

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)

Ottawa, Ontario
June 3, 1976

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 64

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1 June 3, 1976
2 Ottawa, Ontario
3 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)
4 THE COMMISSIONER: Well
5 ladies and gentlemen, we'll call our hearing to order
6 this morning.
7 The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
8 Inquiry is holding a series of hearings in the main
9 urban centers of southern Canada because we received a
10 multitude of requests from people like yourselves who
11 wished an opportunity to be heard on these question of
12 fundamental national policy.
13 We in Canada stand at our
14 last frontier. We have some important decisions to
15 make, decisions for which all of us will share a
16 measure of responsibility. Two pipeline companies,
17 Arctic Gas and Foothills Pipe Lines are competing for
18 the right to build a gas pipeline to bring natural gas
19 from the Arctic Ocean to southern Canada and the United
20 States.
21 The Government of Canada has
22 established this Inquiry to see what the social,
23 economic and environmental consequences will be if the
24 pipeline goes ahead and to recommend what terms and
25 conditions should be imposed if the pipeline is built.
26 We are conducting an Inquiry -then about a proposal to
27 build a pipeline along the route of Canada' mightiest
28 river, a pipeline costlier than any in history, a
29 pipeline to be built across our northern Territories,
30 a land where four races of people; white, Indian, Metis

1 inquiry was established in March last year, the CBC
2 established a northern broadcasting unit which
3 accompanies the Inquiry wherever it goes and broadcasts
4 for an hour each evening over the northern network to
5 people throughout the Northwest Territories and the
6 Yukon about the proceedings of the Inquiry, about the
7 day's proceedings in English and the native languages.
8 Those broadcasters include Whit Fraser who broadcasts
9 in English, Abe Okpik who broadcasts in Eskimo, Jim
10 Sittichinli who broadcasts in Loucheux, Louis Blondin
11 who broadcasts in Slavey and Joe Toby who broadcasts in
12 Dogrib and Chipewyan.

13 They broadcast from the
14 south each day that we hold hearings in these
15 centers for an hour each evening in English and the
16 native languages reporting to northern Canada what
17 people like yourselves are saying here in southern
18 Canada.

19 I'll ask Mr. Roland to
20 outline the procedure we'll follow today and tomorrow.

21 MR. ROLAND: Yes sir. I
22 think it would be appropriate at the beginning to say a
23 word about the procedure of which will be followed at
24 this hearing and which has been followed at all other
25 cities in southern Canada.

26 The procedure which
27 Commission Counsel has recommended and which has been
28 accepted by counsel for the two applicants and all
29 formal participants is designed to be as informal and
30 as relaxed as possible with a view to allowing all

1 I take it that most people in the audience know that
2 there is no microphone and they have to use the
3 earphones. That is, there is no P.A. They use the
4 earphones.

5 Mr. Commissioner, the agenda
6 has been slightly revised and we'll hear first from the
7 Inuit Tapirisat of Canada then from a number of church
8 groups, then from the Industrial Gas Users Association
9 and I have some briefs to file after that and that will
10 take us until our coffee period.

11 I'd call then the first brief
12 for this morning from the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada,
13 and that brief will be given sir by Mr. John Amagoalik
14 who is here; spelled A-m-a-g-o-a-l-i-k.

15 JOHN AMAGOALIK sworn;

16 THE WITNESS: Mr.

17 Commissioner, let me first of all thank you for giving
18 us this opportunity to appear before you on behalf of
19 all the Inuit of northern Canada, on behalf of the
20 president and the board of directors of the Inuit
21 Tapirisat of Canada. We would like you to know that we
22 follow with interest your hearings in the Inuit
23 communities of the western Arctic and it is encouraging
24 to us to note that your hearings in southern Canada are
25 attracting a great deal of interest and generating
26 considerable discussion.

27 Our organization, the Inuit
28 Tapirisat of Canada, represents all of the Inuit of
29 Canada numbering some 18,500 in the Northwest
30 Territories, northern Quebec and Labrador. There are

1 six regional Inuit Associations whose presidents
2 are on the board of directors of I.T.C. One of the
3 regional affiliates is the Committee for Original
4 People's Entitlement, more commonly known as COPES As
5 you know, COPE has been actively involved from the
6 beginning with your hearings in the north since it
7 represents the Inuit of western Canada -- the western
8 Arctic.

9
10 Your Inquiry is unique and
11 it establishes an important precedent. We hope that
12 this precedent will be recognized when other major
13 developments are proposed. So far as we know, this is
14 the first time Canadians have been given an
15 opportunity to take part in meaningful discussions of
16 a major development project before it actually gets
17 started. More particularly, it is the first time the
18 native people have been given such an opportunity to
19 put their case before someone they feel they can
20 trust.

21
22 Your patience has become
23 legendary, but today we do not intend to subject you to
24 a long emotional appeal. Rather, we will set out as
25 briefly and as factually as possible our position with
26 regard to the proposed Mackenzie Valley Natural Gas
27 Pipeline.

28
29 We Inuit have never said that
30 we are opposed to oil development. Sometimes, perhaps
often, we have not liked the way that development has
proceeded. In particular, we do not like it when
someone else get the benefits and we pay the costs in

1 | and the animals as much as they ever did in the past.

2 | A legal document which simply
3 | states that we own the land which has always been ours
4 | is not the main point. I stand before you today not so
5 | much for my rights, but because I care. I care not for
6 | myself but for my children and their future. I care
7 | about the native people of this country. I care about
8 | Canada and I say this because I get the feeling down
9 | here in Ottawa that people don't give a damn about the
10 | future anymore. The people of this country must have a
11 | good hard look at where this country is going. The
12 | pipeline must not be built if it will be only for the
13 | benefit for likes of the Mayor of Calgary or the
14 | Territorial Councillors of Yellowknife. If the
15 | pipeline is to be built, it must be for the benefit of
16 | the little people.

17 | We can no longer pump the
18 | energy out of the ground as fast as we can and use it
19 | or sell it as fast as we can. The earth is only so big
20 | and you can only take so much out of it. Once it's
21 | gone, it's gone. What will-happen to our children when
22 | the last drop of oil has been pumped out of the ground?
23 | People cannot keep expecting to maintain their high
24 | standard of living. People must now be prepared to
25 | make sacrifices.

26 | The Prime Minister of this
27 | country has said that there needs to be a "new society"
28 | A society which will look to the future and have
29 | concern for their children, a society truly concerned
30 | for their children, a society which will make

1 Pipeline which would run from the Arctic Island south
2 through Inuit land and involve more trespassing,
3 disruption of the traditional way of life and social and
4 economic upheaval.

5 We do not believe that we are
6 being unreasonable in asking that a pipeline be delayed
7 until after a land settlement. There are other equally
8 strong reasons that argue for delay. We have no desire
9 to withhold supplies of natural gas if they are
10 urgently needed in the south but do we really know
11 whether our country is facing a .serious energy
12 shortage?

13 It was only about three years
14 ago we were told that Canada had sufficient energy
15 supplies to meet its own needs in the foreseeable
16 future, with plenty left over to export to the United
17 States. Now suddenly we are told we face a shortage
18 and that the price of crude oil and natural gas has to
19 be raised. We are told that the oil companies must
20 have more revenue so that they can step up their
21 exploration and find more reserves. That means more
22 pressure on the environment, the wildlife and the
23 people of the north. The average southern Canadian
24 must find all this very confusing. To an Inuk trapper
25 living in Sachs Harbour or Paulatuk, it is positively
26 bewildering.

27 Then there is the question of
28 conserving energy. We hear a lot about it. The
29 Government tells us we must stop wasting fuel. We
30 agree with this but we are certainly not convinced that

1 Project North.

2 Project North is a project,
3 inter-church project on northern development; a project
4 of the Anglican Church of Canada, the Canadian Catholic
5 Conference of Bishops, and the United Church of Canada.

6 Before I begin, I would like
7 to introduce the staff of Project North by name as they
8 are listed in Appendix A of our brief; namely, Dr. Tony
9 Clarke of the Canadian Catholic Conference, the project
10 co-ordinator, Ottawa; the Reverend Dr. Edward Johnston,
11 the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Toronto; Mrs.
12 Elizabeth Loweth the United Church of Canada, Toronto;
13 the Reverend Dr. Clarke MacDonald, United Church of
14 Canada, Toronto; Mr. Don Shepherd, Anglican Church of
15 Canada, Regina; Reverend Ernest Willie, Anglican Church
16 of Canada, Toronto and Mr. Hugh McCullum staff co-
17 ordinator of Project North and Mrs. Karmel McCullum,
18 staff co-ordinator of Project North.

19 Sir, at the table with me in
20 a supporting role are three of our national church
21 leaders and I would like to introduce them to you. On
22 my immediate right is Grace Archbishop Scott, primate
23 of the Anglican Church of Canada, Monseigneur Adolphe
24 Proulx, Bishop of Hull who is representing Bishop .Emit
25 Carter, president of the Canadian Catholic Conference
26 of Bishops, and Dr. Donald MacDonald, general
27 secretary, administrative council, Presbyterian Church
28 in Canada.

29 I would also like to mention
30 that the supporting resolutions of the churches and

1 Pipeline.

2 (a) Sufficient public discussion and debate
3 about proposed industrial projects, based on in-
4 dependent studies of energy needs and social
5 costs of the proposed developments;

6 (b) achievement of a just land settlement with
7 the native peoples, including hunting, fishing
8 and trapping rights and fair royalties in return
9 for the extraction of valuable resources from
10 their land claims;

11 (c) effective participation by the native peo-
12 ples in shaping the kind of regional development
13 beginning with effective control over their own
14 future economic development;

15 (d) adequate measures to protect the terrain,
16 vegetation, wildlife and waters of northern ar-
17 eas based on complete and independent studies of
18 the regional environment to be affected by pro-
19 posed developments;

20 (e) adequate controls to regulate the extraction
21 of energy resources from the north to prevent
22 the rapid depletion of oil, gas and other re-
23 sources which are non-renewable.

24 The Anglican Church of Canada
25 through its General Synod meeting at Quebec City just
26 one year ago, made equally strong demands of the
27 Federal Government in terms of native land claims and
28 northern development.

29 The Synod passed five related
30 resolutions, but the one most clearly related to the

1 business of this Inquiry reads as follows:

2 "That this General Synod, through the Primate,
3 request the Federal Government and through the
4 appropriate Diocesan Bishops request Provincial
5 and Territorial Governments to halt planned de-
6 velopment until aboriginal claims are settled
7 and to initiate negotiations on the land claims
8 issues without prior conditions and taking seri-
9 ously these aboriginal claims."

10 The Synod has communicated
11 these concerns to the Minister of Indian Affairs and
12 Northern Development and the appropriate Provincial and
13 Territorial Governments. During the debate on these
14 resolutions, it was made clear in the minds of the
15 overwhelming majority of delegates who represent
16 clergy, laity and Bishops from across the nation, that
17 the Mackenzie Valley Natural Gas Pipeline as presently
18 proposed by the two applicants was the major project
19 they had in mind.

20 The United Church of Canada
21 has also taken a strong stand on the rights of native
22 people and the need for a more rational approach to
23 development in the Mackenzie Valley.

24 Through the Department of
25 Church in Society of the Division of Mission in Canada
26 which represents the United Church on "social,
27 political, and moral issues", they approved the
28 following resolution on September 27, 1975:

29 "Whereas it is apparent to us all that our white
30 forefathers did not deal fairly with the native

1 price suppliers are asking for available Alberta
2 natural gas.

3 3. Canada now exports to the United States natural gas
4 at the rate of one trillion cubic feet a year, about
5 40% of its annual natural gas production. Long-term
6 contracts call for the export of an additional 14
7 trillion cubic feet between 1974 and 1995, But Mr.
8 Commissioner, you are no doubt aware that reduction or
9 elimination of exports is allowable under Canadian
10 supply conditions warrant. If 10 trillion cubic raw
11 feet of natural gas were diverted for domestic use,
12 Canada's gas supply would be extended by seven years.

13 4. The Alberta Government has offered to release, for
14 eastern Canadian consumption, the 30 year natural gas
15 supply it maintains prior to exporting gas to other
16 provinces. In return, the Federal Government must make
17 the commitment to deliver to Alberta at a future date,
18 an equivalent supply of gas. Acceptance of this offer
19 would add approximately three years to future supplies.

20 These four steps Mr.
21 Commissioner would bring the non-northern gas supply
22 figures to 26 years, composed as follows: present
23 reserves, 12 years; conservation 4 years; export
24 cutbacks, 7 years; Alberta swap, 3 years.

25 Surely the churches and the
26 native organizations are justified in asking:

27 "What's the rush to build the Mackenzie Valley Pipe-
28 line when there are so many unanswered questions?"

29 These are some of the
30 realities behind our call for a moratorium and for the

1 | purpose of illustrating the fact that southern whites
2 | need not "freeze to death in the dark" while
3 | considering the moral and ethical issues of northern
4 | development.

5 | Now to our conclusions sir.

6 | The conclusion that we have come to in Project North is
7 | defined in terms then of the following objectives:

8 | · A reduction in the per capita use of all forms of
9 | energy consumed in Canada.

10 | · A concerted national effort to develop alternative
11 | sources of energy.

12 | · Honouring the aboriginal rights of natives with
13 | respect to the involvement of their lands and culture
14 | in projects designed to provide energy for southern
15 | Canadian and United States consumption.

16 | · Full satisfaction that the ecology will not be
17 | adversely affected prior to the commencement of any
18 | massive development project.

19 | · The establishment of just royalty and tax
20 | provisions to reduce the unreasonable profits of
21 | multinational companies and governments.

22 | · The expenditure of natural resource revenues for
23 | enhancing the total wellbeing of people instead of
24 | being solely related to economic growth.

25 | · The gradual reduction of oil and gas exports to the
26 | United States and instead, the export of energy at below
27 | international prices to underdeveloped countries."

28 | Mr. Commissioner, we have the
29 | time and we must use it for the sake of ourselves, our
30 | children and all future generations of Canadians. We

1 I've asked that I might be
2 given the privilege of speaking to you immediately
3 following the brief presented by Project North and I
4 have done so, so that I might endorse the contents of
5 that brief. To do so adequately, I suppose I should
6 really have three heads; one for each of the three hats
7 or if you would wish, martyrs, that I am called upon to
8 wear in my present position. One of those hats or
9 heads is representing the House of Bishops of the
10 Anglican Church of Canada. Of course, the primate
11 which appeared before me did that much more
12 adequately.

13 The second is that of the
14 metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario.
15 Perhaps I should explain what that is because the
16 church in its amazing way of mixing things up -- the
17 Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario also takes in the
18 northern part of the Province of Quebec.

19 The third is that of the
20 Bishop of the Diocese of Moosonee which encompasses the
21 area of James Bay and the 8,000 Cree people of northern
22 Quebec. It is this last hat that covers my gray hairs
23 of concern, for I am daily dealing already with the
24 results of precipitate development in the lives of
25 people. The real tragedy of which the James Bay area
26 is just one example, is that our world, western,
27 industrialized, sophisticated and consumer oriented has
28 come in so heavy-footed, iron-fisted and cold-hearted
29 so quickly, so powerfully and so callously that we
30 simply do not give the people a chance to adjust.

1 I wish at this moment to take
2 a bit of a tangent. Ten years ago, I would land in the
3 Village of Fort George on the east coast of James Bay.
4 It's the furthest north village and I would land there
5 on the Fort George River in a Beaver, and for those who
6 in the audience, don't know what a Beaver is, that's an
7 airplane, not the animal, on floats. I would climb the
8 60 foot bank, shaking hands like a grand allemande left
9 with the people going up the bank, and in my visit in
10 the community in the homes, I very quickly became a
11 judge - a good judge - of the length of a dog's chain
12 for if I didn't do so, I would end up with the loss of
13 one leg. That's years ago.

14 Five years ago, I would land
15 on it with a DC-3 on a sand strip on the island, and
16 then I soon became a judge of the skid part in a
17 skidoo, so that I would escape being run over by one of
18 these machines.

19 This year, I landed on an
20 enormous airfield that take the largest jets. I became
21 a judge immediately on the speed 'of a truck four wheel
22 drive truck, driven by the people of Fort George, whose
23 people now drive over a paved highway, spending their
24 weekends in Val-D'or, Quebec and some of them in
25 Montreal. That change I think, or the facts that I've
26 given you, illustrate the change in ten years in a
27 people's life; and no people can make that kind of an
28 adjustment without an absolute shattering of their life
29 and their culture. That was my interjection just to
30 illustrate the point of what society -- our society --

1 provide the people of this country with the truth
2 about Canada's oil and gas supplies?

3 Third, who will benefit from
4 the rapid development of energy resources in the
5 Canadian north? It is now clear that Canada has made
6 export commitments of natural gas to the United States
7 until 1995 and that U.S. oil companies already have
8 control over a substantial portion of gas in the
9 Mackenzie Delta for export to California markets. Does
10 this mean that Canada's northern supplies of natural
11 gas are to be rapidly developed now to feed industrial
12 centers in the United States

13 Fourth Mr. Commissioner, who
14 will pay for the rapid development of northern energy
15 resources? The government's new energy strategy
16 indicates that the Canadian public will underwrite much
17 of the initial cost and risk involved in developing
18 this northern energy through sharp increases in
19 consumer prices and further allocations of tax dollars.
20 Does this also mean that public funds required for
21 housing, hospitals and other social services will be
22 used to pay for the expensive development of northern
23 energy?

24 These disturbing questions,
25 Mr. Commissioner, must be faced by the people of this
26 country before proceeding with the energy development
27 in the Canadian north. It is, therefore, in the
28 national interest that a moratorium be called on
29 northern development. We need to take the time as a
30 nation to develop alternative energy policies and

1 | programs based on the values of responsible
2 | stewardship. I hope and pray, Mr. Commissioner, that
3 | we have the courage to take greater control of our own
4 | destiny and make responsible decisions now for the
5 | sake of our children and our grandchildren.

6 | Thank you.

7 | (SUBMISSION OF ADOLPHE PROULX MARKED EXHIBIT C-546)

8 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

9 | MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,

10 | I have a telegram

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1 | that I received for you from Vancouver, and it reads as
2 | follows:

3 | "During the Habitat Conference, the rights
4 | of all peoples of this planet earth , to
5 | seek self-determination and control over
6 | their own lives, has been the central
7 | theme. In the past week at Habitat Forum
8 | about 175 participants from more than 20
9 | nations gathered under the auspices of the
10 | World Council of Churches, heard Canada's
11 | native peoples, described their struggles
12 | for social justice in their own country.
13 | Land is essential to the native people's
14 | way of life. For those who live in the far
15 | north, the only hope to secure some measure
16 | of control over their own lives is through
17 | just settlement of their land claims. It
18 | is imperative, therefore, that no large-
19 | scale development be started before the In-
20 | dian, Metis, and Inuit of the Northwest
21 | Territories settle their aboriginal claims.
22 | We therefore support the position taken by
23 | Project North (the inter-church project on
24 | northern development) at your Inquiry in
25 | calling for a moratorium on all resource
26 | development in the N.W.T., including the
27 | Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, in order to pro-
28 | vide the time required to achieve just land
29 | settlements and a more responsible steward-
30 | ship of energy use in this country."

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
3 gentlemen, we'll call our hearing to order so that we
4 can consider the briefs of those who are still to be
5 heard this morning.

6 MR. WADDELL: The next brief,
7 Mr. Commissioner, is from the Industrial Gas Users
8 Association.

9

10

11 A.W. BIRNIE sworn:

12 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner.
13 My name is L.W. Birnie, and I am the executive secretary
14 of the Industrial Gas Users Association.

15 The Industrial Gas Users
16 Association (hereinafter referred to as IGUA) is an
17 association comprised of 17 companies which was formed
18 to represent the interests of its members as major
19 industrial users of natural gas in Eastern Canada. The
20 member companies of IGUA are as follows:

- 21 · Abitibi Paper Company Limited
- 22 · Aciers Atlas Steels
- 23 · Allied Chemical Canada Ltd.
- 24 · Brockville Chemical Industries Ltd.
- 25 · Canadian Industries Ltd.
- 26 · Cyanainid of Canada Ltd.
- 27 · Domtar Ltd. Du Pont of Canada Ltd.
- 28 · Great Lakes Paper Company Ltd.
- 29 · International Minerals & Chemical Corporation
- 30 (Canada) Ltd.

1 M. C.F. above current prices. Such a price increase
2 applied to IGUA members' gas purchases would amount to
3 \$135 million a year.

4 4. Cost increases of such magnitude to IGUA members
5 incorporated in the prices of their products, would
6 cause severe market dislocation if corresponding cost
7 increases were not incurred by competitors. Absorption
8 of even a small portion of such gas cost increases
9 would severely depress the profitability of IGUA
10 members. Such severe increases in gas costs are not
11 expected to apply to major industrial gas users in the
12 United States until considerably later than now appears
13 likely to be applied in Canada. Thus it is important
14 that the cost of producing and delivering frontier gas
15 be no higher than is absolutely necessary.

16 5. Having regard to the fact that the majority of the
17 employees of IGUA's members resides in non-urban areas,
18 which as a rule are considered lacking economic
19 development and employment, it is apparent that IGUA' s
20 members rank importantly within the non-urban economies
21 of Ontario and Quebec. Indirectly, IGUA's purchases of
22 goods and services generate employment within and
23 outside the economies of Ontario and Quebec. If
24 IGUA's gas-using operations were to suffer from gas
25 supply curtailments and excessive gas purchase cost
26 increases, the viability of these areas depending on
27 these operations would in many cases be severely
28 threatened, especially at so-called one-industry,
29 locations.

30 6. The economic importance of IGUA' s members gas-using

1 Federation was formed in 1971 out of the Canadian
2 Audubon Society. The Federation started with 1,800
3 members; over the past four years our membership has
4 increased to 20,000, In addition to speaking for our
5 members, we are also representing about 120 provincial
6 naturalists' federations and local societies, one or
7 more in nearly every major town in Canada. In this
8 province, for example, we are speaking for the
9 Federation of Ontario Naturalists, and some 45 other
10 societies with an estimated combined membership in the
11 province of about 25,000.

12 Our Federation is not a
13 pressure group in the usual sense that such groups
14 represent mainly the interests of a limited number of
15 people; rather we consider ourselves to be in a special
16 category in that we advocate a set of social values
17 centering around nature. These values are held by
18 nearly all people. Our concern is that these natural
19 values be adequately spoken for in places where
20 decisions are made. We see our organization as playing
21 a strong role in portraying wildlife and the natural
22 environment of Canada to people who have not tended to
23 think much of nature as part of the cultural heritage
24 of the country.

25 In our view, the growth of
26 the Canadian Natural Federation in the past few years
27 is due to the fact that there are thousands of people
28 out there who feel that governments are not adequately
29 looking after their interests in protecting the
30 priceless assets of the environment; many of these

1 "In the course of its policy review, the govern-
2 ment affirmed that the needs of the people of
3 the north are more important than resource de-
4 velopment and that the maintenance of ecological
5 balance is essential;" and

6 "essence of choice for government is to maintain
7 an appropriate degree of balance among these
8 three elements,"

9 The three being people, resources, and the environment.

10 Unfortunately, the government
11 has not maintained any balance between these three
12 elements. In fact, only the exploitation of natural
13 resources, especially oil and natural gas, has received
14 priority treatment from government.

15 In the Mackenzie Valley --
16 in the Mackenzie Delta, rather, and Tuktoyaktuk
17 Peninsula region not one square inch of land and water
18 has been allocated for parks; not one square inch has
19 been allocated for hunting, fishing and trapping areas
20 for the native peoples; and not one square inch has
21 been allocated for ecological reserves or wilderness
22 areas.

23 Why this has happened is not
24 at all clear, but what is crystal clear is that if the
25 government had followed its objectives, priorities and
26 strategies outlined in,

27 "Northern Canada in the 1970s,"
28 many of the concerns, doubts and fears raised before
29 the Commission would have been resolved in a rational
30 and enlightened manner.

1 | urges that immediate attention be given to the reports
2 | of I.B.P.S Panels 9 and 10, as some of the proposed
3 | areas are threatened by oil and gas exploration and
4 | development and may be affected by the construction
5 | and maintenance of the proposed pipeline.

6 | I want to comment on the
7 | Canadian Arctic Wildlife Range. As ecologist George
8 | Calef wrote:

9 | "In the Northern Yukon lies a land richer in
10 | wildlife, in variety of landscape and vegeta-
11 | tion, and in archaeological value than any other
12 | in the Canadian Arctic. Here high mountains,
13 | spruce forests, tundra, wide flats of lakes and
14 | ponds, majestic valleys, a major river delta,
15 | and the Arctic sea coast come together to form
16 | the living fabric of an Arctic wilderness."

17 | As the late Blair Fraser, a noted wilderness traveller said.

18 | "North lies a different kind of land -- too bar-
19 | ren ever to be thickly settled, too bleak to be
20 | popular. There is no doubt it will always be
21 | there, and so long as it is there, Canada will
22 | not die,"

23 | Unfortunately, events of the past decade cast serious
24 | doubts as to whether the north of Calef and the north
25 | of Fraser will in fact "be there" as they knew it.

26 | It is the considered opinion
27 | of the Canadian Nature Federation that a vital step
28 | towards preserving some of Arctic Canada and at the
29 | same time not interfering greatly with the exploitation
30 | of Arctic resources would be the creation of the

1 utilized instead. This route follows the Alyeska Oil
2 Pipeline route to Fairbanks, then the Alaska Highway
3 until it joins existing pipelines in Northern British
4 Columbia and Alberta. This has the advantage of
5 utilizing existing rights-of-way along almost the
6 entire route and minimizing ecological damage. If
7 sufficient natural gas is found in the Mackenzie Delta,
8 a pipeline could be constructed along the Dempster
9 Highway to Dawson and south to Whitehorse.

10 The Government of Canada has
11 a number of options if it wishes to move quickly to
12 create the Canadian Arctic Wildlife Range, as follows:

- 13 1. Designate the area as a Wildlife Range under
- 14 Section 18(e) of the Yukon Territorial Lands Act,
- 15 2. Amend the Territorial Game Ordinance or promulgate
- 16 regulations thereunder to set aside the area as a
- 17 Wildlife Range.
- 18 3. Designate the area as a land management zone to
- 19 achieve maximum protection of sensitive environmental
- 20 values under Section 3-A of the Territorial Lands Act.
- 21 4. Designate an area under Section 4 of the Canada
- 22 Wildlife Act as public lands required for wildlife
- 23 research and conservation.

24 In October, 1970, an important
25 conference was held for the purpose of studying the
26 proposal to establish the Canadian Arctic Wildlife Range.
27 A number of resolutions were passed, among them a
28 resolution that the Government of Canada should act
29 quickly to establish the proposed range. The text of
30 these resolutions is contained in the appendix to this

1 | the Government of Canada should negotiate an agreement
2 | with the United States to create the Arctic
3 | International Wildlife Range which would combine the
4 | existing Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska with
5 | the proposed Canadian Range in the Yukon.

6 | 3. There should be much stricter enforcement of
7 | legislation enacted to protect the northern environment

8 | 4. The Government of Canada should act immediately to
9 | set aside the areas recommended by Panels 9 and 10 of
10 | the International Biological Program.

11 | Thank you.

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
13 | very much.

14 | (SUBMISSION OF CANADIAN NATURE FEDERATION T. MOSQUIN -
15 | MARKED EXHIBIT c-549)

16 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

17 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.

18 | Commissioner, we have some further briefs from this
19 | morning but I'm going to ask that those briefs be heard
20 | first thing this afternoon. That includes the Civil
21 | Liberties Association of the National Capital District,
22 | and the Canadian Wildlife Federation, who will be
23 | giving their brief also on behalf of the Committee for
24 | Justice & Liberty. So we'll hear from those people
25 | first thing this afternoon.

26 | MR. ROLAND: Mr. Commissioner,
27 | as indicated at the opening of the hearing this morning,
28 | our procedural rules permit each of the two pipeline
29 | companies, as well as the major participants to respond
30 | to submissions heard this morning for a period not

1 | exceeding ten minutes. Dr. Doug Pimlott, advisor to the
2 | Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, has indicated to me
3 | that he wishes to exercise that right this morning, and
4 | Darryl Carter, counsel to Arctic Gas, has indicated that
5 | his client also wishes to exercise that right this
6 | morning.

7 | I propose to call upon Dr.
8 | Pimlott first.

9 |
10 | DR. DOUGLAS PIMLOTT resumed:

11 | THE WITNESS: Mr.

12 | Commissioner, I wish to react this morning on a point
13 | of information which was contained which was provided
14 | in the brief by Project North. Dr. Hatton referred to
15 | the two hats which were worn by the Minister of Indian
16 | & Northern Affairs, one of these as being a legal
17 | guardian of native rights, in Canada, and the second to
18 | ensure development of Canada's north.

19 | In fact, the Minister of
20 | Indian & Northern Affairs wears three hats, the third
21 | one is as guardian of the Arctic environments and
22 | Canadian Arctic Resources Committee and the
23 | organizations associated with it in the Northern
24 | Assessment Group have many times pointed out to the
25 | incongruity of the situation where the department which
26 | has the primary role of developing the resource also
27 | has, is charged with protecting the environment.

28 | In spite of the fact that
29 | Environment Canada was established in 1971, in the
30 | words of the speech from the throne of 1970

1 | development.

2 | Thank you, sir.

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
4 | Dr. Pimlott.

5 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

6 | MR. CARTER: Sir, I'd like to
7 | call Mr. Bud Hollands. Mr. Hollands is the general
8 | manager of employee relations and public affairs for
9 | Canadian Arctic Gas, and he has been responsible for
10 | the last four years for the development of Arctic Gas'
11 | policies with respect to training and employment of
12 | northerners during both the construction and operation
13 | of the pipeline. He also represents Arctic Gas on the
14 | Steering Committee of the Northern Training Program.
15 | He will be giving in Yellowknife during the
16 | presentation of our Phase 4 case, but he has a few
17 | comments he'd like to make at this time.

18 | THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

19 |

20 |

21 | BUD HOLLANDS unsworn:

22 | THE WITNESS: Mr.

23 | Commissioner, we will respond later today to a number
24 | of items that have been raised this morning. At this
25 | point I would like to limit the discussion to matters
26 | related to training and employment.

27 | The two areas that I'd like
28 | to dwell on are (1) the opportunities that we think
29 | exist for northerners in employment, and

30 | (2) the degree of interest

1 consist of native people and white, I think the white
2 members are much in the minority; I think currently
3 about 15% and about 85% native involvement.

4 The cornerstone of this
5 program is the use of counsellors of which I believe
6 now we have six, five of whom are natives themselves
7 who have been through the training.

8 I'd like to emphasize that
9 the training is for long-term operating jobs. We have
10 a facility , we believe when we get into the
11 construction phase, to assist with that side of the
12 training of northern residents who are interested in
13 it, and we believe the program to be well-structured
14 and capable of rapid expansion as it's required.

15 That's all well and good, but
16 we've heard the question many times, and I think we've
17 heard it in some of the testimony, to the effect that
18 "Who says that northerners want jobs in the wage
19 economy?"

20 We say, "They do."

21 Looking only at our industry
22 that is the petroleum industry and the proposal to
23 build this pipeline, I think you heard testimony in
24 Calgary from the petroleum Industry Committee that
25 there were in excess of 750 placements in 1974-75
26 drilling season in 45 job categories, totally 2,350 man
27 hours, and that these placements came from 26
28 settlements in the two Territories.

29 Insofar as Canadian Arctic
30 Gas is concerned, its participation in the Nortran

1 | program has indicated that there have been 200 people
2 | trained to varying skilled levels, and most of these
3 | transferable. There's nothing that commits the trainee
4 | to join the pipeline operation or a drilling operation.
5 | As I indicated, there are 100 presently in the program.

6 | I think it's significant for
7 | northern residents, as well as for us, in the sense of
8 | stability of employment that we have on hand 400
9 | applications from northern residents who don't just
10 | want jobs, they want to join this Nortran program to be
11 | trained for operating skilled jobs.

12 | It's our basis that this is
13 | in our interests as well as theirs. Thank you very
14 | much.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
16 | sir.

17 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

18 | MR. ROLAND: Mr.
19 | Commissioner, that concludes our morning session. I
20 | suggest we adjourn until two o'clock this afternoon.

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.
22 | Waddell?

23 | MR. WADDELL: Yes, Mr.
24 | Commissioner, there will be a film shown for those who
25 | are interested at one o'clock, that's about five minutes
26 | from now, in the Sussex Room, which is down the hall, and
27 | it's on the Inquiry's work in the north last summer.

28 | THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
29 | we'll adjourn until two o'clock.

30 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO 2 P.M.)

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
3 gentlemen, we'll call our hearing to order this
4 afternoon. We'll call our hearing to order this
5 afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, and give our full
6 attention to those who are going to be presenting their
7 views to the Inquiry between now and 4:30.

8 MR. HOLLINGWORTH: I have
9 some points I would like to raise. Some time ago at
10 the formal hearings in Yellowknife - some time ago at
11 the formal hearings in Yellowknife, sir, you asked for
12 comments or a copy of comments made by Kelly Gibson,
13 Chairman of the Board of Foothills Pipe Lines in
14 connection with the position of Foothills on native
15 land claims, and there are excerpts dealing with that
16 subject in the speech made by Mr. Gibson to the Annual
17 Meeting of the shareholders of Westcoast Transmission
18 Company Limited on April 20, 1976, and I would propose
19 to file that with the Inquiry as an exhibit, sir.

20 (REMARKS BY K. GIBSON OF WESTCOAST TRANSMISSION RE LAND
21 CLAIMS MARKED EXHIBIT C-626)

22 The second point, sir, relates
23 to the construction schedule proposed by Foothills Pipe
24 Lines , and as I indicated to you privately in Montreal
25 on Tuesday, it was announced at the National Energy
26 Board, and I am announcing, sir, here, in public, that
27 it is Foothills' conclusion that the working conditions
28 in the extreme northern portions of the proposed
29 pipeline are such that it is impractical to consider
30 building there in the winter season, and Foothills has

1 | therefore decided to change to Summer construction for
2 | the northern-most 50 miles of the northern-most
3 | Foothills spread. This will involve the use of gravel
4 | access roads and work pads rather than snow roads and
5 | snow work pads, and the supporting studies and changes
6 | and documentation which are necessary will be filed at
7 | the earliest possible date.

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
9 | Mr. Hollingworth.

10 | MR. ROLAND: Sir, to begin
11 | our afternoon session I should first say that in order
12 | to encourage informality, counsel for the two
13 | applicants and the participants have agreed that there
14 | will be no cross-examination in these southern
15 | hearings, and that has been consistently our practice
16 | throughout these southern hearings. In place of cross-
17 | examination counsel for each of the applicants and each
18 | of the participants will be allowed at the conclusion
19 | of this afternoon's session to make a statement not
20 | exceeding ten minutes about the submissions that have
21 | been heard during this session.

22 | I should also add for the
23 | people who are here present this afternoon and who
24 | weren't here this morning that it is the practice of
25 | the Inquiry to have the persons making submissions give
26 | their oath or to affirm. The purpose of the oath or
27 | affirmation is recognition of the importance of the
28 | work in which the Inquiry is engaged.

29 | I would now at this time,
30 | sir, ask Mr. Waddell to call the first witness.

1 MR. WADDELL: The first brief
2 this afternoon, Judge Berger, is from the Civil
3 Liberties Association of the National Capital District.
4 I'll call upon them.

5
6 CHARLES BRABOZON sworn:

7 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
8 we are grateful to have the opportunity to address this
9 Inquiry and wish to commend you on having helped us
10 realize further the importance of the struggle of the
11 native peoples in Northern Canada and the
12 responsibilities this implies for us as Canadians in the
13 south. We appear here as a Civil Liberties Association.
14 We represent a group of citizens in the National Capital
15 Region who are members of our Association. It is our
16 stated position that all people have a right to be
17 consulted, about government actions which concern them.
18 Furthermore, it is our declared interest to assist those
19 who feel that their rights and civil liberties have been
20 violated that has brought us here, especially that due
21 process in justice and fair treatment be given to the
22 concerns of the native people of the north.

23 We believe that the native
24 people Of the north are presently engaged in a battle
25 for the survival of their way of life, a situation that
26 is not being made any easier by the pressures on them
27 to settle their land claims quickly by trans-national
28 oil companies trying to maintain their timetables for
29 their energy programs. The native people's effort to
30 be heard in the face of very high odds has focused for

1 | Canadians in the south also to be concerned with what
2 | happens in the north. In view of the energy industry's
3 | past performance and present strategy and the
4 | demonstrated willingness of the government to go along,
5 | Canadians can be well-advised in being seriously
6 | worried about the future of their energy reserves. The
7 | recent fluctuations in estimates of conventional energy
8 | reserves, the cynical manipulation of statistics for
9 | first, vast exports to the U.S., and then pressuring
10 | for quick development of Arctic Gas reserves, the
11 | coercive tactics such as suspending major exploration
12 | programs in the Mackenzie Delta or threatening to
13 | abandon Syncrude in order to gain favorable tax status
14 | and incentives, the monopoly of information and
15 | secretiveness which is begged in the name of phony
16 | competition, these have undermined the credibility of
17 | the foreign-owned energy industry in this country and
18 | as such is not deserving of the public trust that they
19 | will solve our energy problems. Energy is simply too
20 | important for this pattern to continue. Our
21 | responsibility in the south is to address and hold
22 | accountable the governments and the energy industry who
23 | control the development of non-renewable resources.
24 | When one understands that intrinsic to the corporate
25 | structures which control the development of our
26 | country's energy resources is the primary objective of
27 | profit maximization for its shareholders, the obsession
28 | for increasing growth necessarily places human benefit
29 | and need in a secondary position. Consequently, the
30 | quality of life encouraged by this pattern of energy

1 consumption can satisfy only the more and more refined
2 whims of our overly consumptive society and is
3 increasingly divorced from the basic needs of food,
4 shelter, clothing and employment of the marginal and
5 disadvantaged in our country, as well as other areas of
6 the world.

7 Policies that commit public
8 funds to the sector of private enterprise involved in
9 the profitable resource extraction projects such as the
10 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline have a profound effect in
11 human terms on those sectors-in our society who have
12 incurred the resulting displacements of investments.
13 We have recently seen and experienced controls being
14 placed on wages, cutbacks occurring in social services
15 and education, and increasing unemployment in order to
16 allow vast capital requirements needed to complete the
17 energy projects under way or soon to be under way.

18 Yet we are told that this is
19 just the beginning. On the Mackenzie. Valley Pipeline
20 is completed, Canadians can expect pressure from
21 industry for further support of northern energy
22 resource development. How our energy resources are
23 developed, who develops them, who benefits and who pays
24 the cost -- these are the crucial questions that, de
25 pending on the way we take responsibility for answering
26 them, will determine whether or not future generations
27 (our children) inherit the benefits or the burdens of
28 unimaginable. magnitude.

29 Alternatives, however, do
30 not just materialize nor can our decision-making power

1 responsible and just energy policy.
2 3. Finally, considering its effective monopoly of
3 information and the consequent control over the
4 national resources of Canada, the energy industry
5 in its present structure has to be changed so that
6 more effective public control over the energy
7 sector of our economy can occur.

8 Some of our members in the
9 Civil Liberties Association, National Capital Region,
10 are presently involved in presenting arguments and
11 recommendations in regard to proposed legislation
12 currently before Parliament designed to decrease
13 government secretiveness and thereby increase
14 government accountability to the public. We propose
15 that the same accountability apply to corporations who
16 control such vital areas as our energy reserves. A
17 Public Board of Inquiry truly representing all major
18 sectors of the public and having the legal powers to
19 obtain and use any information the industry holds,
20 would be a first step in bringing about greater
21 accountability in the industry.

22 A good example of the need
23 for such legislation and the need for a Public Board of
24 Inquiry revolves around one of the major actors in the
25 pipeline debate, namely the National Energy Board. As
26 with other regulatory agencies, it has not been subject
27 to the checks and balances which would guarantee its
28 independence from the interests which it is suppose to
29 regulate.

30 Mr. Commissioner, we would

1 | hope that the time has passed when colonizers
2 | representing corporate interests can send in their
3 | vanguard of railway men, road-builders, and pipeline
4 | construction crews without first settling matters of
5 | justice, or waiting until native peoples have been
6 | rendered powerless by a fait accompli. As Civil
7 | Libertarians we feel that this is our chance, Canada's
8 | chance, and perhaps our last opportunity to demonstrate
9 | the worth of our legal system, to demonstrate that the
10 | Courts are, and can be, independent forums of justice,
11 | and that all persons and groups do have rights which
12 | are respected and enforced, not simply tolerated until
13 | the need is seen by someone else to abrogate them.

14 | Thank you.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
16 | very much, sir.

17 | (SUBMISSION BY CIVIL LIBERTIES ASSOCIATION C.
18 | BRABOZON- MARKED EXHIBIT C-550)

19 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

20 | MR. WADDELL: I'd like to
21 | call next Francos Bregha, who is speaking for the
22 | Canadian Wildlife Federation and the Committee for
23 | Justice & Liberty.

24 |
25 | FRANCOIS J. BREGHA sworn:

26 | THE WITNESS: Mousier le
27 | juge, je m'appelle Francois Bregha. Je represente la
28 | Federation Canadienne de la Faume. J'apparais aussi au
29 | nom du groupe local du comité pour la Justice et la
30 | Liberté. Je propose de lire une courte déclaration.

1 Je suis prêt a répondre a vos questions.

2 The Canadian Wildlife
3 Federation and the Ottawa Local of the Committee for
4 Justice & Liberty Foundation welcome this opportunity
5 to appear before the Inquiry and present their views on
6 one of the most important resource development projects
7 in this nation's history.

8 The Canadian Wildlife
9 Federation is a national, non-profit organization
10 representing over 230,000 individuals across Canada.
11 It is dedicated to promoting respect for our
12 environment and the wise use of our natural resources.

13 In our presentation before
14 this Inquiry, we want to discuss briefly a few of the
15 broader questions raised by the construction of the
16 Mackenzie Pipeline.

17 C.W.F. disagrees with those
18 who state that the Mackenzie Pipeline is essentially a
19 northern problem. It is not. The impulse for its
20 construction as well as the construction of other
21 frontier projects, comes from the south. It is the
22 south's appetite for resources which constitutes the
23 sole raison d'etre for the exploitation of the north on
24 this grandiose scale.

25 In the past, we Southern
26 Canadians have been successful in attenuating the
27 urgency of the problems posed by rising consumption by
28 developing new sources of supply. It is fair to say
29 that we are now reaching the last frontier where new
30 resources will be found and it is therefore time to

1 start looking for solutions to the problems arising
2 from increasing consumption where the problems
3 themselves originate, at the centres of consumption.

4 The pipeline and other
5 frontier projects are thus not fundamentally northern
6 problems. They are southern problems and as such must
7 be analyzed in the context of present southern
8 lifestyles and economic and environmental pressures
9 which they generate.

10 We do not propose in this
11 brief to offer a detailed
12 description of the context. Rather, we shall emphasize
13 three particular aspects whose consideration by this
14 Inquiry, feel, is of fundamental importance. 1.
15 Energy supply and demand.

16 In 1975, primary energy
17 consumption in Canada was of the order of 7.8 trillion
18 B.T.U.s. This was more than double what Canadians
19 consumed in 1960. In "An Energy Strategy for Canada"
20 the Federal Government declared its commitment to lower
21 the rate of growth in energy demand to 3 1/2% annually,
22 which means that energy consumption will now double in
23 20 years, rather than 15, as was the case historically

24 In order to meet forecast
25 demand, the government estimates that the energy sector
26 will require \$180 billion between 1976 and 1990. This
27 projected investment represents an appreciably larger
28 share of the gross national product than has
29 traditionally been allocated to the energy sector. As
30 a result we can expect energy investments to displace

1 | investments in other sectors of the economy, such as
2 | housing. Indeed, the average annual increase in
3 | energy-related expenditures over the next 15 years will
4 | be roughly equivalent to 50% of the total investment in
5 | residential construction in 1975.

6 | It is difficult to evaluate
7 | the economic impact of such a restructuring of the
8 | Canadian economy. It is not unreasonable to expect,
9 | however, inflationary pressures to be heightened,
10 | interest rates to rise, and small borrowers to be
11 | disproportionately affected by the scarcity of
12 | available capital.

13 | In order to supply projected
14 | demand, the size of the energy industries will double
15 | in the next 15 years, which means that the new energy
16 | projects such as Arctic pipelines, generate a
17 | substantial energy demand in themselves. In other
18 | words, the net energy return from these projects, once
19 | all the energy inputs have been accounted for, is
20 | decreasing over time.

21 | The unprecedented magnitude of
22 | the energy investments contemplated over the next decade
23 | and a half and their potentially disruptive economic
24 | impact invite careful scrutiny of their desirability.

25 | The Geological Survey of
26 | Canada has recently down-graded substantially its
27 | earlier estimates of Canada ultimate oil and gas
28 | potential. The new estimates place this potential at
29 | but one-third of what had been previously thought to
30 | exist, and make it clear therefore that fully one-half

1 of Canada's oil potential and one-third of the gas
2 potential have already been discovered.

3 A concrete manifestation of
4 the revised outlook of Canada's hydrocarbon reserves is
5 provided, of course in the case of the Mackenzie Delta
6 where the expenditures of hundreds of millions of
7 dollars have yielded between four and seven trillion
8 cubic feet of gas, not enough to justify the
9 construction of a pipeline. The realization that we
10 are fast approaching the economically exploitable
11 limits of our hydrocarbon resources makes a compelling
12 argument in favor of reducing the rate of development
13 of these resources and devoting larger efforts to
14 energy conservation. According to the government's "An
15 Energy Strategy for Canada".

16 Energy conservation provides
17 the most immediate method of relieving our energy
18 problems," and "as a nation we are at a point in time
19 when it is less costly to save energy than to produce
20 more of it."

21 The economic impact of future
22 energy investments, our limited resource base and the
23 attractiveness of energy. conservation constitute
24 three independent factors which militate in favor of
25 delaying if not of foregoing, the construction of a
26 Mackenzie Pipeline.

27 2. A second aspect of Canada's present energy
28 situation which we wish to bring to your attention is
29 the accelerating trend towards large, centralized
30 energy systems. Centralized energy systems, such as a

1 large diameter pipeline, tend to concentrate economic
2 and political power. In the words of Amory Lovins:

3 "Decisions about who will have how much energy
4 at what price also become centralized, a conven-
5 ience for those at the centre, but politically
6 dangerous because it divides those who use en-
7 ergy, from those in big business and big govern-
8 ment who supply and regulate it."

9 Public participation is also
10 discouraged by the increasingly complex issues raised by
11 large energy projects. These projects are not only
12 sophisticated technologically but their social, economic
13 and environmental impacts often exceed the understanding
14 of any one group of individuals. Decision-makers will too
15 often emphasize these complexities in justifying the lack
16 of effective public participation. The concentration of
17 energy supply into a few extremely large projects must be
18 regarded, therefore, as a development which potentially
19 restricts the rights of individuals to participate in the
20 determination of their own future

21 The decision-making process
22 as related to northern projects is discussed at greater
23 length in our appendix.

24 3. The foreclosure of options.

25 The standard forecasts
26 presented by both industry and government are premised
27 on the continuation of a steady rate of growth in
28 energy demand over the foreseeable future. The
29 implementation of these forecasts will require a single
30 minded commitment to the task of developing new energy

1 | sources, a commitment made necessary by the
2 | unprecedented scab of the projects contemplated and
3 | their enormous cost. The marshalling of the capital,
4 | human and technological resources for the big, tough,
5 | expensive job of developing petroleum supplies will
6 | have to be so total as to preclude the pursuit of
7 | alternative policy options.

8 | One of the reasons behind the
9 | foreclosure of options has to do with the impact which
10 | large energy projects may exert on energy demand. In
11 | order for the cost of large energy projects to be
12 | amortized successfully, these projects will have to be
13 | operated at optimum capacity for their economic
14 | lifetime --

15 | Thus the financial viability
16 | of these projects requires that a demand for their
17 | product, energy, be guaranteed. Once the tap is turned
18 | on, it cannot be turned off. Large energy projects,
19 | therefore, if they do not actually stimulate demand,
20 | may at least discourage the implementation of vigorous
21 | conservation measures.

22 | Secondly, the dedication of
23 | capital and technology to fulfill the standard forecast
24 | will not leave sufficient resources to experiment in
25 | other directions. A direct trade-off will thus have to
26 | be made. Shall we allocate our scarce resource; to
27 | increasing offshore drilling or to installing solar
28 | panels for homes? We shall not be able to do both.

29 | The implementation of the
30 | standard forecast may lock us into a self-perpetuating

1 Rarely is it put in the broader framework of the total
2 Canadian energy picture; never does it distinguish
3 between economic demand and human need, nor define what
4 "human need" constitutes.

5 In the above section we have
6 tried to outline briefly the context in which we feel
7 the Mackenzie Pipeline must be viewed.

8 A decision on whether or not
9 to build a pipeline cannot be reached meaningfully
10 outside of this context as the pipeline would
11 profoundly influence the direction of Canadian energy
12 policy. The extent of that influence will, of course,
13 depend on the timing of the pipeline's construction.
14 We respectfully submit, therefore, that this Inquiry
15 consider the question of timing in its report, as in
16 our view it logically forms part of the Inquiry's
17 mandate to recommend terms and conditions which will
18 minimize the pipeline's adverse impact

19 The problems posed by the
20 construction of a Mackenzie Pipeline are not so much of
21 a technical nature as they are ethical. On one level
22 is the issue of the native people's rights and their
23 land claims. Earlier this year Mr. Maurice Strong
24 Chairman of PetroCanada, stated in Calgary:

25 "Those who must bear the environmental and
26 social costs of energy development should
27 participate fully in the decisions concerning
28 such development and in the benefits derived
29 from it. To do otherwise would involve
30 exploitation that is incompatible with the basic

1 concept of equity and justice which provide the
2 moral underpinnings of our society, as well as
3 its effective functioning as a democracy."

4 To impose development in the
5 Mackenzie valley over the wishes of its residents would
6 violate, the very concepts of equity and justice Mr.
7 Strong refers to. On a broader level, we must ask also
8 fundamental questions about the direction of Canadian
9 society. Should our overriding goal continue to be the
10 maximization of economic growth? Or should we
11 conversely start stressing more qualitative goals, such
12 as a cleaner and healthier environment?

13 We recommend that a Mackenzie
14 Valley Pipeline not be built until the following
15 conditions have been met:

- 16 1. Native land claims have been settled to the
17 satisfaction of all parties;
- 18 2. Environmental impact studies regarding all
19 developments associated with the pipeline (highway,
20 gathering systems, offshore drilling, etc.) have
21 been completed;
- 22 3. A national energy policy stating the goals of
23 such a policy and its role in a national industrial
24 strategy has been drafted and submitted for public
25 discussion;
- 26 4. Alternatives to the construction of a Mackenzie
27 Pipeline, including the renegotiation of gas exports,
28 the construction of a Polar Gas Pipeline, the upgrading
29 of southern gas deliverability, have been thoroughly
30 examined to determine whether the construction of a

1 Mackenzie Pipeline could be foregone altogether.
2 5. A comprehensive energy conservation program has
3 been launched.

4 Thank you.

5 (SUBMISSION BY CANADIAN WILDLIFE FEDERATION F.J. BREGHA
6 - MARKED EXHIBIT C-551)

7 (WITNESS ASIDE)

8 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

9 Commissioner, I would ask if any people or
10 organizations that haven't already done so, that is
11 anybody who wishes to make a brief this afternoon and
12 people that are on our list, if they would give me a
13 copy of their brief I would appreciate that.

14 Mr. Commissioner, I'd like to
15 call now the brief from the Canadian Association in
16 support of Native Peoples, No. 19 on this afternoon's
17 list, and it will be given by Mr. Andrew Roman.

18
19 ANDREW ROMAN sworn:

20 THE WITNESS: Mr.

21 Commissioner, at the outset I'd like to apologize that
22 Mr. Meagher, our president, was not able to make it
23 today, and to thank the Commission for the opportunity
24 to address them.

25 Our Association is a
26 national voluntary citizen's organization that works
27 to promote the public awareness and understanding of
28 native rights and objectives so necessary to the
29 achievement of full and equal native participation in
30 Canadian society.

1 The Association has a long
2 record of activity on behalf of the rights of the first
3 citizens of Canada. We have formally supported the
4 Dene Declaration, and we would like to file with the
5 Commission at this time our publication.

6 "Why CASNP Supports the Dene
7 Declaration," as an exhibit.

8 More recently, together with
9 the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the Indian Brotherhood
10 of the Northwest Territories and the Metis Association
11 of the Northwest Territories and ourselves, we worked
12 together to inform Canadians about the rights, culture
13 and aspirations of the native people of the Northwest
14 Territories, In co-operation with church, labor,
15 environmental and other groups, we held Native Land
16 Settlements Week which was March 7th to 13th, 1976, and
17 which gave the native people from the north the
18 opportunity to discuss with Southern Canadians their
19 land claims and how resource development will affect
20 them.

21 When these people appeared
22 before southern audiences all over Canada, they
23 explained their land settlement proposals and the
24 reasons for their insistence on a significant measure
25 of control over development. On each occasion they won
26 understanding and support from the majority of the
27 nonnative people who heard them. I might add that some
28 of these non-native people came with all, sorts of
29 hostile misconceptions about native claims, but in,
30 many cases after hearing what the native spokesmen had

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
2 Mr. Roman.

3 (SUBMISSION BY CANADIAN ASSOCIATION IN SUPPORT OF
4 NATIVE PEOPLES - A. ROMAN MARKED EXHIBIT C-'552)
5 (CASNP REPORT RE NATIVE LAND CLAIM SETTLEMENTS MARKED
6 EXHIBIT C-553)

7 (WITNESS ASIDE)

8 MR. WADDELL: The next brief
9 Mr. Commissioner, is from the National Indian
10 Brotherhood through its president, Mr. George Manual,
11 and he has with him a friend, Hans Ragnar Mathisen.

12

13

14 GEORGE MANUAL, resumed:

15 HANS RAGNAR MATHISEN, Sworn:

16 WITNESS MANUAL: Thank you
17 very much, Mr. Commissioner, for allowing me again
18 to make a presentation today on behalf of the
19 National Indian Brotherhood of Canada. Before I
20 proceed, I would like to introduce Hans Ragnar
21 Mathisen. He's a Laplander, a Sams person from
22 Northern Norway, and he is a member of the World
23 Council of Indigenous People, as I've told you in
24 Yellowknife, which was formed last October, and he
25 is going to make a very short statement in relation
26 to the issues that we're involved with here right
27 after my statement. O.K., thank you.

28 Mr. Commissioner, the
29 National Indian Brotherhood pointed out in our
30 Yellowknife presentation that the Mackenzie Valley Gas

1 Pipeline Inquiry is a landmark event. It is the first
2 time that views of the Indian people have been
3 considered before a final ruling on a major project is
4 made. As a result, many Indian people look on this
5 Inquiry as our last hope for justice. But while this
6 Inquiry is a major first in Indian-white relations, it
7 is also fraught with danger.

8 We have been following the
9 course of your Inquiry very closely and with very deep
10 concern. Our concern is that the government may have
11 already decided it will proceed with the construction
12 of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and other large-scale
13 projects in other sections of the country without
14 regard to the legitimate rights of the Indian people.

15 Two years ago on September
16 30, 1974, at the time of the so-called riot of
17 Parliament Hill, between a group of Indian
18 demonstrators and the R.C.M.P. riot squad, Judd
19 Buchanan, the Minister of Indian Affairs stated that he
20 would not negotiate while a gun was held to his head.

21 We would like you, Mr.
22 Commissioner, during your Inquiry to remind Mr.
23 Buchanan that the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is a gun
24 held to the Indians' head in the Northwest Territories.
25 Mr. Buchanan himself and his Cabinet colleagues would
26 compel the Indian people of the Northwest and Yukon
27 Territories to sign away their aboriginal birthrights,
28 by liquidating, terminating, and extinguishing the
29 rights to the life and the land of the north.

30 Your inquiry may be the last

1 "Thou shalt not steal,"
2 and "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods."
3 We seriously wonder whether
4 these Commandments have been amended to read, in 7:
5 "Thou shalt not steal, except in Canada where
6 lands of the aboriginal people can be taken away
7 at will without compensation,"
8 and 10:
9 "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods ex-
10 cept in Canada where the riches of the land of
11 the aboriginal peoples can be taken for sheer
12 profit."
13 We hope that Canadian people
14 will live according to their own Christian laws, which
15 state, and I quote:
16 "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."
17 We wish to leave with you,
18 Mr. Commissioner, some evidence that the majority of
19 the white Canadian population do indeed want to do what
20 is right and just for the Indian peoples of Canada.
21 What does white Canada think of the plight of Canada's
22 original people? The reason I ask this question, Mr.
23 Commissioner, is because ultimately you will be taking
24 into account the interests and opinions of all
25 Canadians when making your recommendations.
26 Dr. Roger Gibbins and Dr.
27 Richard Panting of the University of Calgary have
28 kindly given the National Indian Brotherhood a study
29 completed just a few months ago, and entitled:
30 "A Nationwide Study of Public Awareness of an

1 Indian leaders have been extremely responsible in the face
2 of such hardship. In the survey they were asked to respond
3 to the following statement, and I quote:

4 "On the whole, Indian leaders in Canada have
5 demonstrated a lot of restraint in acting on
6 their grievances."

7 Mr. Commissioner, 66.9% expressed either strong or moderate
8 agreement with that statement.

9 In my Yellowknife brief I
10 stated that the just land claim settlements are the
11 only hope Indians have of breaking with the horrors of
12 the past. Indians must acquire political and economic
13 sovereignty over Indian land or forever remain second
14 class citizens. Since the arrival of the white
15 Europeans, land development has primarily benefited the
16 newcomers to North America, We have no reason to
17 believe that the Mackenzie Pipeline and the
18 exploitation of the resources of the Northwest
19 Territories will take place any differently. We
20 believe (and history proves) that riches of the north
21 will not be developed for the benefit of Indian people;
22 unless just land claims settlements are negotiated.

23 According to the cross-Canada
24 survey by the University of Calgary professors, the
25 majority of Canadians feel we have a point. 63.2%
26 stated in their opinion either all Indian claims are
27 valid, or at least many of the claims are legitimate.
28 Furthermore, 48.1% of the Canadians feel that Indians.
29 are claiming the land for the sake of the land, while
30 only 29% of the Canadians feel Indian land claims are

1 negotiate with the Indians of the Northwest Territories
2 within the framework of developing aboriginal rights and
3 not extinguishing them. This survey indicates that the
4 Canadian people will back a government concerned with
5 justice for the Indian people, and I cannot emphasize it
6 enough that we are not interested in cash settlements.
7 We are not interested in giving up our birthright for a
8 mess of pottage.

9
10 The future of Canada's
11 original people is intimately dependent on maintaining
12 our rights and controlling the development of our
13 lands. Without these rights we are condemned to repeat
14 the horrors of the past. To permit the Mackenzie
15 Valley Pipeline to be built against the wishes of the
16 Dene, and prior to a just and equitable settlement of
17 this claim would be following such a disastrous course.
18 A just and equitable land settlement will set this
19 country on a path to establish equality, and justice.:
20 It would be good not only for the Indian people, but
21 for all of Canada.

22 But if Canada cannot or will
23 not live up to its historical legal, political and
24 moral duties to its aboriginal inhabitants, than its
25 country will stand naked before the world. Canada will
26 become renowned for its historical blindness, its legal
27 squalors, its political stupidity, and its moral
28 emptiness. We know now the majority of Canadians
29 people do not want this negative view of Canada to
30 prevail. I wish to thank you again, Mr. Commissioner,
for giving me this opportunity to once more express the

1 word "development" has been used as a weapon against
2 any reason for opposition. The question whether it is
3 right or not to take away the resources from one people
4 for the use of other peoples become complicated like
5 this because the dominant society is not willing to
6 accept the simple truth of it.

7 The question is not whether
8 there should be development or not. The question is
9 rather what kind of progress? There are at least two
10 kinds of development, good and bad.

11 Like the Sam people, the
12 indigenous people of the north, the Inuit and the Dene
13 people have lived off and used this land for thousands
14 of years, and adapted their life to this kind of land.
15 They have survived very well and they have developed a
16 lifestyle that when they use the land they don't
17 destroy it. They are able to live well off the land,
18 and yet have hope for the future of their children.
19 This is what we will call progress and a good
20 development. Who is there to say that newcomers and
21 foreigners know better how this land should be
22 developed? This pipeline might bring development to
23 the south, I am not sure. What know is that people in
24 the southern cities to which this pipeline is meant to
25 go, do have serious problems and they don't seem to be
26 too happy.

27 Like other people, white
28 Canadians have got one mouth, and two ears. I appeal to
29 the politicians of Canada who are to make the decisions
30 in this important Inquiry. Instead of speaking with too

1 | many tongues, I hope you would listen more both to the
2 | still small voices of the indigenous people, and also to
3 | the still small voice in your own heart.

4 | I won't be surprised if those
5 | two voices spoke the same. Thank you.

6 | (WITNESSES ASIDE)

7 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
8 | Commissioner, I'd call next upon the Canadian Catholic
9 | Conference, Mr. Grant Maxwell.

10 |

11 |

12 | GRANT MAXWELL sworn:

13 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice
14 | Berger, I am here to speak in ,a supplementary way to
15 | the briefs which were presented this morning by
16 | Project North and by Monseigneur Proulx of the Social
17 | Action Commission for whom I work as a married layman.
18 | I want to bring you as, a supplement some good news
19 | from the grass roots of Canada that will collaborate
20 | what George Manuel just reported to us now. Over the
21 | last year and a half I have been conducting a
22 | conversational type of survey with Canadians in the
23 | ten provinces that make up Southern Canada, This was
24 | an experimental project which we called Project
25 | Feedback, and I set out, because of some frustration
26 | with statistical surveys, which never tell us the why
27 | of anything, to ask people why they felt the way they
28 | did about different aspects of everyday life. I
29 | tried, in other words, to add some flesh and spirit to
30 | the bare bones of statistical data, and I would just

1 | profits first and not to serve people first.

2 | I encountered a popular
3 | aversion to bigness in almost all its forms, and
4 | especially an antipathy to big institutions big
5 | business, big unions, big schools, big government, big
6 | religious organizations. Because big institutions are
7 | often experienced as impersonal, and sometimes inhuman,
8 | Canadians in all walks of life are saying,

9 | "Bigger is better is bunk."

10 | And that's putting it mildly.

11 | There is a corresponding
12 | preference for social groupings that are small, local
13 | and personal. In effect, Canadians are asking and
14 | advising political representatives and spiritual
15 | leaders:

16 | "Small is good. Local is best. Keep it per-
17 | sonal."

18 | The perceptions and values of
19 | Canadians are shifting. I heard, and I experienced in
20 | myself, an inner struggle between the habits of
21 | personal individualism and a dawning awareness of
22 | social interdependence. A new consciousness--and style
23 | of living are emerging that are global in outlook and
24 | local in action. The underlying aspiration from the
25 | Pacific to the Atlantic is for a more human existence.

26 | Finally, just a few more of
27 | the voices I heard,

28 | · A Saskatchewan farmer:.

29 | "We need structures that have soul."

30 |

- 1 • An Alberta pastor:
2 "The growth ethic is behind us. Now we must
3 help people accept a slowdown."
4 • A woman journalist here in Ontario:
5 "I hope for a society where people can be them-
6 selves less pressured, less tearful, able to re-
7 late once again."
8 • A musician in Quebec:
9 "The solution does not lie with governments. We
10 have to learn to live the values of the Gospel
11 sharing, giving and forgiving."
12 • A social animator in Nova Scotia:
13 "I predict the so-called backwaters of Canada
14 will turn out to be the salvation of people, not
15 Toronto or Montreal."
16 • A young farmer in Prince Edward Island:
17 "If you get too big, success kills the vision,"
18 • A neighborhood organizer in Ontario spoke for many
19 in every province when he said,
20 "The fat kids will have to share their ice
21 cream."

22 At this time and as now
23 proposed the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline project is not
24 in accord with the social desires I heard most citizens
25 express across Southern Canada.

26 The aspirations of the native
27 peoples to be masters of their destiny and remain
28 stewards of the land, these aspirations do coincide
29 with and complement the more human hopes of countless
30 white Canadians from Victoria to St. John.

1 Berger, as a member of Pollution Probe, Ottawa, I would
2 like to address this Inquiry not with a.1-detailed
3 technical statement, but with a general statement that
4 echoes what many have said here today and before in a
5 more detailed fashion.

6 We stand before you at what
7 could well prove to be the most important crossroad in
8 Canadian history. Before us stretches a path which we
9 have long travelled; a path which uses gross national
10 product and material wealth as yardsticks to determine
11 the quality of life; a path which has resulted in the
12 depletion of our natural resources, degradation of our
13 natural environment and economic and social disruptions
14 of national and global concern. Now, however, we find
15 ourselves with a new path open to us, one which demands
16 a more realistic and rational recognition of our
17 resources and constraints, and at the same time one
18 which holds the promise of a preserved and enhanced
19 quality of life and the development of a self-
20 sustaining society. Which road we are to take must be
21 decided.

22 In recent years, Canadians
23 have been subjected to many conflicting reports to the
24 extent of our energy resources. In spite of the
25 inability of those working in the field to agree upon
26 the amount or timing of projected shortfalls, clearly
27 they must eventually occur. It is the recognition of
28 this that has brought about the tremendous investment
29 in the search for new frontier reserves of natural gas
30 and oil. But this merely postpones the problem, for

1 containers and a host of gadgets all have tended
2 to use more energy. This trend must be reversed
3 through government stimulation of research and
4 development in the private sector into quality
5 of life, energy conserving technology."

6 The energy crisis will be met
7 by using carefully what scarce non-renewable resources
8 we have left and the conversion to environmentally
9 appropriate energy sources.

10 Figures show that the
11 estimated ultimate fuel efficiency for oil in central
12 heating is 51%, and heating accounts for between 35 and
13 40% of energy utilization in Canada. Clearly we must
14 account for and remedy this kind of wastage before we
15 tamper with another people in a delicate environment.

16 Impetus must. be given to
17 making existing housing more energy-wise and new
18 housing energy-efficient. A Housing and Urban
19 Development Association of Canada Report shows
20 insulation will reduce fuel consumption in the large
21 home by 50%, yet costing: approximately \$1,000 to
22 install.

23 In our mobile society that
24 has relied heavily on the private automobile we must
25 look to more efficient means of mass transit.
26 Transportation accounts for 30 to 35% of our current
27 energy utilization. On a fuel consumption per
28 passenger basis a commuter train is six times more
29 efficient than the automobile.

30 These are only a few examples

1 of areas of waste that if attended to may alleviate our
2 need for Mackenzie Valley Pipelines.

3 Hydro Quebec is now erecting
4 a wind generator on the Isle Magdalene which will power
5 600 homes. The Hooper Hix house in Toronto obtains all
6 its heat energy directly from the sun. Alternative do
7 exist. Before we jeopardize the northern environment
8 and its people we must examine and explore to the
9 fullest the means of reducing waste and harnessing
10 renewable resources.

11 Mr. Berger, Pollution Probe,
12 Ottawa, adds its name to the growing list of groups and
13 individuals calling for an end to the waste, the
14 gluttony, and the greed which has characterized our
15 society. We add our voice to those who decry the
16 senseless decision to gamble our northern lands and the
17 life they support in, the pursuit of a brief respite
18 from the reality of our diminishing resources. We
19 recommend the initiation of a moratorium on the
20 development of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline until such
21 time as an intensive program of energy conservation and
22 development of an environmentally appropriate energy
23 system has been initiated and explored fully, and until
24 such time as a just and fair settlement of native land
25 claims has been concluded. It is our hope that in this
26 way we may now take the first step on a new path which
27 will lead us to a society that is secure in the
28 knowledge that it has assured itself a permanent supply
29 of energy and a healthy environment.

30 Thank you.

1 (SUBMISSION BY POLLUTION PROBE, OTTAWA G. HARRISON -
2 MARKED EXHIBIT C-556)

3 (WITNESS ASIDE)

4 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

5 Commissioner, I'd like to find out if there's a
6 representative here from the National Council of Women;
7 whether there is a representative from the Canadian
8 Council on Social Development?

9 Mr. Commissioner, I think
10 this would be an appropriate time to take a short
11 coffee break.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
13 before we do, I would I think it might be appropriate
14 if I offered some comments on a theme that has recurred
15 in many of the briefs today.

16 I ask you to bear in mind --
17 I think you ought to bear in mind that this Inquiry was
18 established by the Government of Canada and the order-
19 in-council establishing the Inquiry, which said that we
20 were to examine the social, environmental and economic
21 impact of the construction of a gas pipeline in our
22 Northern Territories was passed by the Cabinet. That
23 order-in-council confers a mandate on this Inquiry that
24 is unprecedented in the Canadian experience, and very
25 likely in the experience of any other country that you
26 or I could name. That was done by the Government of
27 Canada.

28 The Government of Canada has
29 provided funds to this Inquiry to enable it to do its
30 job and on the recommendation of the Inquiry, funds

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: We'll call
3 our hearing to order and consider in the time left to
4 us this afternoon, those who wish to make
5 representations now.

6 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
7 Commissioner I'd call next upon the Labrador Region,
8 the Inuit Association, Bill Edmonds.

9 (AB OKPIK RESUMED AS INTERPRETER)

10 BILL EDMONDS, sworn;

11 THE INTERPRETER: My name is
12 Bill Edmonds and I am from Labrador. I am the president
13 of the Association over there.

14 First of all I want to thank
15 you allowing me to be here and sit down and speak to
16 you. I am not going to speak very long, but I do want
17 to speak about the few things that we have in our
18 minds.

19 I am happy to be here from
20 Labrador and I want to say a few things about the
21 development that has come into our country without
22 having a hearing, but I am happy to be here to give
23 you and your job is to be
24 recommended for having to listen to all the major
25 developments in other parts of Canada.

26 I am speaking for all the
27 Inuit people in Labrador and there are not very many
28 left, but they have" tried to change. our ways and our
29 living for many years, but as a Canadian and I am a
30 Inuk from that place and they have voted me to come and

1 | speak to you from Labrador.

2 | I always wanted to speak
3 | about the time when I was going to school. I started
4 | as a young kid and they have been trying to change us
5 | and tried to make us leave our culture. Now that our
6 | children are being imposed upon to learn other
7 | cultures, they are not concerned about our ways and our
8 | ancestors ways, because they have tried to influence us
9 | with another way of learning.

10 | We support the land claims by
11 | the native people who will be affected by the building
12 | of the pipeline in the western area. I want to say
13 | that we support them 100% because we are concerned,
14 | because they have no hearing in that area and they have
15 | never listened any one of us speaking.

16 | We are having some
17 | development in our area too. There's mining and
18 | there's other power dams and drilling of oil out of
19 | our area. We want to be helped by the people who
20 | are concerned and who will be affected mostly by
21 | the pipeline. We want their help, at the same
22 | time, we will support them, and we need their
23 | support also.

24 | We should also support them
25 | and will want them to support us even if they want to
26 | do the development. They should have their land claims
27 | settled first before any development come because we
28 | are in Labrador and we are planning on the same thing,
29 | and we want the same kind of treatment as they will be
30 | getting if there is any settlement of the land claims.

1 | The Labrador Government has not looked after us well
2 | and we have been depressed and we have not had any real
3 | consultation with them about the land claims because
4 | they don't listen to us. They don't want to care about
5 | us, and we want to know if there is other ways that we
6 | could probably get heard to do what is happening in our
7 | land.

8 | The mining companies go in
9 | there and they developed our areas. We have noticed
10 | for a long time now that the animals are not abundant
11 | like any more and they have been sort of driven away
12 | and we are losing our way of living, We are concerned,
13 | and we want to know how can we get help from other
14 | parts of this country, so that we too can be heard with
15 | our problems?

16 | I am glad to be here and I
17 | want to thank you all for listening here and especially
18 | Mr. Berger. We will have our meetings all the time and
19 | we want to be part of the movement of the native people
20 | in this country of ours, and we want to be helped and
21 | we will help them as much as we can. they can give us
22 | some idea how close we can get together we would be
23 | happy to have them and welcome them.

24 | We have had meetings in our
25 | Labrador Association and we talk about the development
26 | of the pipeline in the Mackenzie Delta area up the
27 | Mackenzie River, and we want to support this land
28 | claims sincerely with hopes that some day we might come
29 | into the same feeling. Having the land claims first
30 | before development is one of our aims and we hope that

1 | they will be heard if there is going to be any
2 | development.

3 | I want to thank you all for
4 | allowing me to speak here and I want to thank you all
5 | for listening. Thank you very much.

6 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

7 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
8 | Commissioner, I want to underline that that was the
9 | Labrador Region, Inuit Association and tomorrow you'll
10 | hear from the Baffin Region and the translation from
11 | the eastern Arctic Eskimo was by Mr. Abe Okpik.

12 | THE COMMISSIONER: I thought
13 | I recognized him.

14 | MR. WADDELL: He's hard to
15 | miss.

16 | I would call as the next
17 | brief Mr. Ken Opie. Mr. Opie? While Mr. Opie's making
18 | his way up here, is Chief Andrew Ricord here from the
19 | Grand Council Treaty #9?

20 | CHIEF KEN OPIE, sworn:

21 | THE COMMISSIONER: Commissioner
22 | Berger, ladies and gentlemen. I come here as a private
23 | citizen concerned about what's happening in our north
24 | concerned about the native people, and concerned about
25 | Canadians in general.

26 | This isn't a very
27 | professional brief but I make my living as a letter
28 | carrier, and I am not representing any group or
29 | organization, but I am here as a worker.

30 | For too long, the native

1 | incredulous. It could be a conspiracy but what
2 | worries me more is the conspiracy the silent
3 | conspiracy that gave us Grassy Narrows. They had to
4 | bring Japanese doctors over here to tell them that they
5 | had Minamata disease. You know, this was absolutely
6 | appalling.

7 | I'm going to take a little
8 | dig at the press here. In our last postal strike,
9 | there was many, many editorials and they were all
10 | against the workers except for one, I believe in the
11 | "Citizen". No it was in the "Journal" and, one
12 | television interviewer implied that the press was being
13 | manipulated. I only hope, that the press will, if when
14 | the Indian leaders as they become more militant and I
15 | don't mean by "militant" violent, but demanding their
16 | rights, that the press will dig a little deeper than
17 | they have been doing. They've been treating it as a
18 | motherhood issue.

19 | I'd like to say some. of the
20 | native peoples have been comparing themselves to the
21 | people of the Third World and I have to believe that
22 | they are treated like people of the Third World. They
23 | are pushed off their land to make way for progress;
24 | poor nutrition, poor education; trying to live in a
25 | society that does not accept them and not being a part
26 | of the society. I'd like to say that what is happening
27 | in the Mackenzie Valley is not an isolated Canadian
28 | phenomena but has happened and is happening throughout
29 | the world; China, Cuba, Viet Nam, Angola, Rhodesia,
30 | etc. People that are demanding a share of their own

1 | sharing, not power and riches. Can we allow a people
2 | to die? There is an answer. Will we as Canadians give
3 | the right answer?

4 | Thank you.

5 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

6 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.

7 | Commissioner the next brief is from the Y.W.C.A. Cross-
8 | Cultural Study Group here in Ottawa. Giving the brief
9 | will be David Seaborn, S-e-a-b-o-r-n and Suzanna Van
10 | Den Heuvel

11 | DAVID SEABORN, SUZANNA VAN DEN HEUVEL, sworn

12 | WITNESS SEABORN: Mr. Berger,

13 | ladies and gentlemen, the group presenting this brief
14 | grew out of an involvement in a six-week study program
15 | run by the Ottawa YM-YWCA in the fall of 1975. At that
16 | time, approximately 15 individuals of varying ages,
17 | backgrounds and from different parts of Canada took
18 | part in a cross-cultural study of native peoples in
19 | Canada. Through films, role plays, reading and
20 | discussions we attempted to explore some of the
21 | prevalent attitudes including our own, towards native
22 | peoples and some of the issues currently in the press
23 | such as mercury poisoning at Grassy Narrows. At the
24 | end of the program a number of us wished to continue to
25 | be involved in these current issues.

26 | When the native people of the
27 | Northwest Territories decided to have a national Land
28 | Claims Week in March, 1976 to help inform southern
29 | Canadians about how they felt about their land, their
30 | life and the future of their people in the Northwest

1 Territories, we felt we wanted to become involved in
2 learning more about the issues surrounding the native
3 land claims in northern Canada, and helping others
4 learn more about them.

5 We became involved in the
6 organization and activities of the Land Claims week and
7 gained some support for these activities from the board
8 of directors of the Ottawa Y. At their February 26th
9 meeting, the board approved the following statement of
10 support for:

11 (a) The efforts of the native peoples of Canada to
12 achieve a fair settlement of their land claims,

13 (b) Efforts to settle land claims prior to any planned
14 exploration resource utilization or development being
15 undertaken.

16 (c) The efforts of southern Canadians to become better
17 informed of the issues of northern development with
18 specific reference to native peoples and to participate
19 in activities such as the Native Land Claims Week and
20 the Berger Commission hearings which will help present
21 the position of the native peoples to the public and to
22 the government.

23 During the course of our
24 involvement, friends have become interested and the
25 present group has expanded to include those not in the
26 original study group. This introduction is to make it
27 clear that we have no special expertise or knowledge of
28 the north. We should also make clear that to date the
29 involvement of the board of the Ottawa Y has been
30 limited to the statement quoted and therefore to

1 | drastically changed my opinion of our dominant white
2 | society and our government's relationship with the
3 | native peoples.

4 | Up to the time of this involvement, I be-
5 | lieved myself to have the proper right liberal atti-
6 | tude towards the problem of discrimination. I be-
7 | lieved I was prejudiced towards no race or national-
8 | ity. But from my involvement with the art of the
9 | Haida peoples of British Columbia, I realized how
10 | ignorant I was about these people and the native
11 | peoples of Canada in general, I was ashamed of this
12 | and realized that my indifference and ignorance had
13 | been ugly as the apparent and open racism shown by
14 | some of the visitors to Bill Reid's 25th year retro-
15 | spective exhibition at the Vancouver Art Gallery in
16 | November 1974. I overheard-a few of these visitor's
17 | comments to the effect that they were surprised at
18 | seeing 'an Indian having as much ability as a white
19 | man'.

20 | My present awareness of the whole his-
21 | tory of the relationship between this country's
22 | early colonizers and their descendents and the
23 | original inhabitants of this land makes me sick
24 | and sad. I am Sad at the hatred and fear 5 that
25 | people have shown of each other. I am sad at the
26 | waste and destruction of human lives and 7 the
27 | murdering of cultures that have much to offer us
28 | for its beauty can help us to understand the
29 | spirit a peoples that have survived for centuries
30 | in a harsh and difficult world. The people in the

1 Northwest Territories still have that spirit and
2 have shown it to us in the Dene Declaration. I
3 believe that, as the original inhabitants of this
4 land, it is more than a statement of their right
5 to self-determination. It is their survival as a
6 people, as a unique cultural entity that is such a
7 lesson to the people here in the south.

8 I know that later in the brief we will
9 speak about the economics, the legalities, the
10 technicalities, all the intellectual and abstract
11 factors surrounding the settlement of this ques-
12 tion but I would just like to dwell a bit on the
13 culture, the art, the music all that shows us the
14 spirit: of a people who have loved this land for
15 a time far beyond a mere 300 years of coloniza-
16 tion. This spirit has to survive and it only can
17 survive if the native people have their own na-
18 tions within the Dominion of Canada. This decla-
19 ration is for all the native peoples of Canada for
20 their continuance, for their identity."

21 Thus, we, value the native
22 culture and we would like to see a society in Canada in
23 which the contribution of minority groups can continue to
24 enrich our society so that we may develop a way of living
25 that builds on the strength of many cultures. This will
26 not happen if groups are permanently disrupted or
27 destroyed by large-scale developments. Therefore, we
28 feel that in a democratic country, the people most
29 directly affected by large-scale development projects
30 should have a say in how and when these proceed.

1 permanent employment. We are aware of the social
2 destruction and dislocation of boom and bust economic
3 activities and the fragility of the ecosystem in the
4 north and feel that the Dene with their own
5 understanding of the land and the people are in a
6 position to be able to help control these problems.

7 One of the main-counter
8 arguments to this position which we hear in the south
9 is that if native people have more control of the
10 resources in the north, it will mean less development
11 and a lower standard of living in the south. We are
12 told that we will run out of energy and that we may
13 have to live in colder houses with less light. We do
14 not accept this as a necessary alternative. There are
15 many possible options to consider but the Canadian
16 people must take time to explore them. Therefore, we
17 recommend a moratorium on large scale development
18 activities in the north, including a gas pipeline along
19 the Mackenzie Valley for ten to fifteen years.

20 We feel that a moratorium would
21 have some other advantages. It would allow time. to
22 study the possibility of no pipeline in the Mackenzie
23 Valley at all. What other energy transportation
24 technology might develop in the next ten years? Should
25 the government be looking at the exploitation of
26 resources in the whole of the north as a single rational
27 planning unit? We understand that increasingly there
28 are, reserve finds in the high Arctic. Might the country
29 embark on a costly pipeline down the Mackenzie only to
30 discover that it has to repeat the exercise down, the

1 west coast of Hudson Bay? A moratorium would give us
2 time to gain better knowledge of northern resources with
3 which to plan more soundly for the future.

4 A moratorium would allow time
5 to study the impact of northern development on Canada;
6 north and south, and especially the environmental
7 impacts of large scale activities. Our feeling is that
8 not enough is known to risk the future of our
9 northlands at this time.

10 Although the masses of
11 technical data about the northern pipelines are just
12 too complex to be completely understood by the layman,
13 there can, be no doubt that sufficient environmental
14 safeguards simply do not exist For all the assuring
15 words spoken by the oil companies, there is no
16 guarantee that large sections of the "physical
17 environment will not be irreparably damaged, both at
18 the well-heads and along the pipeline route.

19 Prime Minister Trudeau, in a
20 speech made in 1970 recognized the permanent damage
21 'which would be done by an oil spill.

22 "Oil would spread immediately beneath ice many feet
23 thick; it would congeal and block the breathing
24 holes of ...mammals.... It would destroy effectively
25 the primary source of food for Eskimos and carnivo-
26 rous wildlife throughout the area of thousands of
27 square miles; it would foul and destroy the only
28 nesting areas of several species of wild birds. Be-
29 cause of the minute rate, of hydrocarbon decomposi-
30 tion in frigid areas, the presence of any such oil

1 | but a few of the many, clearly indicate that
2 | insufficient environmental investigation has been done
3 | to justify large scale development in the north,
4 | including the construction of a pipeline through the
5 | Mackenzie Valley.

6 | WITNESS SEABORN: We
7 | recognize that a moratorium might initially force us as
8 | southern Canadians into a lower material standard of
9 | living. We do not see this as a negative but as a
10 | positive and necessary if we are to search for
11 | alternatives to our current living patterns that will
12 | enable us to respond creatively to our position in a
13 | world of finite resources and extremes of wealth and
14 | poverty. Thus, we would favor a variety of activities
15 | related to looking for alternatives.

16 | If we are to reduce our
17 | present dependence upon fossil fuels, a start must be
18 | made immediately on developing alternative energy
19 | sources on a large scale, A great many possible alter
20 | natives have been investigated in recent years which we
21 | feel should now be pursued further. For example:
22 | 1. Wind and solar power should be developed on a wide
23 | scale as an energy supplement for electricity
24 | generating systems which are currently burning oil.
25 | 2. Synthetic oil; manufactured from industrial wastes
26 | should be produced and marketed to the point where it '
27 | reduces the demand for natural oil.
28 | 3. Solar fuel cells such as those used in the space
29 | industry should be modified to enable their wide-spread
30 | use in buildings at a reasonable cost.

1 4. Pyrolysis, a recently developed process which
2 converts the plastic content of garbage into fuel, has
3 now been used in Vancouver, Detroit, and Los Angeles
4 but should now be developed on an even wider scale.

5 Government policy however must
6 change if alternative energy sources are to be developed.
7 Costs for further research into and development of the
8 suggested alternatives are still high and it is necessary
9 to provide financial assistance or large scale
10 development of these new sources, whether that assistance
11 be in the form of tax incentives, grant, or other
12 economic policies. Government must not procrastinate.
13 We cannot afford to wait for a true energy crisis to
14 strike before we start thinking about new energy sources.
15 The proposed ten year moratorium on northern development
16 would provide sufficient time for research and at least
17 initial development of alternatives. Funding now being
18 invested in nuclear power might be far better spent on
19 the alternatives suggested above, as proper safeguards in
20 this field do not exist and from all available evidence,
21 never will exist.

22 Government policy must also
23 change in a second way. The psychology of consumption
24 and unlimited growth on which our society functions,
25 leads inevitably to a state of energy shortage. This
26 mentality must be replaced by a psychology of restraint
27 if we expect to continue inhabiting this planet.
28 Worldwide research suggests that restraints are
29 essential if global resources shortages are to be
30 resolved without massive social upheavals. It is the

1 government's responsibility to help promote a new ethic
2 of conservation. Massive disruption of the north in
3 order to provide fuel for the south is hardly the way to
4 encourage restraints and conservation.

5 All of this is to ask for a
6 radical change in values. It is ultimately a plea for
7 a simpler, more spiritually oriented life, Its, would
8 be simplistic to say that people of past eras or other
9 less industrialized cultures such as the north have
10 been or are supremely happy for not having the use and
11 comfort of massive energy resources. But there can be
12 little doubt that the complications of modern Canadian
13 society are not conducive to mental and spiritual well-
14 being. If decreasing dependence upon fossil fuels and
15 an official policy of constraint lead to a lower
16 material standard of living and eventually to a
17 simpler life, it would perhaps be the best thing that
18 could happen to this country. To continue at our
19 present rate of production and consumption could be
20 disastrous.

21 A moratorium on development in
22 the north will allow time for Canadians to carefully
23 assess their current lifestyles and begin looking
24 seriously for alternative energy sources. It will also
25 allow time for us to work towards a just land settle-
26 ments. A just settlement would free the people of the
27 Northwest Territories from excessive control in many areas
28 of their life. Education is one such area of excessive
29 external control which urgently requires change to be
30 carried out under the control of the native people.

1 little if any communication with native people in their
2 own languages. Indian, Metis and Inuit Associations in
3 their reports on the ordinance have shown that vital
4 areas such as administration, languages of instruction
5 and cultural beliefs are still not included in a way
6 which reflects the needs of the native people. White
7 dominated Territorial and Federal Governments are not
8 in a position to successfully solve native educational
9 problems. Therefore, the native people of the
10 Northwest Territory must be given legal control over
11 their own educational system.

12 As well as native control
13 over their own education, there is a need for reform
14 within the educational systems of Canada which would
15 reflect more awareness and understanding of native
16 people, their past and their present. Curriculum
17 should be reviewed and rewritten in consultation with
18 native people to ensure proper study of Canada's first
19 peoples to eliminate the propagation of stereotype
20 images and to prevent the development of negative
21 attitudes towards native peoples School boards should
22 also conduct teachers' workshops on native peoples. If
23 we southerners had a deeper understanding of the
24 injustices suffered by native people within Canadian
25 society, the probability of achieving a just solution
26 for the people of the Mackenzie Valley and a just
27 solution for all native peoples would be greater.

28 In conclusion, we support the
29 native position that the land claims should be settled
30 prior to the development of a gas pipeline in the

1 Mackenzie Valley and that there should be a moratorium
2 on major development projects in the north for ten to
3 15 years in order to allow for further study. We
4 support this position because we feel that it is in the
5 best interests of the people in the south and of the
6 future development of Canada. We know that the native
7 people have ably presented their position themselves.
8 What we are trying to say is that from our point of
9 view, we strongly support the native position because
10 we feel in the long run that it will be in the best
11 interests of all Canadians.

12 Thank you.

13 (SUBMISSION OF YWCA CROSS-CULTURAL SOCIETY D. SEABORN &
14 S. VAN DEN HEUVEL MARKED EXHIBIT C-557)

15 (WITNESS ASIDE)

16
17 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
18 very much sir.

19 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner
20 I'd like to file two briefs. The first is from Britannia
21 United Church here in Ottawa and signed by a number of
22 people.

23 (SUBMISSION OF BRITANNIA UNITED CHURCH STUDY GROUP
24 MARKED EXHIBIT C-558)

25 MR. WADDELL: The second one
26 is from St. Paul University here in Ottawa.

27 There is one more brief left
28 for today., but I don't think we'll have time to do it
29 this afternoon. We'll have to do it first thing
30 tomorrow morning. That's the brief on solar energy;

1 | the Solar Energy Society.

2 | I believe Mr. Roland has a --

3 | MR. ROLAND: Yes sir. As

4 | I've already indicated, our procedure permits each of

5 | the two pipeline companies as well as the major

6 | participants to respond to submissions heard this

7 | afternoon for a period not exceeding ten minutes.

8 | Mr. Pierre Genest, counsel

9 | for Arctic Gas has indicated to me that Mr. William

10 | Wilder, Chairman of the Board: of Canadian Arctic Gas

11 | Pipeline Limited wishes to exercise that right this

12 | afternoon. As well, Mr. Hollingworth, counsel for

13 | Foothills Pipe Lines Limited has indicated that Mr. Ron

14 | Rutherford, executive vice-president of that company

15 | also wishes to exercise that right this afternoon.

16 | Finally, Dr. Doug Pimlott

17 | advisor to the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee as

18 | well wished to speak for a period not exceeding ten

19 | minutes this afternoon.

20 | I'd call upon Mr. William

21 | Wilder to begin.

22 |

23 | WILLIAM P WILDER resumed;

24 | THE WITNESS: Mr.

25 | Commissioner, thank you sir for this opportunity to

26 | appear before you I would like to address some of the

27 | issues which have been raised today and throughout your

28 | hearings, issues of importance to all Canadians.

29 | First, land claims and the

30 | native people of the north, Vern Horte, our president,

1 | advised you of our view on this important matter in
2 | Toronto and I want to emphasize them again.

3 | Arctic Gas has repeatedly and
4 | publicly urged an equitable and just settlement of
5 | native land claims at the earliest possible date. This
6 | must be settled in our opinion, whether a pipeline is
7 | built or whether a pipeline is not built.

8 | The Indians and the Metis of
9 | the Northwest Territories plan to complete their
10 | proposal and submit it to the Federal Government this
11 | year. With all parties acting in good faith, it should
12 | be possible to reach a settlement promptly before
13 | construction of the pipeline.

14 | Finally, I would like to
15 | refer here today to remarks made by Arctic Gas
16 | representatives to this Inquiry in Vancouver, Toronto,
17 | Edmonton and here this morning for a further
18 | appreciation of our views concerning the native peoples
19 | and their land claims.

20 | Energy options and
21 | moratoriums have also been discussed considerably, and
22 | I would like to comment on these issues.

23 | One failing we all have is
24 | that sometimes we don't like to face facts. Rather, we
25 | prefer to look for some other course of action to find
26 | some excuse for not dealing with a given situation. We
27 | do this in our personal lives, and I think we're doing
28 | it with this pipeline.

29 | Let us look at these energy
30 | options.

1 First, conservation must be
2 practiced. We can reduce the rate of growth in our
3 energy consumption but we cannot reduce our total
4 consumption. The fact is that our population is
5 growing. The fact is that our labor force is
6 growing. The fact is that the number of people
7 wanting their own homes is growing. This, growth is
8 not based on excessive lifestyles. It's based on
9 population statistics. I can only conclude that
10 conservation is necessary but it's not an
11 alternative to the development of additional
12 domestic energy nor to our pipeline proposal.

13 Second, I have been very impressed by the popularity
14 of renewable energy as shown in your hearings Mr.
15 Commissioner. Solar, wind and tidal power, etc.,
16 will be harnessed some day and that Canada can
17 benefit from further research. The fact remains
18 however, that these forms of energy are not at this
19 point financially attractive nor are they feasible
20 for widespread application. Their use will increase
21 gradually but again, they are no alternative at this
22 time to conventional energy, or to a pipeline.

23 Third, some say that other
24 conventional energy should be developed rather than
25 developing northern gas supplies. Consumption of
26 electricity - hydra and nuclear - now ranks third
27 behind oil and gas. There is little, if any, prospect
28 of surplus electricity becoming available for oil and
29 gas users. In Ontario, -for example., Ontario Hydro has
30 advised the Provincial Government that after allowing

1 "The City has voiced its concern a number of
2 times regarding future gas supply both locally
3 and in the province."

4 It went on to note that the Mackenzie Delta gas will
5 flow to Canadian markets other than Alberta.

6 "It will have the effect of reducing demand for
7 Alberta gas, thus protecting local future gas
8 supply."

9 The Canadian need for
10 Mackenzie Delta gas by the early 1980's has been
11 repeated from Vancouver to Quebec...

12 · By distribution companies which have obligations
13 to their existing customers,

14 · By civic organizations which have obligations to
15 the social and economic well-being of their constituent

16 · And by civic leaders with even, stronger
17 obligation flowing from the democratic process.

18 From the foregoing, there
19 should be little doubt as to our views on proposals for
20 delaying the transportation of Mackenzie Delta gas I
21 would like to make two points:

22 1. Surely those who recommend a moratorium are not
23 suggesting that unemployment and welfare in the north
24 should be maintained for ten years. Surely they are
25 not suggesting that the hundreds of northern citizens
26 now employed directly and indirectly in the industry
27 be put on a ten-year unemployment program. I know they
28 don't intend this, but these are the two obvious con-
29 sequences.

30 2. My second point relates to conditions in Canada's

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(WITNESS ASIDE)

MR. ROLAND: Sir, I would
next call upon Mr. Ron Rutherford, executive vice-
president of Foothills Pipe Lines Limited. Mr.
Rutherford?

RONALD M RUTHERFORD, resumed;

THE WITNESS: Mr.
Commissioner, although we have yet to hear from several
more groups and individuals in cities to the east,
several topics have dominated the presentations we have
heard thus far at the southern hearings, and it is
apparent that our country and the applicants are
divided into groups with different views.

One element wants the
pipeline constructed immediately for two reasons. The
first reason is that the United States is presently
short of gas and getting shorter day by day, and must
obtain deliveries of its Alaska gas across Canada to
help alleviate that shortage.

The second reason put forward
by this element is that Canada is facing an imminent
immediate shortage of gas, and must connect the
Mackenzie Delta reserves immediately to prevent that
shortage.

Another group appearing
before you is adamant that no pipeline should be
constructed until the native land claims are settled.

A third group does not want a
pipeline constructed at all, or at least wants a ten-
year moratorium because they fear irreparable

1 | interests of all of the people of Canada, including
2 | northerners, southerners, producers and consumers.

3 | 3. It can also deliver Mackenzie Delta gas to Canadian
4 | markets at a cost at least equal to and probably less
5 | than the other international project being proposed,
6 | and at a much lower capital cost.

7 | Thank you, Mr. Commissioner,
8 | for the opportunity of appearing before you.

9 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

10 | MR. ROLAND: Finally sir, to
11 | conclude the afternoon, I'd call upon Dr. Doug Pimlott,
12 | advisor to the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee.

13 | DOUGLAS PIMLOTT, resumed:

14 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
15 | this reaction will relate to a single aspect of the
16 | evidence which has been presented to your Inquiry today.
17 | I refer to the tendency which exists among conservation
18 | and environmental organizations to be cynical about the
19 | likelihood that the Federal Government will take
20 | seriously recommendations which are made by your Inquiry
21 | to protect the environment if and when a pipeline is
22 | built across the Yukon and up the Mackenzie River Valley.

23 | The basic element of this
24 | cynicism was expressed this morning in a brief
25 | presented by the Canadian Nature Federation when it was
26 | stated that the government has not maintained any
27 | balance between the needs of native people in the
28 | north, the protection of the environment and the
29 | preservation and the development of energy and non-
30 | renewable resources.

1 Dr. Mosquin stated in fact:
2 "Only the exploitation of natural resources,
3 especially oil and natural gas has received
4 priority treatment from government."

5 As you stated this afternoon,
6 cynicism about whether the government will respect the
7 recommendations of your inquiry has cropped up time,
8 and time again in the course of the southern hearings.
9 On many occasions, you have responded positively as you
10 did today and reminded participants and those attending
11 the hearings of the fact that the action of the
12 government in establishing your inquiry and in funding
13 native and environmental organizations so that they
14 could appear as intervenors before you on a full-time
15 basis.

16 May I say, Mr. Commissioner,
17 that the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee is deeply
18 appreciative of the action that the government took in
19 establishing your Inquiry and in funding the Northern
20 Assessment Group and the native groups. We worked hard
21 to help to get your Inquiry established and to have it
22 include the adversary funding principle which you
23 recommended.:

24 We deeply regret the fact
25 that a credibility gap still exists about the Federal
26 Government's intention to bring balance between the
27 needs and concerns of native' people, protection of'
28 the environment and resource development.

29 In my comments this morning I
30 referred to the D.O.E. - DINA relationship in the north

