

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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Mr. Glen Bell, ries	for Northwest Territories Indian Brotherhood, and Metis Association of the Northwest Territories.

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1 Montreal, Quebec

2 June 1, 1976.

3 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

4 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
5 gentlemen, I'll call the hearing to order this morning.
6 I don't think that an extended opening statement is
7 required on this occasion, and let me just say that we
8 are spending a month taking the Inquiry to the main
9 centres in Canada to consider what you, who live here
10 in Southern Canada, have to say about the proposal to
11 build a Mackenzie Valley Natural Gas Pipeline.

12 It must be plain enough. I've
13 said it often enough that the proposal to build this
14 gas pipeline is not to be considered in isolation. The
15 Government of Canada, in the Expanded Guidelines for
16 Northern Pipelines tabled in the House of Commons has
17 made it clear that we are to proceed on the assumption
18 that if a gas pipeline is built, then an oil pipeline
19 will follow. That means that we are examining in fact
20 a proposed energy corridor to bring fossil fuels from
21 the Arctic to the mid-continent.

22 The consequences of such a
23 development so far as the expansion of oil and gas
24 exploration and development activity throughout the
25 Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta, and the
26 perimeter of the Beaufort Sea have been recited to this
27 Inquiry on numerous occasions. They're worth bearing
28 in mind because the proposed gas pipeline, though it
29 would be the greatest project in Canada's history in
30 terms of capital expenditure, is simply the first step

1 MR. ROLAND: Just a few words
2 about our manner of procedure. Counsel for the two
3 applicants and the participants have agreed that there
4 will be no cross-examination of those making
5 submissions unless it is specifically requested. In
6 place of cross-examination, counsel for each of the
7 applicants and each of the participants will be allowed
8 at the conclusion of this morning's session to make a
9 statement not exceeding ten minutes about the
10 submissions that have been heard. You will notice that
11 persons making submissions are asked to give their oath
12 or to affirm. This is a practice that the Inquiry has
13 followed not only in the formal hearings in
14 Yellowknife, but at community hearings in each of the,
15 28 communities in the Mackenzie Valley and Delta. The
16 purpose of the oath or affirmation is recognition of
17 the importance of the work in which the Inquiry is
18 engaged.

19 Je veux ajouter qu'il a des
20 recepteurs d'interpretation a l'entree pour ceux qui en
21 ont besoin.

22 There are receivers at the
23 door for those who wish the assistance of the
24 simultaneous translation facilities provided.

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I'd ask Mr. Waddell to call our first witness this morning, sir.

MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner I should say that we have a number of briefs for this morning, and I propose to call the following, I think before coffee. Two briefs from last night, sir, Dr. Jean Morissette and Ernest Schiblie of the Social Justice Committee of Canada. Then we'll call Gilles Barbeau from Gas Metropolitan. Then Vivian and John Geeza; the brief from Domtar, and if we have time before coffee, from Professor Mountjoy of McGill. Then we'll have some briefs after coffee, sir.

I would ask any of the people that are going to give briefs, if you haven't already done so, if you could give me a copy of your brief so that we can have it printed up for the other lawyers and for the press.

I'd call then, Judge Berger, our first brief for this morning, Dr. Jean Morissette.

1 se traduisant surtout par la constitution, trois
2 siècles ou deux siècles et demi-après l'Amérique Latine
3 et les Etats-Unis d'une situation de dominateurs
4 dominés ou de développeurs développés.

5
6 Ainsi est-on abouti malgré
7 les exemples des autres continents une situation de
8 complète ambivalence et d'ambivalence généralisée.

9
10 Le Nord monsieur le Juge, n'a
11 jamais, été cultivé pour lui même, sinon pour ce qu'il
12 apporté au Sud, et à fortiori en fut-il ainsi de sa
13 population autochtone.

14 Que se passe-t-il donc
15 maintenant dans le Nord?

16 Je crois que les "natives"
17 comme vous dites en anglais auront tôt fait de nous
18 informer, s'ils ne l'avaient déjà fait à satiété, sans
19 que nous en prenions conscience, la civilisation des
20 blancs, disent les autochtones nordistes, désavoue
21 maintenant ce qu'elle nous obligeait à renier
22 lorsqu'elle est venue s'imposer à nous.

23 On nous a obligés à aller à
24 l'école des blancs, et maintenant, qu'est-ce qu'on
25 voit?

26 Ce sont des blancs "drop out"
27 dans le Sud. On nous a obligés à nous convertir aux
28 religions des blancs et maintenant ces mêmes blancs ont
29 déserté leurs églises.

30

1 Et on a présenté la plupart
2 des projets comme devant diminuer l'avance les effets
3 préjugés nocifs.

4
5 Alors, il s'agit vraiment
6 d'une-planification à rebours, on a souvent dit que le
7 Nord du Canadas'était fait sans planification, à cela,
8 moi, je m'inscris tout à fait en faux contre cette
9 idée.

10 Il y a eu la planification
11 spontanée de la psyché canadienne standard.

12
13 Par ailleurs, ce mime
14 organisme canadien opère les divisions suivantes
15 l'intérieur de son appareil, il demande à sa composante
16 dite impartiale, qu'elle soit académique,
17 journalistique ou juridique d'évaluer ce que sa
18 composante projet, qu'elle soit publique ou privée, se
19 propose de faire subir à ce qu'il définit comme sa
20 composante sujet, en l'occurrence les autochtones.

21
22 Pourquoi tous ces doubles
23 jeux?

24 Parce que la bonne conscience
25 canadienne cherche à régulariser son comportement vis-
26 à-vis ses autochtones, parce qu'elle craint de se
27 surprendre I bafouer sur un plan national les valeurs
28 qu'elle prône et défend sur un plan international.

29
30 Ces doubles jeux sont à vrai

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, les 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 | implantés irrévocablement, nous imposant tout en essayant
21 | de faire des belles façons aux indiens, et le seul
22 | moyen 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 |

1 | soleil en été, la danse du caribou en automne ou la
2 | fête de la lune en hiver, nous, missionnaires, nos
3 | fonctionnaires ont détruit tout cela, nous, les blancs
4 | qui les accusons des problèmes que nous leur donnons,
5 | nous les blancs qui leur ferons à vrai dire couper les
6 | arbres lorsqu'il s'agira de passer un pipeline sur le
7 | dépouille territoriale.

8

9 | Fille elle même d'un régime
10 | colonial permissif qui a autorisé son indépendance, la
11 | société canadienne aura-t-elle la tolérance qui
12 | l'autoriserait à respecter à l'intérieur de ses
13 | frontières, des territoires semi-autonomes ou autonomes
14 | en vertu d'un état de fait pré-européen.

15

16 | Sinon les Denès, Inuits, se
17 | trouvent coinés entre une entité politique, une société
18 | libérale, une expérience historique, une géographie
19 | structure et un système égalitaire qui ne veulent pas
20 | d'eux.

21

22 | Le Canada ne veut pas de ces
23 | indiens, mais comme il ne peut s'en débarrasser sans
24 | sauver la face, il met alors en branle tout un système
25 | de contrepoids, de demi-mesures, pour que le cadeau
26 | flotte à demi immergé, si l'indien se noie nul autre
27 | que lui n'en sera responsable, croit-on, avec la
28 | libéralité vénérienne pourrait-on dire.

29

30 | Le pétrole qui coulera dans

1 le pipeline Fort Simpson, Norman ou Inuvik sera-t-il à
2 vrai dire si différent de celui qui coule dans les
3 oleoducs et les gazoducs du barème de Koweit ou
4 d'Abudabu.

5
6 Qui des indiens du golfe
7 persique et des arabes du Mackenzie réussiront à
8 transformer leur émirat et leur terrain de chasse en
9 territoire et en groupe avec lesquels le reste du monde
10 devra se mesurer d'égal à égal ou alors ces
11 groupuscules disparaîtront-ils dans la masse canadienne
12 sous le triple poids de la démocratie, de l'égalité et
13 dû développement.

14 Monsieur le Juge Berger, vous
15 vous êtes engagé à considérer l'avenir d'une grande
16 vallée fluviale et de son peuple.

17
18 Vous êtes peut-être le
19 dernier auquel un tel pouvoir est attribué, et vous
20 faites probablement fonction à la fois d'un Bolivar,
21 d'un Bartolomé de las Casas et d'un juge des conflits
22 de civilisation et du devenir socio-territorial.

23
24 Cette Commission que vous
25 présidez et vous vous êtes plu le répéter, a un rôle
26 historique à jouer, et nous espérons que les
27 recommandations auxquelles elle aboutira ne lui seront
28 pas reprochées par l'histoire.

29 On a souvent accusé le
30 Canada, à tort ou à raison, d'être plus ou moins un

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 dépasser de beaucoup
4 | la création d'un pipeline du Mackenzie,

5 | Merci. Detcho.

6 | APPLAUDISSEMENTS ---

7 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

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1 MR. WADDELL: The next brief,
2 Mr. Commissioner, is from the Social Justice Committee
3 of Canada, given by Ernest schiblie.

4

5 ERNEST SCHIBLIE sworn:

6 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner
7 we welcome this opportunity to present our concerns to
8 you regarding the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.
9 We believe that it would be best that we begin with a
10 brief outline of just who we are and what we are trying
11 to do. The Social Justice Committee of Montreal
12 represents a group of Montrealers actively committed to
13 the struggle for social justice in both the inter-'
14 national and Canadian arena's. The committee formed
15 early in 1975, grew in direct response to increasing
16 reports of world-wide starvation, publicized by such
17 events as the World Food Conference in Rome in 1974, and
18 by such statements as "Sharing Daily Bread" by the
19 Canadian Catholic Conference at the same time. Part of
20 our inspiration was derived too from Prime Minister
21 Trudeau's 1975 New Year's message.

22 The goals of the Social
23 Justice Committee of Montreal might best be described
24 as follows: To educate ourselves and our fellow
25 Canadians as to the extent and causes of poverty
26 throughout the world, and to lead people to commit
27 themselves to the establishment of a more just, social
28 and economic order.

29 We began as a group of people
30 who, by and large, were quite ignorant as to the real

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

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

17 We are told by the Government
18 of Canada and by the energy companies that we must have
19 this pipeline because we need the energy that is in the
20 north if we wish to continue to grow. We are even
21 threatened by some with the prospect of rationing, of
22 unheated homes if this pipeline does not go through.
23 The fact that there are people there whose way of life
24 might be completely upset does not seem to matter. We
25 cannot even take the time to investigate matters. We
26 must go ahead immediately, so we are told.

27 Mr. Commissioner, we don't
28 believe it. There are too many unanswered questions.
29 There is too much at stake to move so quickly. We say,
30 "No. Let us answer some of these questions first."

1 | populations very seldom benefit from employment. More
2 | often or not the employment demanded is of a highly
3 | skilled nature and people are brought in from elsewhere
4 | to do the work. The only work the natives receive is
5 | of a very menial nature and frequently temporary.
6 | Barnett and Muller in their book, "Global Reach", state
7 | "The one characteristic of global corporate technology
8 | with the most devastating consequences for poor
9 | countries is that it destroys jobs." This judgment is
10 | supported by Tissa Balasuriya, writing in the December
11 | 1974 issue of "Logos".

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: Of what?

13 | A "Logos", it's a magazine
14 | published in British Columbia, or rather in (inaudible)
15 | Recent articles in Montreal
16 | newspapers concerning the employment of Cree Indians in,
17 | the James Bay area only seem to confirm these state
18 | merits. As for the services they are supposed to
19 | receive, the experience of the Indians in Brazil give
20 | some idea of what these services can do. So they are
21 | left with color television and a bottle of cola or
22 | something else in exchange for the destruction of their
23 | way of life. No, the natives don't benefit. The very
24 | fact that they are saying, "No," to this development is
25 | proof of the pudding. Will the pipeline benefit us, the
26 | people of Southern Canada? At first glance it might
27 | seem that it will, for it will give us more energy.
28 | But is this really a benefit right now,? Even the
29 | most optimistic reports say that there is really
30 | not all that much natural gas available in the north.

1 process of changing their accounting methods is
2 adequate proof of where they stand.

3 To sum up our position, we
4 see the present desire to construct a pipeline down the
5 Mackenzie Valley as another episode in the colonial
6 pattern of development whereby a relative few see the
7 opportunity to turn a profit at the expense of the
8 majority, especially of those who were there in the
9 first place. It is for these reasons that we say,
10 "No," to the pipeline at the present time and
11 call for:

12 1. A moratorium of at least ten years on all northern
13 development. In doing this we align ourselves with man
14 other groups which have made the same appeal. We will
15 not go into the details of benefits which would accrue
16 as a result of a moratorium now, since others have
17 already done this more than adequately, instead we will
18 simply list some of the activity that should take place
19 during this moratorium so that when it ends we will be
20 able to work in a manner much better suited for the
21 welfare of all.

22 (a) First of all, land settlement treaties must be
23 completed with the native peoples of the area.

24 (b) Independent studies should be made of the
25 consequences and benefits of further natural gas
26 development and of alternative methods of delivery.

27 (c) A national energy policy should be formulated
28 which will not only be concerned with the immediate
29 good of some of us, but which will take into account
30 the fact that we are stewards of dwindling resources

1 | which are for the benefit of all mankind.

2 | (d) Adequate safeguards be established to protect
3 | the ecology of the area.

4 | We are also calling for an
5 | investigation of the National Energy Board to determine
6 | the reasons for the huge discrepancy between 1971 and
7 | 1974 estimates of energy, and the formulation of a set
8 | of measures to protect us from this ever happening
9 | again.

10 | By way of conclusion, we also
11 | wish to say that even if all our questions today can be
12 | answered adequately, we still ask, "By what right can
13 | we just go and take something from others just because
14 | we need it? Does might make right? "

15 | If we can move in on the
16 | natives and say, "You are so few and should not hold up
17 | the development of we southerners, who are much more
18 | numerous," what is to stop other countries in the world
19 | who are still more numerous than us from using the very
20 | same argument to move in on our resources?

21 | We thank you once again, Mr.
22 | Commissioner, for listening to us. It is not often a
23 | group such as ours have the opportunity to express our
24 | selves in the public forum, and we appreciate very much
25 | what you are doing. Thank you very much.

26 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you sir.
27 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

28 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
29 | Commissioner, the next brief is from Gas Metropolitan,
30 | and Gilles Barbeau.

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
21 Québec ainsi que l'importance du gaz naturel dans
22 l'équilibre énergétique de la province.

23

24 L'état actuel de la
25 distribution du gaz dans la province de Québec est
26 le résultat de plusieurs facteurs économiques,
27 historiques et géographiques, qui ont tous grandement
28 affecté la situation du marché et énergétique général
29 dans cette province en comparaison des autres provinces
30 du Canada; et qui ont contribué à faire en sorte que la

1 part du gaz naturel n'est présentement que de cinq
2 pour cent (5%) des besoins énergétiques de la province.

3

4 A la suite de l'augmentation
5 du prix international du pétrole, au printemps mil neuf
6 cent soixante-treize (1973), l'écart entre le prix du
7 pétrole et le prix du gaz s'est de beaucoup amenuisé et
8 le gaz est devenu plus concurrentiel comme source
9 d'énergie dans la province de Québec.

10

11 Cette situation a permis à
12 Gaz Métropolitain d'étendre sa pénétration du marché et
13 même de prévoir son expansion éventuelle l'extérieur de
14 son territoire actuel.

15

16 A la même époque, le
17 Gouvernement provincial a adopté comme politique de
18 chercher à établir un meilleur équilibre entre les
19 différentes sources d'énergie dans la province de
20 Québec, afin de lui permettre de planifier sa politique
21 énergéti-que de façon plus efficace.

21

22 Si l'approvisionnement de
23 plus larges volumes de gaz naturel pouvait être
24 garanti, cette source d'énergie pourrait être mise la
25 disposition d'un plus grand nombre d'usagers dans cette
26 province, ce qui assurerait une source d'énergie plus
27 sere et plus souple pour la province de Québec.

28

29 Des représentants de la
30 province de Québec ont fait des représentations à cet

1 effet, lors d'auditions devant l'Office national de
2 l'énergie en date du vingt-quatre (24) novembre mil
3 neuf cent soixante-quatorze (1974), et portant sur la
4 nécessité de réserves et la capacité de livraison de
5 gaz naturel canadien et plus particulièrement dans le
6 texte suivant, et je cite:

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A cette fin, le gaz naturel
peut et devrait jouer un rôle
très important. C'est pourquoi
nous croyons que tous les ef-
forts devraient être entrepris
pour permettre an tout temps
une disponibilité suffisante
du gaz naturel afin de satis-
faire les besoins canadiens,
et, notre avis, les moyens
suivants pourraient être en-
visagés:

- 1) l'adoption de mesures inci-
tatives a l'exploration;
- 2) la coordination des pro-
grammes de mise en valeur des
réserves conventionnelles et
frontalières de gaz naturel,
en vue d'une gestion optimale
le cette ressource au cours
des prochaines années."

1 (Fin de la citation).

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Gaz Métropolitain a également
présenté un mémoire lors des auditions susmentionnées
relativement à ses besoins en gaz pour les vingt (20)
prochaines années.

Gaz Métropolitain a exprimé
sa position sur la disponibilité de gaz pour le marché
québécois lors d'auditions tenues dans la ville de
Québec, les neuf (9) et dix (10) janvier de cette
année, mil neuf cent soixante-seize (1976).

Gaz Métropolitain a déclaré
qu'elle dépendait complètement des réserves canadiennes
pour son approvisionnement en gaz naturel afin de
satisfaire les besoins de ses marchés présents et
futurs.

Lors de ces auditions, Gaz
Métropolitain a également fait savoir que le marché
québécois connaîtrait une croissance continue dans tous
les secteurs du territoire qu'elle couvre actuellement
et connaîtrait une croissance record sur les nouveaux
marchés.

Cette croissance serait due à
une plus forte demande de toutes les sources d'énergie.

Le gaz naturel représente
actuellement environ cinq pour cent (5%) des besoins
énergétiques de toute la province et l'on prévoit que

1 le marché du gaz naturel augmentera un taux plus rapide
2 que toutes les autres formes d'énergie tendant à se
3 rapprocher de la moyenne canadienne de 20% en temps
4 opportun.

5 La province devrait ainsi
6 être moins dépendante du pétrole importé comme source
7 d'énergie totale au Québec et pourrait obvier quelque
8 peu à la crise d'énergie qu'elle connaît présentement.

9
10 Les volumes dont le marché
11 québécois aura besoin au cours des vingt (20)
12 prochaines années, augmenteront de quatre cent
13 soixante-quinze pour cent (475%) soit de cent milliards
14 de pieds cubes (101 milliards) en mil neuf cent
15 soixante-quinze (1973) cinq cent quatre-vingt-quatre
16 milliards de pieds cubes (584 milliards) en mil neuf
17 cent quatrevingt-quinze (1395).

18
19 Afin de pouvoir répondre
20 cette augmentation rapide de la demande de volumes de
21 gaz naturel, Gaz Métropolitain tente d'obtenir le gaz
22 nécessaire de différents fournisseurs de gaz en
23 Alberta, mais elle ne peut obtenir tous les volumes de
24 gaz dont elle aura besoin.

25 Gaz Métropolitain a été
26 constituée en vertu des lois de la province de Québec
27 et son siège social est situé dans les ville et
28 district de Montréal.

29
30 Elle est une compagnie

1 d'utilités publiques assujettie la surveillance et au
2 contrôle de la Régie de l'électricité et du gaz de la
3 province de Québec.

4
5 Elle est propriétaire d'un
6 réseau de transmission et de distribution qu'elle
7 exploite, de même que d'installations connexes pour la
8 distribution de gaz naturel des usagers industriels,
9 commerciaux et résidentiels dans le territoire qui lui
10 a été accordé à l'origine par les Statuts de mil neuf
11 cent cinquante-cinq/mil neuf cent cinquante-six
12 (1955/1956).

13
14 Ce territoire comprend l'île
15 de Montréal, ses municipalités et les parties d'icelle
16 qui sont situées dans un rayon de quinze (15) milles de
17 l'île, à l'exception d'une partie du comté de Verchères
18 et du comté de Richelieu.

19
20 Gaz Métropolitain a toujours
21 été un acheteur du gaz naturel de l'ouest canadien.
22 Lorsque TransCanada Pipelines Limited a fait savoir,
23 Gaz Métropolitain que, selon ses prévisions, la
24 disponibilité actuelle et projetée de gaz à partir des
25 sources traditionnelles ne lui permettrait pas de
26 prendre de nouvelles obligations et qu'elle préférerait
27 agir comme agent de transport plutôt qu'agent pour
28 l'achat et la vente de gaz, Gaz Métropolitain a négocié
29 et acheté directement les volumes additionnels de gaz
30 de d'autres producteurs en Alberta.

1 Les négociations avec Pan
2 Alberta Gas Limited ont permis la signature d'un
3 contrat d'achat de gaz en mars mil neuf cent soixante-
4 quatorze (1974) entre Gaz Métropolitain et Pan Alberta.

5
6
7 Cependant, Gaz Métropolitain
8 soumet que le moyen de le plus sûr d'obtenir des
9 volumes additionnels de gaz pour satisfaire les besoins
10 toujours croissants de ses marchés actuels, est de
11 participer directement un projet prévoyant la
12 construction d'un pipeline, qui amènerait le gaz
13 frontalier dans les régions du sud du Canada et es
14 marchés de l'est du Canada.

15
16
17 C'est pour cette raison que
18 Gaz Métropolitain a déposé une intervention auprès du
19 Mackenzie Valley Registry, conformément à l'ordonnance
20 GH-1-76, afin d'être considérée comme partie
21 intéressée au cours des auditions qui ont lieu
22 présentement Ottawa et qui décideront de la
23 nécessité de la construction d'un pipeline dans la
24 vallée du Mackenzie, pour transporter le gaz, partir
25 du delta de cette vallée jusqu'aux régions du sud du
26 Canada; ces auditions décideront également entre deux
27 requérants, la Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited
28 et la Foothills, qui se disputent le Certificat
29 de nécessité publique pour la construction du
30 pipeline proposé et Gaz Métropolitain s'est associée

1 | recherche une source d'énergie qui convient le mieux
2 | ses besoins; l'industrie recherche les meilleurs prix
3 | et la garantie de pouvoir obtenir la même source
4 | d'énergie l'avenir.

5 |
6 | Les industries principales se
7 | préoccupent également de l'évolution des prix, des
8 | coûts de conversion de nouvelles installations de même
9 | que les coûts d'exploitation et d'entretien.

10 |
11 | En conséquence, si le prix du
12 | gaz naturel demeure concurrentiel comparativement aux
13 | autres sources d'énergie, et si l'on garantit la
14 | disponibilité du gaz naturel, l'industrie optera pour
15 | le gaz naturel comme source d'énergie par son
16 | développement.

17 | Tous ces facteurs sont
18 | importants pour établir et permettre la croissance des
19 | entreprises industrielles actuelles, la création de
20 | nouvelles et, pour améliorer la structure industrielle
21 | du Québec, afin de réduire le chômage.

22 |
23 | La participation de Gaz
24 | Métropolitain au projet de Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline
25 | Limited, contribuera à assurer l'accès au gaz naturel des
26 | régions frontalières, lequel devrait permettre de
27 | satisfaire les besoins du Canada, y compris ceux de la
28 | province.

29 | Gaz Métropolitain est d'avis
30 | que le gaz de l'Arctique devra être disponible à la des

1 consommation le plus rapidement possible, puisque seul
2 ce gaz pourra, à court terme, permettre de pallier de
3 façon déterminante et économique, aux insuffisances en
4 approvisionnement, de gaz naturel qui doivent se
5 produire dans les années à venir.

6
7 Pour le Québec, le cas
8 contraire est peut-être plus néfaste que pour d'autres
9 provinces, alors que déjà présentement l'on est -- l'on
10 est dépendant de l'importation d'huile dans une
11 proportion de soixante-quinze pour cent (75%), alors
12 que la plupart des autres provinces du Canada profitent
13 déjà de l'huile de source canadienne,

14
15 L'avantage de la protection
16 de l'environnement et de la lutte contre la pollution
17 par l'emploi d'un combustible propre, particulièrement
18 dans les centres urbains, représente un autre avantage
19 moins évident, mais qui est relié directement au
20 développement de la province.

21
22 Le gaz a toujours été reconnu
23 comme un combustible plus propre que les autres
24 combustibles utilisés aujourd'hui et aucun système de
25 transformation des gaz toxiques n'est nécessaire de la
26 part des usagers commerciaux et industriels du gaz
27 naturel.

28 En conclusion, nous demandons
29 à la Commission qu'avant de rendre sa décision, votre
30 Commission doit prendre en considération la position

1 MR. WADDELL: Well, Mr.
2 Commissioner, you've heard from the producers of gas in
3 the delta and the pipeline companies and 110W
4 distributors. Our next brief, I'm told, you'll hear
5 from two individuals who describe themselves as
6 consumers. Those are Vivian and John Geeza from
7 Montreal.

8

9

JOHN GEEZA

10

MRS. VIVIAN GEEZA, sworn:

11

MR. GEEZA: Mr. Commissioner,

12 we are here speaking as private citizens, we're not here
13 as members of any group or any institution. We came here
14 to voice our opinions as people in the south who are
15 consumers of gas and oil. In a way we see ourselves at
16 the receiving end of the pipeline.

17

The pipeline question not
18 only affects us as consumers, but we feel it's a
19 decision point that will change the nature of the
20 country we live in. Either Canada at this point looks
21 forward, or it takes the coward's way out.

22

In 1972, Jean-Luc Pepin who
23 was then Federal Minister of Trade & Commerce, said
24 that Canada would be crazy to sit on its reserves of
25 natural gas and oil.

26

"In maybe 25 to 50 years we'll be heating our-
27 selves from the rays of the sun and then we'll
28 kick ourselves in the pants for not capitalizing
29 on what we had when gas and oil were current
30 commodities."

1 speaking of cars, I understand that a medium sized car
2 today weighs as much as a larger sized car ten years
3 ago, and here's our gas bill which informs us very
4 clearly on the back that the more we use, the cheaper
5 it gets.

6 Now, we feel our society has
7 no right to ask the people of the north to accept this
8 pipeline while our need for it is based only on waste
9 and greed and laziness.

10 The fact that all this
11 capital is suddenly available for investment means we
12 are, faced with a wonderful opportunity for investment
13 in alternatives. We're not losing sight, you see, of
14 the fact that we as consumers, ultimately pick up the
15 tab, and this is why we had the peculiar idea that we
16 should have a say in what way our money is spent.

17 We'd like to see research
18 into ways of storing solar and wind and tidal power
19 more efficiently. We would like to see solar power
20 in particular developed, and this is an area in which
21 no oil company has any interest at all. Why should
22 they?

23 We can't see ignoring future
24 shortages by keeping gas and oil prices so low they
25 encourage wastage, because this amounts to giving the
26 energy away. Nor can we see poor people penalized by
27 unpredictable fuel prices. Present alternatives have
28 to involve subsidies for the buildings, for other
29 conservation measures, and a reversal of those sliding
30 scales that give the price break to the big consumer.

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 at 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 1975 and entitled:
29 "Canadian Natural Gas Supply and Requirements"
30 indicates that without frontier gas, deliveries east of

1 Alberta would probably be sufficient to meet both the
2 domestic and export requirements within two years. The
3 report further indicates that even if exports were to
4 be restricted to volumes in excess of Canadian needs,
5 the gas supply from conventional areas would be
6 adequate only to 1984.

7 Domtar, while accepting that
8 the quality of the environment must be maintained on an
9 overall basis, contends nonetheless that an early
10 solution to our energy problem is imperative.

11 Domtar maintains that the
12 environmental problems, being essentially technical in
13 nature, are solvable.

14 Domtar therefore submits that
15 reasonable environmental standards should be
16 established as soon as possible to permit completion of
17 the construction of the pipeline in sufficient time to
18 meet Canada's need for frontier gas and at the most
19 economical price.

20 Thank you.

21 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
22 sir.

23 (WITNESS ASIDE)

24 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

25 Commissioner, I'd like to call a brief, going a little
26 farther down our list today. Is Debbie Hayes here?
27 Well have Miss Hayes next, please.

28

29 MISS DEBORAH HAYES sworn:

30 TIE WITNESS: I know what

1 | your first opinion is going to be, that to you I seem
2 | very young. But in my opinion any decision that is to
3 | be made about Mackenzie Valley Pipeline will concern my
4 | generation more than yours. It is my generation. that
5 | will be faced with the shortage or with the problems of
6 | Indian people.

7 | My name is Deborah Bayes, and
8 | I'm a graduating student of the MacDonald Cartier High
9 | School. I am deeply concerned, about the situations.

10 | My original plan was to
11 | attend this hearing with a group of my fellow students.
12 | However, I found not one of the opinion that a
13 | Commission such as this could impress sufficient force
14 | upon a bureaucracy one iota of sense. So I am here to
15 | prove them wrong. I am here because I have confidence
16 | that you will listen to the little people.

17 | I realize that our Canadian
18 | north is rich in oil and natural gas, mineral
19 | deposits and powerful river systems. Of this I am
20 | well-informed However I do not believe that the
21 | lives of the Indians, the Inuit, the Metis, should
22 | be the stakes. After all, no one is making any
23 | more. land, the producer went out of business a
24 | long long time ago. I as a Canadian citizen have a
25 | responsibility, .a responsibility to insist that a
26 | ten-year moratorium be imposed before any further
27 | development is permitted. Why? So we may look for
28 | some real alternatives, so we may acquire concrete
29 | information.

30 | It is not in the power of a

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well ladies
3 and gentlemen, we'll call our hearing to order again
4 and give our full attention to those who are going to
5 present briefs this morning.

6 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
7 Commissioner. the next brief will be given by Professor
8 Eric Mountjoy of the Department of Geological Sciences
9 at McGill university here in Montreal.

10 I ask the people in the back
11 of the room if they could come in, please. I've been
12 asked to say that there is some materials on the
13 Inquiry available at the back of the room for any of
14 the people in the audience that would like to read them
15 pick them up.

16 ERIC MOUNTJOY sworn;

17 THE WITNESS: Thank you. Mr.
18 Berger, I would like to raise here some of what I feel
19 are some basic concerns and responsibilities relative
20 to development of petroleum resources in the frontier
21 regions of Canada but before I begin, let's think it
22 back to where petroleum was first discovered.

23 It was first discovered in
24 oil Springs, Ontario in 1857, We've had about a hundred
25 years of petroleum development to this point. It's a
26 very interesting substance. Really everything you see
27 in this room is derived from petroleum; part of the
28 chairs, the rugs, most of your clothes, parts of the
29 walls and other things. We are almost completely
30 dependent upon it not only for material goods but also

1 | group has questioned these estimates and they've raised
2 | the comment:

3 | "Well, who are we to believe? "

4 | Well, the early estimates were very rough estimates and
5 | they made the assumption that they could find oil and
6 | gas as easily as has been done in the past in Alberta
7 | during the '50's and '60's. It is now much more
8 | difficult because it is much scarcer to find. We found
9 | all the easy deposits and therefore with time, it will
10 | become even more and more difficult to find more
11 | resources.

12 | Now, it also depends on how
13 | the estimates are made bit I can assure you that the
14 | government has done a reasonable job in the figures
15 | that are presented here. In addition, the
16 | Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and
17 | presumably the Cabinet and the Federal government
18 | are all in favor of some means of transporting
19 | petroleum from the frontier areas southward. That's
20 | what I would read into this report. In addition to
21 | this of course, Arctic Gas wish to help the
22 | Americans transport gas to the U.S. midwest in order
23 | to reduce the cost of building a pipeline.

24 | Some basic questions I
25 | would raise at this point. Should the energy
26 | demands many of them I would consider selfish of
27 | eastern Canada, deplete the nonrenewable resources
28 | of western Canada, the Mackenzie Delta and the
29 | Arctic Islands and other areas?

30 | Should one group of Canadians

1 | to these resources. Thus, growth as. we have seen it
2 | since 1945 cannot continue. The petroleum joy ride is
3 | fast coming to a close. Unfortunately the average
4 | Canadian does not see how serious a problem it is, to
5 | ensure that we have adequate future supplies of energy
6 | just to maintain present levels of consumption. This
7 | was confirmed again last, night by the survey given by
8 | Gibbins and Ponting. Although estimates for future
9 | petroleum supplies vary a good deal, they all say the
10 | same thing "We are gradually running out." The critical
11 | period for Canada will be the mid-1980's.

12 | I'd next like to say,
13 | something about native rights. Others, I feel, are
14 | much more expert than I. The hearings to date have
15 | certainly publicized the need for a fair and just
16 | native claims settlement. It is clear that the Indian
17 | and Eskimo want to determine their own destiny and to
18 | preserve as much of their own lifestyles as
19 | possible, '--' just as much as we do. They do not want
20 | the modern technological society of southern Canada.

21 | In many cases, we have
22 | taken away their lifestyle, made them dependent on
23 | government handouts and set up a sociological
24 | pattern for them that in a sad majority of cases
25 | makes for a life dominated by alcohol and devoid of
26 | hopes and aspiration;. Little in their culture or
27 | tradition equips them for assimilation into the
28 | 20th century technological society and a .lot of
29 | things that white people think are important, for
30 | example, money, material possessions growth,

1 | give them a reason for denying pipeline access across
2 | their land. Is it that difficult for Canadians to act
3 | more responsibly regarding energy, especially petroleum
4 | products?

5 |

Finally, some recommendations.

6 | 1. That agreement in principle be reached on native
7 | land claims before pipeline construction is begun and
8 | that; a reasonable time limit be placed on this. I've
9 | suggested here about the end of 1977 be set as a
10 | guideline but perhaps it could be longer. I think we
11 | all work best when we have deadlines.

12 | 2. That the pipeline be built in such a way that:

13 | a. The existing northern communities are not
14 | modified in any way, and,

15 | b. Minimum environmental damage is permitted
16 | along the pipeline right-of-way.

17 | Although not part of your jurisdiction, I would like to
18 | make three additional recommendations to the Federal
19 | Government and Canadians in general.

20 | 1. In order to allow for an orderly development of
21 | petroleum resources in the Arctic Islands, pipeline
22 | hearings for the southward transport of petroleum
23 | should be initiated by the government at an early date.

24 | I would say some time in 1977. The oil companies and
25 | the Canadian public would then be better able to plan
26 | accordingly for development or for acquiring and
27 | utilizing energy sources.

28 | 2. In order for Canada to plan more effectively so
29 | that there will be a minimum of disruptions to our
30 | energy supplies in the 1980's, I recommend that the

1 cannot wait for energy disruption to happen. What is
2 your decision? It begins with the gas-eating monster
3 that most of you drove here this morning, as well as
4 many other aspects of our energy intensive lifestyles.
5 Unless you are willing to begin reducing your energy
6 consumption now, you are part of the energy problem.
7 Thank you.

8 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
9 very much sir.

10 (WITNESS ASIDE)

11 MR. WADDELL: Judge Berger,
12 you'll notice on our list, we have a brief from
13 Crossroads International. We were unable to reach them
14 to advise them of the time of the hearing and we'll
15 have to contact them later and probably get a written
16 brief from them.

17 The next brief then would be
18 from Mr. Terrance Ford.

19

20 TERRANCE FORD, sworn;

21 THE WITNESS: Your honor,
22 when I came in here last night, I thought I'd walked
23 into a Liberal Party caucus when I heard Mr. C. Archer
24 performing here but I find that I am in the Mackenzie
25 Valley Pipeline -- I am in the right room. To start my
26 submission, I would like to quote from --

27 THE COMMISSIONER: There is a
28 wider range of views expressed here than you might
29 perhaps find in the Liberal Party caucus.

30 A I hope so and particularly

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 | 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.

1 With your permission I would like to read a few of the
2 highlights of this report. On page one it states:

3 "There appears to be little doubt that the large
4 gas reserves associated with the Alaska oil will
5 move to the American market via a Mackenzie Val-
6 ley Pipeline."

7 Page two:

8 "Most, if not all, of the natural gas transported
9 by the pipeline will be marketed in the U.S."

10 Page three:

11 "Only at very high levels of unemployed re-
12 sources will the full gross impact of pipeline
13 construction be achieved. At full employment,
14 any increase in net income will be negligible."

15 On page four:

16 "Even if there were massive unemployment the greatest
17 employment impact of the pipeline would be 105,000
18 persons in each of four years. Any employment of
19 pipeline construction will therefore..."

20 THE COMMISSIONER: What was
21 that again, 105 --

22 A 105,000 persons in each
23 of four years.

24 Q I've read that before
25 and I can't remember that. Well, carry on, O.K.

26 A I lifted it right out of
27 the report, sir, so it is there.

28 "Any employment of pipeline construction will
29 therefore be temporary only unless other projects
30 requiring similar labor skills were developed at

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."

1 | Page 13:

2 | "The construction and operation of a northern
3 | gas pipeline, even if it were to carry a sub-
4 | stantial proportion of Canadian gas would likely
5 | prove to be a mixed blessing to...The cost of con-
6 | struction activity includes some diversion of
7 | economic activity from the Atlantic region."

8 | From page 14:

9 | "During the pipeline operations, the maximum bene-
10 | fits to Canada would be additional Canadian incomes
11 | of \$366 million a year, of which government reve-
12 | nues would comprise of about \$75 million and would
13 | end up with 150 to 200 permanent jobs."

14 | In the appendix to the same report on page. five it
15 | states:

16 | "It is reasonable to believe that even without
17 | the pipeline, most of this \$366 million would
18 | have been generated in a fully employed economy
19 | It is worth noting that income tax reve-
20 | nues will probably be negligible or even nega-
21 | tive for the first ten years of operations."

22 | In the introduction to
23 | section five, chapter one of "An Energy Policy for
24 | Canada", phase one, volume one, it states:

25 | "Over 91% of the assets in the oil and gas indus-
26 | tries in Canada are under foreign control. All of
27 | the integrated oil companies in Canada, those active
28 | in oil exploration through production to refining
29 | and marketing are foreign controlled...The degree of
30 | foreign ownership of the Canadian petroleum

1 industry was virtually unchanged during the 1960's
2 in terms of assets but foreign control of sales and
3 profits increased substantially. A small group of
4 foreign controlled companies now has virtually com-
5 plete control of petroleum marketing in Canada.
6 This has important implications with regard to mar-
7 ket shares and pricing policies."

8 A high proportion of the
9 capital invested has come from external sources to
10 Canada, mainly from the United States although
11 supplementary funds coming; from the United Kingdom and
12 elsewhere are not insubstantial. There are
13 disadvantages in the relatively low Canadian financial
14 participation in the oil and gas programs.

15 On the 6th of August, 1975,
16 the "Christian Science Monitor" published an article on
17 Canadian oil and gas, part of which reads:

18 "New finds of natural gas near the very top of
19 the world among the icebound Canadian Arctic Is-
20 lands could help offset dwindling reserves in
21 the U.S. and Canada."

22 Provided that anticipated gas
23 reserves can be tapped and piped to homes and factories,
24 officials of the Bureau of Energy, presumably the
25 Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, say that 10.8%
26 of total U.S. gas consumption could be met from Canada by
27 1985. Today the figure is 4.5%

28 "There might be phenomenal opportunity for in-
29 creased Canadian exports to the U.S. if the gas
30 can only be gotten here by pipeline or ship,"

1 | says Robert Sands, spokesman for the Federal Energy
2 | Administration (FEA) in Washington.

3 | If the U.S. does not achieve
4 | natural gas self-sufficiency with.. stepped-up
5 | offshore drilling coupled with new discoveries from
6 | Alaska's North Slope it will be even more dependent on
7 | Canadian imports, FEA officials, say.

8 | Fredric Ebdon, spokesman for
9 | Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation which supplies
10 | gas throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York as well
11 | as Texas says:

12 | "We think there is great gas potential for southern
13 | Canada and the U.S. in the high Arctic Islands."

14 | Frank Arricle, spokesman for
15 | the Boston Gas Company affirms:

16 | "The Arctic Island gas situation holds great
17 | promise for the U.S."

18 | In "An Energy Policy for
19 | Canada", volume one, 1973, the Geological Survey of
20 | Canada, in comparison estimates of 1972 and 1973,
21 | indicate considerable reduction in the, predicted oil
22 | potential from Arctic Canada and the Northwest
23 | Territories; down from 70.2 to 28.2 billion barrels.
24 | To some extent, this is offset by an increase in the
25 | estimate for eastern Canada from 41,8 to 50,5 billion
26 | barrels. The Arctic, Northwest Territories and western
27 | Canada gas potential estimates have decreased from
28 | 652.0 to 455.8 trillion cubic feet. Again, this is
29 | offset somewhat by an increase from 254 to .1 to 327.1
30 | trillion cubic feet for eastern Canada.

1 adoption of a national energy conservation and ef-
2 ficiency program. We have indicated that the sav-
3 ings that may be expected are substantial, that
4 they may be achieved without any reduction of our
5 projected economic activity levels, but rather
6 through a decreased energy consumption achieved
7 through enhanced efficiencies. The net overall
8 national savings by 1995 is about 15% of that
9 year's energy consumption standard forecast.
10 Given a serious program of voluntary and mandatory
11 demand management, a saving of 30% should be pos-
12 sible by 1995.

13 When once considers that more than 50% of
14 all the energy supply in Canada is discarded as
15 waste, the above saving becomes even more signifi-
16 cant. Furthermore, we have indicated that the ma-
17 jor saving in the short and mid-term (6.8 and
18 11.1%) may be achieved through known available
19 measures both technical and social and that the
20 research and development necessary for long-term
21 savings should be easily realizable within that
22 span. We have also argued that the major barriers
23 to successful implementation of all those pro-
24 posed conservation measures are social rather than
25 technical. This means that the public in general
26 must be consulted, informed, involved, educated
27 and thus committed to the energy conservation pro-
28 gram. The burden and the initiative for the de-
29 velopment of such a commitment must be assumed by
30 the Federal Government as a decision to undertake

1 | this conservation and efficiency program
2 | immediately.

3 | We have finally argued that such a con-
4 | servation program is not in conflict with economic
5 | goals or objectives and is neither for nor against
6 | historical growth. We have gone further and sug-
7 | gested that there are economic benefits both di-
8 | rect and indirect in such a program. Increased
9 | efficiencies mean lower production costs, while
10 | reduced energy consumption reduces environmental
11 | control costs and capital investment, often for-
12 | eign. Other analysts have gone further and sug-
13 | gested that employment is negatively correlated
14 | with energy intensive production and that conser-
15 | vation aid reduced consumption could increase em-
16 | ployment, a major problem in this and other eco-
17 | nomically developed countries. We cannot seri-
18 | ously judge the merits of this argument but be-
19 | lieve that they must be seriously examined. In
20 | fact, we have recommended that all of our tacit
21 | assumptions concerning energy consumption be
22 | critically reexamined in order to develop the best
23 | national energy policy that allows adaptation as
24 | options and conditions change, in other words, a
25 | clear flexible energy policy."

26 | In the Montreal Gazette of
27 | the 29th of July, 1975, in a report from Washington, it
28 | was reported: Design of the proposed Canada - U.S.
29 | Arctic natural gas pipeline is inadequate, the U.S.
30 | Interior Department said Monday."

1 surface will be totally destroyed along the pipeline
2 ditch at camp, and landing sites, towers, permanent
3 roads and other operations.

4 Indiscriminate withdrawal of
5 water from springs and lakes will have a severely
6 adverse effect on fish and invertebrates while the
7 release of large volumes of test water into dry stream
8 channels would cause erosion and increased sediment.

9 Other facets of the impact of
10 the line on the environment are:

11 · Compressor station turbine exhaust emissions of about
12 7,200 gallons of water vapor an hour at 600°F would
13 effect the climate immediately adjacent to each station
14 in the Arctic areas of the Yukon and Alaska.

15 · Wind erosion of disturbed soil and gully erosion
16 following construction will change the topography and
17 have a secondary effect of moving the soil to other
18 locations.

19 · Disturbance and mixing of the soil will alter its
20 structural characteristics preventing the complete
21 restoration of sites and causing a permanent loss of
22 soil productivity.

23 In spite of these warnings from
24 both Canadian governmental advisers and their American
25 counterparts, there are people in Washington who would
26 like to see a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. This report
27 comes from 'the Montreal Star on the 26th of April, 1974.
28 Dateline Washington. "A high ranking United States State
29 Department official gave strong support today to a
30 proposal for a pipeline treaty with Canada."

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

1 I also feel that such northern projects as the proposed
2 Polar Gas and the Beaufort-Delta Oil Project Limited
3 and the TransArctic Pipelines Limited proposals should
4 be subjected to close and careful scrutiny in the
5 public forum.

6 Thank you sir.

7 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
8 sir.

9 (WITNESS ASIDE)

10 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

11 Commissioner, we have two further briefs on our list
12 for this morning but I think we're past our adjournment
13 time and I'm going to ask Mr. Boucher and Mr. Chalout
14 of the -- latter one of the Jewish Labor Committee, if
15 they could come back at 2 o'clock this afternoon and
16 we'll hear from them first.

17 THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

18 MR. WADDELL: Now, I don't
19 know if Mr. Roland has any comments by the
20 participants.

21 MR. ROLAND: Sir, Mr. Eric
22 Gourdeau of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee has
23 indicated to me that he wishes to reply to evidence
24 heard this morning. Mr. Gourdeau?

25

26

27

28

29

30

1 ERIC GOURDEAU, assermenté:

2

3 Monsieur le Commissaire, je
4 vais être tres court. Je pensais avoir perdu mon tour,
5 qu'on-avait donné mon tour á un autre, mais puisque
6 j'ai l'occasion de parler, je voudrais juste mentionner
7 au nom CARC quelque chose qui touche les biens
8 existants, à notre avis, entre les réclamations do
9 droits territoriaux des autochtones dans le Nord et la
10 réalisation du gazoduc projeté.

11

12 On a voulu, et on veut
13 encore, je crois, dans différents milieux, séparer les
14 deux et dire que les droits territoriaux sont, une
15 chose et que la construction d'un gazoduc est une autre
16 chose, et que donc les deux pourraient être considérés
17 séparément.

18

19 CARC, Canadian Arctic
20 Resources Committee est un groupe de citoyens qui a été
21 formé il y a au-delà de quatre (4) ans maintenant, pour
22 précisément regarder, sonner l'alerte au sujet du
23 développement qui s'engageait dans le Grand Nord
24 canadien.

24

25 C'est le groupe de
26 personnes, une vingtaine de personnes qui, au début, au
27 sont, qui se sont groupés ensemble au début et
28 voulaient constituer une troisieme voie à côté de
29 celle des compagnies et du Gouvernement, donc c'est un
30 groupe qui inclut précisément des représentants des

1 autochtones et encore aujourd'hui Canadian Arctic
2 Resources Committee a dans le Nord un scientifique qui
3 a succédé à un autre scientifique qui était là depuis
4 deux (2) ans et qui est tout simplement au service des
5 autochtones pour les éclairer dans leurs différents
6 problèmes, spécialement les problèmes qu'ils
7 rencontrent concernant le développement du Grand Nord.

8

9

10 Les droits territoriaux,
11 évidemment, peuvent exister, les droits aboriginaux
12 peuvent exister même quand il n'y a pas de pipeline de
13 proposé, de gazoduc de proposé, mais en fait ce que le
14 gazoduc va faire, s'il est construit, c'est qu'il va
15 cristalliser le début du développement industriel du
16 Nord, il y a déjà dans le Nord certains développements
17 miniers, mais ce sont des développements qui sont plus
18 isolés, qui sont plus clairsemés, tandis qu'un
19 pipeline, c'est quelque chose qui va traverser toute
20 une partie du territoire depuis le nord. Jusqu'au sud
21 du Grand Nord.

22

23

24 Alors, c'est quelque
25 chose qui cristallise le développement, et si ce
26 développement-là procède sans que la question des
27 droits territoriaux ait été réglée, c'est l'avis de
28 CARC que l'impact de ce pipeline, pas d'un autre,
29 mais ce pipeline, parce qu'il sera le premier, cet
30 impact-là. sera négatif dans une très large à

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

7
8 That concludes our morning
9 session. I suggest we adjourn until 2 P.M. this
10 afternoon.

11 THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
12 2 P.M.

13 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO 2 P.M.)
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1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well
3 ladies and gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order
4 this afternoon.

5 As you know, the Mackenzie
6 Valley Pipeline Inquiry is holding hearings in the main
7 centers of southern Canada to give you an opportunity
8 of expressing your views on the future of Canada's
9 northland.

10 The two pipeline companies
11 propose to build a they are competing for the right to
12 build a pipeline that would bring gas from the Canadian
13 Arctic to markets in southern Canada and the United
14 States. This project would be the most expensive ever
15 undertaken by private enterprise anywhere in the world
16 but the Government of Canada has said that we are to
17 proceed in the assumption that if this gas pipeline
18 project, vast as it is, goes ahead, we are to proceed
19 on the assumption that an oil pipeline bringing oil
20 from the Arctic to the south will follow it along the
21 Mackenzie Valley. So, we are examining an energy
22 corridor from the Arctic to the mid-continent.

23 This Inquiry has the job of
24 considering what the impact will be if we go ahead
25 with the pipeline and energy corridor; social,
26 environmental and economic impact. We have spent 14
27 months in northern Canada considering the evidence of
28 experts in the formal hearings we've held at
29 Yellowknife and we've been to 28 cities and towns,
30 villages, settlements and outposts in the Northwest

1 Territories and the Yukon to listen to the views of the
2 people who live there; people of all races, white, In-
3 dian, Metis and Inuit. We've heard from those people in
4 their own languages, in English, French, Loucheux, Dog-
5 rib, Slavey, Chipewyan and Inuktitut. We are now spend-
6 ing a month here in southern Canada to give you an oppor-
7 tunity of expressing your views on these questions of
8 fundamental national policy.

9 It's my job, the job of this
10 Inquiry, to gather the evidence, find the facts and to
11 report to the Government of Canada to enable the
12 Government of Canada to make an informed judgment.
13 It's the job of the National Energy Board to consider
14 the question of how much gas is there in the Mackenzie
15 Delta and the Beaufort Sea? What are Canada's own
16 requirements? How much do we need to fuel our homes
17 and factories in southern Canada? Can we afford to
18 export any to the United States?

19 So that my report will deal
20 with the impact on the Canadian north. The Energy
21 Board's report will deal gas supply and gas requirement
22 and the Government of Canada, the people elected to
23 make these decisions about questions of national
24 policy, will have to make the decision.

25 I will ask. Mr. Roland to
26 outline our procedure this afternoon.

27 MR. ROLAND: Yes sir, As I
28 indicated this morning, at the beginning of the hearing
29 this morning, there is not any cross-examination in these
30 hearings in the south. In lieu of cross-examination the

1 Me WADDELL: Nous avons trois
2 interventions qui restent de ce matin, la prefiro
3 monsieur Jacques Boucher.

4 JACQUES BOUCHER. assermenté:

5
6 Je suis -- j'étais autrefois
7 du Comité pour la défense de la Baie James et puis le
8 comité a été intégré à la société pour vaincre la
9 pollution, et puis il s'appelle maintenant Comité
10 Energie-Environnement de la Société pour vaincre la
11 pollution.

12 Le développement du Nord
13 canadien: à quel prix?

14
15 C'est sous ce titre que la
16 Conférence catholique Canadienne a choisi l'automne
17 dernier denous livrer son "Message" pour la "Fete du
18 Travail".

19 On y développait toute une
20 réflexion, on y posait toute une série de questions,
21 qui, sans doute, ont également été soulevées -- et même
22 peut-être pluious fois -- à l'occasion des audiences
23 publiques de votre Commission.

24
25 Et pourtant, selon le point
26 de vue et la perspective dans lesquelles a été
27 acheminé notre groupement, il nous fait y revenir à
28 notre façon, puisque notre expérience dans ce domaine
29 a été tout particulièrement exercée par l'ampleur
30 de la ruée vers l'énergie que connaît cette partie-ci

1 du continent.

2 Mais, en premier lieu, je
3 m'en voudrais de ne pas souligner la lueur d'espoir que
4 constitue pour le simple citoyen une enquête comme la
5 vôtre, après que nous ayons été les témoins,
6 pratiquement impuissants, de l'unilatéralisme avec
7 lequel d'autres projets ont été élaborés et exécutés
8 dans notre province et dans notre pays.

9
10 Il nous a fallu beaucoup de
11 temps avant que la voix de personnes vraiment
12 conscientisées réussisse à nous avertir de l'aberration
13 que constituait le développement de l'électro-nucléaire
14 avec son cortège de problèmes non résolus, comme la
15 gestion à long terme des déchets radioactifs, la
16 prolifération des armes nucléaires encouragée par les
17 ventes de réacteurs à l'étranger, la sûreté des
18 multiples convois radioactifs, l'horreur que
19 constituerait l'avènement d'une catastrophe d'origine
20 naturelle, humaine ou technique, etc., etc.

21
22 Et pourtant, nous avons déjà
23 plusieurs centrales nucléaires qui fonctionnent en
24 Ontario, une deuxième à Gentilly et même un petit
25 réacteur l'Université de Montréal et une autre Point
26 Lepreau, au Nouveau-Brunswick.

27
28 Comment a-t-on pu songer
29 entreprendre pareil développement avant d'avoir:
30 discuté avec la population qui risque d'en payer

1 d'Hudson?

2 Il y a sûrement quelque chose
3 qui "grenouille, gargouille et scribouille" quelque
4 part là-dedans!

5 Et on se souviendra que ce
6 sont là les termes employés par le Général DeGaulle
7 lors de son fameux discours au balcon de l'hôtel-de-
8 ville de Montréal.

9 Une chose est certaine,
10 cependant, c'est que les techniciens que nous avons
11 voulus avec la réforme de l'éducation au Québec, eh
12 bien! maintenant, nous les avons, et nous ne pouvons
13 pas trop leur en vouloir de se trouver de quoi
14 technicaliser comme on leur a appris à le faire.

15
16 D'ailleurs, ces problèmes
17 d'agression énergétique ne se limitent pas l'est du
18 Canada.

19 Il y a l'énorme complexe
20 hydro-électrique des rivières Nelson, Churchill et du
21 South Indian Lake, au nord du Manitoba et de la
22 Saskatchewan, il y a les sables bitumineux, de
23 l'Athabaska en Alberta, il y a eu le barrage Bennett en
24 Colombia Britannique.

25 Oui, vraiment, cette
26 Commission d'enquête sur la vallée du Mackenzie, c'est
27 sans contredit quelque chose de nouveau.

28
29 Ca aurait tout avantage à se
30 répandre un peu plus!

1 Et pourtant, malgré tout ce
2 qui peut porter contestation, nous devons souligner que
3 la situation pourrait être encore pire qu'elle se
4 présente, ligne générale, à notre pays.

5
6 En effet, qui n'a pas eu vent
7 de ce que l'on dit se passer en certains pays où toute
8 contestation du caractère nocif des projets des
9 bureaucrates, technocrates et gouvernement est
10 gratifiée d'internement dans des institutions
11 psychiatriques?

12
13 Avec votre Commission, Dieu
14 merci et Dieu les en délivre, tout en nous en
15 préservant! Nous sommes encore loin de cette honteuse
16 situation, même si certains bureaucrates, technocrates
17 et dirigeants d'entreprises d'ici ont cru bon de tout
18 décider eux-mêmes, selon un procédé que l'on peut
19 malheureusement qualifier de dictatorial.

20
21 Et encore là, nous en
22 voulions des ministères pour nous offrir des services
23 publics, il nous en fallait des fonctionnaires et des
24 technocrates et des industriels, pour nous offrir des
25 emplois à la ville, où nous voulions nous rassembler
26 pour avoir plus de services et fuir les aléas de mere
27 nature, qui décide tout elle-même, sans consulter qui
28 que ce soit.

29 Il est bien difficile de
30 blâmer quelqu'un en particulier, ça a été un mouvement

1 pas mal général d'un bout l'autre du pays et de
2 l'Amérique du Nord.

3 Ca fait déjà quelques,
4 décennies que nous avons entrepris de vivre le même
5 niveau de vie que nos voisins du Sud. C'était bien
6 commode d'être si proche et de pouvoir profiter de
7 tellement de commodités bon marché.

8
9 Ah! mais voilà! pour pouvoir
10 continuer ce genre de vie, nos voisins du Sud n'ont
11 plus ce qu'il leur faut.

12
13 Toutes les possibilités
14 s'épuisent après que leur territoire ait été agressé
15 pendant si longtemps. Il leur a sans doute paru sur le
16 coup que l'issue la plus commode serait de dépasser
17 leurs frontières et de venir puiser chez le bon vieil
18 ami canadien, qui se doit maintenant de faire sa part.

19
20 Nous avons tellement d'eau,
21 tellement de pétrole, tellement de gaz, tellement de
22 potentiel électrique, tellement de bois, tellement le
23 minerai, tellement d'uranium surtout, tellement de
24 terrains bon marché, et je dois sûrement en passer.

25
26 Et il est pénible désormais
27 d'être confrontés avec des cartes de l'Amérique du Nord
28 où l'on voit une pléiade de flèches serpentant du Nord
29 du Canada vers la pointe qui s'approche du sud des
30 Etats-Unis.

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
15
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 Ghandi...nous pourrions y
6 être invités plus énergique-
7 ment par quelque Mao, et au
8 prix sans doute de quelle
9 perte de liberté...nous pour-
10 rions y être forcés par des
11 catastrophes, mais après quels
12 dégâts et quelles souffrances.
13 A nous de choisir.

14
15
16
17 Si nous sommes découragés par
18 l'entreprise, groupons-nous
19 avec ceux qui veulent aller
20 dan le même sens. Recherchons
21 aussi le lien avec les hommes
22 du tiers-monde. Nos diffi-
23 cultés sont complémentaires et
24 sont les deux formes d'une
25 même maladie. Ils nous aident
26 à apprécier une vie plus sim-
27 ple et plus belle et nous pou-
28 vons les aider dans leurs
29 travaux. Vivant nous-mêmes
30 depuis cinq (5) ans dans une

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.

8

9 APPLAUDISSEMENTS ---

10 (WITNESS ASIDE)

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MR. WADDELL: Sir, the next presentation is by Mr. Chalouh of the Jewish Labor Committee.

E. CHALOUH, sworn;

THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, the Jewish Labor. Committee of Canada, founded in the mid-'30s during the rise of Hitler in Europe has since its inception campaigned in the defense of human rights and for the promotion of the dignity of man.

It must be mentioned that throughout its history, the Committee has always had the strong and vital support of both the trade union movement and the Jewish community.

For more than a quarter of a century, the Jewish Labor Committee has worked with the labor movement in Canada to help secure protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms Canadians now enjoy.

What interest does an organization with a constituency in southern Canada have in a pipeline planned in so remote a location as the Mackenzie Valley? Ours is not an interest by conventional terms, but rather a sensitivity; a sensitivity for the social upheaval and environmental damage we fear will invariably

1 ensure if any of the present proposals for a pipeline is
2 accepted.

3 Our apprehension about the
4 pipeline must not be interpreted as opposition to
5 development. The native organizations themselves have
6 made it quite clear that they accept the inevitability
7 of development. What must be resolved is who is to
8 control the future development in the north and at what
9 pace and in which direction.

10 We find it appropriate that
11 this Commission of Inquiry has come to Montreal, the
12 heart of French Canada and the center of the struggle
13 of French Canadians to preserve their own identity.

14 The concern of the native
15 peoples of the Northwest Territories to maintain their
16 own lifestyle and culture is not unlike the aspirations
17 of French Canadians to maintain a French Quebec nor is
18 it unlike the ongoing struggle of the Jewish people for
19 recognition and survival as a people.

20 Today many native
21 organization are preparing or have prepared land claims
22 for negotiation with the Federal Government. While an
23 equitable land settlement is crucial if the native
24 peoples are to have chance to maintain their identity,
25 an alleged energy crisis in the south has intervened
26 and now threatens to prejudice their cases.

27 Is it morally right for the
28 native population which has lived in harmony with the
29 land for thousands of years to bear the brunt of the
30 white man's folly, his lack of foresight and his

1 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner
2 ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Cree people in the
3 James Bay territory and the Grand Council of the Crees of
4 Quebec, I wish to extend my appreciation for the
5 permission to speak before this Inquiry.

6 The question of land
7 development came into being long before the James. Bay
8 hydro-electric, project. However, because the James
9 Bay hydro-electric project was such a massive
10 undertaking by the Province of Quebec and its Crown
11 corporations, the issue of native land claims became
12 more apparent during the public opposition to this
13 project. The 6,260 Crees were very much opposed to
14 this project because the development had not taken into
15 consideration the livelihood of the people. The
16 development had not taken into consideration the land
17 of the Cree people and the development had not taken
18 into consideration the rights of the Cree people.

19 Other Indian leaders and
20 other native spokesmen in Canada have stressed that
21 there should be identification o aboriginal rights. To
22 the Cree people, this was not necessary because the
23 Cree Indians of James Bay and the Mistassini area knew
24 their aboriginal rights. It was the governments and
25 the corporations that undertook this project that did
26 not know these aboriginal rights. The education of
27 aboriginal rights to the non-native people in Canada
28 can only be done by formal talks in good faith. The
29 Cree people reached this objective and that is why :1
30 we have a James Bay Agreement today and not tomorrow.

1 | Quebec and the Governments of Canada and Quebec. There
2 | are sections in the agreement which call for continued
3 | negotiations. There are sections in the agreement
4 | which state that a particular section can be changed if
5 | the parties that have signed the agreement consent.

6 | The issue in James Bay about
7 | Cree Indian rights and land development is not quite
8 | settled yet. However, the most important decision has
9 | been taken by the Cree people themselves. It is quite
10 | obvious that if there had been no unity among my
11 | people, this could have never been accomplished. There
12 | was unity in James Bay. That is why the James Bay
13 | Agreement is a reality today.

14 | We signed the agreement seven
15 | months ago but yet during our continued negotiations and
16 | our implementation program, we continue to encounter
17 | difficulties with the Governments of Canada and Quebec.
18 | We wanted our rights and the agreement to be put into
19 | law. We wanted the James Bay Agreement to be legislated.
20 | When that happens, then you can say that there has been a
21 | James Bay settlement. That is not yet the case. We,
22 | during our negotiations with the Governments of Canada
23 | and Quebec, built a trust by negotiating in good faith.
24 | That trust must not be misused. The Crees will certainly
25 | not misuse that trust.

26 | However, if we do not have
27 | legislation to the James Bay Agreement, then that trust
28 | has been misused and then the Crees can claim that the
29 | agreement is breached. The Crees can charge that there
30 | has been violation in the agreement.

1 | fraternité; deux autres lois scoutes le signifient
2 | clairement:

3 | " Un scout partage avec tous"
4 | " Un scout est frère de tous".

5 |
6 | Si nous avons cité ces objets
7 | d'éducation des jeunes au début de notre communication,
8 | ce n'est pas seulement pour vous faire des déclarations
9 | de principe, mais aussi pour vous soumettre un cas
10 | d'expérience que nous considérons bien limité, mais
11 | qui, à notre point de vue, a quand même sa valeur.

12 |
13 | En effet, nous avons
14 | actuellement un projet de fondation du scoutisme la
15 | Baie James.

16 | Nous avons pu y constater
17 | comment les relations humaines -- partage et fraternité
18 | -- y sont détériorées entre les blancs et les
19 | autochtones.

20 | Ainsi avons-nous cru que
21 | l'installation des scouts aurait pu être profitable aux
22 | deux groupes, mais cela ne nous apparaît plus possible
23 | à cause de la méfiance chronique qui s'est installée
24 | entre les deux groupes.

25 | De plus, sans être des
26 | spécialistes de l'environnement, il y a lieu de
27 | craindre que des projets de si grande envergure
28 | réalisés trop rapidement, risquent de menacer
29 | l'environnement.

30 | Si nous avons cette réaction

1 façon harmonieuse, c'est-à-dire que la nature et les
2 soient respects.

3 Nous vous remercions pour
4 l'attention que vous avez portée à notre communication.
5 Les Scouts du Québec.

6

7 APPLAUDISSEMENTS --

8 Alors, voici le deuxième
9 court texte présenté, qui représente le diocèse de
10 Valleyfield.

11 Alors, parce que je suis
12 commissaire scout et que je suis impliqué directement
13 dans certaines actions visant à protéger
14 l'environnement dans le sud-ouest du Québec.

15

16 Parce que, en tant que vice-
17 président du regroupement québécois pour
18 l'environnement, j'ai eu l'occasion de prendre
19 connaissance des grands dossiers de l'environnement au
20 Québec.

21 Le diocèse de Valleyfield m'a
22 demandé de présenter un mémoire, auprès de la
23 Commission Berger, dont le mandat est de consulter la
24 population sur la construction d'un gazoduc dans la
25 vallée du Mackenzie.

26 La communication que je vous
27 présente se veut une réflexion sur la logique
28 irréfléchie du développement d'un pays comme le nôtre.

29 Quand on annonce un grand
30 projet de développement du style de la Baie James, de

1 Les gens du nord canadien
2 n'ont pas à souffrir des besoins énergétiques anormaux
3 de leurs concitoyens du Sud.

4
5 Il va sans dire que j'appuie
6 l'idée d'un moratoire de dix ans (10) sur la question
7 du gazoduc du Mackenzje. Pendant cette période, le
8 Gouvernement pourra prendre le temps de faire des
9 politiques de recyclte et d'analyser, sous tous ses
10 aspects, le problème du gaspillage actuel.

11
12 Je suis sûr que les
13 générations futures jugerong favorablement ce geste.

14 Merci .

15 APPLAUDISSEMENTS ---

16 (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 be 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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1 of the natural gas resources of the Mackenzie Delta is
2 essential to the wellbeing of the country as a whole and
3 that the pipeline is the most economic method of moving
4 these supplies to the southern market. We urge that the
5 construction be authorized so that the product is
6 available by the early 1980's.

7 Sir, thank you.

8 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
9 very much. Thank you.

10 (WITNESSES ASIDE)

11 MR. WADDELL: I should say, Mr.
12 Commissioner, with Mr. Boudrias is Mr. Eddy Gardner.

13 REAL BOUDRIAS

14 EDDY GARDNER sworn;

15 WITNESS BOUDRIAS: Good

16 afternoon, Justice Berger. On behalf of the Metis
17 Association we welcome the Berger hearings as an
18 important and vital mechanism of what is known as
19 participatory democracy. Your Inquiry is important
20 because the Canadian population, both north and south
21 will have a chance to become aware of the social,
22 environmental, political and economic consequences of a
23 massive undertaking such as the Mackenzie Valley
24 Pipeline prior to its actual construction. It is vital
25 to all Canadians because the impact of the Mackenzie
26 Valley Pipeline construction involves major questions
27 such as the future depletion of non-renewable resources
28 national energy policy, the need for one, alternatives
29 in the using of renewable energy sources such as the
30 wind and the sun, the environmental protection of the

1 leur énergie pour faire valoir les différentes
2 positions face à la construction d'un pipeline dans la
3 vallée du Mackenzie .

4 Les gens qui seront les plus
5 immédiatement touchés par cette entreprise, ont fait
6 valoir très fortement et clairement, durant cette
7 enquête, que cette construction majeure ne devrait pas
8 être entreprise pour des raisons d'ordre politique,
9 sociale ou relativement à l'environnement.

10 L'opinion publique devrait
11 être sensibilisée aux paroles sages exprimées avec
12 éloquence par les aborigènes des Territoires du Nord
13 Ouest et du reste du Canada sur le développement
14 économique, l'utilisation des territoires et le partage
15 des ressources naturelles.

16
17 Il est important de souligner
18 que le peuple aborigène du Sud a vu ses droits
19 aboriginaux violes dans les derniers cent ans (100) à
20 cause principalement d'un manque de planification
21 économique et pour de multiples autres raisons.

22
23 Pour illustrer cette
24 situation, pour le moins dramatique, nous n'avons qu'à
25 constator l'arrêt des activités commerciales et la
26 pêche pour les autochtones habitant les régions de la
27 rivière Wabagoon, au nord de l'Ontario et Matagami dans
28 le nord-ouest du Québec.

29
30 Comment le peuple aborigène

1 du Sud peut-il lutter pour ses droits de pêche quand
2 les poissons des rivières et des lacs sont contaminés
3 par des rebuts industriels tels que le mytil de
4 mercure?

5 C'est, monsieur Bergor, une
6 chose qui pourrait être évitée dans ces territoires du
7 Nord-ouest, si seulement les grandes corporations et le
8 Gouvernement du Canada voulaient bien apprendre des
9 erreurs commises dans le passé et prêter une oreille
10 attentive aux positions éclairées du peuple aborigène.

11
12 La lutte que mène le peuple
13 autochtone des Territoires du Nord-Ouest pour la
14 reconnaissance de ses droits aboriginaux est différente
15 de la lutte menée par les autochtones de d'autres
16 régions du Canada, telles que le Québec par exemple.

17
18 Ici, la situation est plus
19 complexe, parce que des torts irréparables ont déjà été
20 commis; dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, le
21 Gouvernement canadien doit avoir la responsabilité
22 d'éviter que les mêmes erreurs soient commises.

23
24 Nous croyons que c'est par
25 les recommandations des autochtones devant cette
26 Commission que nous éviterons la destruction de ces
27 territoires et que nous favoriserons véritablement le
28 développement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

29
30 Monsieur le Commissaire, nous

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 and 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 done
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

1 RITA LAFOND, ANDRE BOUVET,
2 MONSEIGNEUR BERNARD HUBERT, assermentés:

3 MADAME RITA LAFOND: Nous
4 désirons présenter quelques éléments de réflexion sur
5 le pipeline du Mackenzie de la part des "aménagés" de
6 Mirabel.

7 Ce mémoire a été rédigé par le
8 Centre d'Information et d'Animation Communautaire de
9 Sainte-Scholastique, l'organisme qui représente les
10 expropriés touchés par la construction de l'aéroport
11 international de Montréal.

12
13 Nous désirons également
14 souligner que ce mémoire a reçu l'appui de Monseigneur
15 Bernard Hubert, évêque de Saint-Jérôme.

16
17 Notre organisme est heureux
18 de profiter de l'occasion offerte par votre Commission
19 pour venir exprimer un point de vue sur les aspects
20 sociaux de développements industriels tel celui du
21 pipeline du Mackenzie.

22
23 Trop souvent, ces dimensions
24 sont publiées au profit d'une rationalité basée
25 exclusivement sur des considérations techniques et
26 économiques.

27 Nous laissons à d'autres le
28 soin de développer les avantages économiques ou la
29 nécessité vitale du gazoduc pour assurer la croissance
30 de l'économie canadienne.

1 Nus voulons plutôt développer
2 notre argumentation en dégageant les coûts sociaux se
3 traduisant à moyen ou long terme en coûts économiques.

4 Nous disons donc qu'un
5 processus rationnel de décision devrait prendre en
6 considération ces coûts sociaux et prévoir les
7 mécanismes aptes à étayer notre point de vue.

8
9 L'expérience de la
10 construction de l'aéroport international de Mirabel
11 servira à étayer notre point de vue.

12
13 Avant de procéder à une
14 description des changements occasionnés par ce projet,
15 nous aimerions souligner à la Commission quelques
16 données sociologiques.

17
18 L'aménagement du territoire
19 ou le développement ne se déroule pas dans un espace
20 uniquement physique ou géographique.

21 Mais cet espace géographique
22 réfère lui-même à un espace économique, social et
23 culturel.

24 Autrement dit, l'aménagement
25 du territoire signifie toujours et surtout réaménagement
26 économique, social et culturel.

27
28 Prenons l'exemple de Sainte-
29 Scholastique.

30 La construction de l'aéroport

1 exigeait dans sa première phase un espace géographique
2 de cinq mille (5,000) acres sur les quatre-vingt-treize
3 mille acres (93,000) expropriés. Le reste, soit quatre-
4 vingt-huit mille acres (88,000) devait être aménagé et
5 loué aux anciens occupants qui pourraient continuer à
6 exploiter ces terres comme par le passé.

7
8 Ce raisonnement faisait
9 partie des prévisions des planifications du
10 Gouvernement fédéral. Ces derniers entrevoyaient le
11 départ de seulement une minorité d'expropriés, soit
12 ceux de la zone aéroportuaire proprement dite; les
13 autres pourraient continuer demeurer sur le territoire.

14
15 C'était dans le rapport La
16 Haye du Ministère des Transports.

17
18 Or, que s'est-il passé?

19
20 Une enquête effectuée en mil
21 neuf cent soixante-quinze (1975) révèle que plus de
22 cinquante pour cent (50%) des familles expropriées ont
23 quitté le territoire exproprié. Cependant, seulement
24 vingt pour cent (20%) de ces familles étaient obligées
25 de partir cause de la construction de l'aéroport.

26
27
28 Au moment de l'enquête, cette
29 hémorragie des départs ne seiblait pas devoir
30 s'arrêter, puisque cinquante-six pour cent (56%) de

1 mille(2,000) le nombre de personnes affectées par ces
2 changements.

3 Quant aux anciens
4 agriculteurs, ils se retrouvent soit chômeurs, six
5 point un pour cent (6.1%), soit retraités prématurés,
6 vingt-six pour cent (26%); soit salariés sur la
7 construction, dans de petits emplois: concierges,
8 gardiens etc. soixante-deux point neuf pour cent
9 (62.%).

10
11 La construction de l'aéroport
12 aura créée, à la fin du projet, environ quatre mille
13 (4,000) nouveaux emplois.

14
15 Ces chiffres viennent de
16 l'Institut National Recherches Scientifiques à
17 Montréal.

18 Cependant, seulement une
19 minorité d'agriculteurs seront éligibles à de tels
20 emplois, puisqu'ils n'ont pas la scolarité ou la
21 compétence requise.

22 Par conséquent, ces anciens
23 producteurs, qui auparavant subvenaient largement à la
24 charge de l'état, lorsque leur indemnité
25 d'expropriation sera épuisée.

26
27 Il s'agit là d'un coût
28 social important surtout si l'on considère que les fils
29 de ces cultivateurs avaient eux aussi acquis leur
30 compétence sur la terre et qu'ils ont maintenant perdu

1 leur droit à cette terre.

2

3 Cette compétence acquise sur
4 la ferme plutôt qu'à l'école ne se mesure pas en
5 diplôme. Elle est par conséquent difficilement
6 monnayable.

7 Pour les agriculteurs comme
8 pour les Indiens et les Inuits, la terre représente un
9 moyen de produire ses conditions d'existence, en la
10 leur enlevant, ce sont ces moyens d'existence mêmes qui
11 disparaissent.

12 Il importe de prendre cette
13 réalité en considération lorsqu'on aborde les problèmes
14 d'une juste indemnité pour les réclamations
15 territoriales.

16 Les problèmes sociaux: Les
17 changements qui affectent l'activité économique se
18 répercutent aussi au niveau social.

19

20 L'hémorragie des départs,
21 inutiles, a complètement déstructuré la vie
22 communautaire quatre-vingt-quinze pour cent (95%) des
23 personnes ont vu des membres de leur réseau d'amis ou
24 de leur famille quitter le territoire.

25

26 Les 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
29 possibilité de réorganiser la vie communautaire.

30

Tous s'accordent à dire que

1 | par l'expropriation de leur mode de vie, qu'au moins,
2 | pour une fois, un geste humanitaire soit posé en
3 | défrayant monétairement les coûts sociaux anticipés
4 | d'une telle expropriation.

5 | C'est-à-dire, que l'on
6 | compense justement cette population pour qu'elle ne
7 | soit pas condamnée à l'indigence, mais que même après
8 | son expropriation, ces gens puissent se considérer
9 | comme des citoyens part entière.

10 |
11 | En particulier, nous
12 | insistons, nous joignant de nombreux autres organismes,
13 | pour demander qu'avant d'entreprendre tous travaux pour
14 | le développement des ressources de la vallée du
15 | Mackenzie, se tienne un moratoire suffisamment long
16 | pour permettre de connaître précisément toutes les
17 | conséquences socio-économiques d'un tel projet.

18 |
19 | Peut-être serait-il alors
20 | possible d'en minimiser les coûts sociaux ou du moins,
21 | d'informer au préalable, les populations concernées.

22 | De plus, ce moratoire devrait
23 | servir régler de façon équitable toutes les
24 | réclamations territoriales des autochtones.

25 |
26 | Un tel moratoire éviterait
27 | les conséquences désastreuses qui se sont produites a
28 | Sainte-Scholastique et empêcherait les relations
29 | Indiens/Gouvernement de se transformer en conflit
30 | permanent.

1 Pour que les Dens et les
2 Inuits en arrivent à pouvoir avoir la conviction que le
3 règlement est non seulement raisonnable, parce qu'un
4 règlement raisonnable ça va être défini en fonction de
5 quels critères, la raisonnabilité ou l'acceptabilité
6 d'un tel règlement, mais un règlement qui soit juste,
7 c'est-à-dire en fonction de ce qu'on appelle chez les
8 hommes la Justice.

9 Il me semble qu'il faut que
10 les Inuits et les Denes aient le temps de pouvoir faire
11 les discussions et les négociations et l'entente à
12 laquelle ils souhaitent venir pour participer au
13 développeent de la vallée du Mackenzie.

14
15 L'autre raison qui me motive
16 à appuyer la demande de moratoire, c'est que nous avons
17 besoin de répondre à certaines questions très
18 importantes au Canada relativement à la qualité de vie
19 démocratique.

20 Comment sont prises les
21 décisions concernant les besoins énergétiques.

22
23 On nous dit qu'il y a des
24 besoins, ces besoins-là qui les définit, en fonction de
25 quoi affirme-t-on qu'il y a des besoins?

26
27 Quand le Gouvernement nous
28 dit que dans les vingt-cinq (25) prochaines années pour
29 pouvoir garder le standard de vie, nous allons devoir
30 multiplier par quatre fois les besoins en énergie, quel

1 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commis-
2 sioner, I call upon Brother Phil Kelly of the Offices
3 of Development, Diocese of St. John.

4 BROTHER PHIL KELLY sworn:

5 THE WITNESS: My name is
6 Brother Phil Kelly, and I am representing the Office of
7 Development of the Diocese of St. Jean de Quebec on the
8 south shore.

9 My department in the diocese
10 is that one which deals with social questions, and it's
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1 "Yes, I read about Judge Berger but if he comes
2 out for a moratorium, the government will find
3 some way of getting around that decision and go
4 ahead and build."

5 I am sure you've heard that and similar comments
6 hundreds of times in the past couple of years. I am
7 merely quoting them to you to emphasize the importance
8 of the other reactions I heard.

9 The other reactions were of a
10 "to dream the impossible dream" type. Basically it
11 was:

12 "Wouldn't it be great if we could slow down just
13 once".

14 or,

15 "Imagine what it would be to the world if we put
16 native peoples ahead of development";

17 and old fellow told me:

18 "Isn't this something, the Indians giving us a
19 chance instead of us giving the Indians another
20 chance?"

21 There is a real fatigue in people about bigger and
22 faster and dearer and dirtier. We have become growth
23 junkies and I think we're just looking for another fix.

24 It's my belief, based on what
25 I've been hearing from people, from church groups, from
26 students, from workers, from Indians, from the people
27 with whom I work and from that eloquent and very
28 disturbing statement by Nelson Small Legs that the only
29 sane and civilized approach to the whole question of
30 northern development is to take a second look, to

1 "You must be good at selling salt."

2 "No. I hardly sell any at all but there a guy
3 through here last fall and could he sell salt!"

4 I'd like to close with a
5 little personal note. I believe you're going to be in
6 Ottawa next week. This week? This week.

7 If you have a couple of
8 hours, I wish you'd take a drive up the Gatineau. Fifty
9 years ago, a paper company and a hydro company changed
10 people's lives up there and it's a good setting to look
11 at the answers that I mentioned look for answers to the
12 questions I asked a couple of minutes ago: who
13 decides, who benefits and who pays?

14 My dad, Gerald Kelly has a
15 farm in Farrellton, and his was one of the many farms
16 which had water, concrete or steel placed on them. In
17 his case it was hydro lines. The settlement was on a
18 take it or leave as is with no time line. The
19 electricity went to Toronto to run the streetcars
20 there. Our farm was so close to the power house that we
21 could hear the generators. He and his neighbors had to
22 build the lines themselves to bring electricity to our
23 settlement, and all this 35 years after the plant was
24 built. Indeed, who decides and who benefits and who
25 pays?

26 I recommend a pause, Mr.
27 Commissioner. I think it would do us all a lot of
28 good. I think it would give time for a just
29 settlement of the land claims. It would be time for
30 further and deeper studies, that are needed. If your

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

3 Commissioner, before we begin, I'd like to file some
4 briefs. I'd like to file a brief from Sister Helen
5 Trieff, that's spelled T-R-I-E-F-F, and she's handed me
6 a brief I'd like to file with you. It's on her behalf,
7 on behalf of six other sisters. I'll file that with
8 miss Hutchinson so that you can get it, Mr.
9 Commissioner.

10 I'd also like to file a brief
11 handed to me by Jennifer De Lesala, L-E-S-A-L-A, who's
12 been waiting as an addition to our list but I don't
13 think we'll be able to get to her today and she's
14 kindly given me a copy of her brief and I'll file that.
15 I also have a brief here from Miss Cathy Langston, who
16 was on our list with her mother, Mrs. Mary Langston,
17 and Mary Langston will give her brief. Miss Cathy
18 Langston has kindly agreed that we could file this for
19 your reading. I would call upon the Centre Monchanin.

20 ROMAN MUKERIE sworn:

21 THE WITNESS: Fellow

22 concerned citizens, I'm here on behalf of the Centre
23 Monchanin to present a brief which should have been
24 originally presented by my director, Robert Vachon, who
25 unfortunately is engaged in Quebec at the 'moment doing
26 similar work.

27 We are a cross-cultural
28 centre established for the last 13 years and our
29 concern is in a cross-cultural pipeline. It is in that
30 context that we present our brief.

1 C'est pourquoi, monsieur le
2 Commissaire, nous du Centre Monchanin demandons d'
3 d'abord à cette Commission que contrairement à ce qui
4 s'est fait dans le projet de la Baie James ici au
5 Québec où les développeurs ont arrêté lorsqu'il était
6 trop tard pour écouter et apprendre, on déclare
7 officiellement un moratoire sur le projet de la vallée
8 du Mackenzie et qui dure jusqu'à ce que le dialogue que
9 nous avons proposé soit terminé, et nous demandons
10 ensuite aux deux parties en cause, à savoir les
11 développeurs de la société dominante et les
12 harmonisateurs de la culture autochtone d'entrer dans
13 ce dialoguc plein de sens.

14 Réveillons-nous avant qu'il
15 ne soit trop tard et assoyons-nous ensemble, partageons
16 nos visions et nos experiences complémentaires du moide
17 et grandissons ensemble sur cette portion
18 traditionnelle et moderne du monde que certains
19 appellent Canada.

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1 Old Crow and Hay River because what happens in
2 the north will be of great importance to the fu-
3 ture of our country. It will tell us what kind
4 of a people we are."

5 Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.
6 (WITNESS ASIDE)

7 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
8 I'd like to file two further briefs with you. There's a
9 brief from Francis Aboud, A-B-O-U-D, who's with the
10 Psychology Department at McGill University. His brief
11 involves his thoughts on the psychological effects of the
12 project such as the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. I'd like
13 to file that. There's another brief from a group called
14 "Save Montreal"; that's not a group of Vancouverites,
15 sir, that's a group called "For Montreal" who are an
16 urban conservation group representing 30 citizens in
17 professional organizations in the greater Montreal area
18 and they have some views and I'll file their brief.

19 MR. COMMISSIONER: Before Mr.
20 Waddell calls the next witness, let me just say that it
21 is unfortunate that we do not have the time to allow all
22 of you who prepared briefs to present them in public
23 here. That is, because we felt we could only allow one
24 month for these hearings in southern Canada, we have to
25 return to Yellowknife in mid-June to hear further
26 evidence on social and economic impact and the
27 relationship of those matters to the whole question of
28 native claims. We portion the time in each city according
29 to the number of requests we had received in advance from
30 persons and organizations who wished to present briefs,

1 | so we could only spend a limited time in each place and
2 | we divided up the time in the way I've indicated. But
3 | even if you do not have an opportunity of presenting your
4 | brief in public here, my staff and I are examining all of
5 | the briefs that are filed with us or mailed to our
6 | offices in Yellowknife or in Ottawa. We receive many in
7 | that way and I want you all to know even if you do not
8 | get a chance to speak here today that the time and
9 | trouble you've taken to set down your opinions will not
10 | have been lost on us because we are examining and
11 | considering all of the briefs that we received. I think
12 | that you have been here the two days that we have been
13 | holding hearings in Montreal, you will appreciate that
14 | certain predominant themes have been struck by those
15 | speaking on each side of this issue and it may well be
16 | that some of the things that you intended to say in your
17 | brief have been said by others, though not in the same
18 | way that you intended to do. So if you will bear with us
19 | and appreciate the concern we have to be fair to all and
20 | to get round the country and still return to Yellowknife
21 | by mid-June, you'll appreciate why we couldn't hear all
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,

29 | I appreciate the fact that our Federal Government has
30 | initiated this Inquiry and that, as far as possible,

1 | all points of view are being presented. My brief is of
2 | necessity, confined to generalizations. My knowledge of
3 | the Arctic and its people, the environment and of all
4 | the issues involved in the proposed building of this
5 | pipeline is limited. I begin in quoting in part from an
6 | item that appeared in the Montreal Gazette, May 17th,
7 | 1976:

8 | "ANCHORAGE, Alaska
9 | (AP) Completion of the 7 billion dollar trans-
10 | Alaska Oil Pipeline may be delayed because state
11 | and federal overseers disagree with pipeline
12 | builders on the quality of about 1,700 steel
13 | pipe welds already installed.

14 | The varying interpretations of pipe
15 | welds are contained in a 4.5 million audit of
16 | the 35,600 x-rays, or radiographs of welds made
17 | to date on the 48 inch-wide pipeline, which is
18 | more than one-half installed. Installation of
19 | the full 800 miles of pipe, which will stretch
20 | from Prudhoe Bay on the Arctic Coast to Valdez
21 | on the Gulf of Alaska is to be completed Decem-
22 | ber 31st.

23 | The audit was conducted by Alyeska
24 | Pipeline Service Company, the consortium of
25 | eight major oil companies building the pipeline.
26 | A summary of its results was obtained Friday by
27 | The Associated Press.

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-
3 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

1 complexities of the problems which will arise from the
2 building of such a pipeline is staggering. The
3 disasters which could occur are terrifying.

4 We have polluted our southern
5 waters to such an extent that whole species of fish are
6 endangered. Those fish that have survived are, in many
7 places, poisoned to such an extent that the people who
8 eat them are becoming ill with terrible, terminal
9 illnesses such as mercury poisoning.

10 Canadian Governments haven't
11 as yet solved these problems. Now they are allowing
12 multinational oil companies, at a small price, to
13 explore and possibly exploit our non-renewable
14 resources at an unknown cost to our land, our people
15 and our future.

16 Are we to be forever "hewers
17 of wood and drawers of water?" Are we forever to stand
18 quietly and politely by while someone else grabs our
19 wealth and runs, to leave us with nothing but a ruined
20 and ravaged land?

21 I am aware of the energy
22 crisis. Instead of risking irreparable damage to our
23 land and our people why doesn't the Federal Government
24 initiate some realistic alternatives, such as those
25 suggested in an article by Douglas Fullerton, which
26 appeared in the Montreal Gazette of Tuesday, May 18th,
27 1976, I quote the article in its entirety, as it seems
28 to me that Mr. Fullerton states the case for positive,
29 constructive thinking extremely well.

30 "OTTAWA - The government report on energy is a

1 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
2 Commissioner, I call on the brief of the Anglican
3 Diocese of Montreal.

4 REV LAWRENCE A SCYNER, sworn
5 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
6 on behalf of the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal, and o
7 approximately 60,000 Anglican church people within this
8 Diocese, I would like to thank you for the opportunity of
9 appearing before you, and to express in the name of this
10 our constituency some of its concerns which relate to the
11 proposed natural gas pipeline and indeed to the larger
12 issue of northern development as a whole.

13 At its annual Synod, held in
14 Montreal on May 13th and 14th of this year, the Diocese
15 through its delegates, who numbered more than 300 clergy
16 and laypeople and who represented some 140 parishes and
17 congregations in the area, passed the following motion:

18 "Resolved that this Synod expresses concern for
19 the environmental and social dangers inherent in
20 northern development, and wishes to encourage all
21 Christians to express themselves to their elected
22 representatives on the matters of justice for the
23 native peoples of the north; and further endorses
24 the efforts of particular church groups to express
25 these concerns to the Berger Commission."

26 It is therefore with this
27 mandate and also with the mandate of the National
28 Executive Council of the National Anglican Church that
29 I appear before you.

30 As Christians we recognize that

- 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 be
- 29 spent for the public good.
- 30 10. And that exportation of oil and gas to other nations

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 endorsement
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

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

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

26 I also want to make it clear
27 that I am convinced that the substance of the James Bay
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

1 | important - but, as a means to bolster the local economy,
2 | improve the quality of the local administration of
3 | services, and provide a measure of protection for their
4 | use of the land.

5 | I am afraid that too often in
6 | discussions on native land claims, I have heard it
7 | argued that the objective itself is the acquisition of
8 | control and decision-making authority, without concern
9 | as to what these powers and responsibilities will be
10 | used to do. Ultimately, surely, the real test is the
11 | quality of the community lifestyle and the quality of
12 | the local participation in the administrative process
13 | which makes that lifestyle possible?

14 | When I look back to the James
15 | Bay negotiations, and remember the tribulations involved
16 | then, and even now in putting the agreement to work, I
17 | realize of course that it is one thing to set out the
18 | principles as I .have just done, and quite another to
19 | put them into effect. Nevertheless, the James Bay
20 | Agreement, with all the blemishes so well-known to those
21 | who have worked with it, does go a long way towards
22 | setting up a series of regimes designed with a great
23 | deal of care to serve the interests voiced at the level
24 | of he community. However, I think it would be a mistake
25 | to regard the James Bay Agreement as something
26 | essentially static - in practice, the agreement serves
27 | as a simple framework on which the Cree and the Inuit
28 | must build, and I think it will be well worthwhile
29 | following what happens to the agreement in the course of
30 | its implementation. The greatest mistake of all, in my

1 existing developments is a process of compromise, often a
2 painful experience, but one which teaches many lessons
3 and opens many pathways.

4 My personal opinion, in
5 summary, is that a number of shortcomings can be found
6 in the James Bay Agreement on this score, but that in
7 general it makes very good sense to fashion the
8 settlement with a pretty clear idea of the nature of
9 the specific developments and related economic and
10 social pressures which will affect the communities at
11 the receiving end of the agreement.

12 I will turn now to my final
13 remarks, which concern the question of what the content
14 of the James Bay Agreement has to do with the issues
15 being discussed in and around the Mackenzie Valley. I
16 will have to be brief, but I hope not trivial. The
17 recent historical circumstances and cultural
18 differences involved are very different. Nevertheless,
19 there re common themes present which I think can be
20 identified. I will concentrate on three elements which.
21 seem to be particularly striking.

22 First, a major element of
23 concern both of the native peoples of northern Quebec
24 and of the Northwest Territories and Yukon has been the
25 protection of and support for the subsistence economy.
26 This was reflected in the emphasis on developing
27 trappers' associations, but to me the essential
28 question here is one which does not seem to have been
29 directly tackled by government officers responsible for
30 game management - and that is how do you manage game

1 affect it. The Co-ordinating Committee, mentioned above,
2 is one such body: others are a regional education
3 authority, a Health Board, a set of reviewing authorities
4 responsible for future environmental and social
5 protection, and several other structures which provide
6 for collaboration between the Crown and its agents and
7 the local communities in the effective delivery of social
8 services and in the various aspects of a regional
9 administration which daily touch the lives of peoples
10 whose activities traditionally cover such a wide area of
11 land. Of course, all the agreement does is set out the
12 principles of operation of these Boards and define their
13 responsibilities - whether or not they work in practice
14 will depend entirely on their manner of implementation
15 and the extent to which government and native people use
16 them as effective channels of communication.

17 This completes what I have to
18 say. I hope I have been able to make the case that
19 although the James Bay Agreement was negotiated under
20 very different circumstances to those of the Mackenzie
21 Valley Pipeline development, there are nevertheless
22 certain-aspects of that development which are relevant
23 to the nature of aspirations of the native people in
24 the Northwest Territories and which, I believe, warrant
25 careful examination by those concerned with the
26 consequences of land claim settlements. I thank you
27 very much for the opportunity to speak at this Inquiry.

28 (WITNESS ASIDE)

29 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
30 the next brief is from Iris Jones. There was a person to

1 | give a brief, Francois Thibodeault and there's a telegram
2 | from Mr. Thibodeault and perhaps I can read it in after
3 | Mrs. Jones brief.

4 |

5 | MRS. IRIS JONES sworn:

6 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice

7 | Berger and Mr. Waddell, ladies and gentlemen, I have
8 | attempted to show here the pipeline in the context of
9 | Canadian history and it is a long brief and I will have
10 | to take little spots out of it, so I would appreciate
11 | it if you would make it a special point to read it in
12 | its entirety. I would say that my interest in this
13 | became rather personal, when, on the 22nd of April,
14 | 1970, I appeared at the Academy of Natural Sciences
15 | meeting on a so-called 'Earth Day' in Philadelphia,
16 | Pennsylvania where I was living at the time that the
17 | "Manhattan" freighter made its epic trip.

18 | I was there because I saw that
19 | the Earth Day had absolutely nothing about the north on
20 | its programme. It was also interesting that the man who
21 | was supervising this was Walter Hickel. I didn't
22 | understand this and so I took and made a leaflet,
23 | harmless enough, and I made a display of oil company
24 | wells and so on in the Arctic and I took my stand at the
25 | Academy of Natural Science, but they didn't want me.
26 | They called the police, and the only, the intervention
27 | of a woman there who was not in favor of Hickel's
28 | position stopped me from being arrested. Needless to
29 | say, I began to wonder exactly what was going on.

30 | "The mainland of America, from the Amazon River to

1 the Oronoco, and the islands called the (inaudi-
2 ble) possessed by France, and in Canada, Acadia,
3 Newfoundland and other islands and pieces of the
4 main from the north of the said country of Canada
5 as far as Virginia and Florida, together with the
6 coast of Africa from the Cape Verde as far as the
7 Cape of Good Hope, as much and as far as it may
8 expand into these countries, whether the said
9 lands belong to us by virtue of being or of having
10 been inhabited by Frenchmen, or whether the said
11 company establishes itself there by dislodging or
12 calling into submission the savages or indigenous
13 people living in said countries or dislodging the
14 other nations of Europe which are not our allies,
15 which lands we have conceded and do concede to the
16 said company in full senioral right, property, and
17 justice,"

18 This is the mandate to the
19 French West Indies Company which was given to that
20 company in May of 1664 in which New France was literally
21 handed over to another monopoly with exclusive rights of
22 trade and navigation. I will skip other things.

23 We come to another statement
24 in 1852, Benjamin Disraeli said:

25 "The colonies are a millstone around our neck."
26 Britain was supreme in the industrial field at that
27 time but this did not last. Other European countries
28 were now entering the competitive field; a new view was
29 needed. This was eloquently expressed by that
30 archimperialist Cecil Rhodes, in 1895:

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

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-
10 | 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."

30 | 1867, the "New York Tribune."

1 | Canada was in an uproar over the effects of the railway
2 | promoters and their CPR project and their schemes for
3 | land settlement and John A. MacDonald was so
4 | preoccupied with the teetering finances in the land and
5 | there was a depression in Europe, as well.

6 | British, Belgian and German
7 | rail manufacturers tried to help each other by agreeing
8 | to stop all competition in home markets. They formed a
9 | cartel. Foreign markets were divided thus: Britain,
10 | 66%, Germany 27%, Belgium 7%, In 1886, the market
11 | improved, therefore, the cartel collapsed. The
12 | financing of the CPR was entwined with that, no doubt.
13 | At the same time, the steel manufacturers of the United
14 | States, Germany, Austria, and Spain formed a protective
15 | syndicate. In 1904, German, British, French, Austrian
16 | and Spanish producers all went together to supply, on
17 | their own terms, the world's big consumers of rail
18 | steel, mainly state railways. What happened, of course,
19 | was that as the countries became industrialized, they
20 | accrued excess capital. Britain was the first,
21 | understandably, to begin exporting money, finance
22 | capita?, as well as products of her industry.

23 | By 1910, Britain, the United
24 | States, France and Germany owned 80% of the entire
25 | world's finance capital. The list of 14 countries
26 | included Denmark and Rumania - it definitely did not
27 | include Canada. On the contrary, in 1916, it was noted
28 | that the main spheres of British investment were then in
29 | the British colonies, mainly in industry and railways and
30 | that Canada was one of those vast colonies. France, on

1 | if he voted against the United States, they would send in
2 | an army anyway. So much for the panhandle of Alaska.

3 | "I have regretted, Mr. Speaker, and never more
4 | than on the present occasion, that we are living
5 | beside a great neighbour who, I believe I can
6 | say, are very grasping in their national actions
7 | and who are very determined on every occasion to
8 | get the best in any agreement they make. I have
9 | often regretted also, that while they are a
10 | great and powerful nation, we are only a small
11 | colony, a growing colony, but still a colony,"

12 | Wilfred Laurier tried to help by setting up a Department
13 | of External Affairs but he forgot or could not handle the
14 | real problem which is the economic control.

15 | It was said in 1905 and
16 | nothing has changed since then "Finance capital does
17 | not want liberty, it wants domination': It was also
18 | noted very early that proponents of science are all
19 | apologists for imperialism and finance capital. The Oil
20 | Company Big Bank fiasco of 1905 described above leads
21 | us into the next level of control, the banks.

22 | In 1914, a man named E. R.
23 | (?) published a book entitled:

24 | "Big Banks and the World Market".

25 | The economic and political significance of the big banks
26 | on the world market and with reference to their influence
27 | on Russia's national economy and German-Russia:
28 | relations; he found that more than three-quarters of the
29 | working capital of the big banks in Russia at the time
30 | were really only daughter banks of foreign banks and the

1 Russian shareholders were powerless. Okay -- so on --

2 Well, early as 1887 it was
3 noted that the concentration of finance capital in a
4 relatively few hands exacted enormous profits from the
5 floating of companies and stocks and government bonds
6 and

7 "levies a tribute upon the whole of society."

8 The financial crisis of 1900 was
9 thought to be instrumental in the massive consolidations
10 of industries and banks. Small, unsound businesses go out
11 of business, companies and banks acquire holdings in them
12 for a very small amount or they gain control by putting in
13 capital for reorganization.

14 They can and do treat
15 government loans with selective axes. Even the
16 corporations of great size are often at their mercy.
17 They set up science institutes and shuttle the
18 information to their favourite companies and projects.
19 In this matter, they receive no small aid from our
20 universities whose members and ex-members sit on their
21 boards. They can bring down governments, humiliate and
22 expose at their own whims and for their own aims. They
23 are peculiarly prone to become involved in
24 transportation systems because transportation is often
25 the key to access to what they want.

26 The time has come for someone
27 with know-how and dedication to bring out into the public
28 table the wheeling and dealing that is going on in all,
29 the branches of the transportation field in this country.
30 I'm not talking about sky shops; I'm talking about who is

1 | so I'd appreciate it if you'd leave it with me, but I
2 | think we perhaps should ask you to let some others have
3 | an opportunity of speaking now.

4 | A If I could just look at
5 | the Board of Directors of Nova Scotia Bank, Gulf Oil
6 | Canada, Newmark Oil & Gas, Alberta Energy Company,
7 | Alberta Gas Trunk Lines Company, and the Great Canadian
8 | Oil Sands Limited, so they're certainly related. O.K.,
9 | it's too bad you don't have the time to hear it because
10 | this is what's the problem.

11 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
12 | thanks very much.

13 | A I am submitting a copy
14 | of this book,
15 | "Canada's Energy Crisis,"
16 | by James Laxer. It completely refutes everything that the
17 | Board, the Chamber of Commerce and the oil companies say,
18 | and it is a very good example of the kind of thing that's
19 | going on in this country, and it's totally completely
20 | related to this. Furthermore, this book wasn't so easy to
21 | find until I called the publisher and said I couldn't
22 | find it, and it still isn't easy to find, and when you
23 | read it you'll find out why.

24 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
25 | very much.

26 | MR. WADDELL: Mrs. Jones, can
27 | we get a copy of that brief?

28 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

29 | Mr. Commissioner, I'd like to
30 | file with you another brief that we have, if it's the

1 strategy because it concentrates on superficial symptoms
2 and ignores deep-seated causes.

3 At the present time we in
4 Canada are consuming more energy per capita than any
5 other nation in the world. We just recently surpassed
6 the United States in this respect, I understand. Other
7 countries such as Sweden and New Zealand, are consuming
8 only about half as much energy per year as we are, and
9 they have at least as high a living standard as we do.
10 Back in 1966 we in Canada were consuming about half of
11 the electrical energy which we are presently consuming,
12 and I seem to recall that we were at least half as
13 civilized then as we are now, and at least half as
14 affluent.

15 We are now consuming more
16 energy than any civilization on the face of the earth,
17 previously, and yet we are told that we must continue
18 to increase our energy consumption at a very rapid clip
19 or our entire society will come crashing down around
20 our ears. If that is the case, then northern
21 development looks like a very bad bargain, because by
22 the time those northern resources give out, we will be
23 even more desperate than we are today, and the crash
24 will be even more devastating.

25 The fact of the matter is
26 that there are viable alternatives to this harebrained
27 approach which are safer, cheaper, and cleaner, and
28 which are infinitely more rational than either nuclear
29 energy or northern development, and I will try and
30 explain a little later on as to why I think these two

1 nuclear plants which represents a potential
2 capital cost of \$5 billion over the next 15
3 years."

4 So in other words you're spending \$1 billion less and
5 achieving the same net effect, and not in fact engag-
6 ing in those particular enterprises.

7 This quotation puts the lie
8 to a widely-held belief that the alternatives to
9 conventional energy sources are more expensive than
10 frontier oil and gas. In fact the economic picture is
11 even more drastically against frontier oil and gas than
12 the quotation would indicate because if you consider
13 the entire distribution system needed to actual??
14 deliver a barrel of oil or its equivalent, which is
15 about for example 67 kilowatt hours, to the customer
16 from its original source to the customer, counting the
17 entire distribution system, then using figures
18 contained in the Bechtel energy study which was
19 published in the United States last year, you find that
20 whereas in the '50s and '60s, the marginal investment
21 needed to deliver a barrel of oil or its equivalent to
22 a customer was between two and \$3,000, with frontier
23 oil and gas the cost ignore like \$20 to \$25,000, of
24 investment capital per barrel delivered.

25 The full weight of this
26 excessively high marginal cost does not show up
27 immediately because it is averaged out with the cost of
28 other less expensive energy sources. But it does lock
29 people into an energy system with a built-in escalation
30 clause, The costs can only go up as the cheaper

1 reserves are used up.

2 Besides conservation, there
3 are other alternatives which are already superior to
4 frontier oil and gas in economic terms. There's no way
5 in which I can take the time to go into all of them but
6 I'd like to mention something which I know a bit about,
7 which is solar energy. Solar energy systems are now
8 operating in cold climates such as Norway and Sweden to
9 provide between 70 and 100% of space heating and
10 cooling of houses and other buildings.

11 The Phillips Company is now
12 manufacturing a simple solar collector in Europe which
13 is made of small sections of glass tubing. This solar
14 collector is especially designed to give its best
15 performance on cloudy days in northern climates and the
16 tubing is identical to the tubing which is used in
17 fluorescent lights. I am told that it is one of the
18 cheapest industrial materials that you can buy, pound
19 for pound, it comes off the assembly line at about 30
20 miles an hour.

21 In the United States there is
22 actually a roofing material being developed which is
23 cheaper than shingles and which acts as a huge solar
24 collector. Even using existing presently available
25 flat-plate collectors, the Canadian Coalition has done
26 some preliminary calculations which indicate that it
27 would be less expensive to retrofit homes for proper
28 insulation, plus solar systems, than to build
29 multibillion dollar nuclear plants, or to construct
30 multibillion dollar pipelines to meet the same energy

1 Northwest Territories Indian Brotherhood. Chief
2 Paulette?

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FRANCOIS PAULETTE resumed:

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THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,

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people, I would like to clarify the statement of the

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Dene people of the Northwest Territories that has been

8

expressed in the years.

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The position of the Dene people

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in the Territories is the position of the Dene. The

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Government of the Northwest Territories and the

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Government of Canada has imposed a lot of the system, the

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establishment on the Dene, and to today, that system and

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establishment does not work for the Dene in the Northwest

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Territories and therefore, the Government of the

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Northwest Territories is not the government of the Dene,

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and that the Government of Canada is not the government

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of the Dene people in the Northwest Territories and that

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the claim of the Dene people in the Territories is more

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than a claim and a settlement. The position of the Dene

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people of the Territories -- we're going to determine the

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future of the people and also the future of the Canadian

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north and that Mr. Ciaccia, in speaking of the James Bay

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Agreement yesterday and also Mr. Diamond, on behalf of

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the Cree people of the James Bay and testifying their

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position, this I will say will not apply to the people,

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to the Dene people of the Territories;, that our position

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as the Dene people is that we want to control the land

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which applies to the environment, to the hunting, to the

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trapping, to the fishing, and also the social and

1 | political and economic structure that we want to have as
2 | Dene people in the Territories, and I would like to say
3 | again to the people that the position of the Dene people
4 | in the Territories as we've expressed, of both the status
5 | and the non-status and the Metis, as Dene, that we are
6 | going to continue our struggle and our fight to self-
7 | determination as Dene of the Northwest Territories. The
8 | Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern
9 | Development should not force the Dene people of the
10 | Territories in making them come up with an agreement or a
11 | comprehensive proposal by November the 1st at the same
12 | time we are fighting and opposing other things that are
13 | coming up currently on the Mackenzie Valley pipeline and
14 | other major developments, at the same time we have to sit
15 | down and come up with a proposal. We are going to come up
16 | with a proposal on the time that the Dene people want and
17 | not by the position of the government. We're going to
18 | determine the position of our proposal by the Dene and
19 | this is all I would like to say to you this afternoon.

20 | Thank you.

21 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

22 |
23 | MR. ROLAND: Sir, a few words
24 | concerning our manner of procedure here in Montreal. As
25 | a result of the persons and organizations filing their
26 | names with the Inquiry, we have scheduled and held
27 | three sessions here in Montreal. You have heard 30 oral
28 | presentations and we have filed 8 written briefs with
29 | the Inquiry. That, sir, concludes our hearings here in
30 | Montreal. We recommence our hearings at the Conference

1 Centre in Ottawa on Thursday, June the 3rd, at 10 a.m.

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,

3 ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for coming

4 here and let me especially thank those of you who took

5 the time and trouble to prepare briefs and let me say

6 that it was useful to the Inquiry, in particular to

7 hear four briefs, four points of view regarding the

8 James Bay development and the James Bay Agreement. I

9 refer to the briefs presented by Mr. Ciaccia , Chief

10 Delisle, Chief Diamond, and by Mr. Penn. I think that I

11 should simply add that it seems to me to be useful that

12 those of you who hold views very strongly about these

13 matters, it is a good thing that you have been here

14 these two days to hear the views of others who disagree

15 with you but hold their point of view with equal force

16 and fervor. It seems to me that kind of confrontation

17 of ideas in this kind of forum serves the best

18 interests of all of us. So, je vous remercie de votre

19 attention.

20 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO JUNE 3, 1976)

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