturel pouvait être 23 gararti, cette source d'énergie pourrait être mise la 24 disposition d'un plus grand nombre d'usagers dans cette 25 province, ce qui assurerait une source d'énergie plus 26 27 sere et plus souple pour la province de Québec. 28 29 Des représentants de la province de Québec ont fait des représentations à cet 30

effet, lors d'auditions devant l'Office national de 1 2 l'énergie en date du vingt-guatre (24) novembre mil neuf cent soixante-quatorze (1974), et portant sur la 3 nécessité de réserves et la capacité de livraison de 4 gaz naturel canadien et plus particulirement dans le 5 texte suivant, et je cite: 6 7 8 A cette fin, le gaz naturel 9 peur et devrait jouer un rôle 10 tras important. C'est pourquoi 11 nous croyons que tous les ef-12 forts devraient être entrepris 13 pour permettre an tout temps 14 une disponibilité suffisante 15 du gaz naturel afin de satis-16 17 faire les besoins canadiens, et, notre avis, les moyens 18 suivants pourraient être en-19 visagés: 20 1) l'adoption de mesures inci-21 22 tatives a l'exploration; 2) la coordination des pro-23 grammes de mise en valeur des 24 réserves conventionnelles et 25 frontalières de gaz naturel, 26 en vue d'une gestion optimale 27 le cette ressource au cours 28 des prochaines années." 29 30

(Fin de la citation). 1 2 3 Gaz Métropolitain a également 4 présenté un mémoire lors des auditions susmentionnées 5 relativement â ses besoins en gaz pour les vingt (20) 6 prochaines années. 7 8 Gaz Métropolitain a exprimé 9 sa position sur la disponibilité de gaz pour le marché 10 québécois lors d'auditions tenues dans la ville de 11 Québec, les neuf (9) 'et dix (10) janvier de cette 12 année, mil neuf cent soixante-seize (1976). 13 14 Gaz Métropolitain a déclaré 15 qu'elle dépendait compltement des réserves canadiennes 16 pour son approvisionnoment en gaz naturel afin de 17 satisfaire les besoins do ses marchés présents et 18 futurs. 19 Lors de ces auditions, Gaz 20 Métropolitain a également fait savoir que le marché 21 québécois connaîtrait une croissance continue dans tous 22 les secteurs du territoire qu'elle couvre actuellement 23 et connaîtrait une croissance record sur les nouveaux 24 marchés. 25 Cette croissance serait due à 26 une plus forte demande de toutes les sources d'énergie. 27 Le gaz naturel représente 28 actuellement environ cinq pour cent (5%) des besoins 29 énergétiques de toute la province et l'on prévoit que 30

le marché du gaz naturel augmentera un taux plus rapide 1 que toutes les autres formes d'énergie tendant à se 2 rapprocher de la moyenne canadienne de 20% en temps 3 4 opportun. La province devrait ainsi 5 être moins dépendante du pétrole importé comme source 6 7 d'énergie totale au Québec et pourrait obvier quelque peu à la crise d'énergie qu'elle connaît présentement. 8 9 Les volumes dont le marché 10 québécois aura besoin au cours des vingt (20) 11 prochaines années, augmenteront de quatre cent 12 soixante-quinze pour cent (475%) soit de cent millards 13 de pieds cubes (101 milliards) en mil neuf cent 14 soixante-quinze (1973) cinq cent quatre-vingt-quatre 15 milliards de pieds cubes (584 milliards) en mil neuf 16 17 cent quatrevingt-quinze (1395). 18 19 Afin de pouvoir répondre cette auguentation rapide de la demande de volumes de 20 21 gaz naturel, Gaz Métropolitain tente d'obtenir le gaz 22 nécessaire de différents fournisseurs de gaz en Alberta, mais elle ne peut obtenir tous les volumes de 23 gaz dont elle aura besoin. 24 25 Gaz Métropolitain a été constituée en vertu des lois de la province de Québec 26 et son siège social est situé dans les ville et 27 district de Montréal. 28 29 30 Elle est une compagnie

d'utilités publiques assujettie la surveillance et au 1 contrôle de la Régie de l'électricité et du gaz de la 2 3 province de Québec. 4 Elle est propriétaire d'un 5 réseau de transmission et de distribution qu'elle 6 exploite, de même que d'installations connexes pour la 7 distribution de gaz naturel des usagers industriels, 8 commerciaux et résidentiels dans le territoire qui lui 9 a été accordé à l'origine par les Statuts de mil neuf 10 cent cinquante-cinq/mil neuf cent cinquante-six 11 (1955/1956). 12 13 Ce territoire comprend l'île 14 de Montréal, ses municipalités et les parties d'icelle 15 qui sont situées dans un rayon de quinze (15) milles de 16 l'île, à l'exception d'une partie du comté de Verchères 17 et du comté de Richelieu. 18 19 Gaz Métropolitain a toujours 20 été un acheteur du gaz naturel de l'ouest canadien. 21 Lorsque TransCanada Pipelines Limited a fait savoir, 22 Gaz Métropolitain que, selon ses prévisions, la 23 disponibilité actuelle et projetée de gaz à partir des 24 sources traditionnelles ne lui permettrait pas de 25 prendre de nouvelles obligations et qu'elle préférait 26 agir comme agent de transport plutôt qu'agent pour 27 l'achat et la vente de gaz, Gaz Métropolitaii a négocié 28 et acheté directement les volumes additionnels de gaz 29 de d'autres producteurs en Alberta. 30

Les négociations avec Pan 1 2 Alberta Gas Limited ont permis la signature d'un contrat d'achat do gaz en mars mil neuf cent soixante-3 quatorze (1974) entre Gaz Métropolitain et Pan Alberta. 4 5 6 Cependant, Gaz Métropolitain 7 soumet que le moyen de le plus sûr d'obtenir des 8 volumes additionnels de gaz pour satisfaire les besoins 9 toujours croissants de ses marchés actuels, est de 10 participer directement un projet prévoyant la 11 construction d'un pipeline, qui amènerait le gaz 12 frontalier dans les régions du sud du Canada et es 13 marchés de l'est du Canada. 14 15 16 C'est pour cette raison que 17 Gaz Métropolitain a déposé une intervention auprès du 18 19 Mackenzie Valley Registry, conformément à l'ordonnance GH-1-76, afin d'être considérée comme partie 20 intéressée au cours des auditions qui ont lieu 21 présentement Ottawa et qui décideront de la 22 nécessité de la construction d'un pipeline dans la 23 vallée du Mackenzie, pour transporter le gaz, partir 24 du delta de cette vallée jusqu'aux régions du sud du 25 Canada; ces auditions décideront également entre deux 26 requérants, la Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited 27 et la Foothills, qui se disputent le Certificat 28 de nécessité publique pour la construction du 29 pipeline proposé et Gaz Métropolitain s'est associée 30

au groupe de distributeurs de gaz qui appuient le 1 projet de Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline. 2 3 La participation de Gaz 4 Métropolitain à ces auditions réflète sa préoccupation 5 de satisfaire les besoins toujours plus grands de son 6 territoire, de même que l'expansion de nouveaux 7 marchés; de plus, sa participation au projet de CAGPL 8 constitue, actuellement, le seul moyen sûr d'obtenir 9 les volumes de gaz additionnels qui lui permettront de 10 planifier l'approvisionnement en énergie requis par la 11 croissance de ses marchés. 12 13 La consommation actuelle de 14 gaz dans la province de Québec représente un point huit 15 16 pour cent (1.8%) de la productión canadienne totale. Bien que cette consommation, puisse apparaître comme 17 marginale, elle est très importante à l'intérêt public 18 du Québec et est reliée de façon étroite au degré 19 d'industrialisation de cette province. 20 21 22 Plusieurs facteurs d'intéret public pour la province de Québec, rendent essentiels 23 des volumes plus importants de gaz pour cette province. 24 25 La disponibilité de volumes 26 plus iuportants de gaz servira l'intérêt des usagers et 27 28 contribuera sans aucun doute au développement économique de plusieurs régions non-industrialisées du 29 territoire actuel et même l'extérieur du territoire de 30

Gaz Métropolitain. 1 A cet égard, il ne serait pas 2 dans l'intérêt public qu'une compagnie de distribution 3 de gaz comme Gaz Métropolitain soit confinée un 4 approvisionnement provenant des régions 5 traditionnelles: Un récent rapport de l'Office National 6 de l'Energie ne faisait-il pas état du fait que ces 7 régions ne seraient pas même aptes à approvisionner les 8 marchés de consommation actuels au-delà des années 80 9 si de nouvelles sources d'approvisionnement n'étaient 10 pas dveloppées. 11 12 On ne peut donc pas plus dire 13 qu'une telle situation serait à même de contribuer à 14 l'implantation d'une politique énergétique par la 15 province de Québec. 16 17 Tout effort pour assurer des 18 sources additionnelles d'approvisionnement doit être 19 encouragé dans l'intérêt public. 20 21 22 La disponibilité de gaz dans certaines régions, en comparaison avec d'autres sources 23 d'énergie, est un prérequis important pour le 24 développement industriel de cette province, plus 25 particulièrement pour les industries qui ne peuvent 26 substituer le gaz naturel par un autre combustible tel 27 que l'industrie de l'acier, du verre et des 28 29 hydrocarbures. 30 A titre d'usager, l'industrie

recherche une source d'énergie qui convient le mieux 1 ses besoins; l'industrie recherche les meilleurs prix 2 et la garantie de pouvoir obtenir la même source 3 d'énergie l'avenir. 4 5 6 Les industries principales se préoccupent également de l'évolution des prix, des 7 coûts de conversion de nouvelles installations de même 8 que les coûts d'exploitationet d'entretien. 9 10 En conséquence, si le prix du 11 gaz naturel demeure concurrential comparativement aux 12 autres sources d'énergie, et si l'on garantit la 13 disponibilité du gaz naturel, l'industrie optera pour 14 le gaz naturel comme source d'énergie por son 15 développement. 16 17 Tous ces fateurs sont importants pour établir et permettre la coissance des 18 entreprises industrielles actuelles, la création de 19 nouvelles et, pour améliorer la structure industrielle 20 du Québec, afin de réduire le chémage. 21 22 23 La participation de Gaz Métropolitain au projet de Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline 24 Limited, contribuera assurer l'accès au gaz naturel des 25 régions frontalières, lequel devrait permettre de 26 satisfaire les besoins du Canada, y inclus ceux de la 27 province. 28 29 Gaz Métropolitain est d'avis que le gaz de l'Arctique devra être disponible à la des 30

consommation le plus rapidement possible, puisque seul 1 ce gaz pourra, à court terme, permettre de pallier de 2 façon déterminante et économique, aux insuffisances en 3 approvisionnement, de gaz naturel qui doivent se 4 produire dans les années a venir. 5 6 Pour le Québec, le cas 7 8 contraire est peut-être plus néfaste que pour d'autres provinces, alors que déjà présentement l'on est -- l'on 9 est dépendant de l'importation d'huile dans une 10 proportion de soixante-quinze pour cent (75%), alors 11 que la plupart des autres provinces du Canada profitent 12 déjà de l'huile de source canadienne, 13 14 L'avantage de la protection 15 16 de l'environnement et de la lutte contre la pollution par l'emploi d'un combustible propre, particulièrement 17 dans les centres urbains, représente un autre avantage 18 moins évident, mais qui est relié directement au 19 développement de la province. 20 21 22 Le gaz a toujours été reconnu comme un combustible plus propre que les autres 23 combustibles utilisés aujourd'hui et aucun système de 24 transformation des gaz toxiques n'est nécessaire de la 25 part des usagers commerciaux et industriels du gaz 26 27 naturel. En conclusion, nous demandons 28 à la Commission qu'avant de rendre sa décision, votre 29 Commission doit prendre en considération la position 30

québécois, qui ont besoin, le plus rapidement possible, 1 de volumes additionnels de gaz des régions 2 frontalières. 3 Etant donné les implications 4 long terme que suppose l'implantation d'un gazoduc sur 5 l'écologie et sur les autochtones des régions du Nord, 6 de même que sur l'ensemble des aspects économiques et 7 8 sociaux du Canada et plus particulièrement du Québec, un équilibre approprié devrait être atteint entre les 9 besoins légitimes de chacun. 10 11 12 En conséquence, les recommand tiens que votre Commission fera au Gouvernement 13 Canadien devront être formulées de façon ne pas imposer 14 au transporteur public qui se verra accorder le 15 Certificat de nécessité publique la construction et 16 l'exploitation d'un réseau de pipeline dans la vallée 17 du Mackenzie des conditions telles qu'elles seraient 18 trop contraignantes et qui auraient pour effet 19 d'augmenter les coûts de construction et d'exploitation 20 au-delà d'un niveau de rentabilité économique. 21 22 23 Monsieur le Juge, nous vous remercions de nous avoir donné l'opportunité de donner 24 25 notre point de vue. 26 27 LE COMMISSAIRE: Merci. 28 APPLAUDISSEMENTS - - -29 (WITNESS ASIDE) 30

MR. WADDELL: Well, Mr. 1 2 Commissioner, you've heard from the producers of gas in the delta and the pipeline companies and 110W 3 distributors. Our next brief, I'm told, you'll hear 4 from two individuals who describe themselves as 5 consumers. Those are Vivian and John Geeza from 6 7 Montreal. 8 9 JOHN GEEZA MRS. VIVIAN GEEZA, sworn: 10 MR. GEEZA: Mr. Commissioner, 11 we are here speaking as private citizens, we're not here 12 as members of any group or any institution. We came here 13 to voice our opinions as people in the south who are 14 consumers of gas and oil. In a way we see ourselves at 15 the receiving end of the pipeline. 16 17 The pipeline question not only affects us as consumers, but we feel it's a 18 decision point that will change the nature of the 19 country we live in. Either Canada at this point looks 20 forward, or it takes the coward's way out. 21 22 In 1972, Jean-Luc Pepin who 23 was then Federal Minister of Trade & Commerce, said that Canada would be crazy to sit on its reserves of 24 natural gas and oil. 25 "In maybe 25 to 50 years we'll be heating our-26 selves from the rays of the sun and then we'll 27 kick ourselves in the pants for not capitalizing 28 29 on what we had when gas and oil were current commodities." 30

1	Now I think everyone would
2	say this is a naive view. But plenty of people are
2	acting under the logic that Canada should be a big
4	seller in a seller's market, the North American
5	fossil fuel market. Now considering the
6	impossibility of making plastics out of sunshine,
7	and the importance in our society of petrochemicals
8	as a raw material (not as an energy resource), it's
9	absurd to suggest that demand for them will drop off
9 10	completely. The fact is that these resources will
11	become more and more rare; they should be Saved for
12	instances where nothing else can be used. England
13	used to run its industry on wood fuel; today, a
_	hardwood table costs about a month's rent. I
14	
15	wouldn't put one in the fireplace. Fossil fuels take billions of
16	
17	years to form. By definition, they are the energy
18	source of the past and are now being marketed waste
19	fully and depleted recklessly because our society seems
20	to be too lazy or too rigid to invest any substantial
21	amount of time or capital into developing new energy
22	sources.
23	Meanwhile, the temperature
24	in our bank building reached 85 degrees Fahrenheit in
25	January. The new buildings we see going up have glass
26	walls which call for as much air-conditioning energy
27	in the summer as they do heating in the winter; they
28	have walls without light switches so the lights can't
29	be turned out. Train services are being cut.
30	Commuters are being forced to use their cars, and

speaking of cars, I understand that a medium sized car 1 today weighs as much as a larger sized car ten years 2 ago, and here's our gas bill which Informs us very 3 clearly on the back that the more we use, the cheaper 4 5 it gets. 6 Now, we feel our society has no right to ask the people of the north to accept this 7 pipeline while our need for it is based only on waste 8 and greed and laziness. 9 The fact that all this 10 capital is suddenly available for investment means we 11 are, faced with a wonderful opportunity for investment 12 in alternatives. We're not losing sight, you see, of 13 the fact that we as consumers, ultimately pick up the 14 tab, and this is why we had the peculiar idea that we 15 should have a say in what way our money is spent. 16 We'd like to see research 17 into ways of storing solar and wind and tidal power 18 more efficiently. We would like to see solar power 19 in particular developed, and this is an area in which 20 no oil company has any interest at all. Why should 21 22 they? 23 We can't see ignoring future shortages by keeping gas and oil prices so low they 24 encourage wastage, because this amounts to giving the 25 energy away. Nor can we see poor people penalized by 26 unpredictable fuel prices. Present alternatives have 27 to involve subsidies for the buildings, for other 28 conservation measures, and a reversal of those sliding 29 scales that give the price break to the big consumer. 30

But in the long run, this 1 2 country right now has the resources to invest some of its mental energy into developing future sources of 3 energy, whatever they nay be, still unknown to us -4 solar, wind power that will help future generations, 5 not only Canadians but people all over the world. 6 Now we have a bit of a 7 8 problem here. We want our money spent on alternatives and Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline and Foothills Pipe 9 Lines, two private companies, want to spend the largest 10 private capital investment ever made on building an 11 old-fashioned pipeline. This. is a genuine conflict 12 of interest. It's not going to go away. So long as 13 the present as the sale of present resources and 14 development of the future resources are in the same 15 hands, there will be no motive to develop future 16 resources efficiently and make them available cheaply. 17 We, the consumer, get high prices and bad information. 18 19 So look at what the present system has in store for the Mackenzie Valley. 20 21 Concentrated mining operations, a road, a gas pipeline, an oil pipeline buried in permafrost, an influx of 22 southern people. and capital. It's impossible to 23 predict dependably what is going to happen at this 24 time. All to develop fuel resources for which 25 alternatives should even now be being sought. 26 The Mackenzie, to us it seems, 27 is a greater resource in another sense. It's our chance 28 to learn how other people live with respect for their 29 land, for the non-human life that lives around them, 30

with their neighbors, and with themselves. We certainly 1 can't pretend our society has solved its problems, and I 2 doubt that fuel is going to solve it for us. 3 There is another kind of standard of living here. It's probably 4 wilder and greener and better, and it can't be reduced 5 to dollars and cents. Few nations of the world are rich 6 enough or far-sighted enough, to recognize and preserve 7 this kind of resource. 8 We recognize that it's 9 impossible to describe exactly what families in the 10 north are going to experience as a result of the 11 proposed pipeline. We don't pretend to know. 12 We do hear rumors, however, that decisions are going ahead 13 without waiting for anybody. An economist friend of 14 mine was offered a job over a ,year ago as a supervisor 15 on one of these pipelines, and we asked him if he 16 didn't have to wait, or whether the project didn't have 17 to wait until after the Berger Inquiry made its report 18 first. He laughed, A story like this makes me worried 19 that the people of the north may well be heard and 20 heard well; but that their word and their decisions are 21 22 not going to be acted on. 23 Both the people of the north 24 and the people in the south are being treated in a very 25 high-handed manner and it makes us mad. Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. 26 (WITNESSES ASIDE) 27 28 MR. WADDELL: Judge Berger. 29 the next brief is from Domtar Limited, it will be presented by Mr.B. Daigle. M. Daigle is D-A-I-G-L-E. 30

1	B DAIGLE, sworn:
2	THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
3	Domtar Limited welcomes the opportunity to appear before
4	Mr. Thomas R. Berger, the Commissioner for the Mackenzie
5	Valley Pipeline Inquiry, to comment briefly on the
6	environmental constraints to be applied to the
7	construction and operation of a pipeline to bring natural
8	gas from the Arctic to the southern markets.
9	Domtar Limited, a company
10	incorporated under the laws of Canada with over 96% of
11	its common shares having registered ownership in
12	Canada, is engaged in the manufacture of pulp and paper
13	products, chemicals and construction materials a' 75
14	plants in eight provinces of Canada, which are sold in
15	both domestic and export' markets. Sales in '75
16	despite numerous and lengthy strikes, amounted to \$815
17	million.
18	In Canada, Domtar provides
19	work for about 17,000 people whose earnings in '75
20	including fringe benefits totalled about \$250 million.
21	The 75 plants purchased \$450 million of raw materials,
22	supplies and energy with over 90% of all purchases
23	being placed with Canadian suppliers. A total of 12
24	billion cubic feet of natural gas was consumed in 26
25	plants, which used 40% of the company's total fuel
26	consumption.
27	The report of the National
28	Energy Board issued in April of 175 and entitled:
29	"Canadian Natural Gas Supply and Requirements"
30	indicates that without frontier gas, deliveries east of

Alberta would probably be sufficient to meet both the 1 domestic and export requirements within two years. 2 The report further indicates that even if exports were to 3 be restricted to volumes in excess of Canadian needs, 4 the gas supply from conventional areas would be 5 adequate only to 1984. 6 Domtar, while accepting that 7 8 the quality of the environment must be maintained on an overall basis, contends nonetheless that an early 9 solution to our energy problem is imperative. 10 Domtar maintains that the 11 environmental problems, being essentially technical in 12 nature, are solvable. 13 Domtar therefore submits that 14 reasonable environmental standards should be 15 established as soon as possible to permit completion of 16 the construction of the pipeline in sufficient time to 17 meet Canada's need for frontier gas and at the most 18 economical price. 19 Thank you. 20 THE COMMISSIONER: 21 Thank you, 22 sir. 23 (WITNESS ASIDE) 24 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, I'd like to call a brief, going a little 25 farther down our list today. Is Debbie Hayes here? 26 27 Well have Miss Hayes next, please. 28 29 MISS DEBORAH HAYES sworn: 30 TIE WITNESS: I know what

your first opinion is going to be, that to you I seem 1 very young. But in my opinion any decision that is to 2 be made about Mackenzie Valley Pipeline will concern my 3 generation more than yours. It is my generation. that 4 will be faced with the shortage or with the problems of 5 Indian people. 6 My name is Deborah Bayes, and 7 I'm a graduating student of the MacDonald Cartier High 8 School. I am deeply concerned, about the situations. 9 My original plan was to 10 attend this hearing with a group of my fellow students. 11 However, I found not one of the opinion that a 12 Commission such as this could impress sufficient force 13 upon a bureaucracy one iota of sense. So I am here to 14 prove them wrong. I am here because I have confidence 15 that you will listen to the little people. 16 I realize that our Canadian 17 north is rich in oil and natural gas, mineral 18 deposits and powerful river systems. Of this I am 19 well-informed However I do not believe that the 20 lives of the Indians, the Inuit, the Metis, should 21 22 be the stakes. After all, no one is making any more. land, the producer went out of business a 23 long long time ago. I as a Canadian citizen have a 24 responsibility, .a responsibility to insist that a 25 ten-year moratorium be imposed before any further 26 development is permitted. Why? So we may look for 27 some real alternatives, so we may acquire concrete 28 information. 29 30 It is not in the power of a

mere handful of people to decide the actions to be 1 taken. I can't allow them to destroy these peoples' 2 lives just to keep on using. There is no social 3 justice in, such an act. Such an act shows no 4 5 responsibility whatsoever. Why then do we in a democratic society allow this to happen? 6 It must 7 stop. The decision that is to be 8 made will affect my life more than yours. It is my 9 generation who will suffer or who will gain. My hope 10 is that the people who come - that people will come 11 before material goods, for who would need the 12 electricity, the oil, the gas, the minerals, if there 13 were no people? 14 I as an individual can do 15 little, so I'm told; but unless we as a society begin 16 to realize what it's like to change an entire way of 17 life, we should not impose this change on anyone. 18 Ι shall be the last to force such a change. I demand a 19 ten year moratorium, it is only just, and we are, so 20 I'm told, living in a just society. Well, in simple 21 terms, sometimes I wonder. 22 23 Thank you. 24 (WITNESS ASIDE) 25 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, I'm in your hands. We have coffee available now. 26 THE COMMISSIONER: We'll have 27 Just before we adjourn for coffee, let me comment on 28 it. a point made in two or three of the briefs this morning. 29 30 The Government of Canada

will, of course, have to determine whether a Mackenzie 1 Valley Gas Pipeline is to be built and an energy 2 corridor established in the Arctic. The people who 3 govern our country, who were elected to make these 4 decisions, and in a democratic country that is the way 5 it ought to be, that is the way it must be, and that is 6 the way it is in Canada. There was an element of 7 skepticism expressed in some briefs, I just ask you to 8 remember this, that the mandate of this Inquiry is 9 unique in our experience. I don't know of any 10 government anywhere in tie world that has established 11 an Inquiry to look into the social, economic and 12 environmental impact of a large-scale frontier project 13 before and not after the fact. This Inquiry was 14 established by the Government of Canada to do that job. 15 16 The Inquiry has been provided with funds by the Government of Canada to enable us to 17 do its job. We have been given the lower to issue 18 subpoenas to bring people before us, to bring document 19 before us. We have established a procedure for the --20 by which studies and reports , in the possession of the 21 oil and gas industry and the pipeline companies, in the 22 possession of departments and agencies of the 23 government of Canada, are brought before this Inquiry 24 and examined, opened up to scrutiny in public. 25 The Government of Canada, on the recommendation of this 26 Inquiry, has provided funds in very large amounts 27 and the Inquiry has made public the extent of these 28 funds, and I'm not going to cite the figures now 29 because I'm bound to get them wrong if I do, but Miss 30

Crosby, who is our information officer, can supply you 1 with those figures. The Government of Canada on the 2 recommendation of this Inquiry has provided funds in 3 very large amounts to native organizations representing 4 northern peoples, to environmental groups, to northern 5 municipalities and to northern business to enable them 6 to participate in this Inquiry on an equal footing, so 7 far as that is possible, with the pipeline companies. 8 These things constitute in 9 many respects new departures in the conduct of 10 public business in Canada, and they were all 11 measures that were taken by the Government of 12 Canada. So that when you consider that Ministers in 13 the Government of Canada -- Mr. MacDonald, who was 14 then the Minister of Energy, has made it plain some 15 time ago that the government would not determine 16 whether a pipeline should be built until t had 17 received the report of this Inquiry and the report 18 of the National Energy Board; and his successor, Mr. 19 Gillespie, has made that plain himself; and of 20 course Mr. Buchanan, the Minister of Indian Affairs 21 & Northern Development has again and again said that 22 the government will not make a decision until the 23 report of this Inquiry has been completed and is in 24 the hands of the government. 25 So when you are weighing 26 those statements, by representatives of the government 27 28 elected by the people of this country to determine these matters, it is worth bearing in mind that the 29 order-in-council establishing this Inquiry was framed 30

by the government and passed by the government, the funding has. been provided by the government, the powers of this Inquiry stem from a mandate conferred by the government. So it's a free country, you're all entitled to be as skeptical as you wish, but I simply ask you to bear those things in mind. So we'll have a cup of coffee now. (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES) 

(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 1 THE COMMISSIONER: Well ladies 2 and gentlemen, we'll call our hearing to order again 3 and give our full attention to those who are going to 4 present briefs this morning. 5 6 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner. the next brief will be given by Professor 7 Eric Mountjoy of the Department of Geological Sciences 8 at McGill university here in Montreal. 9 I ask the people in the back 10 of the room if they could come in, please. I've been 11 asked to say that there is some materials on the 12 Inquiry available at the back of the room for any of 13 the people in the audience that would like to read them 14 pick them up. 15 16 ERIC MOUNTJOY sworn; 17 THE WITNESS: Thank you. Mr. Berger, I would like to raise here some of what I feel 18 are some basic concerns and responsibilities relative 19 to development of petroleum resources in the frontier 20 regions of Canada but before I begin, let's think it 21 22 back to where petroleum was first discovered. 23 It was first discovered in oil Springs, Ontario in 1857, We've had about a hundred 24 years of petroleum development to this point. 25 It's a very interesting substance. Really everything you see 26 in this room is derived from petroleum; part of the 27 chairs, the rugs, most of your clothes, parts of the 28 walls and other things. We are almost completely 29 dependent upon it not only for material goods but also 30

for transport, heating and electricity. It really is 1 an amazing substance. 2 What have we got left of this 3 amazing substance? It's hard to estimate but 4 something in the order of 60 to 100 years' supply. 5 It depends on whose estimates you want to use but 6 gradually, these will diminish with time. 7 Now can we 8 best utilize what is left? I am a geologist. I know something about how difficult is to look and search for 9 petroleum resources. I've spent a few summers in the 10 north but this doesn't make me an expert. 11 The reason why I am here is I 12 13 feel the following are important. Canadians, especially eastern Canadians, are poorly 14 1. informed about energy matters. 15 2. Canadians are too complacent about our energy 16 resources and have been spoiled for too long by cheap 17 18 energy. Most Canadians have an illusion that as long as 3. 19 supplies are available there will be no difficulty in 20 finding new sources. They do not realize or understand 21 that long lead times are required -- lead times in the 22 order to 10 to 20 years to bring new supplies to market 23 4. Development of frontier petroleum resources is 24 vital to the economic well-being of Canada in order to 25 alleviate some of the short-falls in future energy 26 supplies. 27 Therefore, I feel, that 28 29 development of petroleum in the frontier has an impact 30 on both northern and southern Canadians.

Also I have a deep concern 1 2 for Canada's future. I am concerned that many people are either oblivious or blind or afraid to what lies 3 ahead of us in the near future with respect to energy 4 supplies. For the next 10 to 20 years, we will still 5 be dependent upon petroleum as a source for most of our 6 energy requirements because we cannot phase in other 7 energy sources fast enough. Tidal power and solar 8 power or energy can only produce a small fraction of 9 our requirements. This leaves nuclear power and coal 10 as the key alternative sources. With the growing 11 debate and alarm about nuclear power, this leaves us 12 with coal as our only real alternative energy source. 13 Is the pipeline needed and 14 The various presentations by Arctic Gas justified? 15 and Foothills Gas have adequately shown that it is 16 justified to meet present needs extrapolated into the 17 1980's without allowing for any increase due to growth. 18 One only has to refer to the most recent government 19 data on future available supplies of petroleum 20 published in "Energy Strategy for Canada". Now, I am 21 not sure if any of you haven't seen this, you should do 22 We have no business being here unless we are up to 23 so. date on these matters and I would like to strongly 24 emphasize that this is critical for all Canadians to 25 know something about what's in these documents. 26 We are no longer self-27 sufficient in energy. This report encourages us to be as 28 self-reliant as possible, whatever "self-reliant" means. 29 We can no longer meet our energy requirements for the 30

foreseeable future and I doubt if we ever will be. 1 For crude oil, the gap 2 between demand and reserves available will gradually 3 widen until by 1985, we will experience a short-fall of 4 1,000 barrels per day. This amounts to 43% of our 5 total requirements so you can see how much we'll need 6 by 1985 to be imported, thus becoming more dependent 7 upon imported oil and increasing economic risks and 8 risks of disruption in supply. 9 For natural if you'll look at 10 the graphs in this report, we're much better off. 11 It is estimated that domestic demand will not exceed 12 supplies until somewhere between 1986 to 1988, allowing 13 for a gradual decline in exports to the U.S. or a few 14 years longer if exports to the U.S. are decreased 15 drastically. The price for natural gas has been kept 16 artificially low and has increased its demand because 17 it is now the lowest priced energy available. 18 Hence, from all this, the specific targets in the Federal 19 Government policy in "An Energy Strategy for Canada" is 20 as follows, and I'll quote page 25 on their summary 21 22 report or page 148 in this report: "To double, at a minimum, exploration and devel-23 opment activity in the frontier regions of Can-24 ada over the next three years under acceptable 25 social and environmental conditions." 26 Thus the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is justified and 27 will take probably four or five years to bring the gas 28 29 to market. 30 Now, I know Ernie Schiblie's

group has questioned these estimates and they've raised 1 the comment: 2 "Well, who are we to believe? 3 Well, the early estimates were very rough estimates and 4 they made the assumption that they could find oil and 5 gas as easily as has been done in the past in Alberta 6 during the '50's and '60's. It is now much more 7 difficult because it is much scarcer to find. We found 8 all the easy deposits and therefore with time, it will 9 become even more and more difficult to find more 10 11 resources. Now, it also depends on how 12 the estimates are made bit I can assure you that the 13 government has done a reasonable job in the figures 14 that are presented here. In addition, the 15 Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and 16 presumably the Cabinet and the Federal government 17 are all in favor of some means of transporting 18 petroleum from the frontier areas southward. That's 19 what I would read into this report. In addition to 20 this of course, Arctic Gas wish to help the 21 22 Americans transport gas to the U.S. midwest in order to reduce the cost of building a pipeline. 23 Some basic questions I 24 would raise at this point. Should the energy 25 demands many of them I would consider selfish of 26 eastern Canada, deplete the nonrenewable resources 27 of western Canada, the Mackenzie Delta and the 28 Arctic Islands and other areas? 29 30 Should one group of Canadians

or a province control development of one or more 1 natural resources? 2 How long should exploration 3 companies be kept in the dark about regulations 4 5 concerning exploration, the environment and transportation systems to southern markets? 6 7 These are big questions and need to be broken down into simpler questions that come 8 closer to home for you and I. We will be forced to 9 make choices between alternatives. A few of the many 10 alternatives and choices that will have to be decided 11 upon by southern Canadians are as follows: 12 · the choice perhaps between flying somewhere and 13 taking the train or bus. 14 · Perhaps between truck or rail transport for instance. 15 · Between driving in one's personal car and using 16 17 public transport. · Between one and two and for some of us, three cars 18 per family. 19 · The use of energy intensive equipment and material. 20 Eventually, we'll have to 21 22 make a decision between heating our homes and driving our cars. Hard to believe? No, not really. 23 We are 24 dealing with a nonrenewable resource. We cannot 25 replace it. Your answers and decisions 26 about these questions have a direct impact on the north 27 28 and other frontier areas. We cannot go on forever finding petroleum resources in these regions, building 29 hydro-electric plants, etc. There are definite limits 30

to these resources. Thus, growth as. we have seen it 1 since 1945 cannot continue. The petroleum joy ride is 2 fast coming to a close. Unfortunately the average 3 Canadian does not see how serious a problem it is, to 4 ensure that we have adequate future supplies of energy 5 just to maintain present levels of consumption. This 6 was confirmed again last, night by the survey given by 7 Gibbins and Ponting. Although estimates for future 8 petroleum supplies vary a good deal, they all say the 9 same thing "We are gradually running out." The critical 10 period for Canada will be the mid-1980's. 11 I'd next like to say, 12 something about native rights. Others, I feel, are 13 much more expert than I. The hearings to date have 14 certainly publicized the need for a fair and just 15 native claims settlement. It is clear that the Indian 16 and Eskimo want to determine their own destiny and to 17 preserve as much of their own lifestyles as 18 possible, '--' just as much as we do. They do not want 19 the modern technological society of southern Canada. 20 21 In many cases, we have taken away their lifestyle, made them dependent on 22 23 government handouts and set up a sociological pattern for them that in a sad majority of cases 24 makes for a life dominated by alcohol and devoid of 25 hopes and aspiration;. Little in their culture or 26 tradition equips them for assimilation into the 27 20th century technological society and a .lot of 28 things that white people think are important, for 29 example, money, material possessions growth, 30

pollution, etc., don't make sense to them and for 1 some of us. Southern Canadians should accept and 2 respect the Indian and Eskimo and their way of 3 life. 4 5 The problem becomes one of finding ways for the Indian and Eskimo to adjust 6 7 to Canadian society on something close to their own terms and this must be built into the negotiation 8 9 procedures. With respect to laying the 10 pipeline, it should be done with the least amount of 11 interference to the environment and with little or no 12 disturbance to the present communities along the 13 Mackenzie Valley. 14 Very thorough, careful and 15 16 well-documented environmental studies have been carried out by both industry and the Department of Environment. 17 Some environmental disturbance along the 2G-foot 18 pipeline right-of-way cannot be avoided. Even with the 19 6,000 to 7,000 workers and innumerable pieces of 20 equipment, it should be possible to set up work camps 21 will removed from the native communities. In addition, 22 by using river transport, it should be feasible to keep 23 road-building and disruption of the environment away 24 from the pipeline to a minimum. 25 Hence, it seems to me that by 26 isolating the work camps, the pipeline can be built 27 28 with little or not disruption to the local communities and still keep environmental damage to a minimum. 29 Mr. Berger, you have observed the test sections of a 30

pipeline first-hand and can better judge what is 1 minimum environmental damage in the north than most of 2 3 us. Interestingly, the Northwest 4 Territories -- the Council of the Northwest Territories 5 has on record reaffirmed the continued petroleum 6 exploration and development activities and if you like 7 I could read parts of that but I won't. They have 8 moved and reaffirmed the Seventh Council support for 9 approval of the associated pipeline or pipeline systems 10 required to market northern petroleum resources 11 discovered and delineated as a result of such 12 exploration depending on optimum participation and 13 involvement of the residents in that area, optimum 14 employment of northerners during planning, construction 15 and operation of the pipeline, provision for a just and 16 equitable compensation and adequate provisions for 17 protection of the environment. 18 19 Next, I'd like to turn to the responsibilities of individual Canadians, and this I 20 feel is my key point here this morning. I have three 21 22 areas I'd like to look at; first of all government, press and news media, and finally individuals. 23 It seems to me that the 24 government has to prepare a clear energy policy that 25 will make all Canadians aware of the seriousness of the 26 lack of sufficient future supplies of energy and will 27 make Canadians conserve energy and I say make. 28 We aren't doing it voluntarily. 29 30 For the press and new media,

they should publicize and inform the public more 1 effectively and responsibly on all energy matters but 2 especially concerning waste and conservation. 3 It should be the concern of every Canadian, not just a 4 few. Last night, in the summary presented by Gibbins 5 and Ponting, 63% of the people surveyed had heard about 6 the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline but only 31% of their 7 sample in Quebec had heard about it. What is the press 8 doing? 9 They've given some publicity 10 to this hearing but they have certainly not given much 11 publicity to this kind of thing and every Canadian 12 should be aware of what this is. The news media should 13 be the promoters of all forms of conservation, especial 14 y with respect to the private automobile which consumes 15 30% of our total energy; publicity about increasing 16 public transport, increasing general awareness 'and the 17 inevitable change of lifestyles that will result from 18 the change-over to alternative energy sources and 19 energy shortages, etc., is badly needed. 20 For example, there has been 21 little publicity on this report. It should have 22 been given the widest possible coverage. 23 It isn't very exciting reading but there are important data 24 and policy being formulated that every Canadian 25 should know about. To wait for shortages is to 26 ignore the long lead times that I have mentioned 27 earlier often to twenty years required for finding 28 all major new energy sources. We can only turn to 29 alternative sources such as coal and atomic power in 30

the long term, not the short term. 1 For individual Canadians. 2 Individual Canadians all have a responsibility in 3 energy matters. We seem to put this off to Commissions 4 like this or Inquiries and to the government but it's 5 our responsibility. All of us are part of Canada's 6 energy problem. In order to become part of the 7 solution, we have to consume much less in terms of both 8 material goods and energy. There are thousands of ways 9 to conserve but the key ones are all revolved around 10 the private automobile and energy intensive products. 11 In this respect, a good catch 12 slogan for all of us to follow is: "small is 13 beautiful" Although Canadians are highly intelligent, I 14 am becoming more and more convinced that the only way 15 to make a significant change in the consumption of 16 nonrenewable fuel resources is to either considerably 17 increase prices for energy, especially for the private 18 automobile or introduce rationing. I am not in favor 19 of more government controls but I am at a loss to know 20 of any other methods that would, be fair to all and yet 21 reduce consumption significantly. Up to now, we have 22 only considered Canadian needs. Do we have a 23 responsibility to other countries? 24 What about future generations of Canadians as the young person before me? 25 The Indians and Inuit of 26 Northwest Canada must wonder about and question the 27 waste of so many things in southern Canada. Unless we 28 can show them that we are capable of wisely and 29 responsibly using these resources, this could perhaps 30

give them a reason for denying pipeline access across 1 their land. Is it that difficult for Canadians to act 2 more responsibly regarding energy, especially petroleum 3 products? 4 Finally, some recommendations. 5 That agreement in principle be reached on native 6 1. land claims before pipeline construction is begun and 7 that; a reasonable time limit be placed on this. I've 8 suggested here about the end of 1977 be set as a 9 guideline but perhaps it could be longer. I think we 10 all work best when we have deadlines. 11 That the pipeline be built in such a way that: 12 2. The existing northern communities are not 13 a. modified in any way, and, 14 Minimum environmental damage is permitted 15 b. along the pipeline right-of-way. 16 Although not part of your jurisdiction, I would like to 17 make three additional recommendations to the Federal 18 Government and Canadians in general. 19 In order to allow for an orderly development of 20 1. 21 petroleum resources in the Arctic Islands, pipeline hearings for the southward transport of petroleum 22 should be initiated by the government at an early date. 23 I would say some time in 1977. The oil companies and 24 the Canadian public would then be better able to plan 25 accordingly for development or for acquiring and 26 utilizing energy sources. 27 In order for Canada to plan more effectively so 28 2. that there will be a minimum of disruptions to our 29 energy supplies in the 1980's, I recommend that the 30

Federal and Provincial Governments mount a much more 1 serious and effective campaign that will force 2 Canadians to conserve energy. We need tough effective 3 policies to deal with the serious energy problem. 4 3. Finally, there is a need for a clear energy policy 5 statement, one that will make Canadians realize the 6 7 seriousness of the present energy situation. As the hearings have progressed, the issues and demands have 8 tended to become more black and white whereas in 9 reality they are a part of a broader spectrum of 10 choices open to us. 11 There is a great need for 12 understanding and compromise on all sides. 13 My impression is that the Indians and Eskimos of the 14 Northwest Territories are relatively better informed on 15 these matters thanks to your efforts, Mr. Serge; and 16 those of the C.B.C. northern service than are many 17 southern Canadians who are appallingly ignorant or 18 misinformed despite the overabundance of the 19 communication media available to southern Canadians. 20 21 Thank you, Mr. Berger, for crystallizing some of the basic dilemmas of our society 22 Our society can't simply go on developing and growing 23 forever. There are definite limits. Frontier energy 24 supplies, even if proved to be abundant, are going to 25 be difficult and costly to move to southern markets; 26 costly not only in terms of money, but the environment 27 and changes of lifestyles. 28 29 Canadians have to make some important decisions about sources of energy now. 30 We

cannot wait for energy disruption to happen. What is 1 your decision? It begins with the gas-eating monster 2 that most of you drove here this morning, as well as 3 many other aspects of our energy intensive lifestyles. 4 Unless you are willing to begin reducing your energy 5 consumption now, you are part of the energy problem. 6 7 Thank you. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 8 9 very much sir. (WITNESS ASIDE) 10 MR. WADDELL: Judge Berger, 11 you'll notice on our list, we have a brief from 12 Crossroads International. We were unable to reach them 13 to advise them of the time of the hearing and we'll 14 have to contact them later and probably get a written 15 brief from them. 16 The next brief then would be 17 from Mr. Terrance Ford. 18 19 TERRANCE FORD, sworn; 20 THE WITNESS: Your honor, 21 22 when I came in here last night, I thought I'd walked into a Liberal Party caucus when I heard Mr. C. Archer 23 performing here but I find that I am in the Mackenzie 24 25 Valley Pipeline -- I am in the right room. To start my submission, I would like to quote from --26 THE COMMISSIONER: 27 There is a 28 wider range of views expressed here than you might 29 perhaps find in the Liberal Party caucus. 30 Α I hope so and particularly

the provincial party I'll tell you. 1 To start my submission, I 2 would like to quote from "An Energy Policy for Canada" 3 published in 1973, by the Department of Energy, Mines 4 and Resources. 5 "Canadians use more energy per capita than any na-6 tion of the world other than the United States. 7 About one-quarter of our disposable 8 income is used to purchase and operate equipment 9 to provide heat, light and transportation. Energy 10 in Canada provides the basic heat and, light for 11 living and also makes possible such frills and ex-12 travagances as the electric toothbrush. 13 The major difficulty in determining 14 Canada's oil and gas potential ... " 15 The report continues: 16 "... is that a number of factors are highly uncer-17 In the case of coal, hydro and nuclear en-18 tain. ergy, there is a good degree of confidence about 19 supply conditions over the long term. In the case 20 of oil and gas, there s considerable uncertainty 21 22 about how large the oil and gas resources actually are because most of these resources have not been 23 discovered and are only inferred through knowledge 24 of the geology of potential petroleum basins. 25 Further, there is considerable uncertainty about 26 how much of the potential will become available at 27 different price levels and finally there is uncer-28 tainty about the pace at which the petroleum re-29 30 source can be discovered and developed. This high

1	degree of uncertainty demands that special atten-
2	tion be directed to these energy sources.
3	There are four basic questions:
4	1. What is the resource potential?
5	2. How much of this potential might become
6	available at various prices?
7	3. What would be the pace of discoveries and
8	resource development?
9	4. How does the estimated resource availability
10	compare to the standard forecasts of oil and gas
11	demand in Canada?"
12	In a Science Council of
13	Canada report published in 1973, report 119, "Natural
14	Resource Policy issues in Canada", it was stated in a
15	section devoted to northern development:
16	"In the development of any region, there must be
17	a close relationship between that development,
18	the region's people and the resources Perhaps
19	more than in any other region, the environmental
20	effects of resource management in Canada's north
21	must be given careful attention. For thousands
22	of years, wildlife and fish have supported the
23	indigenous people and these resources can con-
24	tinue to be the basis for healthy communities
25	which seek to maintain this lifestyle. However,
26	misguided exploitation of minerals, petroleum
27	and water have already caused damage and threat-
28	ens to destroy the resource upon which existing
29	communities depend.
30	During the past two or three years, we have be-
1	

1	come aware that our knowledge of the north is
2	inadequate, inadequate that is, to formulate an
3	integrated development plan for that vast region
4	of Canada. Crash programs to collect badly
5	needed information often after development deci-
6	sions have been made will neither relieve the
7	knowledge deficiency nor provide strong founda-
8	tions for a sound development policy.
9	The Science Council recommends that operations
10	and planning for resource exploitation, trans-
11	portation corridors and centers of population in
12	the north or the establishment and use of effec-
13	tive mechanisms to provide protection where nec-
14	essary. Sustained research support for these
15	aspects of northern studies which will provide
16	this understanding should be increased substan-
17	tially to offset the increasing pressure to
18	capitalize on short-term profits by immediate
19	exploitation."
20	In the report, this last recommendation is emphasized.
21	"This support should be in the form of funds,
22	personnel, transportation facilities and access
23	to both government and industry information."
24	The Economic Impact Committee
25	of the Task Force on Northern Oil Development on the
26	6th of October, 1972 presented to the Trudeau
27	Government a "Draft Report on the Evaluation of the
28	Impact of a Northern Canadian Gas Pipeline". This
29	report was done for the Department of Indian Affairs
30	and Northern Development, Northern Development Branch.

With your permission I would like to read a few of the 1 highlights of this report. On page one it states: 2 "There appears to be little doubt that the large 3 gas reserves associated with the Alaska oil will 4 move to the American market via a Mackenzie Val-5 6 ley Pipeline." 7 Page two: "Most, if not all, of the natural gas transported 8 by the pipeline will be marketed in the U.S." 9 Page three: 10 "Only at very high levels of unemployed re-11 sources will the full gross impact of pipeline 12 construction be achieved. At full employment, 13 any increase in net income will be negligible." 14 On page four: 15 16 "Even if there were massive unemployment the greatest employment impact of the pipeline would be 105,000 17 persons in each of four years. Any employment of 18 19 pipeline construction will therefore ... " THE COMMISSIONER: What was 20 21 that again, 105 --22 Α 105,000 persons in each 23 of four years. I've read that before 24 Q 25 and I can't remember that. Well, carry on, O.K. I lifted it right out of 26 Α the report, sir, so it is there. 27 "Any employment of pipeline construction will 28 therefore be temporary only unless other projects 29 30 requiring similar labor skills were developed at

- I	the appropriate time construction of the nineline
1	the appropriate time construction of the pipeline
2	could have a destabilizing effect on employment
3	trends in the economy. The increased demands for
4	investment funds could push up interest rates in
5	Canada, particularly if one of the conditions im-
6	posed by government on the pipeline is majority Ca-
7	nadian ownership.
8	Construction of the pipeline will lead to at least
9	localize inflationary pressures."
10	Page six:
11	"The ability to export for more labor intensive
12	industries could be therefore, adversely af-
13	fected by the operations of the pipeline."
14	Page twelve:
15	"The Federal Government will receive \$75 million
16	per year from the extraction and transportation of
17	northern gas. It is interesting to note that over
18	2/3 of the revenue or \$50 million will be derived
19	from direct taxation of foreign income earned in
20	Canada rather than from taxation of the extraction
21	and transportation operations. Revenues obtained
22	(by the State of Alaska) will be far in excess of
23	anything the Canadian Government could expect to'
24	receive from gas development in the Canadian north
25	under existing revenue provisions."
26	From page 12:
27	"A northern pipeline will not make a major long-
28	term contribution to the Canadian economy in terms
29	of employment or personal incomes, Furthermore, it
30	will be of specific benefit to the United States."
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Page 13: 1 "The construction and operation of a northern 2 gas pipeline, even if it were to carry a sub-3 stantial proportion of Canadian gas would likely 4 prove to be a mixed blessing to ... The cost of con-5 struction activity includes some diversion of 6 economic activity from the Atlantic region." 7 8 From page 14: "During the pipeline operations, the maximum bene-9 fits to Canada would be additional Canadian incomes 10 of \$366 million a year, of which government reve-11 nues would comprise of about \$75 million and would 12 end up with 150 to 200 permanent jobs." 13 In the appendix to the same report on page. five it 14 states: 15 16 "It is reasonable to believe that even without the pipeline, most of this \$366 million would 17 have been generated in a filly employed economy 18 It is worth noting that income tax reve-19 . . . . nues will probably be negligible or even nega-20 tive for the first ten years of operations." 21 22 In the introduction to section five, chapter one of "An Energy Policy for 23 Canada", phase one, volume one, it states: 24 "Over 91% of the assets in the oil and gas indus-25 tries in Canada are under foreign control. 26 All of the integrated oil companies in Canada, those active 27 in oil exploration through production to refining 28 and marketing are foreign controlled... The degree of 29 30 foreign ownership of the Canadian petroleum

industry was virtually unchanged during the 1960's 1 in terms of assets but foreign control of sales and 2 profits increased substantially. A small group of 3 foreign controlled companies now has virtually com-4 plete control of petroleum marketing in Canada. 5 This has important implications with regard to mar-6 ket shares and pricing policies." 7 A high proportion of the 8 capital invested has come from external sources to 9 Canada, mainly from the United States although 10 supplementary funds coming; from the United Kingdom and 11 elsewhere are not insubstantial. There are 12 disadvantages in the relatively low Canadian financial 13 participation in the oil and gas programs. 14 On the 6th of August, 1975, 15 16 the "Christian Science Monitor" published an article on Canadian oil and gas, part of which reads: 17 "New finds of natural gas near the very top of 18 the world among the icebound Canadian Arctic Is-19 lands could help offset dwindling reserves in 20 the U.S. and Canada." 21 22 Provided that anticipated gas reserves can be tapped and piped to homes and factories, 23 officials of the Bureau of Energy, presumably the 24 Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, say that 10.8% 25 of total U.S. gas consumption could me from Canada by 26 Today the figure is 4,.5% 27 1985. "There might be phenomenal opportunity for in-28 creased Canadian exports to the U.S. if the gas 29 30 can only be gotten here by pipeline or ship,"

says Robert Sands, spokesman for the Federal Energy 1 Administration (FEA) in Washington. 2 If the U.S. does not achieve 3 natural gas self-sufficiency with.. stepped-up 4 offshore drilling coupled with new discoveries from 5 Alaska's North Slope it will be even more dependent on 6 7 Canadian imports, FEA officials, say. Fredric Ebdon, spokesman for 8 Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation which supplies 9 gas throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York as well 10 11 as Texas says: "We think there is great gas potential for southern 12 Canada and the U.S. in the high Arctic Islands." 13 Frank Arricle, spokesman for 14 the Boston Gas Company affirms: 15 16 "The Arctic Island gas situation holds great promise for the U.S." 17 In "An Energy Policy for 18 Canada", volume one, 1973, the Geological Survey of 19 Canada, in comparison estimates of 1972 and 1973, 20 indicate considerable reduction in the, predicted oil 21 22 potential from Arctic Canada and the Northwest Territories; down from 70.2 to 28.2 billion barrels. 23 To some extent, this is offset by an increase in the 24 estimate for eastern Canada from 41,8 to 50,5 billion 25 barrels. The Arctic, Northwest Territories and western 26 Canada gas potential estimates have decreased from 27 652.0 to 455.8 trillion cubic feet. Again, this is 28 offset somewhat by an increase from 254 to .1 to 327.1 29 trillion cubic feet for eastern Canada. 30

In a National energy report 1 2 published in April of 1975, the Board reported; gas reserves in the Mackenzie Delta and the Beaufort Sea 3 The Canadian Petroleum Association were very low. 4 reported 4 trillion cubic feet proved and 4.8 trillion 5 cubic feet probable reserves. 11.1 trillion cubic 6 feet of threshold reserves would be required to cover 7 the debt payments on the pipeline over 15 years, nearly 8 16 trillion cubic feet are needed for a twenty-year 9 term. 10 The conclusions of the 1973 11 "Energy Policy for Canada" are: the long-term 12 efficient use of all of Canada's resources and economic 13 success in the maintenance of adequate environmental 14 quality will require: 15 1. An effective program of land use in both 16 undeveloped and developed areas. 17 A better understanding of environmental processes 18 2. and ecological relationships in various parts of Canada 19 3. A better understanding of demographic and social 20 factors in Canada as they affect demand on energy. 21 Development of effective international 22 4. 23 environmental law. In July of 1975, Professor 24 Fred Knelman published a background study for the 25 Science Council of Canada under the title "Energy 26 Conservation", background study number 33. His 27 conclusions were as follows: 28 "We have stated that through both supply and de-29 30 mand analysis Canada should seriously consider the

adoption of a national energy conservation and ef-1 ficiency program. We have indicated that the sav-2 ings that may be expected are substantial, that 3 they may be achieved without any reduction of our 4 projected economic activity levels, but rather 5 through a decreased energy consumption achieved 6 through enhanced efficiencies. 7 The net overall national savings by 1995 is about 15% of that 8 year's energy consumption standard forecast. 9 Given a serious program of voluntary and mandatory 10 demand management, a saving of 30% should be pos-11 sible by 1995. 12 When once considers that more than 50% of 13 all the energy supply in Canada is discarded as 14 waste, the above saving becomes even more signifi-15 Furthermore, we have indicated that the ma-16 cant. jor saving in the short and mid-term (6.8 and 17 11.1%) may be achieved through known available 18 19 measures both technical and social and that the research and development necessary for long-term 20 savings should be easily realizable within that 21 22 span. We have also argued that the major barriers to successful implementation of all those pro-23 posed conservation measures are social rather than 24 25 technical. This means that the public in general must be consulted, informed, involved, educated 26 and thus committed to the energy conservation pro-27 The burden and the initiative for the de-28 gram. 29 velopment of such a commitment must be assumed by 30 the Federal Government as a decision to undertake

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this conservation and efficiency program 1 2 immediately. We have finally argued that such a con-3 servation program is not in conflict with economic 4 goals or objectives and is neither for not against 5 historical growth. We have gone further and sug-6 gested that there are economic benefits both di-7 rect and indirect in such a program. Increased 8 efficiencies mean lower production costs, while 9 reduced energy consumption reduces environmental 10 control costs and capital investment, often for-11 eign. Other analysts have gone further and sug-12 gested that employment is negatively correlated 13 with energy intensive production and that conser-14 vation aid reduced consumption could increase em-15 ployment, a major problem in this and other eco-16 nomically developed countries. We cannot seri-17 ously judge the merits of this argument but be-18 19 lieve that they must be seriously examined. In fact, we have recommended that all of our tacit 20 assumptions concerning energy consumption be 21 critically reexamined in order to develop the best 22 national energy policy that allows adaptation as 23 options and conditions change, in other words, a 24 clear flexible energy policy." 25 In the Montreal Gazette of 26 the 29th of July, 1975, in a report from Washington, it 27 was reported: Design of the proposed Canada - U.S. 28 Arctic natural gas pipeline is inadequate, the U.S. 29 Interior Department said Monday." 30

This study lists 18 faults in 1 2 the pipeline design. The 18 design concepts which were criticized include unrealistic schedules, seismic 3 monitoring temperature and pressure of the gas to be 4 carried in the pipeline. 5 The Toronto Globe and Mail goes 6 7 even further. It reports. that the Washington study also criticizes proposals for seasonal maintenance, 8 described as inadequate, the studies on the effects of 9 leaking gas while a major part, of the proposed line: 10 "does, not go beyond the current state of the 11 art of engineering". 12 The study puts into 13 perspective criticisms that have been made of the 14 proposal to bury it in permafrost and chill the 15 16 throughput. This concept, while maintaining permafrost conditions creates problems such as frost heave and 17 interferes with stream flow by developing an ice bulb 18 around the line. 19 Most of the points raised in 20 the study are, negative. 21 "In a case like this they have to be", said an 22 official of the Interior Department. 23 Citing the impact of noise, the 24 .study says it will be highly annoying to people in towns 25 and farms during the construction period. Operating 26 noises from compressor stations will be audible more than 27 a mile away while periodic venting of high pressure gas 28 would create a severe increase in sound levels. 29 30 Vegetation and terrain

surface will be totally destroyed along the pipeline 1 ditch at camp, and landing sites, towers, permanent 2 roads and other operations. 3 Indiscriminate withdrawal of 4 water from springs and lakes will have a severely 5 adverse effect on fish and invertebrates while the 6 release of large volumes of test water into dry stream 7 channels would cause erosion and increased sediment. 8 Other facets of the impact of 9 the line on the environment are: 10 · Compressor station turbine exhaust emissions of about 11 7,200 gallons of water vapor an hour at 600°F would 12 effect the climate immediately adjacent to each station 13 in the Arctic areas of the Yukon and Alaska. 14 • Wind erosion of disturbed soil and gully erosion 15 following construction will change the topography and 16 have a secondary effect of moving the soil to other 17 locations. 18 · Disturbance and mixing of the soil will alter its 19 structural characteristics preventing the complete 20 restoration of sites and causing a permanent loss of 21 22 soil productivity. 23 In spite of these warnings from both Canadian governmental advisers and their American 24 counterparts, there are people in Washington who would 25 like to see a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. This report 26 comes from 'the Montreal Star on the 26th of April, 1974. 27 Dateline Washington. "A high ranking United States State 28 Department official gave strong support today to a 29 proposal for a pipeline treaty with Canada." 30

"Such a treaty might set out the rules of the 1 2 game for pipelines carrying natural gas from the Arctic through Canada to the U.S. and Canadian 3 markets." 4 said Julius Katz, deputy assistant secretary of state 5 for international resources. 6 As for the Liberal government 7 here in Canada, until recently at least they have 8 backed the proposed pipeline through thick and thin in 9 spite of their advisers. In 1973 Prime Minister 10 Trudeau in a Commons debate on petroleum policy cited 11 enormous quantities of gas available to be transported 12 from the far north. On the 10th of March 1971, Jean 13 Chretien then Minister of the Department of Indian 14 Affairs and Northern Development stated: "We in Canada 15 would welcome the building of such a pipeline through 16 our country and would do everything that is reasonable 17 to facilitate this particular development." 18 19 Again in 1972 the then Minister of the Department of Energy, Mines and 20 Resources, the Honorable Donald MacDonald stated: 21 22 "You have to take the Mackenzie Valley oil and gas pipelines as a given element of energy pol-23 icy," 24 25 presumably Canada's energy policy. Now it would appear that the 26 Liberals are vacillating. In Hansard of the 30th 27 28 April, 1976 Mr. Doug Neil of Moose Jaw asked: "Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Minister of 29 30 Indian Affairs and Northern Development. In view

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1	of the Minister's statement earlier this week to
2	the effect that it is questionable whether the
3	proposed pipeline down the Mackenzie Valley will
4	be proceeded with, can the honorable gentleman ad-
5	vise whether or not this statement indicates that
6	the government now favors the proposal of Polar
7	Gas and Pan-Arctic oils to build a pipeline from
8	the high Arctic and/or a Y-line concept?"
9	The Honorable Judd Buchanan, Minister of Indian Affairs
10	and Northern Development answered:
11	"Mr. Speaker, the suggestion did not point in that
12	direction. It merely indicated that as long as
13	the extractable resources in the north in the
14	delta area are only in the order of three trillion
15	cubic feet, there was some question that the pipe-
16	line might not be in Canada's best interests."
17	Only the large corporations
18	and the Liberal Government seem to want such a pipeline
19	Unions, Indian and Inuit Brotherhoods, churches,
20	environmental groups and a large segment of the general
21	public are against such a project. Neither the
22	corporations involved nor the government seem to think
23	that we poor slobs can, given the true facts, decide
24	what is best for Canada. I am strongly opposed to this
25	project at the present time. I do not believe in no
26	development but I do believe in rational development,
27	development that benefits the peoples not just lines
28	the pockets of large corporations and politicians.
29	The Indian and Inuit people
30	have presented to you a strong case for settlement of
I	

their land claims before any decision is made on the 1 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. I would like to state my 2 support for their stand. Their land claims must be 3 settled and should have been settled long before this 4 argument even came up. I would hate to see a repeat of 5 the James Bay where the people of northern Quebec were 6 forced to negotiate with a loaded gun at their heads 7 because construction of the massive hydro-electric 8 project had already started. Traditionally, the native 9 people of this, country have been shunted aside, 10 particularly the people of the north primarily because 11 industry and government felt that the north had nothing 12 to offer. Now however, they have found gold "in them 13 thar hills" and the rush is on and to hell with the 14 Indians and Inuit, just give them a few dollars and a 15 pocket handkerchief sized piece of land and they will 16 shut up. We, the people in the south, must not repeat 17 the mistakes of the past. This time, we must make sure 18 that those that are supposed to represent us treat fairly 19 and honorably with the original people of this land. 20 21 There is one more item that I would like to mention. Because of the serious doubts 22 23 that numerous experts have on oil, gas and mineral development north of 600 and meaning no disrespect to 24 this Commission, and in the light of various other 25 developments in Canada's north, I feel that the mandate 26 of this Commission is not broad enough. Any Commission 27 enquiring into the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline must be 28 able to enquire into, offshore drilling in the Beaufort 29 Sea as this is an intrinsic part of the proposal. 30

I also feel that such northern projects as the proposed 1 Polar Gas and the Beaufort-Delta Oil Project Limited 2 and the TransArctic Pipelines Limited proposals should 3 be subjected to close and careful scrutiny in the 4 public forum. 5 Thank you sir. 6 7 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 8 sir. (WITNESS ASIDE) 9 10 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, we have two further briefs on our list 11 for this morning but I think we're past our adjournment 12 time and I'm going to ask Mr. Boucher and Mr. Chalout 13 of the -- latter one of the Jewish Labor Committee, if 14 they could come back at 2 o'clock this afternoon and 15 we'll hear from them first. 16 17 THE COMMISSIONER: Fine. MR. WADDELL: Now, I don't 18 know if Mr. Roland has any comments by the 19 participants. 20 21 MR. ROLAND: Sir, Mr. Eric Gourdeau of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee has 22 23 indicated to me that he wishes to reply to evidence heard this morning. Mr. Gourdeau? 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

ERIC GOURDEAU, assermenté: 1 2 Monsieur le Commissaire, je 3 vais être tres court. Je pensais avoir perdu mon tour, 4 qu'on-avait donné mon tour á un autre, mais puisque 5 j'ai l'occasion de parler, je voudrais juste mentionner 6 au nom CARC quelque chose qui touche les biens 7 existants, à notre avis, entre les réclamations do 8 droits territoriaux des autochtones dans le Nord et la 9 réalisation du gazoduc projeté. 10 11 On a voulu, et on veut 12 encore, je crois, dans différents milieux, séparer les 13 deux et dire que les droits territoriaux sont, une 14 chose et que la construction d'un gazoduc est une autre 15 chose, et que donc les deux pourraient être considérés 16 17 séparément. CARC, Canadian Arctic 18 Resources Committee est un groupe de citoyens qui a été 19 formé il y a au-delà de quatre (4) ans maintenant, pour 20 précisément regarder, sonner l'alerte au sujet du 21 22 développement qui s'engageait dans le Grand Nord 23 canadien. 24 C'est le groupe de 25 personnes, une vingtaine de personnes qui, au début, au 26 sont, qui se sont groupés ensemble au début et 27 voulaient constituer une troisieme voie à côté de 28 celle des compagnies et du Gouvernement, donc c'est un 29 groupe qui inclut précisément des représentants des 30

autochtones et encore aujourd'hui Canadian Arctic 1 Resources Committee a dans le Nord un scientifique qui 2 a succédé à un autre scientifique qui était là depuis 3 deux (2) ans et qui est tout simplement au service des 4 autochtones pour les éclairer dans leurs différents 5 problemes, spécialement les problemes qu'ils 6 rencontrent concernant le développement du Grand Nord. 7 8 9 Les droits territoriaux, 10 évidemment, peuvent exister, les droits aboriginaux 11 peuvent exister même quand il n'y a pas de pipeline de 12 proposé, de gazoduc de proposé, mais en fait ce que le 13 gazoduc va faire, s'il est construit, c'est qu'il va 14 cristalliser le début du développement industriel du 15 Nord, il y a déjà dans le Nord certains développements 16 miniers, mais ce sont des développements qui sont plus 17 isolés, qui sont plus clairsemés, tandis qu'un 18 pipeline, c'est quelque chose qui va traverser toute 19 une partie du territoire depuis le nord. Jusqu'au sud 20 du Grand Nord. 21 22 23 Alors, c'est quelque 24 chose qui cristallise le développement, et si ce 25 développement-là procède sans que la question des 26 droits territoriaux ait été réglée, c'est l'avis de 27 CARC que l'impact de ce pipeline, pas d'un autre, 28 mais ce pipeline, parce qu'il sera le premier, cet 29 impact-1à. sera négatif dans une tres large à 30

mesure sur les gens. 1 2 Alors, tout ce que les 3 compagnies prétendent qu'il y aura de positif du côté 4 de l'emploi, du côté des nouvelles formes de 5 participation à la citoyenneté canadienne deviendra, à 6 7 notre avis, faux, si le reglement des terras n'est pas intervenu d'abord. 8 En somme, si on commence, si 9 on cristallise le développement, si on l'engage pour de 10 bon sans avoir, régler les droits territoriaux à la 11 satisfaction des gens, ce qu'on fait, c'est qu'on les 12 ignore, on ne reconnaît pas leurs droits, 13 éventuellement on pourrait leur donner des choses, 14 comme on dit dans les textes, qui sont présentés: 15 16 "To be granted with something." 17 Ce n'est pas ça dont il est 18 19 question pour les gens, ils occupent un territoire depuis des millénaires, il n'est pas question qu'on 20 leur donne quelque chose, il est question qu'on leur 21 22 reconnaisse quelque chose, alors qu'on les reconnaisse comme ayant des droits particuliers, qu'on règle avec 23 eux ces droits-là avant que ne se cristallise le début 24 25 du développement industriel. 26 27 APPLAUDISSEMENTS --28 (WITNESS ASIDE) 29 30

Me ROLAND: Comme je l'ai indiqué ce matin, monsieur le Commissaire, nos règlements donnent à chacune des compagnies de pipeline de même qu'aux principaux participants, le droit de répliquer aux mémoires présentés ce matin pour une durée qùi ne dépasse pas dix (10) minutes. That concludes our morning session. I suggest we adjourn until 2 P.M. this afternoon. THE COMMISSIONER: All right, 2 P.M. (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO 2 P.M.) 

(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 1 2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well ladies and gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order 3 this afternoon. 4 As you know, the Mackenzie 5 Valley Pipeline Inquiry is holding hearings in the main 6 7 centers of southern Canada to give you an opportunity of expressing your views on the future of Canada's 8 northland. 9 The two pipeline companies 10 propose to build a they are competing for the right to 11 build a pipeline that would bring gas from the Canadian 12 Arctic to markets in southern Canada and the United 13 States. This project would be the most expensive ever 14 undertaken by private enterprise anywher in the world 15 but the Government of Canada has said that we are to 16 proceed in the assumption that if this gas pipeline 17 project, vast as it is, goes ahead, we are to proceed 18 on the assumption that an oil pipeline bringing oil 19 from the Arctic to the south will follow it along the 20 Mackenzie Valley. So, we are examining and energy 21 corridor from the Arctic to the mid-continent. 22 23 This Inquiry has the job of considering what the impact will be if we go ahead 24 with the pipeline and energy corridor; social, 25 environmental and economic impact. We have spent 14 26 months in northern Canada considering the evidence of 27 experts in the formal hearings we've held at 28 Yellowknife and we've been to 28 cities and towns, 29 villages, settlements and outposts in the Northwest 30

Nous nous croyons un peuple nordique, alors, l'avenir du Nord devrait nous concerner. En fait, c'est notre appétit pour le pétrole et le gaz, ainsi que notre façon de consommer nos ressourcos natureiles qui ont occasionné les demandes d'extraction du gaz et du pétrole dans l'Arctique. A mon avis, ce qui va se dérouler dans le Nord est d'une importance primordiale et nous en serons responsables, tous et chacun. C'est pourquoi notis sommes ici, pour vous écouter. 

Territories and the Yukon to listen to the views of the 1 people who live there; people of all races, white, In-2 dian, Metis and Inuit. We've heard from those people in 3 their own languages, in English, French, Loucheux, Dog-4 rib, Slavey, Chipewyan and Inuktitut. We are now spend-5 ing a month here in southern Canada to give you an oppor-6 7 tunity of expressing your views on these questions of fundamental national policy. 8 It's my job, the job of this 9 Inquiry, to gather the evidence, find the facts and to 10 report to the Government of Canada to enable the 11 Government of Canada to make an informed judgment. 12 It's the job of the National Energy Board to consider 13 the question of how much gas is there in the Mackenzie 14 Delta and the Beaufort Sea? What are Canada's own 15 requirements? How much do we need to fuel our homes 16 17 and factories in southern Canada? Can we afford to export any to the United States? 18 19 So that my report will deal with the impact on the Canadian north. The Energy 20 Board's report will deal gas supply and gas requirement 21 22 and the Government of Canada, the people elected to make these decisions about questions of national 23 24 policy, will have to make the decision. 25 I will ask. Mr. Roland to outline our procedure this afternoon. 26 27 MR. ROLAND: Yes sir, As I 28 indicated this morning, at the beginning of the hearing this morning, there is not any cross-examination in these 29 hearings in the south. In lieu of cross-examination the 30

1	two pipeline applicants and the major participants are
2	given an opportunity at the end of the session to respond
2 3	to submissions heard this afternoon and the are permitted
4	to respond for a maximum of ten minutes.
5	With that short introduction,
6	I would call on Mr. Waddell to introduce the first
7	witness.
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Me WADDELL: Nous avons trois 1 2 interventions qui restent de ce matin, la prefiro monsieur Jacques Boucher. 3 JACQUES BOUCHER. assermenté: 4 5 6 Je suis -- j'étais autrefois du Comité pour la défense de la Baie James et puis le 7 comité a été intégré à la société pour vaincre la 8 pollution, et puis il s'appelle maintenant Comité 9 Energie-Environnement de la Société pour vaincre la 10 pollution. 11 Le développement du Nord 12 canadien: â quel prix? 13 14 C'est sous ce titre que la 15 Conférence catholique Canadienne a choisi l'automne 16 dernier denous livrer son "Message" pour la "Fete du 17 Travail". 18 19 On y développait toute une réflexion, on y posait toute une série de questions, 20 qui, sans doute, ont également été soulevées -- et même 21 22 peut-être pluiours fois -- à l'occasion des audiences 23 publiques de votre Commission. 24 Et pourtant, selon le point 25 de vue et la perspective dans lesquelles a été 26 acheminé notre groupement, il nous fait y revenir à 27 notre façon, puisque notre expérience dans ce domaine 28 a été tout particulièrement exercée par l'ampleur 29 de la ruée vers l'énergie que connaît cette partie-ci 30

du continent. 1 Mais, en premier lieu, je 2 m'en voudrais de ne pas souligner la lueur d'espoir que 3 constitue pour le simple citoyen une enquête comme la 4 vôtre, après que nous ayions été les témoins, 5 pratiquement impuissants, de l'unilatéralisme avec 6 lequel d'autres projets ont été élaborés et exécutés 7 dans notre province et dans notre pays. 8 9 Il nous a fallu beaucoup de 10 temps avant que la voix de personnes vraiment 11 conscientisées réussisse à nous avertir de l'aberration 12 que constituait le développement de l'électro-nucléaire 13 avec son cortège de problèmes non résolus, comme la 14 gestion à long terme des déchets radioactifs, la 15 16 prolifération des armes nucléaires encouragée par les ventes de réacteurs à l'étranger, la sûreté des 17 multiples convois radioactifs, l'horreur que 18 constituerait l'avènement d'une catastrophe d'origine 19 naturelle, humaine ou technique, etc., etc. 20 21 22 Et pourtant, nous avons déjà plusieurs centrales nucléaires qui fonctionnent en 23 Ontario, une deuxième à Gentilly et même un petit 24 réacteur l'Université de Montréal et une autre Point 25 Lepreau, au Nouveau-Brunswick. 26 27 28 Comment a-t-on pu songer 29 entreprendre pareil développement avant d'avoir: discuté avec la population qui risque d'en payer 30

les frais, l'ensemble des problèmes posés par la 1 demande énergétique, les possibilités de la limiter ou 2 de la rationnaliser et les différentes façons d'y 3 pourvoir, avec une claire, complete et honnête 4 exposition des avantages et désavantages, tant 5 économiques, écologiques, sécuritaires, sociaux que 6 7 politiques de chacune? 8 Et, je ne veux pas là jeter 9 la pierre à ceux qui ont conçu, élaboré, construit ces 10 machines qui, aujourd'hui, prennent pour nous l'aspect 11 de véritables fléaux. 12 13 C'est, qu'à l'époque', la 14 sensibilité aux problèmes de l'environnemeut, aux 15 conséquences socio-éconómico-politiques n'était sans 16 doute pas suffisamment éveillés chez suffisamment de 17 18 gens. 19 Je me souviens avec beaucoup d'acuité que, moi-même, tout au long des années 20 soixante ('60), étudiant de collège et puis 21 22 d'université, j'étais un chaud partisan du développement technico-urbano-industriel du Québec, un 23 ardent révolutionnaire de la fameuse révolution 24 tranquille québécoise, qui tendait par toutes les 25 ressources de la civilisation nord-américaine et 26 occidentale à nous faire agenouiller devanties dieux du 27 progrès technique, de la science établie, de 28 l'industrie, de la finance, du commerce et de 29 l'urbanisation. 30

Eh bien! depuis les années 1 2 mil neuf cent soixante-dix (1970), on commence un peu mieux à réaliser où nous mène ce culte envers les 3 divinités qui aveuglément mutilent et asservissent ceux 4 qui vivent sous leur empire, sans parler de ceux qui 5 sont tués et emprisonnés dans les colonies et les néo-6 colonies, nous connaissons tous les problèmes de la 7 faim, de la réression et de la guerre énergétque dans 8 le monde. 9 10 C'est sans doute cette ruée 11 vers la révolution tranquille qui nous a valu la 12 construction du complexe hydroélectrique de Manic-13 Outardes, puis, par mimétisme, celui de la Baie James. 14 15 16 Et, il serait inutile ici de venir élaborer trop longtemps sur la façon que les 17 décisions ont été prises, sur le sérieux dont a fait 18 preuve la Cour d'Appel du Québec, quant elle a renversé 19 en deux jours seulement l'injonction interlocutoire 20 issue de recherches et d'études ayant été effectuées 21 22 pendant plus d'un (1) an, par le Juge Albert Malouf de la Cour Supérieure du Québec, et qui mettait un terme 23 aux travaux de construction du projet jusqu'à ce que 24 des études sérieuses puissent en venir à montrer 25 comment un projet semblable ou modifié pourrait être 26 construit sans causer préjudice aux autochtones de la 27 région. 28 29 30 Et n'oublions pas les pres-

sions et les menaces de se voir couper l'assistance 1 financière dont ont été victimes les autochtones, ce 2 qui les a conduits, entre autres, etre progressive ment 3 acculés la signature de l'entente avec le Gouvernement 4 5 du Québec. Or, il y a quelques semaines 6 seulement, la Société de Développement de la Baie 7 James, la Société d'Energie de la Baie James et 8 Environnement-Canada nous organisaient un symposium sur 9 l'environnement la Baie James. 10 11 12 On nous y étalait les forts intéressants inventaires de la flore et de la faune, 13 réalisés par leurs spécialistes. 14 15 16 Mais, on nous y soulignait également, si nous en faisions la demande, que les 17 réservoirs devant découler de la construction des 18 barrages auraient sans doute un effet sur cette 19 écologie, mais, que ce ne serait sans doute pas si 20 terrible que nous pourrions nous l'imaginer, meme s'il 21 22 n'y a qu'un moyen d'en être sûr, et que c'est d'attendre et de constater de visu, une fois que les 23 réservoirs se seront formés. 24 25 26 A l'heure actuelle, en même temps que se tiennent vos audiences publiques, il se 27 tient également d'autres audiences publiques de 28 l'Office National de l'Energie, au Holiday Inn de 29 Longueuil, juste de l'autre côté du pont Jacques 30

Cartier, pour étudier la demande d'exportation 1 d'électricité vers les Etats-Unis qu'a présentée 2 3 1'Hydro-Québec. On nous dira que cette 4 électricité doit servir a satisfaire aux besoins 5 énergétiques de pointe des clients, alors que les 6 fournisseurs auraient des surplus. 7 8 Soit! Mais, que dire des 9 exportations déquisées, alors que l'Hydro-Québec 10 prodique des taux préférentiels aux grosses compagnies 11 américaines et aux usines qui consomment le plus 12 d'électricité pour transformer des produits qui nous 13 seront vendus a leur profit, ou qui seront acheminés à 14 l'étranger, encore à leur profit. 15 16 17 Et que dire de la publicité pour le tout-électrique, que l'électricité protege 18 l'environnement et que nous sommes hydro-québécois, et 19 le reste? 20 21 22 Et, que penser de ce projet de construire une usine d'uranium enrichi, à la Baie 23 James ou ailleurs, qui ressort de temps à autre dans 24 les média; et de ces projets de construction 25 d'autres centrales nucléaires le long du Saint-Laurent 26 et de la toute récente relance du projet de construire 27 huit (8) autres barrages sur le complexe Nottaway-28 Broadback-Rupert à la Baie James, et encore d'autres 29 barrages sur les rivières coulant vers la Baie 30

d'Hudson? 1 2 Il y a sûrement quelque chose qui "grenouille, gargouille et scribouille" quelque 3 part là-dedans! 4 5 Et on sa souviendra que ce sont là les termes employés par le Général DeGaulle 6 lors de son fameux discours au balcon de l'hôtel-de-7 ville de Montréal. 8 Une chose est certaine, 9 cependant, c'est que les techniciens que nous avons 10 voulus avec la réforme de l'éducation au Québec, eh 11 bien! maintenant, nous les avons, et nous ne pouvons 12 pas trop leur en vouloir de se trouver de quoi 13 technicaliser comme on leur a appris à le faire. 14 15 16 D'ailleurs, ces problemes 17 d'agression énergétique ne se limitent pas l'est du Canada. 18 19 Il y a l'énorme complexe hydro-électrique des rivières Nelson, Churchill et du 20 South Indian Lake, au nord du Manitoba et de la 21 22 Saskatchewan, il y a les sables bitumineux, de l'Athabaska en Alberta, il y a eu le barrage Bennett en 23 24 Colombia Britannique. 25 Oui, vraiment, cette Commission d'enquête sur la vallée du Mackenzie, c'est 26 27 sans contredit quelque chose de nouveaut. 28 29 Ca aurait tout avantage à se répandre un peu plus! 30

Et pourtant, malgré tout ce 1 2 qui peut porter contestation, nous devons souligner que la situation pourrait être encore pire qu'elle se 3 présente, ligne générale, à notre pays. 4 5 6 En effet, qui n'a pas eu vent dc ce que l'on dit se passer en certains pays où toute 7 contestation du caractère nocif des projets des 8 bureaucrates, technocrates et gouvernement est 9 gratifiée d'internement dans des institutions 10 psychiatriques? 11 12 Avec votre Commission, Dieu 13 merci et Dieu les en délivre, tout en nous en 14 préservant! Nous sommes encore loin de cette honteuse 15 situation, même si certains bureaucrates, technocrates 16 17 et dirigeants d'entreprises d'ici ont cru bon do tout décider eux-mêmes, selon un procédé que l'on peut 18 malheureusement qualifier de dictatorial. 19 20 Et encore là, nous en 21 22 voulions des ministères pour nous offrir des services publics, il nous en fallait des fonctionnaires et des 23 technocrates et des industriels, pour nous offrir des 24 emplois à la ville, où nous voulions nous rassembler 25 pour avoir plus de services et fuir les aléas de mere 26 27 nature, qui décide tout elle-même, sans consulter qui que ce soit. 28 Il est bien difficile de 29 blâmer quelqu'un en particulier, ça a été un mouvement 30

pas mal général d'un bout l'autre du pays et de 1 2 l'Amérique du Nord. Ca fait déjà quelques, 3 décennies que nous avons entrepris de vivre le même 4 niveau de vie que nos voisins du Sud. C'était bien 5 commode d'être si proche et de pouvoir profiter de 6 tellement de commodités bon marché. 7 8 Ah! mais voilà! pour pouvoir 9 continuer ce genre de vie, nos voisins du Sud n'ont 10 plus ce qu'il leur faut. 11 12 Toutes les possibilités 13 s'épuisent après que leur territoire ait été agressé 14 pendant si longtemps. Il leur a sans doute paru sur le 15 coup que l'issue la plus commode serait de dépasser 16 17 leurs frontières et de venir puiser chez le bon vieil ami canadien, qui se doit maintenant de faire sa part. 18 19 Nous avons tellement d'eau, 20 tellement de pétrole, tellement de gaz, tellement de 21 22 potentiel électrique, tellement de bois, tellement le minerai, tellement d'uranium surtout, tellement de 23 terrains bon marché, et je dois sûrement en passer. 24 25 Et il est pénible désormais 26 d'être confrontés avec des cartes de l'Amérique du Nord 27 où l'on voit une pléiade de flèches serpentant du Nord 28 du Canada vers la pointe qui s'approche du sud des 29 Etats-Unis. 30

Ainsi, ce projet de pipeline 1 2 le long de la vallée du fleuve Mackenzie, et j'ai pu personnellement feuilleter un document qui parlait de 3 différents projets pour acheminer l'eau du Nord ver les 4 champs de culture du Sud. 5 6 Ces projets avaient des noms 7 8 comme NAWAPA - - North American Water and Power Alliance -- et NAWAMP -- North American Waters Master 9 Plan -- où l'on pouvait parler de faire descendre une 10 partie des eaux du fleuve Mackenzie, par une série de 11 canalisations entre le Grand Lac des Esclaves et le Lac 12 Athabaska jusqu'au South Indian Lake, vers le lac 13 Winnipeg, jusqu'aux Grands Lacs, pour enfin la jeter 14 dans le fleuve Missouri, canal d'irrigation du sud des 15 Etats-Unis. Effarant, n'est-ce pas? 16 17 A qui va-t-on tenter de faire 18 croire que la construction d'un pipeline le long de la 19 vallée du fleuve Mackenzie, de quelque façon qu'elle 20 soit faite, qu'elle emprunte n'importe quel tracé, 21 22 puisse être faite sans causer de terribles bouleversements dans l'écologie de la flore et de la 23 faune, et sans totalement transformer l'équilibre 24 socio-économique des autochtones? 25 26 27 Ne leur a-t-on pas assez fait de mal? 28 29 30 C'est bien au Canada que l'on

retrouve ces honteuses réserves, véritables ghettos 1 concentrationnaires, beaucoup trop exigus pour que les 2 populations autochtones puissent y survivre décemment. 3 4 Ceux-ci n'ont plus qu'à 5 essayer de se trouver un emploi à l'exterieur, dans les 6 7 villes des blancs, dans un monde dans lequel leur coeur ne peut battre à l'aise, où le travail est un travail 8 ol l'on se vend pour bien peu. 9 10 N'est-ce pas au Canada qu'on 11 les a poussés à céder des territoires avec lesquels ils 12 vivaient en harmonie depuis des millénaires contre 13 quelques éphémeres pécules? 14 15 16 Ne parlons pas des petits 17 terrains qu'on leur redonne apres les leur avoir arrachés. 18 19 Je me souviendrai toujours de cette visite que j'ai faite dans la vallée du Mont 20 Currie, en Colombie Britannique, chez un des 21 22 correspondants du comité pour la défense de la Baie James. Cet autochtone, vivant dans la réserve local, 23 nous a alors fait faire le tour de la vallée et nous a 24 montré l'ancienne terre de son père, où, comme il nous 25 l'a expliqué, un blanc s'était installé depuis quelques 26 années, depuis qu'on avait forcé les indiens se 27 regrouper dans la réserve. 28 29 30 C'est bien au Canada, et même

au Québec, que l'on force les jeunes autochtones 1 s'expatrier chaque année vers des pensionnats 2 d'enseignement dans les villes du sud, de façon à les 3 couper de leurs origines, de leur mode de vie 4 ancestral, de la connaissance qu'ont leurs parents de 5 tout ce qui concerne la nature, patrie o ils ont 6 7 toujours su s'adapter. Il y a également à considérer 8 le fait qu'il ne s'agit pas seulement d'un gazoduc dans 9 le cas de la vallée du Mackenzie. 10 11 Une fois le précdent du 12 gazoduc accepté, il y a déjà des projets d'oléoducs, de 13 chemins de fer, de ligne de transmission électrique et 14 quoi encore! 15 16 Tout cela risque, à une telle 17 échelle, d'avoir des effets sur l'ensemble de la 18 planète. Ce sont là des territoires 19 que l'on peut considérer comme encore pratiquement 20 21 intouchés. 22 23 Il n'en reste que très peu tout autour du globe. C'est dans ces endroits d'ail 24 leurs que l'air que les habitants de la planète 25 respirent se refait tant bien que mal des affronts 26 qu'on lui fait un peu partout dans le monde. 27 28 29 Le développenent du Nord canadien: A quel prix? 30

Le Nord canadien n'a pas de 1 2 prix, le Nord canadien est sacré, les autochtones le savent bien eux, toute terre, tout territoire est sacr, 3 mme ceux qu'occupent les hommes que l'on dit civilisés. 4 5 Mais, ces derniers n'ont pas 6 7 l'air de le savoir ou l'ont peut-etre oublié. 8 Ils s'imaginent que tout peut 9 être pillé, saccagé, bouleversé pour leur profit 10 immdiat, en laissant les questions concernant les 11 conséquences aux générations à venir: s'il y a des 12 dégâts réparer, les enfants le verront bien. Ce sera 13 alors à eux d'y voir. 14 J'aimerais terminer en allant 15 dans le sens des appels du Premier ministre du Canada, 16 qui exhorte la conversation, la reduction des besoins, 17 une société plus juste, mais aussi en reprenant les 18 termes de monsieur Pierre Parodi, qui, médecin dans un 19 petit village d'une région défavorisée du Maroc, a 20 écrit, en mil neuf cent soixante et onze (1971), un 21 22 petit fascicule intitulé: "Efficacité des moyens pauvres dans l'aide au Tiers-Monde". 23 24 25 Dans la preface la deuxieme édition, il nous dit: 26 27 28 "Face ces dangers qui, d'ici 29 trente (30) ou cinquante ans 30 (50) mettront en péril la vie

1	de certaines de millions
2	d'hommes et la creation elle-
3	même, que faisons-nous? Com-
4	prenons bien qu'il ne s'agit
5	pas de petits aménagements à
6	faire, de reformes de struc-
7	tures, d'aide accrue aux pays
8	pauvres ou de l'application
9	d'une doctrine sociale, qui
10	permettrait simplement d'être
11	plus nombreux partager une vie
12	de fous.
13	
14	
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16	Il s'agit d'un changement com-
17	plet et radical de vie, de
18	notre vie, d'un retournement,
19	d'une autre civilisation.
20	Abandon de nos privileges, re-
21	fus de la puissance et de
22	l'autoritarisme, simplifica-
23	tion de la vie, effort vrai et
24	non en amateur vers le travail
25	des mains, reconsidération de
26	nos rapports avec la création,
27	et cela non pas par charité ou
28	grande vertu, mais par simple
29	justice et nécessité pour
30	survivre.

1	Ce retournement, nous pouvons
2	nous y efforcer volontairement
3	et dans la joie, à la façon
4	des premiers chrétiens et de
5	Ghandinous pourrions y
6	être invités plus énergique-
7	ment par quelque Mao, et au
8	prix sans doute de quelle
9	perte de. liberténous pour-
10	rions y être forcés par des
11	catastrophes, mais après quels
12	dégâts et quelles soùffrances.
13	A nous de choisir.
14	
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16	
16 17	Si nous sommes découragés par
-	Si nous sommes découragés par l'entreprise, groupons-nous
17	
17 18	l'entreprise, groupons-nous
17 18 19	l'entreprise, groupons-nous avec ceux qui veulent aller
17 18 19 20	l'entreprise, groupons-nous avec ceux qui veulent aller dan le même sens. Recherchons
17 18 19 20 21	l'entreprise, groupons-nous avec ceux qui veulent aller dan le même sens. Recherchons aussi le lien avec les hommes
17 18 19 20 21 22	l'entreprise, groupons-nous avec ceux qui veulent aller dan le même sens. Recherchons aussi le lien avec les hommes du tiers-monde. Nos diffi-
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> </ol>	l'entreprise, groupons-nous avec ceux qui veulent aller dan le même sens. Recherchons aussi le lien avec les hommes du tiers-monde. Nos diffi- cultés sont complémentaires et
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	l'entreprise, groupons-nous avec ceux qui veulent aller dan le même sens. Recherchons aussi le lien avec les hommes du tiers-monde. Nos diffi- cultés sont complémentaires et sont les deux formes d'une
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ol>	l'entreprise, groupons-nous avec ceux qui veulent aller dan le même sens. Recherchons aussi le lien avec les hommes du tiers-monde. Nos diffi- cultés sont complémentaires et sont les deux formes d'une même maladie. Ils nous aident
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> </ol>	l'entreprise, groupons-nous avec ceux qui veulent aller dan le même sens. Recherchons aussi le lien avec les hommes du tiers-monde. Nos diffi- cultés sont complémentaires et sont les deux formes d'une même maladie. Ils nous aident à apprécier une vie plus sim-
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> </ol>	l'entreprise, groupons-nous avec ceux qui veulent aller dan le même sens. Recherchons aussi le lien avec les hommes du tiers-monde. Nos diffi- cultés sont complémentaires et sont les deux formes d'une même maladie. Ils nous aident à apprécier une vie plus sim- ple et plus belle et nous pou-
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> <li>28</li> </ol>	l'entreprise, groupons-nous avec ceux qui veulent aller dan le même sens. Recherchons aussi le lien avec les hommes du tiers-monde. Nos diffi- cultés sont complémentaires et sont les deux formes d'une même maladie. Ils nous aident à apprécier une vie plus sim- ple et plus belle et nous pou- vons les aider dans leurs

1	région pauvre du Maroc, nous
2	pouvons témoigner de la ré-
3	alité de cette entraide et du
4	bénéfice que chacun en tire."
5	(Fin de la citation).
6	Merci, monsieur le Président.
7	LE COMMISSAIRE: Merci.
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9	APPLAUDISSEMENTS
10	(WITNESS ASIDE)
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 MR. WADDELL: Sir, the next 8 presentation is by Mr. Chalouh of the Jewish Labor 9 Committee. 10 E. CHALOUH, sworn; 11 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, 12 the Jewish Labor. Committee of Canada, founded in the 13 mid-'30s during the rise of Hitler in Europe has since 14 its inception campaigned in the defense of human rights 15 and for the promotion of the dignity of man. 16 It must be mentioned that 17 throughout its history, the Committee has always had 18 the strong and vital support of both the trade union 19 movement and the Jewish community. 20 For more than a quarter of a 21 22 century, the Jewish Labor Committee has worked with the labor movement in Canada to help secure protection of the 23 fundamental rights and freedoms Canadians now enjoy. 24 What interest does an oraniza-25 tion with a constituency in southern Canada have in a 26 pipeline planned in so remote a location as the Mackenzie 27 Ours is not an interest by conventional terms, 28 Valley? but rather a sensitivity; a sensitivity for the social 29 upheaval and environmental damage we fear will invariably 30

ensure if any of the present proposals for a pipeline is 1 2 accepted. Our apprehension about the 3 pipeline must not be interpreted as opposition to 4 The native organizations themselves have 5 development. made it quite clear that they accept the inevitability 6 of development. What must be resolved is who is t, 7 control the future development in the north and at what 8 pace and in which direction. 9 We find it appropriate that 10 this Commission of Inquiry has come to Montreal, the 11 heart of French Canada and the center of the struggle 12 of French Canadians to preserve their own identity. 13 The concern of the native 14 peoples of the Northwest Territories to maintain their 15 own lifestyle and culture is not unlike the aspirations 16 of French Canadians to maintain a French Quebec nor is 17 it unlike the ongoing struggle of the Jewish people for 18 recognition and survival as , a people. 19 Today many native 20 21 organization are preparing or have prepared land claims 22 for negotiation with the Federal Government. While an equitable land settlement is crucial if the native 23 peoples are to have chance to maintain their identity, 24 25 an alleged energy crisis in the south has intervened and now threatens to prejudice their cases. 26 Is it morally right for the 27 native population which has lived in harmony with the 28 land for thousands of years to bear the brunt of the 29 white man's folly, his lack of foresight and his 30

overconsumption of our precious natural resources? 1 The Jewish Labor Committee 2 firmly believes that before any final decision on a 3 pipeline or any other development project is made, the 4 Government of Canada must negotiate a just and 5 equitable land settlement with the Dene and the Inuit. 6 Such a settlement we believe must consist of the 7 recognition and not the extinction of the native people 8 aboriginal rights and title. 9 There are some that say that 10 construction of a pipeline across so vast an area as 11 the Northwest Territories will have about as much 12 effect on the environment as laying a piece of string 13 across a football field. Of course, nothing could be 14 further from the truth. The construction of a gas 15 pipeline without a satisfactory land settlement will 16 undoubtedly open up a Pandora's box of development. 17 If the impact of such 18 development on the physical environment is still 19 uncertain, there is no uncertainty about the social 20 effects. The whole history of industrialization and 21 urban. development in Canada in relation to the native 22 population provides ample evidence of what we can 23 expect in the north; social dislocation, alcoholism, 24 and the destruction of native pride and identity as a 25 people. 26 Mr. Commissioner, it is time 27 for a change. Future development in the Northwest 28 Territories must be determined by the people who Shave 29 inhabited the land from time immemorial and who continue 30

to live there despite the allurement of greater 1 opportunity and comfort in the south. 2 The Dene and the Inuit 3 peoples must be the final arbiters of what the future 4 of the north shall be not only because they have never 5 surrendered their claim to the land but also because of 6 their manifest love and true appreciation for its 7 value. If the people of Canada are looking for 8 custodians to ensure that development of the north does 9 not encroach upon the environment nor produce any 10 social upheaval, we believe they will find none better 11 than the original inhabitants themselves, the Dene and 12 the Inuit. 13 In conclusion, Mr. 14 Commissioner, we reiterate our position that the 15 present proposals for a pipeline must be rejected or at 16 17 least delayed until a just and equitable land settlement with the native population is negotiated. 18 Thank you. 19 THE COMMISSIONER: 20 Thank you sir. 21 22 (WITNESS ASIDE) 23 MR. WADDELL: Is Andre Bouvet I have a phone message for him if held come and 24 here? 25 get it. Andre Bouvet? Mr. Commissioner, the next 26 brief I'm going to call upon Chief Billy Diamond of the 27 Grand Council of the Crees in Quebec. Chief Diamond? 28 29 30 CHIEF BILLY DIAMOND sworn;

THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner 1 2 ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Cree people in the James Bay territory and the Grand Council of the Crees of 3 Quebec, I wish to extend my appreciation for the 4 permission to speak before this Inquiry. 5 6 The question of land development came into being long before the James. 7 Bay 8 hydro-electric, project. However, because the James Bay hydro-electric project was such a massive 9 undertaking by the Province of Quebec and its Crown 10 corporations, the issue of native land claims became 11 more apparent during the public opposition to this 12 The 6,260 Crees were very much opposed to project. 13 this project because the development had not taken into 14 consideration the livelihood of the people. 15 The development had not taken into consideration the land 16 of the Cree people and the development had not taken 17 into consideration the rights of the Cree people. 18 Other Indian leaders and 19 other native spokesmen in Canada have stressed that 20 21 there should be identification o aboriginal rights. То 22 the Cree people, this was not necessary because the Cree Indians of James Bay and the Mistassini area knew 23 their aboriginal rights. It was the governments and 24 the corporations that undertook this project that did 25 not know these aboriginal rights. The education of 26 aboriginal rights to the non-native people in Canada 27 can only be done by formal talks in good faith. 28 The Cree people reached this objective and that is why :1 29 we have a James Bay Agreement today and not tomorrow. 30

The agreement came into being 1 2 by straightforward talks and by all the parties making known their intentions. Leadership among our people 3 developed where our leaders realized the political 4 realities and negotiations developed where our 5 negotiators learned to compromise and meet and come to 6 7 a negotiated settlement. Above all, all our people There were countless number of band 8 were consulted. meetings in our territory and many more committee 9 meetings. 10 It was a decision taken 11 unanimously by our people. A moment of great decision 12 had to come and it was wise of our people to make this 13 decision to accept the James Bay Agreement. You must 14 also realize that the Cree people of James Bay could 15 have decided against the James Bay Agreement. If that 16 would have happened, then where would we be today? 17 We would be in the Courts or perhaps we would be faced 18 with a legislative agreement. 19 The issue for the Cree 20 21 people was stated as early as 1967 during the revision and consultation talks about the Indian Act. 22 The issues were land, recognition to rights to hunting, 23 fishing and trapping, control and participation of 24 development in - Indian territory. Because the Cree 25 people reached an agreement with the Governments of 26 Canada and Quebec, there will be changes to their 27 society but you must also recognize that the Cree 28 people have enforced their position in the non-native 29 society. The changes will be made by the Crees because 30

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they are an adaptable and adjustable people. The Crees 1 only adapt and adjust for the better. The James Bay 2 Agreement gives the Crees that opportunity. 3 The Cree people have opened a new era of better relationships 4 between the Crees and the non-natives in the Province 5 of Quebec, The Crees opened the door for other Indians 6 in Quebec and Canada. It is the decision of other 7 Indians to go into that door. The James Bay Agreement 8 does not necessarily have to become the precedent 9 settlement. 10

We sincerely believe that the 11 Crees have enforced and developed their culture and now 12 being an Indian has more meaning to the Cree people. 13 The Cree people have enforced their identity as Indian 14 people. You could argue that the Indian Act gives us 15 Indians special status but I further argue that the 16 James Bay Agreement gives the Cree people of James Bay 17 much more special status than the Indian Act. I 18 further state that the James Bay Crees have put 19 themselves into an autonomous and independent position 20 not only to face the Governments .of Canada and Quebec, 21 but also to face the society which they will have to 22 participate in, not as spectators but participants and 23 decisionmakers of their future. This agreement deals 24 with all areas in the future of our people. 25 That future was decided by the Cree people themselves. 26 I argue that the Governments 27 28 of Canada and Quebec did not put the Crees to the wall to sign an agreement nor did they put the Cree in such 29 a position where they will have to accept an agreement

of this type. My people chose to face the issue of 1 development in their territory. My people accepted the 2 reality of development. We accepted and put our trust 3 into the proposals submitted by the governments and the 4 Crees during negotiations. It was in this trust that 5 we were able to obtain an agreement. 6 7 One of the reasons why we were able to obtain an agreement was because the Grand Council 8 of the Crees of Quebec is a government at the grass roots 9 The leaders, the negotiators and all people that level. 10 were involved in negotiations with the exception of our 11 legal counsel and consultants were people that were born 12 in the communities. Their father; and brothers were 13 trappers, hunters and fishermen. Their fathers were 14 councillors and chiefs and furthermore, their mother is 15 that land where they were born. 16 17 They were people that were educated and took what was available from them from the 18 non-native society but they took that experience and 19 used it for the benefit of their people. 20 The Grand Council of the Crees was mandated by the 6,260 Crees on 21 several occasions to take over the negotiations and to 22 get a just settlement for the recognition and 23 confirmation of Cree rights in the James Bay territory. 24 On several occasions the Cree 25 Bands endorsed the actions of the Grand Council of the 26 Crees of Quebec. For example, the Crees signed a power 27 of attorney when the agreement in principle was reached 28 on November 1st, 1974 and furthermore, when it was 29 necessary to sign a 'final agreement, the Crees again 30

gave a power of attorney to their chiefs and 1 councillors to sign that final agreement. 2 Yet on another occasion, the 3 Crees ratified the James Bay Agreement by a vote of 922 4 in favor and one against. The most important point you 5 have to remember is that the agreement was negotiated 6 by leaders selected by the Cree bands and the decision 7 to accept the agreement was taken by the Cree people 8 most directly affected by the project. 9 The people to benefit as a 10 result of the agreement is the trapper, the hunter and 11 the fisherman. The people who make their livelihood 12 from the forests and rivers and lakes will benefit from 13 this agreement. Yes, the Cree people will benefit from 14 the agreement, not the lawyers as argued by other 15 Indians in Canada. 16 The whole objective of the 17 agreement is to save a culture and a society. 18 This was accomplished in the James Bay area. Furthermore, it 19 gives a choice for our people in which society they 20 wish to participate in. If our people wish to 21 participate in the traditional society, they can de so 22 and they can benefit from this agreement. If our 23 people wish to. participate in the modern industrial 24 society, if it is their wish, they can choose that 25 This is made available in the agreement. 26 path. Furthermore, if our people wish to take part in both 27 societies, it is also made available in the agreement. 28 29 The Crees, for the first time, will have their rights recognized and there will 30

be powers in which the Crees can take to see that their 1 rights are respected. May I add that the Crees will 2 become the first native group to have rights recognized 3 in Quebec. Many of our people, not only in Quebec but 4 across Canada accuse us of giving away our rights, our 5 Indian rights of giving away our aboriginal rights. 6 The agreement recognizes aboriginal rights. 7 The agreement puts the Cree people in a position where they 8 will become masters of their own destiny, where they 9 will become independent, a lot more independent than 10 any other native group in Canada. 11 The Crees realized and knew 12 their aboriginal rights but we as Indian people, can 13 say for so long that "we have rights". For the past 14 100 years, since Confederation, we have said that we 15 have rights . Are we and did you expect my people, the 16 Cree people of James Bay to continue saying that? 17 They were frustrated, hostile, impatient but when the 18 opportunity arose, they grabbed it and they will not 19 let go and they intend not to let go. They know now 20 21 how much their rights mean to them and that is why we signed the agreement. Everyone says the agreement has 22 23 been signed, the first comprehensive land settlement agreement in Canada and Quebec has been signed. 24 Everyone says the Indians have sold their land, the 25 Crees have sold their land. The Crees have given up 26 their aboriginal rights. Believe me, the agreement is 27 28 not an end to other negotiations in James Bay. 29 The James Bay Agreement calls for the continued dialogue between the Cree Indians of 30

Quebec and the Governments of Canada and Quebec. There 1 are sections in the agreement which call for continued 2 negotiations. There are sections in the agreement 3 which state that a particular section can be changed if 4 the parties that have signed the agreement consent. 5 The issue in James Bay about 6 Cree Indian rights and land development is not quite 7 settled yet. However, the most important decision has 8 been taken by the Cree people themselves. 9 It is quite obvious that if there had been no unity among my 10 people, this could have never been accomplished. 11 There 12 was unity in James Bay. That is why the James Bay Agreement is a reality today. 13 We signed the agreement seven 14 months ago but yet during our continued negotiations and 15 our implementation program, we continue to encounter 16 difficulties with the Governments of Canada and Quebec. 17 We wanted our rights and the agreement to be put into 18 law. We wanted the James Bay Agreement to be legislated. 19 When that happens, then you can say that there has been a 20 James Bay settlement. That is not yet the case. 21 We, 22 during our negotiations with the Governments of Canada and Quebec, built a trust by negotiating in good faith. 23 That trust must not be misused. The Crees will certainly 24 not misuse that trust. 25 However, if we de not have 26 legislation to the James Bay Agreement, then that trust 27 has been misused and then the trees can claim that the 28 29 agreement is breached. The Crees can charge that there has been violation in the agreement. 30

Mr. Justice Berger, I wish to thank you on behalf of the 6, 26 Crees and the Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec for giving me this permission to present the Cree views and also I wish to extend my appreciation of my fellow chiefs and leaders and negotiators for the spirit, faith and determination that they have sought for a just settlement in James Bay. Thank you, sir. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, chiefs (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, the next brief is from the Federation of Scouts of Quebec to be given by Mousier Jean-Marie Beauregard. 

1	JEAN-MARIE BEAUREGARD, assermente:
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3	Alors, monsieur le
4	Commissaire, disons que j'ai en fait deux courtes
5	communications à presenter, là parce qu'on m'a demande,
6	la Fédération des Scouts du Québec m'a demandé de
7	présenter le mémoire qui a té écrit par son commissaire
8	provincial, et j'avais été demandé auparavant par le
9	diocèse de Valleyfield aussi pour présenter un mémoire.
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11	Ce sont deux courtes
12	communications. La première provient justement de la
13	Federation des Scouts du Québec et se lit comme suit:
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15	Nous avons pris connaissance
16	du projet d'établissement d'un gazoduc dans la vallée
17	du Mackenzie; nous avons égaleinent pris connaissance
18	de l'existence de votre Commission qui reçoit des
19	réactions de la part du public sur ce projet.
20	
21	Notre intérêt vous
22	communiquer notre réaction réside dans le fait qu'un
23	des buts du scoutisme est d'apprendre le respect de la
24	nature nos jeunes. Une de nos lois scoutes se formule
25	d'ailleurs ainsi:
26	" Le scout protège la vie".
27	
28	Un deuxième intérêt réside
29	dans le fait qu'un autre but du scoutisme est
30	d'apprendre aux jeunes le sens du partage et de la
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fraternité; deux autres lois scoutes le signifient 1 2 clairement: " Un scout partage avec tous" 3 " Un scout est frère de tous". 4 5 6 Si nous avons cité ces objets d'éducation des jeunes au début de notre communication, 7 ce n'est pas seulement pour vous faire des declarations 8 de principe, mais aussi pour vous soumettre un cas 9 d'expérience que nous considérons bien limité, mais 10 qui, à notre point de vue, a quand même sa valeur. 11 12 En effet, nous avons 13 actuellement un projet de fondation du scoutisme la 14 Baie James. 15 16 Nous avons pu y constater comment les relations humaines -- partage et fraternité 17 -- y sont détériorées entre les blancs et les 18 autochtones. 19 Ainsi avions-nous cru que 20 l'installation des scouts aurait pu être profitable aux 21 22 deux groupes, mais cela iie nous apparaît plus possible à cause de la méfiance chronique qui s'est installée 23 24 entre les deux groupes. 25 De plus, sans être des spécialistes de l'environnement, il y a lieu de 26 craindre que des projets de si grande envergure 27 réalisés trop rapidement, risquent de menacer 28 l'environnement. 29 30 Si nous avons cette réaction

pour le projet de la Baie James, vous comprendrez 1 facilement qu'il y a lieu de craindre que si le 2 développement du gazoduc de la vallée du Mackenzie se 3 fait dans les mêmes conditions qu'a la Baie James, les 4 mêmes problemes de relations humaines apparaîtront et 5 les mêmes risques de détérioration de l'environnement 6 7 seront encourus. 8 Enfin, permettez-moi de vous 9 signaler notre intérêt actuel participer la protection 10 de l'environnement dans les centres urbains et à vous 11 spécifier les difficultés énormes que nous rencontrons 12 pour parvenir à améliorer la moindre des situations 13 détériorées. 14 15 16 Ne serait-il pas possible de mieux prévenir pour que nous n'ayons pas dans les 17 années futures à mettre sur pied des comités de 18 restauration de l'environnement et de restauration des 19 relations entre les groupes ethniques. 20 21 22 Il est si difficile de reconstituer ce qui a déjà été détruit qu'il nous 23 paraît énormément plus souhaitable de prévenir toute 24 25 détérioration. Ainsi, nous nous joignons à 26 tout autre groupe pour demander l'obtention d'un 27 moratoire de dix ans (10) sur ce projet de construction 28 d'un gazoduc de la vallée du Mackenzie, afin que le 29 développement qu'il sera possible d'y faire se fasse de 30

façon harmonieuse, c'est-à-dire que la nature et les 1 2 soient respects. 3 Nous vous remercions pour l'attention que vous avez portée à notre communication. 4 Les Scouts du Québec. 5 6 7 APPLAUDISSEMENTS --Alors, voici le deuxième 8 court texte présenté, qui représente le diocèse de 9 Valleyfield. 10 Alors, parce que je suis 11 commissaire scout et que je suis impliqué directement 12 dans certaines actions visant à protéger 13 l'environnement dans le sud-ouest du Québec. 14 15 16 Parce que, en tant que vice-17 président du regroupement québécois pour l'environnement, j'ai eu l'occasion de prendre 18 connaissance des grands dosiers de l'environnement au 19 Québec. 20 21 Le diocese de Valleyfield m'a 22 demandé de présenter un mémoire, auprès de la Commission Berger, dont le nandat est de consulter la 23 population sur la construction d'un gazoduc dans la 24 vallée du Mackenzie. 25 La communication que je vous 26 présente se veut une réflexion sur la logique 27 28 irréfléclie du développement d'un pays comme le nôtre. 29 Quand on annonce un grand projet de développement du style de la Baie James, de 30

Mirabel ou du gazoduc du Mackenzie, celui-ci est 1 toujours présent comme une nécessité pour les 2 3 canadiens, même comme une urgence. On nous dit, que d'après les 4 projections, le pays a besoin de plus de gaz, d'huile 5 ou d'électricité en l'an deux mille (2,000) ou deux 6 7 mille cent (2,100). Jamais on ne remet en question ces chiffres. 8 C'est vrai que nous aurons 9 besoin de toute cotte énergie, si nous continuons la 10 consommer au rythme actuel. 11 12 Pouvons-nous dire cependant 13 que nous consommons à un rythme normal quand le 14 Gouvernement n'a aucune politique concernant le 15 recyclage des biens de consommation, quand le 16 Gouvernement laisse, sans entraves, les multinationales 17 faire la promotion de leurs produits et inciter la 18 population à une consommation abusive? 19 20 Pour fabriquer, acheminer, 21 22 vendre et utiliser tous ces produits non durables, non recyclés, et souvent inutiles, la population consomie 23 24 une quantité énorme d'énergie. 25 Le but ultime des grandes 26 multinationales est, à ce que je sache, faire de 27 l'argent, et le plus possible. 28 29 Pour elles., il importe très peu que l'on gaspille de l'énergie, que l'on contamine 30

la nature, que l'on exploite les défavorisés ou que 1 l'on épuise les richesses naturelles. 2 3 Malgré le beau visage 4 qu'elles se donnent, les multinationales sont loin 5 d'avoir un but philantropique. Leur permettre 6 d'exploiter, sans réel contrôle, nos richesses 7 naturelles, c'est exposer les citoyens des générations 8 futuresà des problèmes d'une ampleur catastrophique. 9 10 Un Gouvernement responsable 11 ne peut permettre l'exploitation importante de 12 nouvelles sources d'énergie tant qu'il n'a pas réglé 13 les problèmes du recyclage et du gaspillage dans notre 14 société. 15 16 S'il ne le fait pas, le temps 17 se chargera de nous ramener à la réalité quand nous aurons à payer le coût social et économique de ces abus 18 19 actuels. Avant de terminer, j'aimerais 20 m'élever contre cette politique de néocolonisation des 21 gens du lord. 22 23 Tous savent que sans l'exploitation éhontée des pays pauvres notre standard 24 de vie ne serait pas ce qu'il est l'heure actuelle. 25 26 Or, sous l'étiquette progrès, 27 28 on se dirige actuellement vers le génocide d'un peuple qui a toujours vécu d'une façon équilibrée avec les 29 biens qu'il possédait. 30

Les gens du nord canadien n'ont pas à souffrir des besoins énergétiques anormaux de leurs concitoyens du Sud. Il va sans dire que j'appuie l'idée d'un moratoire de dix ans (10) sur la question du gazoduc du Mackenzje. Pendant cette période, le Guvernement pourra prendre le temps de faire des politiques de recyclte et d'analyser, sous tous ses aspects, le problème du gaspillage actuel. Je suis sûr que les générations futures jugerong favorablement ce geste. Merci . APPLAUDISSMENTS ---(WITNESS ASIDE) 

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1	MR. WADDELL: The next brief,
2	Mr. Commissioner, is from the Canadian Chamber of
3	Commerce. Presenting the brief will be their executive
4	director, Mr. Sam Hughes, and with him will he Mr.
5	Loren Seitz. That's spelled L-O-R-E-N S-E-I-T-Z.
6	Mr. Hughes and Mr. Seitz?
7	SAM HUGHES
8	LOREN SEITZ sworn:
9	WITNESS HUGHES: Sir, having
10	explored some of the aspects of the subject under
11	discussion and becoming increasingly familiar with the
12	dedication and sincerity of many of the people who are
13	involved, and many of the thoughts which are involved,
14	on behalf of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce I would
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like to express our thanks to you personally for under-1 taking a task which is not to be envied. We're truly 2 grateful to you for undertaking this particular 3 assignment. 4 The Canadian Chamber of 5 Commerce welcomes this opportunity to appear before the 6 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry to express the views 7 of its membership regarding a proposed pipeline to 8 carry northern natural gas to the southern markets. 9 The Canadian Chamber is the 10 voluntary federation of some 650 community Chambers of 11 Commerce and Boards of Trade. These organizations are 12 located in every province and territory in the country, 13 including the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. The 14 vast majority of these community Chambers and Boards 15 are in communities of less than 5,000 in population. 16 , drawing their membership from people in every walk of 17 life. 18 The comments included in this 19 submission concerning the proposed Mackenzie Valley 20 Pipeline are based upon the statement of policy of the 21 Canadian Chamber of Commerce which was approved at our 22 September, 1975 meeting held in Saskatoon, approved by 23 member Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, each 24 of which has only one vote, regardless of its numerical 25 membership or location. 26 At our last Annual Meeting, 27 the assembled membership discussed the issue of such a 28 pipeline and came out in favor of its early 29 construction and completion. 30

Because of the nature of 1 2 its membership, the National Chamber approaches all problems from the point of view of the best interest 3 of Canada as a whole and all of its people. It is 4 fair to say that although Canada is a vast and 5 disparate country, the various regions are quite 6 interdependent. Therefore, certain matters affecting 7 one region will have an effect upon the country as a 8 whole. Such is the case with regard to the proposed 9 pipeline. 10 Similarly, certain matters 11 affecting the economy of the country will be felt in 12 all regions, including the north. As a result, it is 13 not possible to consider the impact of a project such 14 as the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline in relation only to 15 the north. The completion or abandonment of the project 16 will have an impact on the country as a whole, 17 including the north. 18 19 As many other groups have no doubt pointed out, Canada's future energy supply from 20 21 conventional sources is not bright. Canada is already a 22 net importer of oil and based upon National Energy Board projections by the end of this decade, we will be 23 facing a natural gas shortage. 24 This situation creates two 25 very pressing problems. First of all, even with the 26 development of the Tar Sands and stringent conservation 27 measures, we will be a net importer of oil to the extent 28 of \$2.8 billion by 1980 and \$4.7 billion by 1985. In the 29 period 1976 to 1985, the cost of net oil imports will be 30

\$20 billion more than the revenues Canada will receive 1 from authorized export sales of natural gas. 2 Secondly, security of supply 3 would be seriously lacking if Canada were to become 4 increasingly dependent upon foreign sources. Actions 5 over this country would have no control, might lead to 6 a curtailment of supply with serious effect upon our 7 economy. Similarly, a second round of major price 8 increases by the oil exporting countries could, under 9 such circumstances result in more serious economic 10 problems that those experienced during the past few 11 12 years. 13 These problems would not be confined to the southern regions of Canada. The 14 economic, social and political development of the north 15 would certainly suffer from events which had a 16 17 detrimental effect upon the country as a whole. Obviously, the only solution 18 is to develop new sources of energy. In the medium 19 terms, the next ten years, one of the most important 20 proven sources which can make a major contribution to 21 22 Canada's energy needs is the natural gas reserves located in the Mackenzie Delta. The most feasible 23 method of transporting that gas to the major demand 24 areas of the country is by way of a pipeline. Canada 25 needs those supplies of natural gas and it needs them 26 quickly Should the northern gas not reach the southern 27 market by the early 1980's, Canada could suffer 28 economic hardship. 29 30 There is no doubt that the

socio-economic impact of the pipeline development upon 1 the north and its residents would be significant. In 2 most cases, the impact could and would be positive. 3 Few northern residents have 4 not advocated economic development of the area. The 5 native people are seeking and the Federal Government 6 has promised to offer to them a share of the benefits 7 from resource development in the region. The pipeline 8 is a key to the development of the resources of the 9 north. Not only will the construction phase create a 10 great deal of direct economic activity, but the spinoff 11 effects of construction will bring further employment 12 and business activity to the region. As importantly, 13 the decision to build the pipeline would no doubt lead 14 to increased exploration activity for natural gas. 15 Further, operation and maintenance of the pipeline as 16 well as of the gas wells will provide long-term 17 employment. 18 Many of these job 19 opportunities could and should go to the residents of 20 21 the area. Both Mackenzie Valley Pipeline applicants have apparently expressed this view and have agreed to 22 provide a substantial number of employment 23 opportunities to northern residents along with 24 necessary training programs to better equip potential 25 employees from the region to take maximum advantage of 26 the opportunities which will exist. The opportunities 27 will relate not only to the construction phase, but 28 also to the operation and maintenance of the system. 29 30 The major social impact of

the pipeline and related activities will be to provide 1 northerners with the opportunity to participate in a 2 wage economy if they should so desire. That opportunity 3 has not existed in large measure up to this time. It 4 should be pointed out however that there must still be 5 an opportunity for those who wish to retain a more 6 traditional manner of livelihood to do so. The pipeline 7 will affect only a very small geographic segment of the 8 north and particularly after construction, its impact 9 upon those who choose the traditional lifestyle should 10 be negligible. 11 Lastly, some residents of the 12 area may choose to mix participation in a wage economy 13 for part of the year with a traditional lifestyle for 14 the remainder. Those wishing to choose this option 15 should have the opportunity to do so. 16 Some may feel that any change 17 in the lifestyle of northern residents will have a 18 negative impact. Obviously, only each individual 19 resident of the area can provide the answer to that 20 question as it relates to himself or herself. In any 21 event, abandonment of the project would not halt social 22 change in the region. Change is happening now and will 23 continue to happen. The adjustment to change will have 24 to made in a manner which is most beneficial to the 25 people of the area. The greatest contribution which can 26 made to the process of social adjustment would be the 27 planned, co-ordinated construction of the pipeline in a 28 manner which will serve the interests of the country as 29 a whole as well as the residents of the north. 30

The members of the Chamber 1 2 recognize that this project is one which does not have many precedents. Furthermore, the area through which it 3 will be built is unique and poses new and different 4 environmental problems. We are pleased that the 5 companies concerned and the Federal Government hay paid 6 so much attention to the environmental issues 7 surrounding this project. 8 Two questions should be 9 addressed in relation to this issue. First, have all 10 the major environmental problems been identified and 11 resolved at this time? Secondly, can the impact of the 12 remaining environmental problems be reduced to a 13 practical minimum during the construction phase? If, 14 as we suspect, the major problems have been identified 15 and resolved and that a further delay will not 16 significantly contribute to the resolution of the 17 remaining problems, then construction should begin as 18 soon as possible. 19 The Chamber has supported and 20 21 continues to support an early settlement to native land claims. We therefore hope that a fair and reasonable 22 settlement with regard to the native land claims in the 23 Mackenzie Valley will be forthcoming soon. In the event 24 that these claims are not settled before construction 25 begins, measures ought to be taken to ensure that in 26 their negotiations, the native people will not be at 27 any disadvantage owing to the building of the pipeline, 28 nor should the extent of the native interest recognized 29 in the final settlement be diminished by the 30

construction of the pipeline. 1 The terms of reference of 2 this Inquiry are such that one can expect certain 3 conditions to be attached to the granting of the 4 right-of-way in order to protect the environment of 5 the north and to serve the interests of northern 6 residents. We share these concerns and thus do not 7 object to any terms and conditions which are 8 reasonable and constructive. We would however caution 9 against terms and conditions which might undermine 10 the long-term economic viability of the pipeline, 11 delay the starting date of construction or stretch 12 out the construction period beyond that projected by 13 the applicants. 14 We would also like to point 15 16 out that at this time, Canada has not yet reached a crisis point in its energy situation. As a result, 17 we can now plan properly to build the pipeline 18 giving due consideration to the environmental 19 concerns and the impact upon the people of the 20 north. Should the start of construction be delayed, 21 22 Canada will, at some time in the future be faced with a serious energy problem. This could lead to a 23 decision to build the pipeline under emergency 24 conditions without due regard for the environmental 25 or social impact upon the north. This is a situation 26 27 which this Inquiry, the government, the Chamber and all Canadians would wish to avoid. 28 29 To summarize, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that the development 30

of the natural gas resources of the Mackenzie Delta is 1 essential to the wellbeing of the country as a whole and 2 that the pipeline is the most economic method of moving 3 these supplies to the southern market. We urge that the 4 construction be authorized so that the product is 5 available by the early 1980's. 6 7 Sir, thank you. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 8 9 very much. Thank you. (WITNESSES ASIDE) 10 MR. WADDELL: I should say, Mr. 11 Commissioner, with Mr. Boudrias is Mr. Eddy Gardner. 12 REAL BOUDRIAS 13 EDDY GARDNER sworn; 14 WITNESS BOUDRIAS: Good 15 afternoon, Justice Berger. On behalf of the Metis 16 Association we welcome the Berger hearings as an 17 important and vital mechanism of what is known as 18 participatory democracy. Your Inquiry is important 19 because the Canadian population, both north and south 20 will have a chance to become aware of the social, 21 22 environmental, political and economic consequences of a massive undertaking such as the Mackenzie Valley 23 Pipeline prior to its actual construction. It is vital 24 to all Canadians because the impact of the Mackenzie 25 Valley Pipeline construction involves major questions 26 such as the future depletion of non-renewable resources 27 national energy policy, the need for one, alternatives 28 in the using of renewable energy sources such as the 29 wind and the sun, the environmental protection of the 30

last frontier of Canada and the need to settle with the 1 long outstanding land claims of the aboriginal people 2 in the north. The Trudeau Government has a golden 3 opportunity to practice participatory democracy with 4 the Berger Inquiry into the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 5 because the people from the community levels in the 6 Northwest Territories and the people from all walks of 7 life in the south have been enthusiastically 8 participating in this important Inquiry. It will be a 9 serious mistake if the construction of the Mackenzie 10 Valley Pipeline gets underway without considering what 11 the people are saying in this Inquiry. 12 The oil and companies, through 13 expensive advertising and public relations have been 14 pumping into the public that oil and gas explorations are 15 16 absolutely necessary because of the energy crisis. Therefore, the black gold rush is on. Greed for the fast 17 buck and panic has taken the place of wisdom in plans for 18 economic development of Canada's last frontier. However, 19 now the people in the north have an alternative to what 20 21 could become a disaster., What the people in the north are asking is the promotion of the concept of community 22 23 development. This alternative is far from antidevelopment. This alternative will carefully chart out 24 economic development based on needs and aspirations of 25 the people of the north based on their own political 26 institutions. After a just land claims settlement, 27 the aboriginal people who constitute the majority 28 in the north will be able to bring about land and 29 resource sharing which will benefit both north and 30

south. 1 2 We fully support the people of Nunavut and the Dene nation's position that there be 3 no further major economic undertaking such as 'the 4 building of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline until there 5 is a just land claims settlement based on their 6 aboriginal rights. If the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is 7 being built during negotiations for a settlement, it 8 will be just like negotiating with a cannon at their 9 heads. How can you negotiate a settlement of something 10 that is being destroyed before your very eyes? What is 11 at stake, as you know Mr. Berger, is their land, their 12 culture and their survival. 13 We hope that through the 14 Berger Hearings, Mr. Judd Buchanan, Minister of Indian 15 16 Affairs and Northern Development, will realize that the Dene Declaration is not a declaration of separatism. On 17 the contrary, the Dene have expressed very eloquently 18 and yet simply that the Dene nation only wants an equal 19 partnership in Confederation. The Dene nation and the 20 21 people of Nunavut have clearly expressed that they are not against northern development. The aborigines of the 22 north who are in the majority have stated very 23 explicitly their willingness to share their land and 24 resources. The native people in the north have proven 25 that they are reasonable, capable and responsible 26 enough to accomplish self-sufficiency, self-27 determination and northern development. Therefore the 28 Honorable Judd Buchanan should be responsible, 29 reasonable and capable of supporting and defending the 30

realistic principles of the Dene Declaration. If Mr.
 Buchanan is not ready to do this, then he is not
 fulfilling his responsibility, and should of course
 resign.

WITNESS GARDNER: We would 5 like to take the opportunity at this time, Mr. Berger, 6 to inform everybody that the energy crisis has been 7 responsible for helping break down the stereo-type of 8 what Indian people are all about by bringing the issue 9 of aboriginal rights to the forefront with economic 10 development such as the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline in 11 our Indian land We would like to go on record as 12 respecting the James Bay Crees for what they have 13 negotiated as far as their aboriginal rights are 14 concerned, However, as it was stated, the Inuit, the 15 Metis and the aboriginal people of the Northwest 16 Territories are in the majority in their land and 17 unlike the James Bay Crees and the Inuits of Quebec, 18 they want to develop their aboriginal rights and have 19 them enshrined in legislation. What they want is just 20 like the French in Quebec, to become an autonomous 21 province and join in equal partnership within 22 23 Confederation. This will be a fine 24 opportunity Mr. Berger, for the Canadian society to 25

26 recognize that there are three founding peoples of this 27 country called Canada; the English people, the French 28 people, and the aboriginal people of this country. 29 Thank you.

Nous supportons aussi 1 2 pleinement la nation Dene et le peuple de Nunavut, afin que l'entente finale de la Baie James ne serve pas de 3 précédent dans les négociations on cours. 4 5 6 Le peuple aborigène des Territoires du Nord-Ouest demande la reconnaissance et 7 la préservation de leurs droits et non l'extinction de 8 ces memes droits. 9 10 Leurs revendications, que 11 nous jugeons légitimes, sont basées sur leur 12 descendance ancestrale, les lois actuelles et la 13 jurisprudence. Ainsi, le Gouvernement du Canada devrait 14 respecter leurs droits et leur accorder leurs 15 revendications en signant une entente finale avec les 16 aborigènes de cette région avant que soit prise une 17 décision sur la construction de ce pipeline. 18 19 Dans un autre ordre d'idées, 20 nous ne pouvons que rappeler, monsieur Berger, 21 l'importance de donner à cette enquête le maximum de 22 publicité dans les différents média d'informations afin 23 que durant et après les audiences publiques les 24 citoyens soient parfaitement informés des différentes 25 prises de position qui sont représentées devant vous. 26 27 28 Beaucoup de groupes de 29 citoyens, individus, organisations ainsi que des représentants de corporations ont donné leur temps et 30

leur énergie pour faire valoir les différentes 1 positions face à la construction d'un pipeline dans la 2 vallée du Mackenzie . 3 Les gens qui seront les plus 4 immédiatement touchés par cette entreprise, ont fait 5 valoir très fortement et clairement, durant cette 6 enquête, que cette construction majeure ne devrait pas 7 être entreprise pour des raisons d'ordre politique, 8 sociale ou relativement à l'environnement. 9 L'opinion publique devrait 10 être sensibilisée aux paroles sages exprimées avec 11 éloquence par les aborigènes des Territoires du Nord 12 Ouest et du reste du Canada sur le développement 13 économique, l'utilisation des territoires et le partage 14 des ressources naturelles. 15 16 17 Il est important de souligner que le peuple aborigène du Sud a vu ses droits 18 aboriginaux violes dans les derniers cent ans (100) à 19 cause principalement d'un manque de planification 20 économique et pour de multiples autres raisons. 21 22 23 Pour illustrer cette situation, pour le moins dramatique, nous n'avons qu'à 24 constator l'arrêt des activités commerciales et la 25 pêche pour les autochtones habitant les régious de la 26 rivière Wabagoon, au nord de l'Ontario et Matagami dans 27 le nord-ouest du Ouébec. 28 29 30 Comment le peuple aborigène

du Sud peut-il lutter pour ses droits de pêche quand 1 les poissons des rivières et des lacs sont contaminés 2 par des rebuts industriels tels que le mythil de 3 mercure? 4 C'est, monsieur Bergor, une 5 chose qui pourrait être évitée dans ces territoires du 6 Nord-ouest, si seulement les grandes corporations et le 7 Gouvernement du Canada voulaient bien apprendre des 8 erreurs commises dans le passé et prêter une oreille 9 attentive aux positions éclairées du peuple aborigène. 10 11 La lutte que mène le peuple 12 autochtone des Territoires du Nord-Ouest pour la 13 reconnaissance de ses droits aboriginaux est différente 14 de la lutte menée par les autochtones de d'autres 15 régions du Canada, telles que le Québec par exemple. 16 17 Ici, la situation est plus 18 complexe, parce que des torts irréparables ont déjà été 19 commis; dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, le 20 Gouvernement canadien doit avoir la responsabilité 21 22 d'éviter que les mêmes erreurs soient commises. 23 24 Nous croyons que c'est par les recommendations des autochtones devant cette 25 Commission que nous éviterons la destruction de ces 26 territoires et que nous favoriserons véritablement le 27 développement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. 28 29 30 Monsieur le Commissaire, nous

amerions, en dernier lieu, souligner qu'en respectant 1 la déclaration du peuple de Dene, le Gouvernement 2 canadien mettra fin au colonialisme et sera artisan 3 d'une ère nouvelle d'égalité at de justice. 4 5 6 En respectant la déclaration du peuple de Dene, le Gouvernement du Canada respectera 7 8 en fait les droits la démocratie du peuple de ce territoire. 9 En respectant la déclaration 10 du peuple de Dene, le Gouvernement canadien permettra 11 d'établir de nouvelles et meilleures relations entre 12 les autochtones et la société euro-canadienne, mettant 13 ainsi fin aux querelles intestines entre les blancs et 14 le peuple autochtone de ce pays. 15 16 17 Enfin, en respectant la déclaration du peuple de Dene, le Gouvernement du 18 Canada pourra inscrire et garantir, dans une 19 législation, les droits aboriginaux du peuple 20 autochtone des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. 21 22 En terminant, monsieur 23 Berger, nous aimerions mettre en garde la société dominante du Canada et lui rappeler que l'histoire a 24 prouvé que l'on opprime pas éternellement un peuple 25 sans que celui-ci réagisse collectivement pour forcer 26 les gouvernants à lui donner ce qui leur revient de 27 droit. 28 29 Le peuple autochtone du Canada a des droits indéniables comme faisant partie du 30

. I	nounle des nurmieus bebitents de se nous et en noused
1	peuple des premiers habitants de ce pays et en regard
2	de ce statut particulier, le Gouvernement du Canada
3	doit répondre aux besoins exprimés par nos communautés.
4	Le Gouvernement canadien peut
5	encore réagir pour empêcher la destruction d'une
6	civilisation et de son mode de vie.
7	APPLAUDISSEMENTS
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1	(WITNESSES ASIDE)
2	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
3	Commissioner, our next brief will be by Father David
4	Innocenti and after that, we'll call upon the Centre
5	Information Communautaire de Sainte Scholastique.
6	FATHER DAVID INNOCENTI sworn;
7	THE WITNESS: Mr.
8	Commissioner, I come here today from Benedict Labary(?)
9	House, a hospitality house and community in Griffin
10	Town, one of the most neglected parts of this city.
11	For 25 years we've been
12	providing free food, clothing and shelter to those in
13	need, particularly the people of the streets. We're
14	involved in neighborhood work as well as research and
15	practical action plans that deal with the why of
16	poverty in our nation aid particularly the why of
17	people on the streets.
18	So, the perspective I offer
19	today is one particularly of the men and women of the
20	streets, of the most exploited in our midst, of the
21	most economically impoverished.
22	So far, those who have
23	opposed the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline project have
24	stressed heavily a ten-year moratorium in which time
25	the native people's rights and claims would be
26	guaranteed and the environment would be protected. We
27	say, "Yes, that must be done", but even if it is does
28	done, we do stand firmly against the present or future
29	construction of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline project.
30	Why? Because at present we

believe that in any government or any action of
 government, the priority, the first consideration must
 be the poorest and the most exploited in our midst.
 With that perspective, we say "no".

Will this pipeline project in 5 any way benefit the poor, the exploited, the homeless 6 among whom we live? We say, "No. The people with whom 7 we live and share our daily life are similar in many 8 ways to our brothers and sisters of the north. For the 9 people of the streets, we all stand together outside 10 the mainstream of social life today. We are witnesses 11 from the outside to a society that's racing to fill 12 itself with new means of amusements and superfluous 13 goods, making unrealistic and outrageous demands on the 14 environment and its energy sources in the pursuit of a 15 very wasteful existence. 16

We at Labary House witness 17 this race from the outside. We watch society pass us 18 by neglecting our people's basic needs. Therefore 19 before our government considers investing what we 20 understand would be somewhere over \$200 billion into 21 this and similar projects to come into the future, 22 that this government seriously first look to the poor, 23 to the exploited and see that we are provided for, 24 that we have our basic needs taken care of, that our 25 people have adequate housing, enough food, and can 26 live with relative peace and security, that the men 27 and the women of the streets genuinely be cared for 28 and respected for from our perspective at Labary House 29 we see every day people struggling with poor housing, 30

struggling to provide enough food for their families, 1 living in conditions that don't correspond to their 2 dignity as human beings. We live and share with the 3 men and women on the streets who have no place to live 4 and no place in our society. 5 This list is infinite. In the 6 voice of the poor we say "give us justice. Stop being a 7 government that is more concerned with business with 8 the rich and with profits than with the poor in 9 providing for human needs." The government has no right 10 to spend this money for we know that it entail many 11 cutbacks in social and welfare services. The government 12 has no right to spend this money when many more basic 13 needs in Canada are crying to be met. 14 The second reason we object 15 relates to the claims of the energy companies, that we 16 need this additional gas and oil because for what we 17 now have will now see us into the next millennium. But 18 let us remember that this energy is being tapped to 19 maintain a lifestyle in Canada that is wasteful and an 20 affront to millions of people throughout Canada and the 21 22 world who are struggling every day just to survive and to meet their basic needs. 23 Surely we are all well aware 24 that Canada and her neighbors to the south 6 1/2% of 25 the world's population are now consuming more than 43% 26 of its energy supplies. We are a wasteful people, 27 guilty of over-consumption but yet we still madly 28 search for new sources of energy to keep up a lifestyle 29 that is selfish, wasteful and above all unjust and that 30

deprives the poor, the exploited at home and abroad of 1 their rightful share in the earth's goods. 2 We already over-consume. Why 3 be allowed to continue, for if we want to seriously 4 deal with the problem of poverty and social injustice 5 in our land, then it is essential that the rich, that 6 all the people of Canada learn that now they must live 7 with less and stop the waste. There are too many others 8 in our midst who are lacking in essentials to allow the 9 rich, to allow business to continue in amassing their 10 superfluous waste. 11 This pipeline and all the 12 future ones, we feel are wrong because they perpetrate 13 the illusion that the rich can continue living as they 14 do because there is always the government to aid 15 business, to find new ways to finance and support their 16 amusements and wasteful lives, waste-filled lives. 17 So in conclusion Mr. 18 Commissioner, from the perspective of the poor, the 19 exploited and the people of the streets, we say a 20 firm "no" to this project but most of all, we affirm 21 22 and ask that the government seriously begin to look 23 to the poor and to help us all create a lifestyle that's based on human needs, not on wealth, profit, 24 comfort and competition. In one final statement, we 25 ask that the government beware the power of the gas 26 and oil companies, that if they do not get this and 27 similar pipelines, we fear that again they will take 28 it out on the poor by raising prices to an 29 unreasonable degree. 30

1	While we ask the government
2	to say "No" to this pipeline, we ask them also to
3	really seriously begin to regulate the power that the
4	gas and oil companies already have over the lives of
5	our people, to protect the poor against the tyranny of
6	the gas and the oil companies, and a tyranny it is,
7	because every day, particularly in the winters, we see
8	and meet the problems of the poorer families who don't
9	have sufficient funds to adequately heat their homes
10	and for families that can provide, as everyone knows,
11	tremendous complications.
12	So we're asking as we say not
13	only a "No" to this proposal, but that the government
14	also seriously consider regulating the power of the gas
15	and oil companies which we feel has by far exceeded any
16	humane or lust limits.
17	(WITNESS ASIDE)
18	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
19	Commissioner, the next brief is from the Centre
20	d'Information Communautaire de Sainte Scholastique.
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RITA LAFOND, ANDRE BOUVET, 1 2 MONSEIGNEUR BERNARD HUBERT, assermentés: MADAME RITA LAFOND: 3 Nous désirons présenter quelques éléments de réflexion sur 4 le pipeline du Mackenzie de la part des "aménagés" de 5 Mirabel. 6 Ce mémoire a ét rédigé par le 7 Centre d'Information et d'Animation Communautaire de 8 Sainte-Scholastique, l'organisme qui représente les 9 expropriés touchés par la construction de l'aroport 10 international de Montéal. 11 12 Nous désirons éngalement 13 wouligner que ce mémoire a reçu l'appui de Monseigneur 14 Bernard Hubert, évêque de Saint-Jérome. 15 16 17 Notre organisme est heureux de profiter de l'occasion offerte par votre Commission 18 pour venir exprimer un point de vue sur les aspects 19 sociaux de développements industriels tel celui du 20 pipeline du Mackenzie. 21 22 23 Trop souvent, ces dimensions sont publiées au profit d'une rationalité bassée 24 exclusivement sur des considérations techniques et 25 économiques. 26 Nous laissons à d'autres le 27 soin de développer les avantages économiques ou la 28 29 nécessité vitale du gazoduc pour assurer la croissance de l'économie canadienne. 30

Nus voulons plutôt développer 1 2 notre argumentation en dégageant les coûts sociaux se traduisant à moyen ou long terme en coûts économiques. 3 Nous disons donc qu'un 4 processus rationnel de décision devrait prendre en 5 considerération ces coûts sociau et prévoir les 6 7 mécanismes aptes à étayer notre point de vue. 8 L'expérience de la 9 construction de l'aéroport international de Mirabel 10 servira à étayer notre point de vue. 11 12 13 Avant de procéder à une description des changements occasionnés par ce projet, 14 nous aimerions souligner à la Commission quelques 15 données sociologiques. 16 17 L'aménagement du territoire 18 ou le développement ne se déroule pas dans un espace 19 uniquement physique ou géographique. 20 Mais cet espace géographique 21 22 réfère lui-mIeme à un espace économique, social et 23 culturel. Autrement dit, l'aménagement 24 du territoire signifie toujous et pratout réaménagement 25 Eeconomique, cosial et culturel. 26 27 Prenons l'exemple de Sainte-28 29 Scholastique. La construction de l'aéroport 30

exigeait dans sa première phase un espace géographique 1 de cinq mille (5,000) acres sur les quatre-vingt-treize 2 mille acres (93,000) expropriés. Le reste, soit quatre-3 vingt-huit mille acres (88,000) devait être aménagé et 4 loué aux anciens occupants qui pourraient continuer à 5 exploiter ces terres comme par le passé. 6 7 Ce raisonnement faisait 8 partie des prévisions des planifications du 9 Gouvernement fédéral. Ces derniers entrevoyaient le 10 départ de seulement une minorité d'expropriés, soit 11 ceux de la zone aéroportuaire proprement dite; les 12 autres pourraient continuer demeurer sur le territoire. 13 14 C'était dans le rapport La 15 Haye du Ministère des Transports. 16 17 Or, que s'est-il passé? 18 19 Une enquête effectuée en mil 20 21 neuf cent soixante-quinze (1975) révèle que plus de cinquaute pour cent (50%) des familles expropriées ont 22 quitté le territoire exproprié. Cependant, seulement 23 vingt pour cent (20%) de ces familles étaient obligées 24 de partir cause de la construction de l'aéroport. 25 26 27 28 Au moment de l'enquête, cette hémorragie des départs ne seiblait pas devoir 29 s'arrêter, puisque cinquante-six pour cent (56%) de 30

personnes résidant sur le territoire envisageaient 1 sérieusement de quitter leur domicile exproprié. 2 3 Un tel mouvement de migratien 4 s'explique par le fait que la construction de 5 l'aéroport de Mirabel n'a pas seulement touche les cinq 6 7 mille acres (5,000) de terres, mais elle a affecté l'ensemble de la société qui vivait sur ces terres. 8 9 En d'autres mots, la 10 modification d'une petite partie de l'habitat physique 11 s'est traduite par des changements importants au niveau 12 économique, social et culturel. 13 14 Ce sont ces modifications 15 dont nous aimerions maintenant, brièvement, faire état. 16 17 L'activité économique: 18 L'agriculture constituait l'activité économique 19 dominante de la région. Elle employait trente pour cent 20 (30%) de la maind-'oeuvre active. A l'agriculture se 21 22 greffaient les industries d'amont et d'aval qui fournissaient de l'emploi à une grande partie de la 23 population active, un tiers (1/3) 24 25 Aujourd'hui, le nombre de 26 producteurs agricoles a diminué de soixante-dix pour 27 dent (70%) et les entreprises, qui leur étaient liées, 28 29 sont presque toutes disparues. 30 On évalue à environ deux

mille(2,000) le nombre de personnes affectées par ces 1 2 changements. Ouant aux anciens 3 agriculteurs, ils se retrouveut soit chômeurs, six 4 point un pour cent (6.1%), soit retraités prématurés, 5 vingt-six sour cent (26%); soit salariés sur la 6 7 construction, dans de petits emplois: concierges, 8 gardiens etc. soixante-deux point neuf pour cent 9 (62.%). 10 La construction de l'aéroport 11 aura crée, à la fin du projet, environ quatre mille 12 (4,000) nouveaux emplois. 13 14 Ces chiffres viennent de 15 16 1'Institut National Recherches Scientifiques à 17 Montréal. Cependant, suelement une 18 minorité d'agriculteurs seron éligibles à de tes 19 emplois, puisqu'ils n'ont pas la scolarité ou las 20 competence requise. 21 22 Par conséquent, ces anciens 23 producteurs, qui auparavant subvenaient largement à la charge de l'etat, lorsquie leur indemnité 24 25 d'expropriation sera épuisée. 26 Il s'agit là d'un coIut 27 28 social important surtout si l'on considère que les fils de ces cultivateurs avaient eux aussi acquis leur 29 compétence sur la terre et qu'ils on maintenant perdu 30

leur droit à cette terre. 1 2 Cette compétence acquise sur 3 la ferme plutôt qu'à l'école ne se mesure pas en 4 diplôme. Elle est par conséquent difficilement 5 monnayable. 6 7 Pour les agriculteurs comme 8 pour les Indiens et les Inuits, la terre représente un moyen de produire ses conditions d'existence, en la 9 leur enlevant, ce sont ces moyens d'existence mêmes qui 10 disparaissent. 11 Il importe de prendre cette 12 réalité en considération lorsqu'on aborde les problèmes 13 d'une juste indemnité pour les réclamations 14 territoriales. 15 16 Les problèmes sociaux: Les changements qui affectent l'activité économique se 17 répercutent aussi au niveau social. 18 19 L'hémorragie des départs, 20 21 inutiles, a complètement déstructuré la vie 22 communautaire quatre-vingt-quinzr pour cent (95%) des personnes ont vu des membres de leur réseau d'amis ou 23 de leur famille quitter le territoire. 24 25 26 Las réseaux d'entraide et de 27 collaboration disparaissent; si bien que le trois 28 quarts (3/4) de la population ne croit plus dans la possibilité de réorganiser la vie communautaire. 29 30 Tous s'accordent à dire que

la génération des expropriés de Mirabel représente une 1 génération perdue; et il sera très difficile, voire 2 impossible, de rétablir un climat de confiance, qui dès 3 le début du projet, a fait défaut. 4 5 6 Ces conséquences négatives du projet do Mirabel illustrent la nécessité de ne pas 7 8 précipiter des projets de développement aux effets souvent difficiles à prévoir. 9 10 La politique du "agir maint 11 enant, rationnaliser plus tard" se traduit Mirabel par 12 des costs sociaux incommensurables. 13 14 Quatre-vingt-dix-huit point 15 huit pour cent (98.3%) de la population n'a pas eu 16 l'impression d'avoir été suffisamment consultée et 17 informée; l'insécurité était et demeure le principal 18 problème, d'où les départs massifs en particulier chez 19 les agriculteurs, soixante-dix pour cent (70%); ces 20 départs signifient la déstructuration de l'agriculture. 21 22 23 A une époque où l'on parle de la nécessité d'une gestion responsable des ressources 24 canadiennes, nous croyons qu'il est primordial de 25 penser à un aménagement rationnel de nos ressources 26 naturelles, terres arables; énergie. 27 Mais, si, on dépit de toutes 28 les mises en garde, la rationnalité des blancs du Sud 29 devait l'emporter, ce qui traduirait pour les Indiens 30

par l'expropriation de leur mode de vie, qu'au moins, 1 pour une fois, un geste humanitaire soit posé en 2 défrayant mon tairement les coûts sociaux anticipés 3 d'une telle expropriation. 4 C'est-à-dire, que l'on 5 compense justement cette population pour qu'elle ne 6 soit pas condamnée à l'indigence, mais que même après 7 son expropriation, ces gens puissent se considérer 8 comme des citoyens part entière. 9 10 En particulier, nous 11 insistons, nous joignant de nombreux autres organismes, 12 pour demander qu'avant d'entreprendre tous travaux pour 13 le développement des ressources de la vallée du 14 Mackenzie, se tienne un moratoire suffisamment long 15 pour permettre de connaître précisément toutes les 16 conséquences socio-économiques d'un tel projet. 17 18 Peut-être serait-il alors 19 possible d'en minimiser les coûts sociaux ou du moins, 20 21 d'informer au préalable, les populations concernées. 22 De plus, ce moratoire devrait servir régler de façon équitable toutes les 23 réclamations territoriales des autochtones. 24 25 Un tel moratoire éviterait 26 les conséquences désastreuses qui se sont produites a 27 Sainte-Scholastique et empêcherait les relations 28 Indiens/Gouvernement de se transformer en conflit 29 permanent. 30

Ce serait là un bien grand 1 2 pas franchi par nos gouvernements en matière 3 d'expropriation. 4 En guise de conclusion, on 5 pourrait terminer sur le dicton qui dit: " Qu'à ceux 6 7 qui ont faim, il vaut mieux leur apprendre à pêcher que de leur donner du poisson." 8 9 Le drame des expropriations 10 de Sainte-Scholastique et de celles prévues dans la 11 vallée du Mackenzie, c'est qu'on enlève à ceux qui le 12 possèdent déjà, un droit acquis de pêche, de chasse, 13 d'agriculture, pour les condamner trop souvent à avoir 14 recours à l'assistance. 15 16 En terminant, nous remercions 17 la Commission d'avoir donné aux expropries de Sainte-18 Scholastique, l'opportunité de présenter leur opinion 19 sur la construction du pipeline de la vallée du 20 Mackenzie. 21 22 Merci. 23 APPLAUDISSEMENTS - - -MONSEIGNEUR BERNARD HUBERT: 24 Monsieur le Commissaire, la 25 dame qui vous a présenté ce rapport est la directrice 26 générale du Centre d'Information et d'Animation 27 Communautaire à Sainte-Scholastique, et c'est madame 28 Rita Lafond. Elle a à sa gauche monsieur André Bouvet, 29 qui a accompli avec le comité une fonction conseil déjà 30

depuis quelques années. 1 2 Je suis moi-même Bernard 3 Hubert, évêque de Saint-Jérôme, le diocèse où se situe 4 5 Sainte-Scholastique, Mirabel. 6 J'ai appuyé ce mémoire pour 7 deux raisons: je trouve qu'il faut qu'il y ait un 8 moratoire suffisamment long avant qu'une décision soit 9 prise concernant une construction de pipeline dans la 10 vallée du Mackenzie, pour permettre aux Denes et aux 11 Inuits de pouvoir prendre le temps de négocier. 12 13 Dans la discussion relative à 14 l'entente de la Baie de James au Québec, je suis venu 15 en contact plusieurs reprises, avec l'Association des 16 Inuits du Nouveau Québec, j'ai été frappé 17 pàrticulièrement dans ces contacts par le fait que ces 18 autochtones, ces Amérindiens se plaçaient autour de la 19 table, en face de représentants de cinq organismes très 20 puissants. 21 22 23 Eux, Inuits du Nord du Québec étaient attablés avec des représentants du Gouvernement 24 fédéral, du Gouvernement québécois, de l'Hydro-Québec, 25 de la Société d'Energie de la Baie de James, la Société 26 de Développement de la Baie de James, ils se sentaient 27 très petits et ils avaient peur de ne pas pouvoir 28 toujours faire confiance ce qu'on pouvait apporter dans 29 les propos de ces organismes puissants. 30

Pour que les Dens et les 1 2 Inuits en arrivent à pouvoir avoir la conviction que le règlement est non seulement raisonnable, parce qu'un 3 règlement raisonnable ça va être défini en fonction de 4 quels critères, la raisonnabilité ou l'acceptabilité 5 d'un tel règlement, mais un règlement qui soit juste, 6 c'est-à-dire en fonction de ce qu'on appelle chez les 7 hommes la Justice. 8 Il me semble qu'il faut que 9 les Inuits et les Denes aient le temps de pouvoir faire 10 les discussions et les négociations et l'entente à 11 laquelle ils souhaitent venir pour participer au 12 développeent de la vallée du Mackenzie. 13 14 L'autre raison qui me motive 15 à appuyer la demande de moratoire, c'est que nous avons 16 17 besoin de répondre à certaines questions très importantes au Canada relativement à la qualité de vie 18 démocratique. 19 Comment sont prises les 20 décisions concernant les besoins énergétiques. 21 22 23 On nous dit qu'il y a des besoins, ces besoins-là qui les définit, en fonction de 24 25 quoi affirme-t-on qu'il y a des besoins? 26 Quand le Gouvernement nous 27 dit que dans les vingt-cinq (25) prochaines années pour 28 29 pouvoir garder le standard de vie, nous allons devoir multiplier par quatre fois les besoins en énergie, quel 30

est ce standard de vie que nous voulons garder? Comment 1 on va le définir, il me semble que dans la 2 collectivité, c'est important que nous puisso=ions 3 ouvrir un débat là-dessus pour savoirquel style de vie 4 nous voulons mener? 5 6 Es-ce que c'est un style qui 7 8 est bassé sur une consommation tourjours plus grande des biens de ce monde ou si c'est dans un style où il y 9 a moération, où il y a le respect des 10 approvissionnements, où il y a partage aussi avec ceus 11 qui sont dans le besoin par rapport à ces biens-là. 12 13 Nous allons devoir aussi 14 répondre à une autre question: quelle est la vérité sur 15 les ressources actuelles? 16 17 On a fait allusion dans un 18 mémoire précédent que d'ici dix ans (10), il y aurait 19 pénurie, c'est un porte-parole officiel du Gouvernement 20 fédéral qui me disait en mil neuf cent soixante et onze 21 22 (1971), qu'il y avait du pétrole pour neuf cents .... je m'excuse, pour trois cent quatre-vingt-douze ans 23 (392), et des reserves de gaz naturel -- c'est-à-dire 24 je m'excuse, pour neuf cent vingt-trois ans de réserve 25 de pétrole et pour trois cent quatre-vingt-douze ans 26 (392) de gaz naturel, et trois (3) ans plus tard, on 27 nous dit que d'ici dix ans (10), ii y aura pénurie. 28 29 30 Comment peut-on évaluer les

ressources, et est-ce-que dans une situation démocratique le droit à l'information de la part des citoyens n'est pas un droit sacre? Alors, il y a des questions très importantes qui se posent et qui doivent faire l'objet d'un débat public comme celui que votre Commission, monsieur le Commissaire, permet de tenir. Et c'est en fonction de cela que personnellement, selon les règles catholiques au Québec, j'ai appuyé le mémoire du Centre d'Animation et d'Inform%tion Communautaire. LE COMMISSAIRE: Merci. APPLAUDISSEMENTS --(WITNESSES ASIDE) 

MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commis-sioner, I call upon Brother Phil Kelly of the Offices of Development, Diocese of St. John. BROTHER PHIL KELLY sworn: THE WITNESS: My name is Brother Phil Kelly, and I am representing the Office of Development of the Diocese of St. Jean de Quebec on the south shore. My department in the diocese is that one which deals with social questions, and it's 

from that perspective I'll speak today. 1 As I understand your mandate 2 was to look into the social, environmental and economic 3 impact of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, I would like 4 to talk principally of the social. 5 The position as enunciated by 6 the Canadian Catholic Conference last year in their 7 Labor Day statement to me makes a lot of sense. The 8 brief to be presented by Project North will detail 9 that position with a clarity and a profundity beyond by 10 ability. I will merely share some reflections with you. 11 First of all I'd like to 12 thank you for the opportunity of presenting a few 13 thoughts. We're aware that we're not just talking about 14 another pipeline or another well. We're talking about 15 16 justice and some real basic options open to us as a country. What you recommend and the actions that are 17 taken on your recommendations will determine what 18 kind of a country we are and what kind of country we 19 would hope to be. Because of the very gravity of 20 those implications, I would urge you to recommend a 21 22 long-term moratorium on development and spend that time 23 wisely. In talking to people about 24 the whole question of the Berger Commission, there were 25 basically two reactions I got from people, The first 26 27 was "Oh what the blazes. The decision has already been 28 29 made. The companies will get what they want". 30 or,

"Yes, I read about Judge Berger but if he comes 1 2 out for a moratorium, the government will find some way of getting around that decision and go 3 ahead and build." 4 I am sure you've heard that and similar comments 5 hundreds of times in the past couple of years. I am 6 7 merely quoting them to you to emphasize the importance of the other reactions I heard. 8 The other reactions were of a 9 "to dream the impossible dream" type. Basically it 10 11 was: "Wouldn't it be great if we could slow down just 12 13 once". 14 or, "Imagine what it would be to the world if we put 15 native peoples ahead of development"; 16 and old fellow told me: 17 "Isn't this something, the Indians giving us a 18 19 chance instead of us giving the Indians another chance?" 20 There is a real fatigue in people about bigger and 21 faster and dearer and dirtier. We have become growth 22 junkies and I think we're just looking for another fix. 23 It's my belief, based on what 24 I've been hearing from people, from church groups, from 25 students, from workers, from Indians, from the people 26 with whom I work and from that eloquent and very 27 disturbing statement by Nelson Small Legs that the only 28 sane and civilized approach to the whole question of 29 northern development is to take a second look, to 30

spread out the decision-making, declare a ten-year 1 moratorium and answer three very basic questions: who 2 decides, who benefits and who pays? 3 In the present context, the 4 answers to those three questions are so obvious that 5 that alone should make us stop and take a second 190k. 6 The first priority obviously has to be given to the 7 question of settling the land claims. Why should the 8 companies from the south decide how the people in the 9 north will live? Who gave us and our neighbors to the 10 south who are this year celebrating their 200th year of 11 independence the right to decide those things? Those 12 claims have to. be settled justly and with sufficient 13 time to do it,. 14 I notice that this testimony 15 is being shared with the people from the north and as a 16 kind of an indication of the kind of people they are 17 going to be dealing with, I'd like to share this little 18 story with them. 19 Mr. Robert Dorsey, recently 20 fired from his position as chairman of the Board of 21 22 Gulf Oil Corporation on account of his part in the illegal payment of millions of dollars to politicians 23 in other countries, will receive from Gulf a lump sum 24 retirement payment of \$1.6 million, an annual pension 25 of \$48 million -- \$48,000 pardon me, vacation pay, 26 \$54,000, a stock bonus settlement of \$16,000 and a 27 special stock option of \$900,000.. 28 29 THE COMMISSIONER: That was for a dishonorable discharge? Is that --30

Α You would have to say 1 2 that this is a company that has a very severe attitude toward bribery, wouldn't you? 3 We can use this time to look 4 at other energy sources, Mr. Commissioner, and the way 5 we're currently using the ones we have. Can anyone now 6 remember when automobiles were merely for 7 transportation and not the keystone of our whole 8 economy? Last week somebody estimated that the average 9 life of a car in Canada now is less than five years and 10 no one even blinked when you heard that; but if the car 11 sales don't increase every year, we go on a national 12 alert. 13 I'm no expert on energy 14 resources but I think that's something we really 15 lack in Canada these days -- experts on energy 16 17 resources. In preparing for this 18 presentation, I was struck by the fact that the most 19 pessimistic predictions for our energy future come from 20 those who would most benefit from the exploitation 21 22 These predictions, I think, you should take with a grain of salt. When I was a kid they used to tell a 23 story in my home town of a farmer who had just moved 24 into the area and on his first visit to the general 25 store, he was struck by the quantity of salt in that 26 store. There was bags of it and barrels of it and 27 bricks of it all over the place. 28 "Lord!" 29 he said to the storekeeper, 30

"You must be good at selling salt." 1 "No. I hardly sell any at all but there a quy 2 through here last fall and could he sell salt!" 3 I'd like to close with a 4 little personal note. I believe you're going to be in 5 Ottawa next week. This week? This week. 6 If you have a couple of 7 hours, I wish you'd take a drive up the Gatineau. Fifty 8 years ago, a paper company and a hydro company changed 9 people's lives up there and it's a good setting to look 10 at the answers that I mentioned look for answers to the 11 questions I asked a couple of minutes ago: 12 who decides, who benefits and who pays? 13 My dad, Gerald Kelly has a 14 farm in Farrellton, and his was one of the many farms 15 which had water, concrete or steel placed on them. In 16 his case it was hydro lines. The settlement was on a 17 take it or leave as is with no time line. The 18 electricity went to Toronto to run the streetcars 19 there. Our farm was so close to the power house that we 20 could hear the generators. He and his neighbors had to 21 build the lines themselves to bring electricity to our 22 settlement, and all this 35 years after the plant was 23 built. Indeed, who decides and who benefits and who 24 25 pays? 26 I recommend a pause, Mr. Commissioner. I think it would do us all a lot of 27 good. I think it would give time for a just 28 settlement of the land claims. It would be time for 29 further and deeper studies, that are needed. If your 30

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1
   recommendations are followed, I think it would be
   the perfect antidote for what I see as the real
2
   sickness of the seventies, and that's cynicism.
3
                              Good luck, Mr. Commissioner.
4
5
   Thank you.
6
                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
                              MR. WADDELL: Mr.
7
   Commissioner I wonder if we could take a short break,
8
   no more than ten minutes, for coffee and while we're
9
   doing, that I wonder if I could see up here Mrs. Jones,
10
   Dr. Edwards, the Langstons, Mr. Mukerie and Reverend
11
   Scyner?...
12
                              THE COMMISSIONER: All right;
13
   we'll take a ten minute break.
14
    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR A FEW MINUTES)
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(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 1 MR. WADDELL: Mr. 2 Commissioner, before we begin, I'd like to file some 3 briefs. I'd like to file a brief from Sister Helen 4 Trieff, that's spelled T-R-I-E-F-F, and she's handed me 5 a brief I'd like to file with you. It's on her behalf, 6 on behalf of six other sisters. I'll file that with 7 miss Hutchinson so that you can get it, Mr. 8 Commissioner. 9 I'd also like to file a brief 10 handed to me by Jennifer De Lesala, L-E-S-A-L-A, who's 11 been waiting as an addition to our list but I don't 12 think we'll be able to get to her today and she's 13 kindly given me a copy of her brief and I'll file that. 14 I also have a brief here from Miss Cathy Langston, who 15 was on our list with her mother, Mrs. Mary Langston, 16 and Mary Langston will give her brief. Miss Cathy 17 Langston has kindly agreed that we could file this for 18 your reading. I would call upon the Centre Monchanin. 19 ROMAN MUKERIE sworn: 20 THE WITNESS: Fellow 21 22 concerned citizens, I'm here on behalf of the Centre Monchanin to present a brief which should have been 23 originally presented by my director, Robert Vachon, who 24 unfortunately is engaged in Quebec at the 'moment doing 25 similar work. 26 We are a cross-cultural 27 centre established for the last 13 years and our 28 concern is in a cross-cultural pipeline. It is in that 29 context that we present our brief. 30

30

For the past 13 years, we, 1 2 the Monchanin Centre, have been deeply involved in the meeting of cultures and civilizations. We have been 3 constantly trying to learn from the ways of life of 4 other peoples throughout this world. We have become 5 particularly sensitive to the fact that peoples and 6 cultures have an inbuilt ethnocentric tendency to think 7 of themselves as the sole measure and criterion of the 8 good life for themselves and for others. This seems to 9 be true of all cultures but it is particularly true of 10 our so-called modern, dominant society which for 11 centuries has thought and lived as if it were superior 12 to all other peoples, and used to call them pagans and 13 barbarians and commit genocide in the name of King, 14 church, and Christian faith, Now it calls them 15 "underdeveloped" and "Third" or "Fourth World" nations 16 and commits ethnocide in the name of justice, progress, 17 development, democracy, liberation. What it fails to 18 see is that it is committing anthropocide and even 19 suicide. 20 One of the greatest tragedies 21 of human history has been, and still is, the dominant 22 society's attitude towards the aboriginal and native 23 peoples of this world and their traditional ways of 24 life. An ethnocentric, revolutionary view still 25 considers them as primitive, archaic, outmoded, passe. 26 Their way of life by our modern standards is considered 27 to he underdeveloped, unrealistic, and unpractical. 28 They must evolve and their way of life must die. 29

The dominant society systemati-

cally pursues a policy of integration, which is no other 1 than one of assimilation into, the mainstream of the one 2 standard of human growth, the developed society. 3 Although we are quite 4 conscious of the energy and other needs of our dominant 5 society, we nevertheless feel that northern development 6 and the development of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, 7 in particular, if we're not careful, could become just 8 another instance, but a more serious one of the same 9 ethnocide, anthropocide and finally, suicide. It could, 10 on the other hand, become a unique occasion for cross-11 cultural understanding with far-reaching consequences 12 all over the world. If the latter is to happen, it is 13 urgently imperative that before we rush into northern 14 development and before we even plan any pipeline, that 15 we stop and radically question the unquestioned 16 assumptions of our dominant culture and that we listen 17 carefully, very carefully, to the so-called 18 underdeveloped native peoples. 19 This means not only attentive 20 21 consideration of their declarations like the Dene and the Inuit Tapirisat, where the native peoples try to 22 communicate, oftentimes in the foreign terms of the 23 dominant society in order to be understood, a very 24 different vision of life from what we are accustomed to 25 here. It means also and more importantly, listening 26 carefully to their way of life, their vision of human 27 growth, of law, politics, economics, social organization 28 their attitude towards land, not necessarily as these are 29 written down but as they are lived. 30

The kind of listening we are 1 2 pleading for is not a quick, conceptual one which comes from a questionnaire, a survey, even if it is done 3 "in the field" 4 through so-called participant observation. It is more 5 demanding. It means trying to learn from these peoples 6 how to live, being educated in some way by the 7 "illiterate", the so-called uneducated, learning 8 something about law and justice from their medicine 9 wheel. It means doctors and nurses trying to learn some 10 medicine from their medicine men and from their people. 11 It means economists and developers learning something 12 from their economic system and their attitude towards 13 land. It means our political system going to the school 14 of the natives' social and political organizations. 15 16 By this, we suppose, of course, not only that we stop considering them priori 17 as underdeveloped, but that we stop thinking of 18 ourselves and of our culture as the sole definer and 19 evaluator of the good life and of what we like to call 20 development. It means, in a word, proceeding to learn 21 daily from them, at all levels, as much as we think 22 23 they can learn from us and this is not going to be done through nice folkloric, sentimental, romantic, 24 touristic, multiculturalism, but through man-to-man, 25 people-to-people, culture-to-culture, soul-to-soul 26 dialogue, mutual second nation leading to creative 27 unification where no one way of life will impose its, 28 way, of life on the other, no matter how good it may 29 30 seem.

May we propose, Mr. 1 2 Commissioner, that we enter this process immediately. For example, how is it that we. speak only of developing the 3 great north but practically never of indigenizing and 4 naturalizing the south? Isn't this a sign that we think 5 our civilization superior to that of the native peoples. 6 One of the uncontested assumptions of our western culture 7 is that the north must progress and therefore, the earth 8 must be mastered, transformed, developed. But other 9 people start from the very different assumption that the 10 earth, north and south, east and west, is not so much a 11 domain to develop as a mother that we must harmonize 12 with. They refuse to sell their mother, to own her by 13 private or common property, to claim rights to her, to 14 negotiate her. Romantic? Utopian? Dreaming? It is so 15 only for those who fail to move out of their cultural 16 hypnosis and refuse this non-property dimension of 17 themselves. 18 19 How is it that we speak only of the rights of the natives to the land, while 20 21 traditionally they never had the feeling that the earth 22 could belong to anyone, not even to themselves? Can we not learn from them part of the truth, namely, that we 23 belong to the earth and that it is she who possesses us? 24 This is a language that has become so incomprehensible to 25 the dominant society that, the natives are now forced to 26 speak of their land rights and land claims in order to be 27 understood and to protect the mother of us all. 28 29 How can they outwardly claim their rights to land, signed agreements, and all justice 30

1 and equity, without feeling inwardly that they are 2 prostituting and violating their mother and their 3 cultured Can we not see the dangerous implications of 4 such one-sided language, not only for the native 5 lifestyle but also for our own, collective attitude 6 towards this earth?

7 Many would like to think that 8 the erosion of the native cultures is due exclusively to the greedy, profit-making attitude of the multinational 9 corporations and to the backing they receive from the 10 individualistic peoples, both south and north. They would 11 like to replace this selfish development with a 12 development according to justice, solidarity and equity, 13 all well and good, except that such a position still 14 rests, oftentimes unconsciously, on the well-rooted myth 15 of development. We feel, however, that it is not only the 16 myth of profit-making that must be questioned, but also 17 that of development, no matter how equitable and just it 18 may be. As long as we continue to set development as 19 always primary in our relationship to nature, we shall 20 continue to destroy not only the natives, but ourselves. 21 We shall have to learn from the natives that mother earth 22 23 is also our flesh and blood and that a great part of our growth as human beings consists, not in developing 24 anything, but in harmonizing with what is and in 25 accepting ourselves as we are. This means accepting all 26 our dimensions, the other cultures, the animals, the 27 plants, the lakes, the forests and mountains. In other 28 words, we do not need only northern and southern 29 development--we also need northern and southern 30

naturalization and indigenization. 1 What orientation, Mr. 2 Commissioner, should our dialogue take? Northern and 3 southern development, according to justice and 4 solidarity? Indigenization of the south and of the 5 north, according to the medicine wheel? We say both. 6 Each and all of us, as we become aware of our needs, 7 both of this indigenization and of development, shall 8 search and grow together, not only according to the 9 positive side of the dominant society's outlook, nor 10 only according to the positive side of the traditional 11 vision of the natives, but according to these two 12 complimentary dimensions of our common life as they 13 enter into mutual fecundation and symbiosis. It is not, 14 therefore, simply a question of financial or legal 15 negotiations, of territorial claims, or of a return to 16 nature. It is a question of seeking together what is 17 the good life, with the conviction on both sides that 18 no one, neither whites nor dark nor native have the 19 monopoly of the answer nor even of the question. 20 21 The dialogue must be set at the above-mentioned level but the great calamity of 22 23 this hour of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is that the dialogue does not seem to be set at that level. How is 24 it, for example, that land claims have to be fought 25 exclusively in the dominant society's Courts of justice 26 and according to its legal system and not also in the 27 log houses of the natives, according to their medicine 28 wheel? Northern development of the Mackenzie Valley 29 Pipeline is not simply a question of the survival of 30

the modern southern way of life nor of the survival of 1 the traditional native lifestyle but a question of our 2 common survival of human beings both north and south. 3 We could be on the verge of pursuing, in the name of 4 law, democracy, justice, and development, and in a 5 blatantly unconscious manner, the destruction, not only 6 of the native peoples and of their culture, but also of 7 the fundamental dimensions of our human existence 8 C'est pourquoi, Monsieur 9 le Commissionaire, I shall end our brief by quoting 10 from your own text; I think it should be quoted 11 here publicly again, the text that you presented at 12 the annual Corry lecture at Queens University on 13 the 25th of November. We think it's in tune with 14 our consideration and I would like to share this 15 text again here publicly. You stated at that 16 17 occasion: "We Canadians think of ourselves as a northern 18 19 people. Maybe we have at last begun to realize that we have something to learn from the races 20 of people who have managed to live for centuries 21 22 in the north - people who never did seek to change the environment but rather to live in 23 harmony with it. Maybe we have begun to realize 24 we have something to learn from those who have 25 gone north from southern Canada to make the 26 north their home and maybe it is time the me-27 tropolis listened to the voices in the frontier, 28 time the metropolis realized it has something to 29 30 learn from,"

C'est pourquoi, monsieur le 1 2 Commissaire, nous du Centre Monchanin demandons d' d'abord à cette Commission que contrairement à ce qui 3 s'est fait dans le projet de la Baie James ici au 4 Québec où les développeurs ont arrête lorsqu'il était 5 6 trop tard pour écouter et apprendre, on déclare officiellement un moratoire sur le projet de la vallée 7 du Mackenzie et qui dure jusqu'à ce que le dialogue que 8 nous avons proposé soit terminé, et nous demandons 9 ensuite aux deux parties en cause, à savoir les 10 développeurs de la société dominante et les 11 harmonisateurs de la culture autochtone d'entrer dans 12 ce dialoguc plein de sens. 13 Réveillons-nous avant qu'il 14 ne soit trop tard et assoyons-nous ensemble, partageons 15 16 nos visions et nos experiences complémentaires du moide et grandissons ensemble sur cette portion 17 traditionnelle et moderne du monde que certains 18 19 appellent Canada. 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Old Crow and Hay River because what happens in 1 the north will be of great importance to the fu-2 ture of our country. It will tell us what kind 3 of a people we are." 4 5 Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. (WITNESS ASIDE) 6 7 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, I'd like to file two further briefs with you. There's a 8 brief from Francis Aboud, A-B-O-U-D, who's with the 9 Psychology Department at McGill University. His brief 10 involves his thoughts on the psychological effects of the 11 project such as the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. I'd like 12 to file that. There's another brief from a group called 13 "Save Montreal"; that's not a group of Vancouverites, 14 sir, that's a group called "For Montreal" who are an 15 urban conservation group representing 30 citizens in 16 professional organizations in the greater Montreal area 17 and they have some views and I'll file their brief. 18 19 MR. COMMISSIONER: Before Mr. Waddell calls the next witness, let me just say that it 20 21 is unfortunate that we do not have the time to allow all 22 of you who prepared briefs to present them in public here. That is, because we felt we could only allow one 23 month for these hearings in southern Canada, we have to 24 return to Yellowknife in mid-June to hear further 25 evidence on social and economic impact and the 26 relationship of those matters to the whole question of 27 native claims. We portion the time in each city according 28 to the number of requests we had received in advance from 29 persons and organizations who wished to present briefs, 30

so we could only spend a limited time in each place and 1 we divided up the time in the way I've indicated. But 2 even if you do not have an opportunity of presenting your 3 brief in public here, my staff and I are examining all of 4 the briefs that are filed with us or mailed to our 5 offices in Yellowknife or in Ottawa. We receive many in 6 that way and I want you all to know even if you do not 7 get a chance to speak here today that the time and 8 trouble you've taken to set down your opinions will not 9 have been lost on us because we are examining and 10 considering all of the briefs that we received. I think 11 that you have been here the two days that we have been 12 holding hearings in Montreal, you will appreciate that 13 certain predominant themes have been struck by those 14 speaking on each side of this issue and it may well be 15 that some of the things that you intended to say in your 16 brief have been said by others, though not in the same 17 way that you intended to do. So if you will bear with us 18 and appreciate the concern we have to be fair to all and 19 to get round the country and still return to Yellowknife 20 by mid-June, you'll appreciate why we couldn't hear all 21 22 of you in public. So carry on, Mr. Waddell. 23 MR. WADDELL: Yes, sir. The 24 next brief is from Mrs. Mary Langston. 25 26 27 MRS. MARY LANGSTON, sworn: 28 THE WITNESS: Justice Berger, I appreciate the fact that our Federal Government has 29 initiated this Inquiry and that, as far as possible, 30

all points of view are being presented. My brief is of 1 necessity, confined to generalizations. My knowledge of 2 the Arctic and its people, the environment and of all 3 the issues involved in the proposed building of this 4 pipeline is limited. I begin in quoting in part from an 5 item that appeared in the Montreal Gazette, May 17th, 6 7 1976: "ANCHORAGE, Alaska 8 (AP) Completion of the 7 billion dollar trans-9 Alaska Oil Pipeline may be delayed because state 10 and federal overseers disagree with pipeline 11 builders on the quality of about 1,700 steel 12 pipe welds already installed. 13 The varying interpretations of pipe 14 welds are contained in a 4.5 million audit of 15 the 35,600 x-rays, or radiographs of welds made 16 to date on the 48 inch-wide pipeline, which is 17 more than one-half installed. Installation of 18 the full 800 miles of pipe, which will stretch 19 from Prudhoe Bay on the Arctic Coast to Valdez 20 on the Gulf of Alaska is to be completed Decem-21 22 ber 31st. The audit was conducted by Alyeska 23 Pipeline Service Company, the consortium of 24 eight major oil companies building the pipeline. 25 A summary of its results was obtained Friday by 26 The Associated Press. 27 28 29 Robert Miller, a spokesman for Alyeska, said the 30 audit examiners found 1.950 welding discontinuities

1	But 250 of those already have been corrected,
2	he said. About 28 more disputed radiographs indi-
2	cated cracks in welds and Miller said
4	Alyeska will voluntarily repair those. He said
5	that he is quite sure none of the 28 cracked
6	welds are located at river crossings along the pipe
7	line.
8	
9	That leaves a total of 1,672 welds in dispute."
10	
11	Is the Canadian Government
12	listening as this ominous note is sounding, or is it
13	operating on the principle that it can't happen here?
14	I realize that the type of
15	construction being used in Alaska differs from that of
16	proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. However, I am
17	certain that the Alyeska Company assured the Government
18	of Alaska and the other states that they had taken
19	every precaution to protect the land on which the
20	pipeline is being built. Yet with only half of the
21	pipeline completed they are already in trouble and if
22	our Federal Government allows the pipeline to be built
23	anywhere in our Arctic, without a long, careful look at
24	all the possible effects of such a pipeline, then we
25	are in trouble.
26	The study of the environment
27	is it in its infancy. It will be many years hence
28	before environmentalists really know what the effects
29	will be on the land, the sea, and their inhabitants, of
30	a pipeline built anywhere in our Arctic regions. The
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complexities of the problems which will arise from the 1 building of such a pipeline is staggering. The 2 disasters which could occur are terrifying. 3 We have polluted our southern 4 waters to such an extent that whole species of fish are 5 endangered. Those fish that have survived are, in many 6 7 places, poisoned to such an extent that the people who eat them are becoming ill with terrible, terminal 8 illnesses such as mercury poisoning. 9 Canadian Governments haven't 10 as yet solved these problems. Now they are allowing 11 multinational oil companies, at a small price, to 12 explore and possibly exploit our non-renewable 13 resources at an unknown cost to our land, our people 14 and our future. 15 16 Are we to be forever "hewers of wood and drawers of water?" Are we forever to stand 17 quietly and politely by while someone else grabs our 18 wealth and runs, to leave us with nothing but a ruined 19 and ravaged land? 20 21 I am aware of the energy 22 crisis. Instead of risking irreparable damage to our land and our people why doesn't the Federal Government 23 initiate some realistic alternatives, such as those 24 suggested in an article by Douglas Fullerton, which 25 appeared in the Montreal Gazette of Tuesday, May 18th, 26 1976, I quote the article in its entirety, as it seems 27 to me that Mr. Fullerton states the case for positive, 28 29 constructive thinking extremely well. 30 "OTTAWA - The government report on energy is a

1 2 3 4	disappointment. Rather than providing clearly expressed and tough policies to deal with a se- rious energy problem, the report lulls us to sleep with longwinded sentences, full of bureau-
5	cratic jargon, describing various alternative
6	scenarios and strategies.
7	
8	Come on, Alastair Gillespie, if the problem is
9	as serious as you suggest and I believe you then
10	the public has a right to be given its medicine
11	straight.
12	
13	I know that the problem of leadership is com-
14	pounded by the division of responsibility be-
15	tween the provinces and the Federal Government.
16	
17	Many provincial leaders, concerned about the
18	particular impact of the energy problem on their
19	constituents, have taken positions at variance
20	with national energy objectives.
21	
22	Yet it is not beyond the wit of man - nor of the
23	Federal Government - to cope with these obsta-
24	cles. One way is to bring the conflict into full
25	public view; another is to provide benefits,
26	such as tax concessions, to offset rising energy
27	costs."
28	As a summary of the issues,
29	the report is admirable. It points out that our
30	prosperity-induced consumption of oil and electricity,

the two main sources of energy, has been growing at an 1 unsustainable rate during the past 15 years. 2 3 We have nearly exhausted our resources of cheap hydroelectric power; our reserves of 4 oil and gas are much lower than we had thought them to 5 be even a few years ago, and our discovery of new 6 reserves has been steadily declining. These facts, 7 coupled with the sharp rise in the cost of imported 8 oil, have brought us to the crisis point. 9 Obviously, we must cut the rate 10 of increase in our energy consumption; the report 11 acknowledges that prices can play a part when it postulates 12 its high-priced and low-priced scenarios. "High-priced" 13 means oil at current international levels. 14 Yet nowhere in the report did 15 I see any calculation to the effect of really raising 16 gasoline prices, by taxation, to the \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 17 gallon now common all over Europe. Why not? Autos 18 consume 15% of our energy requirements, and over a 19 third of the scarcest product of all, oil. 20 We seem to be saying that we 21 22 are in a major war, but that our people couldn't 23 possibly be expected to pay the price. 24 I have noted the importance of gasoline prices in the consumers' price index. Why 25 not offset this by income tax cuts, at least to the 26 extent that these higher oil prices reduce the need for 27 a federal subsidy? Or by special grants to the hardest 28 hit eastern provinces? No, the report falls back on 29 tighter mileage standards for new cars. 30

Each automobile manufacturer 1 2 and importer with significant sales volumes in Canada will be required to meet sales-weighted fleet-average 3 targets of at least 24 miles per gallon by 1980 and 33 4 m. p. gallon by 1985. This would produce a lower total 5 of gasoline consumption in 1985 than in 1975. Great, 6 7 but we know how far actual performances stray from specified levels for each automobile .. 8 And what about federal 9 subsidies for urban public transits? 10 No better way exists for 11 getting commuters out of these cars - the Europeans are 12 going all out on this - but what we have from Federal 13 Government up to now is a lot of talk and political 14 promises but precious little action. 15 16 As for electricity, provincial policies have been straight out of Alice in Wonderland. 17 If we no longer see those persuasive "Live Better 18 Electrically" slogans, urging us to heat electrically and 19 buy more appliances, most provinces are still selling 20 electric power at below replacement cost. 21 22 Electricity for heating is 23 particularly expensive, because of big variations in demand over the year; this required very substantial 24 25 capacity to meet the peak load. In some provinces, such as 26 Newfoundland, where there is little industrial demand to 27 28 balance home heating peaks, the cost of new generation capacity to heat one small house may be of the order of 29 20,000 dollars or more. 30

In many countries much higher 1 2 prices are charged for power used at peak periods, inducing a spread in demand, and bringing enormous 3 savings in the cost of generating equipment. What does 4 the report say about this? A sentence worthy of 5 MacKenzie King. 6 "Careful evaluation will be required in order to 7 determine whether pricing policies, which place 8 a premium on electricity use at a time of total 9 system peak demand, can result in a re-10 allocation of electricity use over time that 11 will allow a given demand to be satisfied more 12 economically and reduce capital requirements." 13 Our problem in Canada is that 14 we have become much too complacent about our energy 15 resources, and we have been spoiled for too long by 16 17 cheap gasoline and electricity. People complain bitterly 18 about climbing energy prices - reminding us all that we 19 are human and will resist remedial action until we are 20 convinced of its urgency. 21 22 It is here that the Federal 23 Government has let us down. We don't need strategies or scenarios. We need tough words, calling for tough 24 25 action - and now. What is a country? A country 26 is a land and its people. This time let us behave in a 27 truly civilized way by preserving and protecting our 28 29 land and its people. What else is there? 30 Thank you. (WITNESS ASIDE)

MR. WADDELL: Mr. 1 2 Commissioner, I call on the brief of the Anglican Diocese of Montreal. 3 REV LAWRENCE A SCYNER, sworn 4 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, 5 on behalf of the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal, and o 6 approximately 60,000 Anglican church people within this 7 Diocese, I would like to thank you for the opportunity of 8 appearing before you, and to express in the name of this 9 our constituency some of its concerns which relate to the 10 proposed natural gas pipeline and indeed to the larger 11 issue of northern development as a whole. 12 At its annual Synod, held in 13 Montreal on May 13th and 14th of this year, the Diocese 14 through its delegates, who numbered more than 300 clergy 15 16 and laypeople and who represented some 140 parishes and congregations in the area, passed the following motion: 17 "Resolved that this Synod expresses concern for 18 the environmental and social dangers inherent in 19 northern development, and wishes to encourage all 20 Christians to express themselves to their elected 21 22 representatives on the matters of justice for the native peoples of the north; and further endorses 23 the efforts of particular church groups to express 24 these concerns to the Berger Commission." 25 It is therefore with this 26 mandate and also with the mandate of the National 27 28 Executive Council of the National Anglican Church that 29 I appear before you. 30 As Christians we recognize that

we may have a particular understanding of life and a set 1 of values which do not reflect the majority opinion in 2 the country. Nevertheless we feel constrained to place 3 these concerns before you as Christians who are committed 4 to a belief in the worth and dignity of the human being 5 and in the conservation of God-given resources. We are 6 equally convinced that it is the responsibility of our 7 elected representatives in government to take full 8 account of these our convictions. 9 We bring to you then, Mr. 10 Commissioner, no detailed technical considerations, but 11 rather ethical concerns related to the rights of native 12 peoples in Canada, to environmental, ecological and 13 social issues which affect the quality of life, not 14 only of our native peoples, but also of people in 15 southern Canada and indeed in the rest of the world. 16 As far as land claims are 17 concerned, we would simply add our support to the 18 position outlined by the Canadian Catholic Conference 19 in its 18th Labour Day Message, entitled 20 "Northern Development - At What Cost?" 21 22 Any development project in the north must be delayed until the land claims of native peoples have been settled 23 in a just way. Justice demands that the residents of the 24 north not only be consulted prior to the initiation of 25 development projects, but also that they participate 26 effectively in shaping their own regional development and 27 in safeguarding their ecological, environmental and 28 indeed, their economic needs. As far as environmental 29 safeguards are concerned, we do not yet as have any clear 30

answers regarding the means necessary to protect the 1 ecology of the north and we don't believe either that the 2 government possess definitive solutions to the problems 3 of ecological protection. It's necessary therefore that 4 time be given during which environmental technologies can 5 be developed and unbiased appraisals can be formulated, 6 before the initiation of any developmental projects. 7 Furthermore we believe that 8 the construction of a pipeline poses vast inherent 9 possible dangers to the balance of the ecology, and we 10 recommend that every other means of achieving the same 11 end, that o adequate energy supplies, be explored and 12 seriously considered, before we embark upon a project 13 which is so fraught with known and unknown dangers. 14 We would want to emphasize 15 that the overriding concern in the matter of energy 16 transportation should be for the quality of life of our 17 northern peoples, and for the security of a 18 precariously balanced environment. Decisions on 19 development projects should not be made simply, or even 20 primarily, on the basis of profitability or economic 21 22 growth. 23 The development of our energy resources in the north has been significantly 24 accelerated by the pressure of a consumer ethic in the 25 rest of Canada and North America. We, as Christians, 26 stand committed to a change in this ethic, and to the 27 promotion of attitudes which reflect a conservative and 28 responsible stewardship of energy. We recommend that 29 alternate renewable sources of energy be investigated 30

and where feasible developed, and if the government 1 promotes such technologies geared to the harnessing of 2 wind, sun, tides and other sources of energy which do 3 not deplete the environment, and which have but minimal 4 negative impact upon the land ecology. 5 6 As individuals we stand prepared to make sacrifices, and to lower our 7 8 consumption of energy, and we encourage all Canadians to do likewise. However, industry and business must 9 also carry their fair share of responsibility for 10 conservation. We encourage the government to develop 11 means whereby industries and businesses will be obliged 12 to undertake meaningful energy conservation programmes. 13 In summary, may I state the 14 recommendations that we would like to make to your 15 16 Commission. The Synod of the Diocese of 17 Montreal would recommend to the Commission that: 18 Any development project in the north be delayed 19 1. until the land claims of native peoples are justly 20 settled, and their aboriginal rights honoured. 21 22 2. That the people of the north be represented on all decision-making bodies concerned with the development 23 of their region, and that such representation of 24 native and non-native persons be proportional to the 25 population of the given region under study. 26 3. That the native peoples of the north be accorded the 27 right to negotiate settlements, the terms of which 28 29 are not dictated by white paternalistic 30 considerations, but rather which reflect the

1	principle of indigenous self-determination.
2	4. That no pipeline development be initiated until
3	sufficient time has been allotted, during which
4	adequate environmental technologies and safeguards
5	may be developed, and until full satisfaction is
6	given that the ecology of the area will not be
7	significantly damaged.
8	5. That no pipeline be constructed until a thorough
9	exploration of every other means of providing
10	adequate energy supplies has been undertaken.
11	6. That a concerted national effort be undertaken to
12	provide massive support for research into the
13	development of renewable energy resources.
14	7. That the priorities of this nation be reestablished
15	squarely upon a concern for the quality of life of
16	its people, and for environmental protection, rather
17	than upon considerations of economic growth and
18	profitability.
19	8. That industries be obliged to take a significant share
20	in the conservation of energy and that the Canadian
21	people be strongly encouraged to reduce their
22	consumption of all forms of energy, and indeed to
23	accept a lower rate of economic growth.
24	9. That realistic royalty and tax provisions be
25	established in order to reduce unreasonable profits
26	of multinational corporations and government, and to
27	ensure a proper return to the Canadian people on
28	their non-renewable resources; such a return to b?
29	spent for the public good.
30	10. And that exportation of oil and gas to other nations
I	

1	reduced.
2	This document from the
3	Anglican Church in the Diocese of Montreal, Mr.
4	Commissioner, has also been examined by the Church in
5	Society Committee of the Montreal Presbytery of the
6	United Church of Canada, and that this Committee, the
7	Church in Society Committee of the United Church of
8	Canada in this area, wishes to express its endorsation
9	and support of the brief.
10	Thank you.
11	(WITNESS ASIDE)
12	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
13	Commissioner, I'm going to call on Alan Penn, to be
14	followed by Iris Jones, and then by Dr. Gordon Edwards.
15	
16	ALAN PENN sworn:
17	THE WITNESS: Mr.
18	Commissioner, I would like to take this opportunity of
19	your visit to Montreal to explain and comment upon some
20	of the experience with land claim negotiations in
21	northern Quebec which, I believe, has some bearing upon
22	your hearings on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.
23	I must begin by making it
24	very clear that I speak as a private citizen and that I
25	do not claim to represent the views of any particular
26	organization, native or otherwise, in what I am about
27	to say. However, I should say something about my
28	background. I have worked for the last three and a half
29	years in an advisory capacity to the James Bay Cree in
30	the course of their negotiations towards a land claim
I	

settlement in northern Quebec. I am now, as an employee 1 of the Grand Council, involved in the implementation of 2 the James Bay Agreement, as it has come to be known. My 3 experience has been primarily in the areas of setting 4 aside lands for the Crees, in determining land regimes 5 applicable to them, and with certain other regimes 6 7 relating to game management and environmental 8 protection.

I have come here today 9 neither to defend nor to condemn the settlement reached 10 in northern Quebec. Instead, I have come simply to 11 comment on what I perceive as certain essential 12 differences between northern Quebec and the present 13 situation in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, 14 and, hopefully more important, to point out certain 15 aspects of the experience gained in northern Quebec 16 which should not be overlooked if we are to understand 17 the problems now faced by the communities of the 18 Mackenzie Valley. However, it is only fair for me to 19 say that as an individual I do have a commitment to the 20 James Bay Agreement and that, again as an individual, I 21 am very much concerned that the administrative regimes 22 established by that agreement be put to work in a 23 , manner which serves the best interests of the Cree and 24 Inuit peoples for whom they were designed. 25 I also want to make it clear 26 that I am convinced that the substance of the James Bay 27

28 Agreement conforms much more closely to the aspirations 29 of the Cree communities than is sometimes assumed by 30 outsiders, and I know that the level of details for

example in respect to hunting and fishing rights, was 1 something specifically sought by the local communities. 2 I have tried to follow the 3 progress of your Inquiry in the course of its many 4 visits to the Arctic communities and to derive from the 5 reports in the media some sense of what is being said 6 and discussed. The overriding impression I have is. 7 that the Indian and Inuit groups affected by the 8 pipeline and its related activities would like to see a 9 land claim settlement before the development of a 10 pipeline corridor. This interests me particularly 11 because it represents the opposite of the situation in 12 James Bay in which, in fact, the development came. 13 first and the land claim settlement was to some extent 14 built around it. This is, to me, an intriguing 15 16 difference and one which deserves careful examination. However, it does occur to me that the concept of a land 17 claim settlement has to some extent been detached from 18 the day-to-day economic and social realities of 19 northern life, and that there has been a tendency, at 20 least in the media, to assume that the settlement will 21 offer the required solution to the problem, without at 22 the same time stating clearly what the problem is that 23 the settlement is intended to respond to. There also 24 seems to be an assumption that discussion will end once 25 a land claim settlement is signed - although my 26 experience is that the signature is, in some way, only 27 28 the beginning. It follows from what I have 29 just said that most of my remarks are related to three 30

questions: What is a native claims settlement and what 1 interests do such settlements serve? What is the 2 effect of settling a land claim before the development 3 giving rise to the claim takes place? And finally, 4 what does the substance of the James Bay Agreement have 5 to do with the situation in the Mackenzie Valley? 6 7 Let me comment first upon the concept of a land claim settlement, without dwelling on 8 the constitutional and moral questions involved in the 9 treaty-making process. It has always seemed to me that 10 the native communities that I know tend to see land 11 claim issues in terms of the protection or enhancement: 12 of their livelihood, in particular the livelihood of 13 their children and of future generations. The people 14 involved are concerned, if you like, that the rights be 15 recognized in law - not so much because codification 16 itself has any special significance for them , but 17 because they desire the governments understand their 18 way of life and the importance of the economic and 19 social decisions which they face in their everyday 20 lives, and with this understanding, take suitable 21 22 measures which would make possible the aspirations of 23 the individual Cree. In practice then - again, 24 speaking only from my own experience - the settlement 25 of claims is identified with recognizing and giving 26 effect to rights, which means recognizing and making 27 possible the economic and social opportunities which 28 the people are seeking for themselves and for their 29

30 descendants. In negotiations, at least in James Bay,

this was translated into a search for ways to protect, 1 both socially and economically, an important and 2 extensive subsistence economy while at the same time 3 providing for improved access to sources of wage 4 employment and local entrepreneurial activity. It was 5 very much a combined approach, the intention being to 6 retain for the individual the choice of his own 7 particular mix of lifestyles. Examining the text of the 8 Agreement, you find that, in accordance with these 9 objectives, the administrative structure of the remerit 10 is designed to promote the delivery of services which 11 would make these combined objectives possible despite a 12 certain imprecision and lack of clarity which seems to 13 be inherent in the negotiating process. Some of he 14 particular devices that were chosen to do this I will 15 mention a little later. 16

The point that I want to make 17 here - and I know it is one that many do not readily 18 accept - is that at the level of the isolated northern 19 native community, remote from stable and sustained 20 sources of revenue and very much concerned with the 21 future of a subsistence economy which provides the core 22 of their system of societal values - the important issues 23 do not revolve so much around control and decision making 24 authority as ends in themselves, so much as around the 25 direct participation in the administrative procedures of 26 governments which determine the quality of the services 27 they receive in the communities themselves and which 28 determine the security and stability of life on the land. 29 Control and decision-making authority certainly emerge as 30

important - but, as a means to bolster the local economy, 1 improve the quality of the local administration of 2 services, and provide a measure of protection for their 3 use of the land. 4 I am afraid that too often in 5 discussions on native land claims, I have heard it 6 argued that the objective itself is the acquisition of 7 control and decision-making authority, without concern 8 as to what these powers and responsibilities will be 9 used to do. Ultimately, surely, the real test is the 10 quality of the community lifestyle and the quality of 11 the local participation in the administrative process 12 which makes that lifestyle possible? 13 When I look back to the James 14 Bay negotiations, and remember the tribulations involved 15 then, and even now in putting the agreement to work, I 16 realize of course that it is one thing to set out the 17 principles as I .have just done, and quite another to 18 put them into effect. Nevertheless, the James Bay 19 Agreement, with all the blemishes so well-known to those 20 who have worked with it, does go a long way towards 21 setting up a series of regimes designed with a great 22 deal of care to serve the interests voiced at the level 23 of he community. However, I think it would be a mistake 24 to regard the James Bay Agreement as something 25 essentially static - in practice, the agreement serves 26 as a simple framework on which the Cree and the Inuit 27 must build, and I think it will be well worthwhile 28 following what happens to the agreement in the course of 29 its implementation. The greatest mistake of all, in my 30

opinion, would be to think that the mere signature of an 1 agreement is a solution in its own right - instead, 2 everything, almost everything, turns out to depend on 3 implementation and implementation will determine 4 whether. negotiated regimes thrive and prosper or wither 5 and fail, unused and unrespected. 6 The second of my questions has 7 to do with the effect of negotiating a land claim 8 settlement before development takes place of course an 9 ideal only partly realizable. Here, my remarks will be 10 very brief. I want to say only that in the specific case 11 of the James Bay Crees and the La Grande hydroelectric 12 development, the Cree were faced with a major 13 hydroelectric project already in the course of 14 construction and were obliged to fashion an agreement 15 16 which took this and other related developments into account. Those who were involved, I believe, were 17 convinced of two things on this matter. First, that you 18 cannot draft an agreement which ignores the immediate 19 economic and social impacts of anticipated or concurrent 20 development without running the risk of really mistaking 21 the issues and failing to buffer the communities against 22 23 what is often, to be quite honest about it, the most serious impact of all - the disruption and inversion of a 24 and local economy in the face of major regional and 25 industrial development. Second, developers in general, 26 and I suppose certain Crown corporations in particular, 27 have objectives which assuredly do not coincide with 28 those of the native people and there is little point in 29 assuming that they do. Designing a settlement around 30

existing developments is a process of compromise, often a 1 painful experience, but one which teaches many lessons 2 3 and opens many pathways. My personal opinion, in 4 summary, is that a number of shortcomings can be found 5 in the James Bay Agreement on this score, but that in 6 general it makes very good sense to fashion the 7 settlement with a pretty clear idea of the nature of 8 the specific developments and related economic and 9 social pressures which will affect the communities at 10 the receiving end of the agreement. 11 I will turn now to my final 12 remarks, which concern the question of what the content 13 of the James Bay Agreement has to do with the issues 14 being discussed in and around the Mackenzie Valley. I 15 will have to be brief, but I hope not trivial. The 16 recent historical circumstances and cultural 17 differences involved are very different. Nevertheless, 18 there re common themes present which I think can be 19 identified. I will concentrate on three elements which. 20 seem to be particularly striking. 21 22 First, a major element of 23 concern both of the native peoples of northern Quebec and of the Northwest Territories and Yukon has been the 24 protection of and support for the subsistence economy. 25 This was reflected in the emphasis on developing 26 trappers' associations, but to me the essential 27 question here is one which does not seem to have been 28 directly tackled by government officers responsible for 29 game management - and that is how do you manage game 30

resources while at the same time recognizing and 1 protecting both subsistence and sporting interests in 2 those game resources? I think the approach in northern 3 Quebec is both novel and promising; the three basic 4 elements of the policy there have been first to 5 determine the present level of use of wildlife 6 resources by the native people and use this level as 7 the basis of a guaranteed level of harvesting; 8 secondly, the creation of a Co-ordinating Committee 9 involving representation of local communities directly 10 on what amounts to a Technical Board responsible for 11 designing and drafting game regulations for northern 12 Quebec, involving both federal and provincial 13 representation; and thirdly, the setting aside of 14 exclusive areas where only native people may hunt and 15 fish in tandem with a principle which establishes the 16 right of native people to hunt and fish everywhere 17 those activities are physically possible, subject to 18 the principle of conservation. This is to simplify a 19 complex and subtle regime - the main point is that the 20 combination of these three components provides a basis 21 for developing game management techniques which take 22 into account and respect subsistence activities rather 23 than tolerate them through oversight or evasion. 24 A second illustration could, I 25 think, be drawn from the topic of local government and 26 its treatment under the agreement. The Cree (and there 27 is a distinction here to be made between the Cree and 28 the Inuit) sought what they believed to be the 29 protection of shared federal and provincial jurisdiction 30

by remaining under a Federal Statute, a Cree Act now in 1 the course of negotiations, with Indian reserve lands, 2 but at the same time having other lands under a 3 provincial municipal corporation. This was a device 4 which was intended to provide a measure of protection 5 for the local government, at the same time as providing 6 for eventual integration with the Provincial Cities and 7 Towns Act. To me, an interesting aspect of this approach 8 is the built-in procedure which allows, if the 9 individual community so desires, for a period of 10 transition as the local government grows in confidence 11 and experience and gradually assumes, or has delegated 12 to it, greater and greater responsibilities. Of course, 13 it remains to be seen what will happen, but the 14 interesting concept here, to me, is that a mechanism is 15 created for promoting the development of responsible 16 local authorities through a process of staged transfer 17 of responsibilities, rather than an immediate assumption 18 of heavy and unfamiliar duties. 19 A third aspect of the James Bay 20 21 Agreement, and the last I shall consider and one which 22 seems to have some relevance to the N.W.T. is the concept of the advisory body. This is a mechanism for involving 23 local communities (and their local governments) directly 24 in the process of regional administration of certain 25

26 kinds of services by means of advisory bodies which27 involve both the Federal and Provincial Department

28 implicated, and which crested an interesting and unusual

29 opportunity for direct participation of the small,

30 isolated community in the administrative processes which

affect it. The Co-ordinating Committee, mentioned above, 1 is one such body: others are a regional education 2 authority, a Health Board, a set of reviewing authorities 3 responsible for future environmental and social 4 protection, and several other structures which provide 5 for collaboration between the Crown and its agents and 6 the local communities in the effective delivery f' social 7 services and in the various aspects of a regional 8 administration which daily touch the lives of peoples 9 whose activities traditionally cover such a wide area of 10 land. Of course, all the agreement does is set out the 11 principles of operation of these Boards and define their 12 responsibilities - whether or not they work in practice 13 will depend entirely on their manner of implementation 14 and the extent to which government and native people 'se 15 them as effective channels of communication. 16 This completes what I have to 17 say. I hope I have been able to make the case that 18 although the James Bay Agreement was negotiated under 19 very different circumstances to those of the Mackenzie 20 Valley Pipeline development, there are nevertheless 21 certain-aspects of that development which are relevant 22 to the. nature of aspirations of the native people in 23 the Northwest Territories and which, I believe, warrant 24 careful examination by those concerned with the 25 consequence's of. land claim settlements. I thank you 26 very much for the opportunity to speak at this Inquiry. 27 28 (WITNESS ASIDE) 29 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, the next brief is from Iris Jones. There was a person to 30

give a brief, Francois Thibodeault and there's a telegram 1 from Mr. Thibodeault and perhaps I can read it in after 2 Mrs. Jones brief. 3 4 5 MRS. IRIS JONES sworn: 6 THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice Berger and Mr. Waddell, ladies and gentlemen, I have 7 attempted to show here the pipeline in the context of 8 Canadian history and it is a long brief and I will have 9 to take little spots out of it, so I would appreciate 10 it if you would make it a special point to read it in 11 its entirety. I would say that my interest in this 12 became rather personal, when, on the 22nd of April, 13 1970, I appeared at the Academy of Natural Sciences 14 meeting on a so-called 'Earth Day' in Philadelphia, 15 Pennsylvania where I was living at the time that the 16 "Manhattan" freighter made its epic trip. 17 I was there because I saw that 18 the Earth Day had absolutely nothing about the north on 19 its programme. It was also interesting that the man who 20 was supervising this was Walter Hickel. I didn't 21 understand this and so I took and made a leaflet, 22 harmless enough, and I made a display of oil company 23 wells and so on in the Arctic and I took my stand at the 24 Academy of Natural Science, but they didn't want me. 25 They called the police, and the only, the intervention 26 of a woman there who was not in favor of Hickel's 27 position stopped me from being arrested. Needless to 28 say, I began to wonder exactly what was going on. 29 30 "The mainland of America, from the Amazon River to

the Oronoco, and the islands called the (inaudi-1 ble) possessed by France, and in Canada, Acadia, 2 Newfoundland and other islands and pieces of the 3 main from the north of the said country of Canada 4 as far as Virginia and Florida, together with the 5 coast of Africa from the Cape Verde as far as the 6 Cape of Good Hope, as much and as far as it may 7 expand into these countries, whether the said 8 lands belong to us by virtue of being or of having 9 been inhabited by Frenchmen, or whether the said 10 company establishes itself there by dislodging or 11 calling into submission the savages or indigenous 12 people living in said countries or dislodging the 13 other nations of Europe which are not our allies, 14 which lands we have conceded and do concede to the 15 said company in full senioral right, property, and 16 17 justice," This is the mandate to the 18 French West Indies Company which was given to that. 19 company in May of 1664 in which New France was literally 20 handed over to another monopoly with exclusive rights of 21 22 trade and navigation. I will skip other things. We come to another statement 23 in 1852, Benjamin Disraeli said: 24 "The colonies are a millstone around our neck." 25 Britain was supreme in the industrial field at that 26 time but this did not last. Other European countries 27 were now entering the competitive field; a new view was 28 needed. This was eloquently expressed by that 29 archimperialist Cecil Rhodes, in 1895: 30

1	"I was in the East End of London yesterday and
2	attended a meeting of the unemployed. I listened
3	to wild speeches which were just a cry for bread
4	and on my way home, I pondered over the scene
5	and I became more. than ever convinced of the
6	importance of imperialism. My cherished idea is
7	a solution for the social problem, that is, in
8	order to save the 40 million inhabitants of the
9	United Kingdom from a bloody civil war, we colo-
10	nial statesmen must acquire new lands to settle
11	the surplus population, to provide new markets
12	for the goods produced in the factories and the
13	mines.
14	The empire, I have always said, is a
15	bread and butter question. If you want to avoid
16	a civil war, you must become imperialists."
17	Some years later, in 1905,
18	Wyle wrote in the book called "France in the Colonies"
19	"Owing to the growing complexities of life and
20	the difficulties which weigh, not only on the
21	masses of workers, but also on the middle
22	classes, the impatience, irritation, and hatred
23	are accumulating in all the country and are be-
24	coming a menace to public order.
25	The energy which is being hurled out of
26	the definite class channel must be given employ-
27	ment abroad in order to avert explosion at home."
28	How well Canada knows how these countries practice this
29	policy and still do. How many millions of people have
30	we received here for basically this very reason. It is

<pre>1 indeed a curious thing to see in these latter times, 2 other members in the Third World adopting this very 3 practice as a solution to their own problems and, 4 speaking of Third World countries, I think it's 5 extremely interesting that, year after year after year, 6 the products of Trinidad, Tobago are sugar and 7 petroleum products, sugar and petroleum products, sugar 8 and petroleum products. 9 "The half-breeds are natives. They are the occu- 9 pants and they are the representatives of the 11 first owners of the soil with whom no satisfac- 12 tory arrangement has ever been made." 13 Statement of Red River Metis, 1860. 14 "Minnesota alone is able to hold, occupy and 15 possess the Valley of the Red River to Lake 16 Winnipeg." 17 James (inaudible) agent of the United States Govern- 18 ment 1861. 19 "From the Polar Sea to the Isthmus of Beria, 20 there will be in time but one government 21 Canada, Rupert's Land, British Columbia, Mexico 22 will have but one flag and eventually Cuba and 23 her sister islands will join us." 24 The "New York Sun". 25 "If your people are hungry, let them eat grass." 26 U.S. Indian agent to Sioux Chief Littlecrow, 1862. 27 "The purchase of Alaska is a flank movement. In 28 the northwest, there will be a hostile Cockney 29 with a watchful Yankee on each side of him."</pre>	- I	indeed a surious thing to see in these latter times
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Meanwhile, the CPR Company 1 2 was forcing a railway through. Naturally, the financiers, the engineers, the equipment suppliers, the 3 steel and many of the labourers were all imports. The 4 company was granted 25 million acres of land in the 5 northwest. By 1883, there was another depression, crop-6 failure and inability of Steven to sell CPR shares on 7 the foreign markets. Rival firms had some money markets 8 closed to the CPR, creditors in New York were pressing 9 for payment, steamers from Scotland were brought to 10 haul supplies on the lakes, finally loans were obtained 11 in Edinburgh. Land was being parcelled out, no doubt at 12 a profit to the speculators, ranches of over 100,000 13 acres each were being used to help supply the workers 14 and settlers with food. Coal was found. British: 15 16 nobility was doing its best to relieve the tensions over there by sending in immigrants. The government was 17 penny-pinching in every direction. There were not 18 enough money. Unfortunately, there were cutbacks for 19 the Indians in schools and on their reserves. They were 20 already undermined because of the unforgivably brutal 21 tactic of starving them onto the reserves as the Sioux 22 had been starved to make them return to the United 23 24 States. Theopold Big Bear and Little 25 Pine did not forget. They became leaders of the 26 Northwest Rebellion. 27 "The Indian understood not the treaty. He was then 28 rich. The Governor Morris comes and tells the In-29 dian: 'We come here to borrow the country'." 30

Twenty-fourth of August, 1885. 1 Although the Manitoba Act of 2 1870 reserved 1 million 400 thousand acres of land for 3 the Metis, the allotment did not begin until 1873. Land 4 script was issued and often enough, promptly bought by 5 white settlers. The Metis moved to the banks of the 6 Saskatchewan River where they still did not follow the 7 division of land that was foreign to them. The clergy 8 and others kept sending warnings down the line to 9 Ottawa. Riel returned. A statement of demands were sent 10 to Ottawa and reached the colonial office in London. 11 John A. MacDonald claimed not to have seen it. Was it 12 because he was so concerned about the finances and 13 bankruptcy and so on or was he told to ignore it by 14 higher powers? Why is it that apart from the usual 15 devious channels of bureaucracy, the governments of 16 Canada have been so hard to reach for the ordinary 17 person, that is why is it that they may hear, but do 18 nothing? Certainly, some members are from elsewhere 19 and many of them do not call this home and especially 20 this was so in the 1800's. But the answer lies in the 21 22 fact of outside political and economic control. 23 People on this level reached government members and reached them very fast. Why? 24 They hold the reins of decision and policy and this is 25 determined by their own interests, not yours, not mine 26 and not the government's. This is the thing of all 27 colonies which is what we are and what we have always 28 29 been. 30 In 1884, at the time when

Canada was in an uproar over the effects of the railway 1 promoters and their CPR project and their schemes for 2 land settlement and John A. MacDonald was so 3 preoccupied with the teetering finances in the land and 4 there was a depression in Europe, as well. 5 British, Belgian and German 6 rail manufacturers tried to help each other by agreeing 7 8 to stop all competition in home markets. They formed a cartel. Foreign markets were divided thus: Britain, 9 66%, Germany 27%, Belgium 7%, In 1886, the market 10 improved, therefore, the cartel collapsed. The 11 financing of the CPR was entwined with that, no doubt. 12 At the same time, the steel manufacturers of the United 13 States, Germany, Austria, and Spain formed a protective 14 syndicate. In 1904, German, British, French, Austrian 15 and Spanish producers all went together to supply, on 16 their own terms, the world's big consumers of rail 17 steel, mainly state railways. What happened, of course, 18 was that as the countries became industrialized, they 19 accrued excess capital. Britain was the first, 20 understandably, to begin exporting money, finance 21 22 capita?, as well as products of her industry. 23 By 1910, Britain, the United States, France and Germany owned 80% of the entire 24 world's finance capital. The list of 14 countries 25 included Denmark and Rumania - it definitely did not 26 include Canada. On the contrary, in 1916, it was noted 27 that the main spheres of British investment were then in 28 the British colonies, mainly in industry and railways and 29 that Canada was one of those vast colonies. France, on 30

the other hand, had done most of her exporting of capital 1 inside the boundaries of Europe, in the sphere of loans 2 to governments. In 1908, France was called the usurer of 3 4 Europe. Competition is not well 5 tolerated by big-money capitalists. The answer is to 6 form cartels and trusts which are just other name for 7 monopolies. Sugar trusts are not new. One was founded 8 in 1887 in the United States by the amalgamation of 15 9 small firms, watering the funds, setting the prices, 10 and gaining 70% profit on the actual capital invested. 11 In 22 years, the sugar trust capital had multiplied 12 more than 10 times. 13 The world oil market in 1905 14 was divided between two great financial groups: 15 16 Rockefeller's U.S. Standard Oil Company and Rothschild & Nobell, controlling interests of the Russian 17 oilfields in Baku. They were closely connected but they 18 felt threatened by Austrian, Rumanian, and foreign 19 Dutch oilfields with connections to British capital 20 under the names of Samuel and Shell. 21 22 Big German banks had 23 independently developed the fields in Rumania to have their own interests in the field. The Rockefeller trust 24 formed a daughter company right in Holland and bought 25 out oilfields in the Dutch Indies, having far more 26 capital and a good system of oil transportation and 27 distribution. The German banks were forced to submit 28 29 and promise not to do anything to hurt United States 30 interests.

There is another solution to 1 2 the financial difficulties when the markets are low. In 1895, there was another depression. 3 "This country needs a war," 4 said Theodore Roosevelt of the United States to Henry 5 Cabot Lodge. The Lodge's and the Cabot's were New 6 England slave trading families. Of course, there had to 7 be an excuse. This was provided by a United States 8 missionary named Josiah Strong. 9 "The Anglo-Saxon race is chosen by God to civi-10 lize the world and the major part of this cru-11 sade belongs to the United States." 12 The United States annexed Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philip-13 pines and Hawaii, Cuba also, for all practical purposes. 14 About this time, the greed of 15 men from all over the world was again set aflame by the 16 discovery of gold in the Klondike. Suddenly, the United 17 States wanted to settle a boundary between Alaska and 18 the Yukon on their terms, cutting Canada off completely 19 from the sea access to her own goldfields. Roosevelt 20 was ready with an army to just go, in and take it. He 21 was finally persuaded to agree to arbitration but only 22 if the three United States representatives would be 23 sure not to yield to the Canadian claims, Canadian 24 protests went unheeded as Britain set up the tribunal 25 with one of her own on it to meet in London. Things did 26 not move fast enough. Lodge wrote that: 27 "The Canadians are so stupid they would not 28 29 yield gracefully." Roosevelt took pains to let the British member know that 30

if he voted against the United States, they would send in 1 an army anyway. So much for the panhandle of Alaska. 2 "I have regretted, Mr. Speaker, and never more 3 than on the present occasion, that we are living 4 beside a great neighbour who, I believe I can 5 say, are very grasping in their national actions 6 and who are very determined on every occasion to 7 get the best in any agreement they make. I have 8 often regretted also, that while they are a 9 great and powerful nation, we are only a small 10 colony, a growing colony, but still a colony," 11 Wilfred Laurier tried to help by setting up a Department 12 of External Affairs but he forgot or could not handle the 13 real problem which is the economic control. 14 It was said in 1905 and 15 nothing has changed since then "Finance capital does 16 not want liberty, it wants domination': It was also 17 noted very early that proponents of science are all 18 apologists for imperialism and finance capital. The Oil 19 Company Big Bank fiasco of 1905 described above leads 20 us into the next level of control, the banks. 21 22 In 1914, a man named E. R. 23 (?) published a book entitled: "Big Banks and the World Market". 24 The economic and political significance of the big banks 25 on the world market and with reference to their influence 26 on Russia's national economy and German-Russia: 27 relations; he found that more than three-quarters of the 28 working capital of the big banks in Russia at the time 29 were really only daughter banks of foreign banks and the 30

Russian shareholders were powerless. Okay -- so on --1 Well, early as 1887 it was 2 noted that the concentration of finance capital in a 3 relatively few hands exacted enormous profits from the 4 floating of companies and stocks and government bonds 5 and 6 "levies a tribute upon the whole of society." 7 The financial crisis of 1900 was 8 thought to be instrumental in the massive consolidations 9 of industries and banks. Small, unsound businesses go out 10 of business, companies and banks acquire holdings in them 11 for a very small amount or they gain control by putting in 12 capital for reorganization. 13 They can and do treat 14 government loans with selective axes. Even the 15 16 corporations of great size are often at their mercy. They set up science institutes and shuttle the 17 information to their favourite companies and projects. 18 In this matter, they receive no small aid from our 19 universities whose members and ex-members sit on their 20 boards. They can bring down governments, humiliate and 21 expose at their own whims and for their own aims. They 22 are peculiarly prone to become involved in 23 24 transportation systems because transportation is often 25 the key to access to what they want. The time has come for someone 26 with know-how and dedication to bring out into the public 27 28 table the wheeling and dealing that is going on in all, the branches of the transportation field in this country. 29 I'm not talking about sky shops; I'm talking about who is 30

really making the decisions about what kind of public 1 transportation we shall have, trains or metros or 2 airlines. Who is making the decisions about Mirabelles 3 and SST's from Europe and why they are sending in people 4 on the first flight to Mirabelle with the plans for a new 5 train system already in their hands. 6 7 THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me. ma'am, we have rules here that are flexible and much of 8 what you said seems to me goes beyond the latitude of 9 the Inquiry. 10 11 Α No, it doesn't. I was 12 coming to this. 13 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, well I think that in fairness to others who still want an 14 opportunity of saying something, maybe you could leave 15 the brief with me and I'll look at it tomorrow but it 16 may well be that it would be easier for me to absorb it 17 through reading it than have you continue because I 18 think that from what has gone before that you've got a 19 good deal still to cover and some things like the banks 20 and their control over financing and various countries 21 22 and so forth, are things that really don't concern me 23 in this Inquiry and I --24 I'm moving into the Α 25 economic situation THE COMMISSIONER: Well, except 26 that it's economic impact in northern Canada that 27 concerns me and I know that, in a sense, everything that 28 goes on in the world is related to everything else that 29 goes on. We have to try to manage this as best we can and 30

so I'd appreciate it if you'd leave it with me, but I 1 think we perhaps should ask you to let some others have 2 an opportunity of speaking now. 3 If I could just look at 4 А the Board of Directors of Nova Scotia Bank, Gulf Oil 5 Canada, Newmark Oil & Gas, Alberta Energy Company, 6 Alberta Gas Trunk Lines Company, and the Great Canadian 7 Oil Sands Limited, so they're certainly related. O.K., 8 it's too bad you don't have the time to hear it because 9 this is what's the problem. 10 11 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, 12 thanks very much. 13 Α I am submitting a copy of this book, 14 "Canada's Energy Crisis," 15 by James Laxer. It completely refutes everything that the 16 Board, the Chamber of Commerce and the oil companies say, 17 and it is a very good example of the kind of thing that's 18 going on in this country, and it's totally completely 19 related to this. Furthermore, this book wasn't so easy to 20 find until I called the publisher and said I couldn't 21 22 find it, and it still isn't easy to find, and when you read it you'll find out why. 23 24 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 25 very much. 26 MR. WADDELL: Mrs. Jones, can 27 we get a copy of that brief? (WITNESS ASIDE) 28 Mr. Commissioner, I'd like to 29 file with you another brief that we have, if it's the 30

right one. This is from Mr. Edward Debonneau --1 Father Edward Debonneau from 2 Longeur, and I'd like to file that with you, with Miss 3 Hutchinson for you; and the second brief is from 4 Monsieur Louis Philippe Labrie and there are a number 5 of people have: signed this brief, two pages of 6 7 signatures. Re's from St. John I'd like to file that as well, Mr. Commissioner. 8 I'd like to also file a 9 telegram from Mr. Thibodeault, if I might; and finally 10 I'd like to call upon Dr. Gordon Edwards of the 11 Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility. Dr. 12 Edwards? 13 DR GORDON EDWARDS sworn: 14 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, 15 I know the hour is late and I'll try not to take too 16 long. Just three sentences about the Coalition. 17 THE COMMISSIONER: I don't 18 wear a watch so I'll take your word for it. 19 The Canadian Coalition for 20 А Nuclear Responsibility, of which I am one of the founding 21 members, is a coalition of over 60 citizens groups from 22 coast to coast in Canada, who are concerned about the 23 possible dangers, the serious dangers which many people 24 feel are associated with the vast proliferation of 25 nuclear power plants, which is planned in the near future 26 both in Canada and elsewhere. We are calling for a public 27 enquiry into all aspects of nuclear energy in Canada in 28 order to acquaint the Canadian public with the hazards 29 and the benefits of nuclear power development, and in 30

this connection I would like to congratulate your 1 Commission for its unprecedented effects to allow the 2 voice of the Canadian people to be heard, and to allow 3 citizens to exercise their citizenship. 4 You nay wonder why the Canadian 5 Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility would want to 6 present a brief on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. The 7 reason is simple. We have found that, as you yourself 8 have said, the most pressing issues of our time are not 9 independent but inter-related. They are all part of the 10 same overall problem. Everything is connected to 11 everything else. We believe that Canada and the world are 12 in a state of profound crisis and that this crisis is 13 manifested on many different levels. We have an energy 14 crisis, an environmental crisis, an economic I crisis, a 15 political crisis, and perhaps a spiritual crisis; and 16 these crises do seem to be related. 17 This disturbing concatenation 18 of crises suggests that there are certain systematic 19 errors at work in our society today which are extremely 20 irrational, and which are ultimately very destructive 21 22 on whatever level you care to mention. One of the principal errors is the deliberate fragmentation of 23 problems into isolated compartments, each problem to be 24 dealt with only in isolation from all of the others. 25 Divide and conquer, I suppose. 26 In a basically healthy system 27 this might be a sensible approach; but in a system which 28 29 seems to be so badly out of whack with reality, as our system is at the present time, it can be a disastrous 30

strategy because it concentrates on superficial symptoms 1 and ignores deep-seated causes. 2 At the present time we in 3 Canada are consuming more energy per capita than any 4 other nation in the world. We just recently surpassed 5 the United States in this respect, I understand. Other 6 countries such as Sweden and New Zealand, are consuming 7 only about half as much energy per year as we are, and 8 they have at least as high a living standard as we do. 9 Back in 1966 we in Canada were consuming about half of 10 the electrical energy which we are presently consuming, 11 and I seem to recall that we were at least half as 12 civilized then as we are now, and at least half as 13 affluent. 14 We are now consuming more 15 energy than any civilization on the face of the earth, 16 previously, and yet we are told that we must continue 17 to increase our energy consumption at a very rapid clip 18 or our entire society will come crashing down around 19 our ears. If that is the case, then northern 20 development looks like a very bad bargain, because by 21 the time those northern resources give out, we will be 22 even more desperate than we are today, and the crash 23 will be even more devastating. 24 The fact of the matter is 25 that there are viable alternatives to this harebrained 26 approach which are safer, cheaper, and cleaner, and 27 which are infinitely more rational than either nuclear 28 energy or northern development, and I will try and 29 explain a little later on as to why I think these two 30

things are in fact mutually exclusive. The alternatives 1 versus northern development and nuclear. 2 The first of these 3 alternatives is conservation. By this I do not 4 necessarily mean doing without or even changing 5 lifestyles initially; but merely eliminating waste. If 6 the water is running out of your bathtub faster than it 7 is running in, you, may think that you need more water 8 but perhaps all you really need is a good plug. 9 Something similar is true in the field, of energy. The 10 Science Council of Canada last year published a report 11 on energy conservation which indicates that we could 12 save as much energy between now and the year 2000 than 13 nuclear power and other sources could possibly deliver 14 in all that time, without any significant changes in 15 lifestyle or patterns of consumption. Imagine what 16 could be done with a more daring approach, which would 17 involve certain changes in lifestyles. 18 19 In the case of fluid fuels, such as natural gas, comparable studies have been done 20 and are being done. Let me quote from a more recent 21 22 Science Council publication, 23 "The Conserver Society Notes," for March, 1976: 24 "An investment of \$4 billion today to retrofit 25 all residential buildings in Canada would save 26 about 200 million million B,T.U.s or 500 to \$600 27 million annually in heating bills. Moreover this 28 would save the construction of 200 million mil-29 lion B.T.U.s worth of pipelines, tar sands, and 30

nuclear plants which represents a potential 1 2 capital cost of \$5 billion over the next 15 years." 3 So in other words you're spending \$1 billion less and 4 achieving the same net effect, and not in fact engag-5 ing in those particular enterprises. 6 This quotation puts the lie 7 to a widely-held belief that the alternatives to 8 conventional energy sources are more expensive than 9 frontier oil and gas. In fact the economic picture is 10 even more drastically against frontier oil and gas than 11 the quotation would indicate because if you consider 12 the entire distribution system needed to actual?? 13 deliver a barrel of oil or its equivalent, which is 14 about for example 67 kilowatt hours, to the customer 15 from its original source to the customer, counting the 16 entire distribution system, then using figures 17 contained in the Bechtel energy study which was 18 published in the United States last year, you find that 19 whereas in the '50s and '60s, the marginal investment 20 needed to deliver a barrel of oil or its equivalent to 21 a customer was between two and \$3,000, with frontier 22 oil and gas the cost ignore like \$20 to \$25,000, of 23 investment capital per barrel delivered. 24 25 The full weight of this excessively high marginal cost does not show up 26 immediately because it is averaged out with the cost of 27 other less expensive energy sources. But it does lock 28 people into an energy system with a built-in escalation 29 clause, The costs can only go up as the cheaper 30

1 reserves are used up. Besides conservation, there 2 are other alternatives which are already superior to 3 frontier oil and gas in economic terms. There's no way 4 in which I can take the time to go into all of them but 5 I'd like to mention something which I know a bit about, 6 which is solar energy. Solar energy systems are now 7 operating in cold climates such as Norway and Sweden to 8 provide between 70 and 100% of space heating and 9 cooling of houses and other buildings. 10 The Phillips Company is now 11 manufacturing a simple solar collector in Europe which 12 is made of small sections of glass tubing. This solar 13 collector is especially designed to give its best 14 performance on cloudy days in northern climates and the 15 tubing is identical to the tubing which is used in 16 fluorescent lights. I am told that it is one of the 17 cheapest industrial materials that you can buy, pound 18 for pound, it comes off the assembly line at about 30 19 miles an hour. 20 21 In the United States there is actually a roofing material being developed which is 22 23 cheaper than shingles and which acts as a huge solar collector. Even using existing presently available 24 flat-plate collectors, the Canadian Coalition has done 25 some preliminary calculations which indicate that it 26 would be less expensive to retrofit homes for proper 27 insulation, plus solar systems, than to build 28 multibillion dollar nuclear plants, or to construct 29 multibillion dollar pipelines to meet the same energy 30

needs. This could be done using the capital resources 1 which are now being committed to those large-scale 2 short-term projects which offer no hope of any 3 permanent solution whatsoever. 4 An economist at McGill has 5 recently calculated that the investment needed to retrofit 6 a home in Montreal for 80% energy needs from solar would 7 repay itself within 10 years. If, for example, the problem 8 is that small-scale property owners don't have the capital 9 to invest in such systems. If, however, public utilities 10 natural gas companies or any other suitable agency would 11 accept contracts from private property owners to retrofit 12 homes, apartments, offices, and other establishments, this 13 policy would have the following advantages: 14 First, the necessary capital 15 16 would be made available to begin the transition towards a more rational use of energy in our society which does not 17 require expensive and unsightly centralized distribution 18 systems. Second, energy demands themselves would be 19 curtailed, giving more energy return investment because a 20 kilowatt or a barrel saved is much cheaper than a 21 22 kilowatt or a barrel produced. Third, the private citizen could pay off the investment over a 10 or 15 year period 23 just as if he were paying a regular fuel bill. Unlike the 24 regular fuel bill, however, the cost will not go up and 25 once the investment is paid off, the rest is free. Four, 26 the utilities and gas companies would require less 27 capital investment in order to do this. The capital 28 itself would create more jobs and the capita would get a 29 quicker return on investments, approximately 10 years 30

instead of 30 years, which is the average for large-scale 1 systems with less speculation involved. And five, our 2 society would be less vulnerable to interruptions of our 3 energy supply because of the greater degree of individual 4 self-sufficiency. 5 I would recommend and joining 6 many, many other voices in this, a moratorium on all 7 such large-scale energy developments until we have 8 arrived at an energy policy which will lead to a 9 sustainable solution to our energy problems and not 10 just a postponement of the inevitable, based on an 11 unrealistic, fragmented approach to social problems. 12 This is an extremely important point because the vast 13 financial and human resources which are being poured 14 into these projects in fact precludes research 15 development and planning towards solving the real 16 problems. Even the most sanguine observers agree that 17 we must develop ultimately a conserver society which 18 runs on renewable resources. This must be done sooner 19 or later. The problem is if we leave it until later, we 20 will be up the creek without a paddle. We have to use 21 22 the resources we have to dig ourselves out of the hole we are in, not to dig ourselves deeper in. 23 24 Thank you very much. 25 (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, 26 27 I said two, that's all. 28 MR. ROLAND: Mr. Commissioner, 29 comme je l'ai deja indique, Francois Paulette has indicated to me that he wishes to speak on behalf of the 30

Northwest Territories Indian Brotherhood. Chief 1 2 Paulette? 3 FRANCOIS PAULETTE resumed: 4 5 THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger, people, I would like to clarify the statement of the 6 7 Dene people of the Northwest Territories that has been expressed in the years. 8 The position of the Dene people 9 in the Territories is the position of the Dene. The 10 Government of the Northwest Territories and the 11 Government of Canada has imposed a lot of the system, the 12 establishment on the Dene, and to today, that system and 13 establishment does not work for the Dene in the Northwest 14 Territories and therefore, the Government of the 15 Northwest Territories is not the government of the Dene, 16 and that the Government of Canada is not the government 17 of the Dene people in the Northwest Territories and that 18 the claim of the Dene people in the Territories is more 19 than a claim and a settlement. The position of the Dene 20 people of the Territories -- we're going to determine the 21 22 future of the people and also the future of the Canadian north and that Mr. Ciaccia, in speaking of the James Bay 23 Agreement yesterday and also Mr. Diamond, on behalf of 24 the Cree people of the James Bay and testifying their 25 position, this I will say will not apply to the people, 26 to the Dene people of the Territories;, that our position 27 as the Dene people is that we want to control the land 28 which applies to the environment, to the hunting, to the 29 trapping, to the fishing, and also the social and 30

political and economic structure that we want to have as 1 Dene people in the Territories, and I would like to say 2 again to the people that the position of the Dene people 3 in the Territories as we've expressed, of both the status 4 and the non-status and the Metis, as Dene, that we are 5 going to continue our struggle and our fight to self-6 determination as Dene of the Northwest Territories. The 7 Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern 8 Development should not force the Dene people of the 9 Territories in making them come up with an agreement or a 10 comprehensive proposal by November the 1st at the same 11 time we are fighting and opposing other things that are 12 coming up currently on the Mackenzie Valley pipeline and 13 other major developments, at the same time we have to sit 14 down and come up with a proposal. We are going to come up 15 with a proposal on the time that the Dene people want and 16 not by the position of the government. We're going to 17 determine the position of our proposal by the Dene and 18 this is all I would like to say to you this afternoon. 19 Thank you. 20 21 (WITNESS ASIDE) 22 23 Sir, a few words MR. ROLAND: concerning our manner of procedure here in Montreal. As 24 a result of the persons and organizations filing their 25 names with the Inquiry, we have scheduled and held 26 three sessions here in Montreal. You have heard 30 oral 27 presentations and we have filed 8 written briefs with 28 the Inquiry. That, sir, concludes our hearings here in 29 Montreal. We recommence our hearings at the Conference 30

Centre in Ottawa on Thursday, June the 3rd, at 10 a.m. 1 2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for coming 3 here and let me especially thank those of you who took 4 the time and trouble to prepare briefs and let me say 5 that it was useful to the Inquiry, in particular to 6 hear four briefs, four points of view regarding the 7 James Bay development and the James Bay Agreement. I 8 refer to the briefs presented by Mr. Ciaccia , Chief 9 Delisle, Chief Diamond, and by Mr. Penn. I think that I 10 should simply add that it seems to me to be useful that 11 those of you who hold views very strongly about these 12 matters, it is a good thing that you have been here 13 these two days to hear the views of others who disagree 14 with you but hold their point of view with equal force 15 16 and fervor. It seems to me that kind of confrontation of ideas in this kind of forum serves the best 17 interests of all of us. So, je vous remercie de votre 18 19 attention. (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO JUNE 3, 1976) 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30