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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Mr. Russell Anthony and

Pro. Alastair Lucas for Canadian Arctic

Resources Committee

Mr. Glen Bell, for Northwest Territo-

ries

Indian Brotherhood, and Metis Association of the Northwest Territories.

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

and Inuit live, where seven different languages are spoken, the first pipeline in the world to be buried in the permafrost.

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

Now, the Government of Canada has made it plain that the gas pipeline is not to be considered in isolation. In the Expanded Guidelines For Northern Pipelines tabled in the House of Commons, the government has laid it down that we are to proceed on the assumption that if a gas pipeline is built, an oil pipeline will follow, so we must consider the impact of an energy corridor that will bring gas and oil from the Arctic to the mid-continent.

It will be for the Government of Canada, when they have my report and the report of the National Energy Board, to decide whether the pipeline should be built and the energy corridor established. These are questions of national policy to be determined by those elected to govern..

My task and the task of this

Inquiry is to make sure that we understand the 1 consequences of what we are doing to enable the 2 Government of Canada to make an informed judgment. 3 The Inquiry began its hearings 4 on March 3rd, 1975 in Yellowknife, some 15 months ago. 5 Since then, we have held many months of formal hearings 6 listening to the evidence of engineers, scientists, 7 biologists, anthropologists, economists; listening to 8 the people who have made it the work of their lifetime 9 to study the north and northern conditions. 10 The environment of the Arctic 11 has been called fragile. That may or may not be true. 12 Arctic species certainly are tough. They have to be to 13 survive but at certain times of the year, especially 14 when they are having their young, they are vulnerable. 15 So if you build a pipeline from Alaska along the Arctic 16 coast of the Yukon, you will be opening up a wilderness 17 where the Porcupine caribou herd calves on the coastal 18 plain and in the foothills every summer. This is one 19 of the last great herds of caribou in North America. 20 21 Then it is proposed that the pipeline from Alaska should cross the mouth of the 22 Mackenzie Delta where the white whales of the Beaufort 23 Sea come to have their young in the warm waters of the 24 delta each summer. Millions of birds come to the 25 Mackenzie Delta and the coast of the Beaufort Sea each 26 summer from all over the western hemisphere to breed 27 and to store up energy for their long journey south in 28 the fall. The Mackenzie Valley is one of the major 29

flyways of the world. Can we build pipelines from the

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north under conditions that will ensure the survival of these species? These are some of the questions that we are examining, but it is the people of the north that have the most at stake here because they will have to live with. whatever decisions are made. That is why this Inquiry has held hearings in 28 cities and towns, villages, settlements and outposts in the north to enable the peoples of the north to tell me, to tell the government and to tell all of us what their life and their own experience has taught them about the north and what they believe to be the likely impact of a pipeline and energy corridor. So, the Inquiry has been from Sachs Harbour to Fort Smith, from Old Crow to Fort Franklin and has heard from 700 witnesses in English, French, Loucheux, Slavey, Dogrib, Chipewyan and Eskimo. Our task is to establish constructive approaches to northern development. If we are to do that, we have an obligation to canvass all of the questions before us. Should native land claims be settled before the pipeline is-built? If it is built and the native people want to participate in its construction, how can we ensure that they are given an opportunity to work on the pipeline? Can they develop skills on the pipeline that will be of some use to themselves and to the north after the pipeline is built? Can we provide a sound basis for northern business to obtain contracts and sub-contracts on the pipeline? What about the unions? We are told they have awesome measure of control over

pipeline construction in Alaska. Should they have the 1 same measure of control over pipeline construction in 2 the Mackenzie Valley? 3 What about the local taxpayer 4 in the main centers of the north such as Yellowknife 5 and Inuvik? If you have a pipeline boom, you will have 6 to expand our schools, your hospitals, your police 7 force, your services. What measures ought to be taken 8 to enable the"--municipalities and other institutions 9 of local government to cope with the impact? 10 Now, I said that this Inquiry 11 began on March 3rd, 1975. We have spent 14 months 12 holding hearings in northern Canada and we are now 13 concluding one month of hearings in the main urban 14 centers of southern Canada and we will return to 15 Yellowknife in mid-June to complete our hearings in the 16 north; but let me tell you why we are holding hearings 17 in southern Canada. It is because we Canadian think of 18 ourselves as a northern people, so the future of the 19 Canadian north is a matter of concern to all of us, or 20 21 ought to be. In fact, it is our own appetite for oil and gas and our own patterns of energy consumption that 22 have given rise to proposals to bring oil and gas from 23 the Arctic. It may well be that what happens in the 24 Canadian north and to northern peoples will tell us 25 something about what kind of a country Canada is and 26 what kind of a people we are. That is why we are here 27 28 to listen to you. 29 Let me say that we have with us some visitors from northern Canada. When the

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inquiry was established in ?arch last year, the CBC established a northern broadcasting unit which accompanies the Inquiry wherever it goes and broadcasts for an hour each evening over the northern network to people throughout the Northwest Territories and the Yukon about the proceedings of the Inquiry, about the day's proceedings in English and the native languages. Those broadcasters include Whit Fraser who broadcasts in English, Abe Okpik who broadcasts in Eskimo, Jim Sittichinli who broadcasts in Loucheux, Louis Blondin 10 who broadcasts in Slavey and Joe Toby who broadcasts in 11 Dogrib and Chipewyan. 12 They broadcast from the 13 south each day that we hold hearings in these 14 centers for an hour each evening in English and the 15 native languages reporting to northern Canada what 16 17 people like yourselves are saying here in southern Canada. 18 19 I'll ask Mr. Roland to outline the procedure we'll follow today and tomorrow. 20 21 MR. ROLAND: Yes sir. I 22 think it would be appropriate at the beginning to say a word about the procedure of which will be followed at 23 this hearing and which has been followed at all other 24 cities in southern Canada. 25 The procedure which 26 27 Commission Counsel has recommended and which has been accepted by counsel for the two applicants and all 28 29 formal participants is designed to be as informal and as relaxed as possible with a view to allowing all

those who wish to make submissions to do so conveniently and comfortably.

Prior to coming to southern Canada, the Inquiry published an advertisement setting out its hearing dates in a number of newspapers including newspapers in Ottawa. In that advertisement, persons who wished to make submissions were invited to write or telephone us by May 1st indicating their desire to do so. This request was made so that the Inquiry would be able to gauge the time required in southern Canada to hear submissions and so that 6ü timetable in each community could be carefully mapped.

Persons ho responded in writing or by telephone to our advertisement were given appointments to make submissions before you, and it is that process which we are beginning here in Ottawa this morning.

other person or organizations who did not respond to our advertisement by May 1st, but who wish to make a submission are entitled and encouraged to do so. This may be done in one of two ways. A submission in writing may be made anytime by writing to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. There is no necessity that a written submission meet any particular formal requirements. A simple letter setting out the matters that you want to bring to the Inquiry's attention will be quite satisfactory.

If persons who did not

respond to the advertisement wish to make an oral 1 submission at this hearing, it would be much 2 appreciated if they would speak to me or to Mr. Waddell 3 who is on my left as soon as possible, and an effort 4 will be made to provide a time for you to make your 5 submission within the existing agenda. 6 I should add that in order to 7 encourage informality, counsel for the two applicants 8 and the participants have agreed that there will be no 9 cross-examination of those making submissions, unless 10 such cross-examination is specifically requested. 11 place of cross-examination, counsel for each of the 12 applicants and each of the participants will be allowed 13 at the conclusion of each morning, afternoon and 14 evening session to make a statement not exceeding ten 15 minutes in length about the submissions that have been 16 heard during that session. 17 You will notice that persons 18 19 making submissions are asked to give their oath or to affirm. This is a practice that the Inquiry has 20 followed not only in the formal hearings in 21 Yellowknife but at community hearings in each of the 22 28 communities in the Mackenzie Valley and Delta. 23 purpose of the oath or affirmation is recognition of 24 the importance of the work in which the Inquiry is 25 engaged. 26 So with those remarks I 27 would ask Mr. Waddell to call the first witness this 28 29 morning.

MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,

I take it that most people in the audience know that 1 there is no microphone and they have to use the 2 That is, there is no P.A. They use the 3 earphones. earphones. 4 Mr. Commissioner, the agenda 5 has been slightly revised and we'll hear first from the 6 Inuit Tapirisat of Canada then from a number of church 7 groups, then from the Industrial Gas Users Association 8 and I have some briefs to file after that and that will 9 take us until our coffee period. 10 I'd call then the first brief 11 for this morning from the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, 12 and that brief will be given sir by Mr. John Amagoalik 13 who is here; spelled A-m-a-g-o-a-l-i-k. 14 JOHN AMAGOALIK sworn; 15 16 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, let me first of all thank you for giving 17 us this opportunity to appear before you on behalf of 18 all the Inuit of northern Canada, on behalf of the 19 president and the board of directors of the Inuit 20 Tapirisat of Canada. We would like you to know that we 21 follow with interest your hearings in the Inuit 22 communities of the western Arctic and it is encouraging 23 to us to note that your hearings in southern Canada are 24 attracting a great deal of interest and generating 25 considerable discussion. 26 Our organization, the Inuit 27 Tapirisat of Canada, represents all of the Inuit of 28 29 Canada numbering some 18,500 in the Northwest Territories, northern Quebec and Labrador. There are 30

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six regional Inuit Associations whose presidents are on the board of directors of I.T.C. One of the regional affiliates is the Committee for Original People's Entitlement, more commonly known as COPES As you know, COPE has been actively involved from the beginning with your hearings in the north since it represents the Inuit of western Canada -- the western Arctic. Your Inquiry is unique and it establishes an important precedent. We hope that this precedent will be recognized when other major developments are proposed. So far as we know, this is the first time Canadians have been given an opportunity to take part in meaningful discussions of a major development project before it actually gets started. More particularly, it is the first time the native people have been given such an opportunity to put their case before someone they feel they can trust. Your patience has become legendary, but today we do not intend to subject you to a long emotional appeal. Rather, we will set out as briefly and as factually as possible our position with regard to the proposed Mackenzie Valley Natural Gas Pipeline. We Inuit have never said that we are opposed to oil development. Sometimes. perhaps 27 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

terms of destruction of our land and our lifestyle. But we know that the 2 decisions will be made by someone other than ourselves 3 and therefore we suspect that some development will 4 take place whether we want it or not. What we are 5 asking for is some say in the way in which exploration 6 and development take place and a degree of control 7 which will allow us to protect the environment and the 8 wildlife and thus ensure the survival of ours way of 9 life, our culture and our identity. We join with COPE 10 and other native associations in opposing an immediate 11 start on the natural gas pipeline. 12 As Inuit, we consider 13 ourselves to be the owners of the land in the northern 14 part of the Mackenzie Delta and north coastal Yukon 15 that would be affected by a pipeline. 16 17 We have never signed treaties 18 giving up our land. 19 We have never been conquered and we have never surrendered our lands in any way. 20 Inuit lived on that land and 21 22 used that land thousands of years before white man arrived on this continent. Before the oil companies 23 became interested, before the pipeline companies became 24 interested, before the government became interested, 25 the land was home to the Inuit. 26 It is still our homeland. 27 The evidence from our Inuit Land Use and Occupancy 28 l Project which was presented in part at the community 29 hearings shows that Inuit continue to rely on the land 30

and the animals as much as they ever did in the past. 1 A legal document which simply 2 states that we own the land which has always been ours 3 is not the main point. I stand before you today not so 4 much for my rights, but because I care. 5 I care not for myself but for my children and their future. 6 about the native people of this country. 7 I care about Canada and I say this because I get the feeling down 8 here in Ottawa that people don't give a damn about the 9 future anymore. The people of this country must have a 10 good hard look at where this country is going. 11 pipeline must not be built if it will be only for the 12 benefit for likes of the Mayor of Calgary or the 13 Territorial Councillors of Yellowknife. If the 14 pipeline is to be built, it must be for the benefit of 15 the little people. 16 17 We can no longer pump the energy out of the ground as fast as we can and use it 18 or sell it as fast as we can. The earth is only so big 19 and you can only take so much out of it. Once it's 20 gone, it's gone. What will-happen to our children when 21 22 the last drop of oil has been pumped out of the ground? People cannot keep expecting to maintain their high 23 standard of living. People must now be prepared to 24 make sacrifices. 25 26 The Prime Minister of this country has said that there needs to be a "new society" 27 A society which will look to the future and have 28 concern for their children, a society truly concerned 29

for their children, a society which will make

sacrifices so that their children will have a more 1 secure future, a society which will be prepared to say, 2 "We care" and mean it. 3 The north has been labelled 4 as the "last frontier". Some look at it as something 5 which needs to be conquered, explored and exploited. 6 It has been called a "warehouse of resources". 7 it is home. It is a part of us. It is where we were 8 It is where we will die. It belongs to our 9 born. children. For the sake of future generations of all 10 Canadians, this land must be protected, preserved and 11 used wisely. It is not a wasteland of ice and snow and 12 it must not become a wasteland of concrete towers, 13 railways, pipelines and a broken people. 14 Last February, we presented 15 to the Prime Minister and the Federal Cabinet a 16 proposal for sharing our lands with the rest of Canada. 17 I want to emphasize that it is a land-sharing proposal. 18 In fact, we are not claiming anything, because Inuit 19 already own the land. Some discussions on our 20 proposals are in progress, but we have yet to reach 21 22 even an agreement-in-principle. 23 We submit that to start building pipelines, processing plants and gathering 24 systems at this point would amount to just trespassing 25 on property owned, used and occupied by the Inuit of 26 northern Canada. Before any pipeline is built, the 27 land rights of Inuit must be settled. 28 29 As we see it, a fair settlement of our rights will provide a framework 30

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within which Inuit can cope with industrial It would give us the means to ensure that development. the land and the environment continue to sustain us and our children in the future. I do not intend to remind you of our feeling for the environment. Having travelled to the communities, you know first hand of our deep concern for the land and the wildlife. To adequately protect these concerns, we must have some control over our own destiny and the best way to achieve that is through a fair settlement of our land rights. Of course, this would mean that Inuit will assume some real political and economic power in their own land. But that is not such a frightening prospect as some southerners and northerners seem to believe. We have always maintained that the native people of the north will be a lot easier to deal with once they are no longer treated as colonial subjects of Yellowknife and Ottawa. Your hearings have made clear that a gas pipeline may be only the thin edge of a wedge of development. We know that in fact there may be two or three gas pipelines, an oil pipeline and hydro transmission lines from the north. massive development going to leave a broken people and a broken culture in its wake? If not, Inuit must be allowed the opportunity to participate in the social, political and economic process as full Canadian and

not treated as romantic remnants from the past to be

looked after as wards of the Government of Canada.

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We believe that a fair land settlement can also provide economic alternatives for Inuit so that big-time industrial development does not have to be the only game in town. Some Inuit may want to work on the pipeline, but we would be foolhardy to look at the pipeline as a source of long-term satisfying jobs. At the present time, the only alternative to short-term wage employment is welfare and the lass of pride and dignity that go with it. We can do better than that. A land settlement would create new opportunities for the Inuit in the areas of renewable resource harvesting For example, given the chance, Inuit can create economic opportunities that will bring communities together instead of tearing them apart. We have only to look at Alaska to see the disruption that can accompany a project such as the pipeline. It is a frightening prospect and one that we are determined to avoid. In part, we are looking to you to ensure that if a pipeline is built, it is built with the maximum safeguards for the land and the native people but just as important, we are looking to ourselves to create a future in which we are participating :in decisions that affect our lives. That can only come about through a fair land settlement. proceed with the pipeline now before native land rights have been settled would also set a dangerous precedentand one that causes the Inuit grave concern. Mackenzie Valley Line is pushed through, it could

establish a precedent for the proposed Polar Gas

Pipeline which would run from the Arctic Island south through Inuit land and involve more trespassing, 2 disruption of the traditional way of life and social and 3 economic upheaval. 4 We do not believe that we are 5 being unreasonable in asking that a pipeline be delayed 6 until after a land settlement. There are other equally 7 strong reasons that argue for delay. We have no desire 8 to withhold supplies of natural gas if they are 9 urgently needed in the south but do we really know 10 whether our country is facing a .serious energy 11 shortage? 12 It was only about three years 13 ago we were told that Canada had sufficient energy 14 supplies to meet its own needs in the foreseeable 15 future, with plenty left over to export to the United 16 States. Now suddenly we are told we face a shortage 17 and that the price of crude oil and natural gas has to 18 be raised. We are told that the oil companies must 19 have more revenue so that they can step up their 20 exploration and find more reserves. That means more 21 22 pressure on the environment, the wildlife and the people of the north. The average southern Canadian 23 must find all this very confusing. To an Inuk trapper 24 living in Sachs Harbour or Paulatuk, it is positively 25 bewildering. 26 Then there is the question of 27 conserving energy. We hear a lot about it. 28 Government tells us we must stop wasting fuel. We 29

agree with this but we are certainly not convinced that

southern Canada is serious about conservation. All the evidence points in precisely the opposite direction. You just have to look out on the streets at all the big cars and the government buildings with lights burning all night in empty offices. How many Cabinet Ministers have set an example for the rest of us by trading in their limousines for sub-compacts?

We are concerned and puzzled about the economic impact of this project on the whole country. Of course, we do not understand all the economic implications and I don't think anyone does, but we have been told that the pipeline will cost an estimated \$10 billion. We are warned repeatedly about the dangers of inflation and we are urged to tighten our belts, accept smaller salary increases and generally demand less of the Canadian economy.

Can such a huge investment as this be made without creating even worse inflation? Are Canadians willing to pay that price? These are some of the questions that we feel have not been answered to the satisfaction of the average Canadian.

A pipeline built right now would take away more than it would give to the original inhabitants of the north. The native people will be offered only the most menial jobs on the construction and even those jobs will be just temporary. When the project is finished, the jobs will disappear and perhaps the wildlife will have disappeared as well and where does that leave the native people? With nothing to fall back on but the government's welfare assistance.

Perhaps it all boils down to 1 2 whether the Government of Canada, the politicians and the southern bureaucrats have learned any lessons from 3 history. We have said before that where the Inuit are 4 concerned, it is not too late to avoid the mistakes of 5 the past. 6 7 We have put three years of 8 hard work into preparing the Inuit Land Settlement Proposal that was presented to the government last 9 February. I want to say again that we are offering to 10 share our land with Canadians, but we are not giving it 11 The settlement of native rights remains the 12 first item of unfinished business in the north. 13 Our fear is that projects 14 like the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline proposed under 15 pressure and undertaken before a land settlement will 16 condemn the proud and independent native citizens of 17 the Arctic to the kind of demoralizing and degrading 18 welfare culture which has been imposed on so many 19 native people in southern Canada. This must not happen 20 in the north. 21 22 The establishment of your 23 Commission of Inquiry was a step in the right direction, and the Government of Canada is to be 24 commended for taking that step and for giving you terms 25 of reference broad enough to permit the creation of a 26 unique forum for hearing the native people and their 27 concerns. Our main hope now, perhaps our only hope, is 28 that the government pays attention to what you say in 29 your report.

that we will be appearing before you again jointly with representatives of COPE when you return to Yellowknife to resume the social and economic phase of your hearing At that time, we will be presenting more detailed evidence on our comprehensive land settlement proposal. Thank you. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much sir. Thank you. (SUBMISSION OF THE INUIT TAPIRISAT OF CANADA J. AMAGOALIK MARKED EXHIBIT C-543) (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, before I call the next brief, I should tell you that there is some students here present today as there has been from time to time throughout our hearings in the south. Today, there are students from Ashbury College for boys and apparently they are writing their final exam on this hearing today a grade 13 class. They are under the teacher Miss Kai Reitan whrs. Kai Reitan who will be giving a brief later on in our hearings this week. I would then call the next brief sir, and that is from Project North, and I would call the Reverend Dr. G. Russell Hatton, and Dr. Hatton will introduce the people he has with him. REVEREND RUSSELL HATTON sworn; THE WITNESS: My name is Russell Hatton from the National Office of the Anglican	1	In conclusion, let me say
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Project North. 1 Project North is a project, 2 inter-church project on northern development; a project 3 of the Anglican Church of Canada, the Canadian Catholic 4 Conference of Bishops, and the United Church of Canada. 5 Before I begin, I would like 6 to introduce the staff of Project North by name as they 7 are listed in Appendix A of our brief; namely, Dr. Tony 8 Clarke of the Canadian Catholic Conference, the project 9 co-ordinator, Ottawa; the Reverend Dr. Edward Johnston, 10 the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Toronto; Mrs. 11 Elizabeth Loweth the United Church of Canada, Toronto; 12 the Reverend Dr. Clarke MacDonald, United Church of 13 Canada, Toronto; Mr. Don Shepherd, Anglican Church of 14 Canada, Regina; Reverend Ernest Willie, Anglican Church 15 of Canada, Toronto and Mr. Hugh McCullum staff co-16 ordinator of Project North and Mrs. Karmel McCullum, 17 staff co-ordinator of Project North. 18 19 Sir, at the table with me in a supporting role are three of our national church 20 leaders and I would like to introduce them to you. 21 22 my immediate right is Grace Archbishop Scott, primate of the Anglican Church of Canada, Monseigneur Adolphe 23 Proulx, Bishop of Hull who is representing Bishop .Emit 24 Carter, president of the Canadian Catholic Conference 25 of Bishops, and Dr. Donald MacDonald, general 26 secretary, administrative council, Presbyterian Church 27 in Canada. 28 I would also like to mention 29 that the supporting resolutions of the churches and

other documents are listed in Appendices B and C. 1 Now sir to the brief which is 2 entitled, "A Call for a Moratorium; Some Moral and 3 Ethical Considerations Relating to the Mackenzie Valley 4 5 Pipeline". Mr. Commissioner, the 6 Anglican United and Roman Catholic Churches represented 7 here today in Project North would like to thank you for 8 this opportunity of appearing before you to express 9 some of the moral and ethical issues which we feel to 10 be crucial to any discussion of the proposed Mackenzie 11 Valley Natural Gas Pipeline and indeed, to any 12 discussion of northern development and native concerns. 13 These concerns have reminded 14 some of us of a legend of the Inuit which bears 15 repeating. It is called "The Legend of the Raven", 16 "At one time, the Raven was able to talk with Man. 17 The Raven was a great help to Man. The Raven was 18 a great help to Man because he would fly out in 19 search for the caribou, the seal or the walrus and 20 would report back to Man. Man would hunt and they 21 22 would share the food. They were brothers, but then one day greed entered the picture and the Ra-23 ven wanted the food for himself. Because of this, 24 he lost his voice and was left with nothing but a 25 raspy croak. Today, although the Raven is seen 26 everywhere in the north where man lives, he no 27 longer talks to Man and they are not brothers." 28 We believe this legend has a 29 profound meaning for us today, for if we do not learn

to share and live together as brothers, our survival is in serious jeopardy. 2 It is for this reason that we 3 intend today to press for consideration by this 4 Inquiry, and through it by the people of Canada, for a 5 moratorium on all major northern resource development 6 projects, including the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline to 7 give Canadians an opportunity to work together to 8 develop alternative lifestyles based on conserver 9 rather than consumer attitudes. 10 These concerns come out of 11 various statements that have been made by the churches 12 we represent here today. 13 In September of last year, the 14 Roman Catholic Bishops of the Canadian Catholic 15 Conference issued their 18th annual Labour Day Statement. 16 17 It was entitled "Northern Development: At What cost? The statement, which was 18 19 widely acclaimed by native organizations and others interested in a more rational form of northern 20 development, expressed the wish that the Catholic 21 22 community, together with fellow Christians, members of other faiths and fellow citizens would be able to act 23 in solidarity with the native peoples of the north in a 24 common search for more creative ways of developing 'the 25 last frontier' of this country." 26 The statement also indicated 27 that several conditions be met before any final 28 decisions are made to proceed with specific projects of 29 northern development such as the Mackenzie Valley 30

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

business of this Inquiry reads as follows:

"That this General Synod, through the Primate, request the Federal Government and through the appropriate Diocesan Bishops request Provincial and Territorial Governments to halt planned development until aboriginal claims are settled and to initiate negotiations on the land claims issues without prior conditions and taking seriously these aboriginal claims."

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

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

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

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

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peoples of Canada; and in fact appropriated to themselves with no or very little compensation to the natives, large segments of land in Canada: Be it resolved that this department record now its general support of the Indians of Canada in making their claims for land, and inform all native organizations of this support." These three churches whose membership numbers some 15 million Canadians, are also joined with others in expressing their concerns for the north. Out of these concerns expressed in their official statements, these churches initiated Project North, an inter-church action project on northern development. This coalition of Anglican, United and Roman Catholic churches very recently expanded to include the Presbyterian Church in Canada and the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada, came into being September 1st, :1975 and is staffed by Hugh McCullum and Karmel McCullum, co-authors of "This Land is Not For Sale". The basic purpose of the twoyear project is to increase the capacity of the churches to address more effectively the ethical and 'moral issues of northern development within three broad dimensions: · Justice for the land claims of the native people

· Stewardship of resources (energy, mineral, etc.) And

cultural and spiritual realities.

Within this broad purpose the 1 2 project which relates to these churches through national staff persons assigned to it, has two main 3 objectives: 4 To challenge and mobilize the church constituency 5 in the south to act and respond to the ethical and 6 moral issues of northern development, and, 7 To support the creative activities of northern 8 people engaged in the struggles of northern development 9 The project attempts to fulfil 10 these objectives in very concrete ways in four main areas 11 of the country: Northern Quebec, northern Manitoba, 12 northwestern British Columbia, and the Northwest 13 Territories and by developing research, documenting 14 issues, maintaining liaison with native groups and 15 mobilizing southern constituencies through education, 16 communication and consciousness raising programs. 17 Since the background of the 18 staff of the project is in the area of communication 19 and research, Project North also offers media support 20 to those native organizations in the north which 21 22 request it. 23 The project is funded equally by the three churches originally involved, with recent 24 additional funding from Presbyterian and Lutheran 25 churches. Native organizations, notably the Nishga 26 Tribal Council, the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest 27 Territories, the Metis Association of the Northwest 28 Territories, the Northern Flood Committee in Manitoba 29 and the Northern Quebec Inuit Association have close 30

working relationships with the project and give 1 financial support to particular pieces of work. 2 three national native organizations, the National 3 Indian Brotherhood, the Native Council of Canada and 4 the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada also have a working 5 relationship with the project. 6 7 Mr. Commissioner, the purpose of this background information is to establish the 8 basic purpose for the presentation of this brief to 9 your Inquiry. That purpose which we mentioned at the 10 outset of this presentation is to call for a moratorium 11 on all major resource development in the north, 12 including the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. On March 2nd, 13 1976, the leaders of Canada's five major denominations 14 and the Canadian Council of Churches appeared before 15 the Prime Minister and members of the Federal Cabinet 16 to urge upon them the necessity for such, a moratorium 17 in a document entitled "Justice Demands Action". 18 19 We believe that the issues of the development of the Mackenzie Valley and 20 specifically the proposed natural gas pipeline must be 21 22 defined in a moral and ethical manner and not merely in terms of economics or political expediency. 23 There are those in society 24 who would say that the church should not be involved in 25 political, economic or social issues. These people 26 would argue that the church is concerned with man's 27 soul and lacks the expertise to deal adequately with 28 other matters. 29 30 We reject this concept and

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turn to the Biblical imperatives of justice and liberation for the poor, the dispossessed and the minorities of this world. We suggest that the decision of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline must be considered along moral and ethical grounds at least as equally as political and economic grounds because we are talking of the very soul of this nation.

So, Mr. Commissioner, we would like to ask your indulgence to reflect with us

would like to ask your indulgence to reflect with us for a few moments on the role of the church in addressing the moral and ethical issues of northern development.

In defining development, material values have been allowed to become the norm, while Gospel values are only nominally held as rather 'abstract propositions which do not affect public attitudes, behavior and policies all that much. As with many of our social, educational and economic institutions, there has been a tendency for the church to be caught up in accommodating to the established social order, an order which gives more priority to economic growth and profit-oriented values which are called "realities", and less to social justice and human dignity, which are called "humanitarian sentiments". In our experience, we are discovering that justice and human dignity are not the automatic by-products of such economic growth.

The Gospel proclaims that God's sovereignty includes all realms of life. Nothing that is human can be outside the church's mission. It

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is the love of God in Christ for man that is the basis of the church's social and political concern. particular, this means that we stand in solidarity with the native peoples of Canada who face the inseparable connection between themselves as a people, and the stewardship of the earth's resources. Most of us live in and benefit from a socio-economic situation which is sinful. social sin, we mean that we create and sustain social and economic patterns of behavior that bind and oppress, give privilege to the powerful and maintain systems of dependency, paternalism, racism and colonialism. The Gospel is more than mere propositions. The Good News is a cluster of living images and values for living. It brings with it a radically new vision of man. In view of this new vision of man, Christians are called to take a critical stance regarding the social reality of each time and The Gospel sheds critical light on the structures and procedures of our institutions, governments and corporations and call into question many of the images and norms which prevail in the mainstream of our economic political and social life. Let it be clear that we are not speaking of countries far away, but we are speaking of our own Canadian society and many of its institutionalized ways of life. This state of affairs we believe demands not only individual repentance on the part of Christians but even more difficult, a

change of social priorities among all Canadians.

We believe that the following underlying assumptions 1 2 quide Canadian public policy making: That our society a it presently operates is 3 basically sound and that at most, a few adjustments are 4 required to cope with changing conditions, and, 5 That problems can be isolated and analyzed and that 6 the results can be re-integrated with other factors on 7 the basis of rational functional calculations. 8 Emphasis is given to 9 continuity with present practices and rational, 10 technical decision-making by the experts even though it 11 will probably nod in the direction of citizen 12 participation. These are assumptions that must be 13 challenged sir, given the existence of the serious 14 problems of economic and cultural inequalities. 15 16 It is our belief that simple tinkering and patchwork will not suffice to bring 17 justice to its fullest extent in our society. 18 19 We are talking about more than simple reformism and calling for more than mere 20 21 individual conversion. We are calling for a conversion within our social and economic structures whereby 22 policy making and decision making will begin to reflect 23 and make practical the values of justice, dignity and 24 fulfillment for every human being. Our corporate sins 25 must be acknowledged and we must turn around if we are 26 to have a society that truly reflects the social 27 consequences of the New Commandment. To bless the 28 established order is to remain unconverted. 29 30 We want to share with you

what you what was, for those of us who were in attendance at the Anglican Church's General Synod in Quebec City last June, a "moment of truth". It was the day the issue of native rights and northern development was to be debated. It was introduced by the Bishop of the Arctic, john Sperry. Using the analogy of the parable of the Good Samaritan, he asked the Synod what it should do about the robbed, beaten and broken body lying beside the road that was Canada's native people of today, as the white population and its governments passed by on the other side.

 $\label{eq:sperry} \mbox{Sperry spoke in passionate}$ and urgent tones and I quote \mbox{him}

"We must be like the Good Samaritan who not only bound up the wounds inflicted by a cruel and heartless society that left a race of people to die, but who stood clearly beside this man and continued to support him when all others had abandoned him and helped him morally and with action. If we today fail to place ourselves clearly on the side of native people in Canada and instead pass b on the other side by refusing to state clearly with words and actions where we stand, then we must return to our homes from this place and hang our heads in shame."

Mr. Commissioner, we think that to pass by on the other side means to fail to deal squarely with the issues of justice in respect to native land claims and the cultural survival of the native peoples of the Northwest Territories; that it

means irresponsible stewardship with respect to the exploitation of energy and mineral resources in the Northwest Territories; that it means to denigrate our human and natural resources and above all, that it is to deny the Gospel of justice, dignity and human fulfillment for God's people.

From these reflections we believe it is clear to us that we must press home the point that the Federal Government has a major responsibility to insist that colonial patterns of development not prevail any longer in the Canadian north, especially in the Northwest Territories where the Federal Government retains complete jurisdiction.

We are helped in understanding this by examining the forces that are at work in the north, the same forces that are at work in almost every Third World situation we know of. The world we talk about is one that is economically underdeveloped, which often has huge reserves of natural resources, and has become the target for transnational companies anxious to open up or develop the north.

There have been studies undertaken which draw striking parallels between the struggle of the native peoples in the Amazon regions of Brazil, where a variety of mining, agricultural, forest and energy projects have been initiated along with the construction of highways, railroads and seaports to service these projects. Native people there have had no role in the decisions about this development, therefore, we suggest the colonial pattern of resource

development has emerged in that area which has ad 1 striking consequences for the native peoples who have 2 inhabited the Amazon basin for centuries. 3 The same, forces and the same 4 5 patterns we believe re at work in the Mackenzie, where native peoples do not have a decision making role in 6 7 northern development. The most important similarity is 8 the failure to involve native peoples in decisions about 9 development that affects them. Land is the essential 10 ingredient to the lives of the indigenous people of the 11 Amazon. The native people of the Northwest Territories 12 insist that the land is their life. 13 Another similarity noted by 14 the studies is the conflict of interest in the 15 Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development 16 that make it similar to the Brazilian National 17 Foundation for Assistance to the Indians, a government 18 agency with a two-fold objective. 19 1. To protect the native people until they are 20 sufficiently integrated into national society, and, 21 22 2. to serve as an agency for the Ministry of the Interior promoting the development of the Amazon. 23 24 As you know sir, the two hats worn by the Minister of the Department of Indian Affair 25 and Northern Development are: 26 1. As legal guardian of native rights in Canada and, 27 2. to ensure the development of Canada's north, in 28 29 particular the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. 30 Now, in many instances, same

transnational corporations, for example Placer/Noranda, 1 Shell Exploration/Royal Dutch Shell; Cominco/Canadian 2 Pacific; Brascan Resources/Brascan Limited; Giant 3 Yellowknife/Falconbridge Nickel Mines; INCO; are 4 involved in the two areas and the same policies of the 5 Brazilian Government in providing incentives for 6 resource development are found in the incentives of the 7 northern resource development programs of our 8 Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. 9 Project North believes it is 10 clear that the colonial patterns of resource 11 development similar t those found in Brazil will occur 12 in the Northwest Territories during the next decade if 13 the plans developed thus far in secret of the Federal 14 Government and the transnational energy corporations 15 are allowed to proceed unchecked. 16 For these reasons the 17 churches insist that there be a moratorium on all 18 northern development including construction of any 19 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. 20 The experience of the Amazon 21 22 must in no way be allowed to occur in the Northwest Territories for while the consequences of colonial 23 development in the Mackenzie are already tragic, their 24 continuation would result in nothing less than disaster. 25 There are those within the 26 present administration in Canada who will argue 27 strenuously that our democratic system protects 28 adequately the rights of native minorities. In fact, the 29 natives are not a minority in the Northwest Territories 30

as you well know/and it is clear we believe that their 1 rights are not adequately safeguarded. 2 We cannot afford to be 3 complacent about the protection of the democratic 4 rights of the native people of the north. The record 5 is not good. The colonial administration of the 6 Territorial Council, the lone, but hardy voice of the 7 Northwest Territories' sole member of Parliament and 8 the demands of a consumer oriented southern white 9 majority makes the guaranteeing of these rights a 10 constant and often losing struggle 11 For there to be equality in 12 this struggle, it is necessary for the churches and all 13 other groups interested in the moral and ethical 14 questions of northern development to stand openly 15 officially and clearly on the side o justice for and 16 the human rights of the native people of this country. 17 There must be continual 18 demand for freedom of information, a process of 19 accountability in decision making by senior civil 20 servants as well as elected representatives, and a 21 22 clear statement of who decides how resource development takes place and for whose benefit. 23 As Canadians, we have an 24 obligation to defend the rights of minorities and to 25 recognize that the various regions -- in this case 26 north and south - must play an interlocking role if all 27 Canadians are to live in justice and equality. 28 But we suggest here Mr. 29

Commissioner that the rights of Canada's native people

occupy a special status within this country and that we are talking about more than the rights of a minority; we are talking about the rights of Canada's original people.

It is also important to consider that native people are on the cutting edge of turning the direction of our society's growth from materialism and consumerism to a more fundamentally human concept. In some ways, the north is fighting the south's battles.

It is on that note Mr. Commissioner that we would like to turn to our basic recommendations which we hope your Inquiry will consider carefully, for we believe steadfastly that time is the essential ingredient that must be considered in any application for the construction of a pipeline.

We hope to describe clearly in the remainder of this brief why we are calling for a substantial moratorium on major resource development in the Northwest Territories, ,and the feasibility of such a moratorium not only at the moral and ethical level, but at what the government and oil companies like to describe as the "practical" or "realistic" or "pragmatic" level.

We believe that a moratorium on all major resource development in the Northwest Territories should be declared, and that no right of conveyance should be granted to any pipeline company during this period until the rights of the native people have been clearly defined and adjudicated.

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That period would be used to achieve the following objectives through a public search for alternative policies of northern development: Just settlement of all native land claims. only major settlement of land claims that has been negotiated by the Federal Government in recent years was that in James Bay. It was a land extinguishment settlement at complete variance with the kinds of settlements being envisaged by the Dene and Inuit. It was a settlement which 10 the, Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development had publicly indicated will be a 12 model or 13 "Will at least contain the ingredients for other 14 settlements". 15 16 Because of the continued construction of the James Bay hydro development project 17 during the period of negotiation/and because the native 18 people were forced into an unrealistic deadline from 19 their point of view, the negotiating process was 20 extremely difficult. The moratorium we propose would 21 22 give all groups the necessary breathing space to negotiate and realize just land claims that reflect the 23 wishes and the aspirations of the Dene and Inuit. 24 Unrealistic deadlines could be avoided and discussions 25 could take place in an open and suitable manner in the 26 north, rather than being rushed through a purely white 27 mans process in Ottawa or Yellowknife. 28 29 The pressure to produce a

proposal and an agreement under the threat of deadlines

is foreign to native ways of achieving settlements. The use of regional and community discussions and eventual consensus should have at least the same weight as the white man's processes. 2, Native peoples programs for regional economic development. The slogan of the native people "land, not money" reflects the desire for self-determination and control of their own destiny. This can only be achieved they insist through economic development that they control and administer. We would favor policies that

support native people in regions where they do not want large cash settlements such as were negotiated in James Bay and Alaska, but rather the economic base that can be derived from the controlled development of their own natural resources. If a moratorium on major northern development projects such as the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline were granted, time would be available for the native people to devise appropriate programs themselves rather than the ad hoc method presently invoked.

These programs would take into consideration the traditional hunting, fishing and trapping of native people as well as providing a base for local and regional governments. These programs have little chance of development if the native people are attempting to adjust to and live within the enormous social and economic unrest of the construction period of a pipeline. Development of their own regional economic programs would safeguard their way of

1 | life before resource development rather than afterwards 2 | when it is too late.

3. Adequate safeguards to deal with environmental problems like oil spills, blowouts, damage to the terrain and the living creatures. Evidence before this Inquiry has made it clear that many of the environmental questions have not been adequately answered by the applicants and that because such a pipeline is the first in the world, there is no body of experience to draw upon.

The question of alternative routes that would cause less social and economic environmental damage in the area needs a great deal more examination.

The very real fears of the people whose lives depend so deeply on their relationship to the Beaufort Sea would be allayed if time were given to developing a safer technology for offshore drilling than is presently available to the industry. The hasty planning that has accompanied so many massive industrial and energy projects in the north exemplifies the frontier boom or bust mentality of colonial development. Extraction of resources rarely takes into account ecological or environmental concerns until it is too late moratorium we believe, should be used to change this pattern so that adequate safeguards are planned and included in proposals before the construction phase begins.

4. Adequate programs to regulate domestic consumption and export of energy resources. Canadians have no real

input into a rational nation-wide energy policy, The National Energy Board is not available as a forum to most Canadians. Public discussion is almost impossible because of conflicting conditional, partial and misleading answers to energy supply and demand from the government and industry.

A case in point is the failure to explain adequately the unbelievable discrepancy between 1971 and '74 statements with respect to oil and gas reserves in this country. The Honorable Joe Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines an Resources in 1971 told the nation we had 923 years supply of oil and 392 years supply of gas and had better export these non-renewable resources before they became obsolete. In 1974 the National Energy Board reported that we would have to start importing oil by 1982 and of course the applicants before this Inquiry and the same Department of Energy, Mines and Resources insist that a natural gas shortage is just around the corner.

Nothing short of a full and independent public inquiry will ever serve to give the people of the country the facts they need to make the decisions about what is and what is not in their interests. Until such a public inquiry produces some straight answers on energy , supply and demand, so that the public can participate meaningfully in decision making, a moratorium on pipeline construction and offshore drilling should be enforced.

Too early and precipitate approval of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline by the

National Energy Board and the Federal Government will serve further to confuse the issues and leave the people of Canada unable to decide whether they wish to be consumers or conservers.

The following arguments show that if the Federal Government takes the appropriate steps, there are sufficient supplies of natural gas to ensure Canadian consumption until at least the year 2001. This would give ample time for a full public inquiry and discussion of future energy development with a moratorium on such projects as the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline until the Inquiry has been completed and a responsible rational energy policy established. At the same time, environmental and native concerns could be dealt with in a just manner.

- 1. A July 1975 background study issued by the Science
 17 Council of Canada, "Energy Conservation" by F. H.
 18 Knelman concludes that a serious program of waste
 19 reduction can result in a saving of 30% of projected
 20 1995 consumption of natural gas. This cutback, Knelman
 21 asserts, could add four years to supply projections.
 - 2. Canadian Arctic Gas Pipelines admits that there is no imminent physical shortage of natural gas in Canada and says that there is a 12 year supply available for delivery to all parts of Canada if the Federal Government takes the necessary steps to ensure that deliverability. The main problem is not availability but deliverability, and the main reason for this is that TransCanada Pipelines cannot meet eastern Canadian demands because the corporation is unwilling to pay the

price suppliers are asking for available Alberta 1 2 natural gas. 3. Canada now exports to the United States natural gas 3 at the rate of one trillion cubic feet a year, about 4 40% of its annual natural gas production. Long-term 5 contracts call for the export of an additional 14 6 trillion cubic feet between 1974 and 1995, But Mr. 7 Commissioner, you are no doubt aware that reduction or 8 elimination of exports is allowable under Canadian 9 supply conditions warrant. If 10 trillion cubic raw 10 feet of natural gas were diverted for domestic use, 11 Canada's gas supply would be extended by seven years. 12 The Alberta Government has offered to release, for 13 eastern Canadian consumption, the 30 year natural gas 14 supply it maintains prior to exporting gas to other 15 provinces. In return, the Federal Government must make 16 the commitment to deliver to Alberta at a future date, 17 an equivalent supply of gas. Acceptance of this offer 18 would add approximately three years to future supplies. 19 These four steps Mr. 20 21 Commissioner would bring the non-northern gas supply 22 figures to 26 years, composed as follows: present reserves, 12 years; conservation 4 years; export 23 cutbacks, 7 years; Alberta swap, 3 years. 24 25 Surely the churches and the native organizations are justified in asking: 26 "What's the rush to build the Mackenzie Valley Pipe-27 line when there are so many unanswered questions?" 28 These are some of the 29 realities behind our call for a moratorium and for the

purpose of illustrating the fact that southern whites 1 need not "freeze to death in the dark" while 2 considering the moral and ethical issues of northern 3 development. 4 Now to our conclusions sir. 5 6 The conclusion that we have come to in Project North is defined in terms then of the following objectives: 7 A reduction in the per capita use of all forms of 8 energy consumed in Canada. 9 A concerted national effort to develop alternative 10 sources of energy. 11 Honouring the aboriginal rights of natives with 12 respect to the involvement of their lands and culture 13 in projects designed to provide energy for southern 14 Canadian and United States consumption. 15 16 Full satisfaction that the ecology will not be adversely affected prior to the commencement of any 17 massive development project. 18 19 The establishment of just royalty and tax provisions to reduce the unreasonable profits of 20 multinational companies and governments. 21 22 The expenditure of natural resource revenues for enhancing the total wellbeing of people instead of 23 being solely related to economic growth. 24 The gradual reduction of oil and gas exports to the 25 United States and instead, the export of energy at below 26 international prices to underdeveloped countries." 27 Mr. Commissioner, we have the 28

time and we must use it for the sake of ourselves, our children and all future generations of Canadians. We

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must learn from our native brothers and sisters that our land and its resources are to be used for the benefit of all people and not exploited for the profits of a few.

Taking the time we have suggested requires a moratorium on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, a project so enormous that it will reinforce, perhaps irrevocably, the high energy consuming, materialistic, hedonistic lifestyle that is so seriously under question by so many people in so many ways.

The serious questions that are now being raised by the panic resource dash to our northern frontier may be a blessing in disguise. we in southern Canada are being forced to address the realities of our current way of life. Are we prepared to develop new sets of values, create new social and economic structures that lead us into a less materialistically oriented society, find new forms of living and growing as people, search for alternative patterns of resource development in such a way that caring, sparing and sharing become a truly human reality? We in southern Canada must soon wake up to these extremely serious questions of our common survival. How we address the issues of northern development and how we respond to the cries for justice of the native people of this country will serve to indicate the ways in which we will begin to find answers for these questions.

Since we represent positions

taken by the churches, we feel we must conclude by referring our discussion back to ourselves. What is it that we can really do?

Since there are moral and ethical issues that must be raised, then we have no choice but to speak up in language that cannot be misunderstood.

We have spoken today about whether or not the project you are enguiring into makes sense from an economic point of view. We have declared ourselves on the environmental issues. We have raised the question of the development of the native people of the north. We have indicated the serious need of all Canadians to address the basic question of personal and corporate lifestyles. Others have spoken to you over the last year-and-a-half and more recently on the same subjects.

"In the final analysis..." as the 1975 Roman Catholic Labour Day message reminded us,

"...what is required is nothing less than fundamental social change. Until we as a society begin to change our own lifestyles based on wealth and comfort, until we begin to change the profit oriented priorities of our industrial system, we will continue placing exorbitant demands on the limited supplies of energy in the north, and end up exploiting the people of the north in order to get those resources."

Therefore sir, we urge upon

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Archbishop J. A. Watton you the deepest consideration of our position that a moratorium on northern resource development be implemented to permit the work of restoration in our society to begin and to stop further development, exploration, drilling or the issuance of permits of any kind until all northern native land claims have been justly settled. Mr. Commissioner, as an offer of real and practical help, we pledge here today to renew our commitment to stand openly and officially and 10 wholeheartedly with the Dene and Inuit of the Mackenzie 11 in their struggle for justice. 12 Thank you Mr. Commissioner. 13 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you 14 very much. 15 (SUBMISSION OF PROJECT NORTH REV. RUSSELL HATTON MARKED 16 17 EXHIBIT C-544) 18 (WITNESS ASIDE) 19 MR. WADDELL: I believe Mr. Commissioner, Dr. Hatton can correct me if I am wrong, 20 21 that Reverend James Watton wishes to say something now. 22 Archbishop Watton. Good. I'd call upon Archbishop Watton. The Bishop of Moosonee. 23 ARCHBISHOP JAMES A. WATTON sworn; 24 THE WITNESS: Mr. 25 Commissioner, I would first of all like to introduce to 26 you my support as I appear before you in the august 27 presence of the Bishop of Ottawa, and. I bring him as 28 an illustration that some good things can come out of 29 Ottawa at times.

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I've asked that I might be given the privilege of speaking to you immediately following the brief presented by Project North and I have done so, so that I might endorse the contents of that brief. To do so adequately, I suppose I should really have three heads; one for each of the three hats or if you would wish, martyrs, that I am called upon to wear in my present position. One of those hats or heads is representing the House of Bishops of the Anglican Church of Canada. Of course, the primate which appeared before me did that much more adequately. The second is that of the metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario. Perhaps I should explain what that is because the church in its amazing way of mixing things up -- the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario also takes in the northern part of the Province of Quebec. The third is that of the Bishop of the Diocese of Moosonee which encompasses the area of James Bay and the 8,000 Cree people of northern Quebec. It is this last hat that covers my gray hairs of concern, for I am daily dealing already with the results of precipitate development in the lives of people. The real tragedy of which the James Bay area is just one example, is that our world, western, industrialized, sophisticated and consumer oriented has come in so heavy-footed, iron-fisted and cold-hearted so quickly, so powerfully and so callously that we simply do not give the people a chance to adjust.

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

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

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

can do. We just overwhelm or overpower these people. 1 It is a course of action that 2 not only can be called, I think, "genocide" by its 3 right name, but will invite the reactions for 4 generations of those people yet to be born. There is a 5 deep mystical relationship with land which we 6 westerners cannot really appreciate any more, which is 7 still very, very real to our native people. though we 8 may not be able to comprehend it on its deepest level, 9 we can at least respect it as a profoundly spiritual 10 way of looking at material creation from which we may 11 yet learn something of value. 12 13 So, I plead in supporting the brief of the Project of the North. I, plead; just for 14 the native peoples of the north, but I plead also for 15 us, the time to listen to them. 16 17 Thank you Mr. Commissioner. (SUBMISSION OF ARCHBISHOP JAMES A. WATTON MARKED 18 19 EXHIBIT C-545)) 20 (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Mr. 21 22 Commissioner, I would call upon Bishop Adolphe Proulx, 23 BISHOP ADOLPHE PROULX sworn; THE WITNESS: Au nom de la 24 Commission desfaires Sociales de la Conférence des 25 Evêues Catholiques du Canada, je désire exprimer notre 26 appui au Mémoire présenté a ces mattin par le Plan 27 Nordique. Nous considérons le Plan Nordique comme un 28 outil privélgé propre à donner suite à notre dernier 29 message de la Fete du Travail "Le Développement du Nord

Canadien: A quel Prix?" 1 La lutte des Dene et des 2 Inuit dans la Valle du Mackenzie nous apparaît comme un 3 signe d'espoir pour notre temps. Comme peuple, les Dene 4 et les Inuit s'opposent à toute formes de développement 5 de type colonial maintiennent leur droit l'auto-6 détermination. Dans leur lutte pours affirmer leurs 7 droits, les Dene et les Inuit essaient d'obtenir le 8 controle du leur propre destinée comme peuple afin 9 d'assurer une vie plus décente pour leurs enfants et 10 leurs petits enfants. 11 Nous, du sud du Canada avons 12 beaucoup apprendre de l'expérience des Dene et des 13 Inuit. Dan notre société hautement industrialisée, un 14 nombre du plus en plus grand de personnes s'aperçoivent 15 qu'elles perdent le contrôle de leur propre destinée. 16 Nos vies semblent de plus en plus contrôlées par les 17 super-gouvernements et les corporations 18 multinationales. Comme résultat, nous nous voyons de 19 moins en moins capables de décider d'une manière 20 responsable du bien-être des generations venir. 21 La soi-disante "crise de 22 23 l'énergie" illustre bien ce drame. La stratégie récente du Gouvernement Fédéral en énergie a permis à 24 l'industrie pétrolière de mettre en branle tout un 25 programme de développement rapide des ressources du 26 nord Canadien. Mais ceci n'empêche pas les Canadiens du 27 Sud de se poser des questions embarrassantes. 28 29 Une premire question peut se poser de cette façon: qui prend les désions sur

nos besoins futurs en énergie et comment se prennent ces décisions? Il y a trois ans, le Gouvernement Fédéral et l'industrie énergétique nous affirmaient que le Canada devait quadrupler sa consommation d'huile, de gaz et d'électricité pour assurer notre qualité de vie. Mais que voulons nous dire par "qualité de vie"? Pourquoi est-elle-toujours traduite en termes d'une consommation croissante de biens matériels? Et pourquoi les Canadiens ne sont-ils pas directement impliqués dans le processue de la prise de décision responsable quand il s'agit de no besoins futurs en énergie?

En deuxième lieu, qui peut enfin nous dire la vérité au sujet de nos ressources énegétiques au Canada? On n'a jamais réussi à

enfin nous dire la vérité au sujet de nos ressources énegétiques au Canada? On n'a jamais réussi à expliquer les fluctuations dramatiques entre les chiffres de 1971 et sur de 1974 au sujet de nos reserve d'huile et de gaz. Le Gouvernement Fédéral se tourne d'abord vers l'industrie pour obtenir cet inventaire et cela est loin de nous rassurer. Comment se fait-il qu'il, n'y ait pas une source indépendante de renseignements qui pourrait fournir au peuple de ce pays des données plus precises quant nos reserves d'huile et de gaz?

Trousièmement, qui profitera du développement rapide des ressources énergétiques du Nord Canadien? Il est clair maintenant que le Canada a promis des livraisons en gaz naturel aux Etats-Unis jusqu'en 1995, et que des corporations Américaines ont déjà mis la main sur une part substantielle du gaz

dans le Delta du Mackenzie pour répondre aux demandes 1 des marchés de Californie. Ceci voudrait-il dire que 2 les ressources en gaz naturel du Nord Canadien doivent 3 être rapidement développées pour approvisionner les 4 centres industriels Américains? 5 6 Comme quatrième et dernière question, M. le Commissaire, qui paiera les frais du 7 développement rapide des ressources énergétiques du 8 Nord? La nouvelle politique énergétique du 9 gouvernement, nous indique bien que c'est le public 10 Canadien qui assumera le cost initial de ce projet en 11 même temps que les risques inhérents à la mise en 12 marché de cette énergie. Les augmentations sensibles 13 des prix de détail et les allocations aux corporations 14 à même les impôts des Canadiens suffisent à nous le 15 démontrer. Cela veut-il dire que les fonds nécessaires 16 à l'habitation, aux centres hospitaliers et d'autres 17 services sociaux seront plutôt acheminés vers la mise 18 en valeur coûteuse de l'énergie nordique? 19 Le peuple Canadien doit 20 résolument faire face ces questions embarrassantes, M. 21 22 Le Commissaire, avant de procer au développement de l'énergie du nord Canadien. C'est pourquoi, nous 23 estimons qu'il y va de l'intérêt national, d'imposer un 24 moratoire au développement du nord. Nous nous devons 25 comme nation, de prendre le temps nécessaire à 26 l'élaboration de politiques et de programmes varies en 27 énergie, programmes et politiques qui seront vraiment 28 fondés sur un idéal élevé de gestion responsable. Mon 29 voeu le plus ardent, M. le Commissaire, c'est que nous

 ayons le courage de participer davantage au contrôle de notre propre destinée et que nous prenions maintenant des décisions vraiment responsables pour le plus grand bien des générations actuelles et futures.

Merci bien.

(ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF ABOVE:

On behalf of the social Affairs Commission of the Canadian Catholic Conference of Bishops, I wish to express our support for the brief presented this morning by Project North. We have considered Project North as our major resource for follow-up to our Labour Day Message, "Northern Development: At What Cost?"

The struggle of the Dene and the Inuit in the Mackenzie Valley is a sign of hope in our times. As a people, the Dene and the Inuit are opposing all forms of colonial development and asserting their right to self-determination. In their struggle to establish their aboriginal rights, the Dene and the Inuit are attempting to gain control of their own destiny as a people for the sake of their children and grandchildren.

We in southern Canada have much to learn from the experience of the Dene and the Inuit. In our highly industrialized society, more and more people are experiencing a loss of control over their own destinies. Our lives seem to be increasingly dominated by large governments and multinational corporations. As a result, we find ourselves less and less able to make re-

sponsible decisions for the sake of future generations.

The so called "energy crisis" poses a dramatic illustration. The Federal Government's recent energy strategy has set the stage for the petroleum industry to go ahead with the rapid development of Canada's northern energy. Yet, there are some disturbing questions for southern Canadians.

First, who makes the decisions about our future energy needs and how should these decisions be made? Three years ago, the Federal Government and the energy industry were telling us that Canada's consumption of oil, gas and electricity would have to multiply four more times by the end of the century to protect our quality of life and our standard of living. But what is this "quality of life"? Why is it always defined in terms of increasing consumption of material goods? And why are the people of Canada not directly involved in making conscious decisions about our future energy needs?

Second, who can tell us the truth about our existing supplies of energy in Canada. The dramatic fluctuations between the 1971 and 1974 estimates of oil and gas reserves have never been adequately explained The disturbing fact is that the Federal Government relies primarily on the energy industry for these estimates. But why is there no independent source of information to

provide the people of this country with the truth 1 2 about Canada's oil and gas supplies? Third, who will benefit from 3 the rapid development of energy resources in the 4 Canadian north? It is now clear that Canada has made 5 export commitments of natural gas to the United States 6 until 1995 and that U.S. oil companies already have 7 control over a substantial portion of gas in the 8 Mackenzie Delta for export to California markets. 9 this mean that Canada's northern supplies of natural 10 gas are to be rapidly developed now to feed industrial 11 centers in the United States 12 Fourth Mr. Commissioner, who 13 will pay for the rapid development of northern energy 14 resources? The government's new energy strategy 15 indicates that the Canadian public will underwrite much 16 of the initial cost and risk involved I in developing 17 this northern energy through sharp increases in 18 consumer prices and further allocations of tax dollars. 19 Does this also mean that public funds required for 20 housing, hospitals and other social services will be 21 22 used to pay for the expensive development of northern 23 energy? These disturbing questions, 24 Mr. Commissioner, must be faced by the people of this 25 country before proceeding with the energy development 26 in the Canadian north. It is, therefore, in the 27 national interest that a moratorium be called on 28 northern development. We need to take the time as a 29 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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that I received for you from Vancouver, and it reads as follows:

"During the Habitat Conference, the rights of all peoples of this planet earth , to seek self-determination and control over their own lives, has been the central theme. In the past week at Habitat Forum about 175 participants from more than 20 nations gathered under the auspices of the World Council of Churches, heard Canada's native peoples, described their struggles for social justice in their own country. Land is essential to the native people's way of life. For those who live in the far north, the only hope to secure some measure of control over their own lives is through just settlement of their land claims. is imperative, therefore, that no largescale development be started before the Indian, Metis, and Inuit of the Northwest Territories settle their aboriginal claims. We therefore support the position taken by Project North (the inter-church project on northern development) at your Inquiry in calling for a moratorium on all resource development in the N.W.T., including the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, in order to provide the time required to achieve just land settlements and a more responsible stewardship of energy use in this country."

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It's signed by James Sarpei S-A-R-P-E-I, of the Country
1
   of Ghana, Chairman of the Steering Committee, World Coun-
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   cil of Churches, Habitat, Vancouver.
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                              Mr. Commissioner, we're going
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   to take a coffee break now and there's coffee available
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   in the main lounge, and we'd ask the people here to
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    join us for a cup of coffee, but because of the time
7
   required for the briefs that we will be having after
8
   the coffee break, I would ask them to just take ten
9
   minutes and to keep to that deadline religiously.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER: All right.
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   Take ten minutes,
12
    (SUBMISSION BY WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, HABITAT
13
   CONFERENCE, MARKED EXHIBIT C-547)
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     (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR TEN MINUTES)
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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.
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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.

States.

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· International Nickel Company of Canada Ltd. 1 · Ontario Paper Company Ltd. a Polysar Ltd. 2 · Quebec Metal Powders Ltd. 3 · Reed Ltd. 4 · Spruce Falls Power & Paper Company Ltd. 5 · Union Carbide Canada Ltd. 6 Broadly speaking, the gas 7 using operations of IGUA's members can be grouped into 8 forest-based, ammonia-producing, and other chemical 9 producing, metal refining and steel-making industries. 10 These industries use large quantities of natural gas 11 purchased from distributors in the western, northern, 12 and eastern rate zones of the pipeline system of 13 TransCanada Pipelines Limited. 14 IGUA's members use gas 15 16 primarily as a source of process heat and feedstock with space heating accounting for minor gas volumes. 17 The use of gas as a source of heat can be sub-divided 18 into direct and indirect applications of gas in various 19 stages of certain manufacturing processes of IGUA's 20 members. 21 22 The adequacy of supply and 23 the cost of natural gas and of energy and feedstock sources in general is of significant importance to 24 the continuing economic success of the gas-using 25 manufacturing operation of IGUA's members. 26 products from these operations are sold in Canada 27 and in export markets in competition with those of 28 foreign companies, mainly located in the United 29

As discussed more fully 1 2 below, IGUA is concerned about the adequacy of gas supplies to meet Canadian requirements beyond 1980 and 3 in particular the gas requirements of industry. 4 of urgent importance that means be found to supplement 5 gas supplies from the conventional gas producing 6 regions with gas supplies from the Mackenzie Delta or 7 other frontier region, as soon as can be reasonably and 8 economically achieved. 9 IGUA recognizes that the 10 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry was established by 11 the Government of Canada to enquire into and report on 12 the terms and conditions that should be imposed by the 13 Government of Canada, should a pipeline be built to 14 bring gas from the Canadian Arctic in order to limit 15 the impact which such a pipeline might have on the 16 Nevertheless IGUA submits that the timing and 17 cost of delivering gas from the north is-of very 18 considerable importance to Southern Canada. 19 Accordingly, the matter of developing appropriate 20 safeguards for the north to avoid unreasonable 21 deleterious effects on the north of building and 22 operating a pipeline, requires some consideration of 23 the effect on Southern Canada of unreasonable delay in 24 installing a pipeline to bring gas to Southern Canada, 25 and of imposing overcostly construction and operating 26 constraints on such a pipeline. 27 The matter of supply, deliver 28 ability and requirements of gas from northern frontier 29 30 areas will be considered by the National Energy Board.

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IGUA's understanding of the currently projected gas supply position is, however, that within two years gas supply available to TransCanada Pipelines which supplies virtually all the gas used in Eastern Canada, may be inadequate to meet current requirements of industrial customers. This threat of potential imminent shortage is heightened by continued export of gas to the United States and by increasing sale of gas to commercial and residential customers. It is the adequacy of supplies to meet industrial use requirements shortly after 1978 that is of major concern to IGUA. recently published findings of the National Energy Board recorded in its April, 1975 Report on Supply, Deliverability & Requirements of Natural Gas for use in Canada, are that in absence of delivery of gas from the frontier areas, supply of gas east of Alberta will probably be inadequate to meet both domestic and export requirements within a year or two; and further, that even if exports were to be discontinued to the extent necessary to meet growing domestic requirements, the gas supply from conventional areas would be inadequate to meet forecast domestic requirements beyond 1984. Discontinuance of exports at the beginning of 1976 (which has not occurred), the N.E.B. found, would do little to extend the period of adequacy of gas supply to meet Canadian requirements, much beyond 1984 Thus one of IGUA's concerns

in relation to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry is

that your recommendations, Mr. Commissioner, following

completion of your Inquiry be such that the eventual 1 construction of a pipeline to bring gas from the 2 northern frontier in conformity with such 3 recommendations can be completed before gas supply to 4 Canadian industrial users is seriously curtailed. 5 is IGUA's understanding that in the event of a 6 deficiency in supply of gas, industrial use of gas will 7 be curtailed be fore residential and commercial use. 8 Thus any shortfall in gas supply would have to be borne 9 by industrial users. 10 A second concern of IGUA is 11 that the price of gas delivered in Eastern Canada could 12 be considerably higher than the price of gas to 13 industrial users in the United States, particularly in 14 the gas-producing areas of the Gulf Coast. Gas prices in 15 Eastern Canada are already substantially higher thin the 16 average prices in the U.S. Gulf Coast. Such a situation 17 will eventually weaken the competitiveness of Canadian 18 industry, resulting in harmful economic effects to 19 Canada. The relevance of this possibility to the 20 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry is that the cost of any 21 measures recommended for the economic, environmental and 22 social protection of the north must be borne by all users 23 of gas delivered by any pipeline through the north. 24 such costs render gas significantly higher in price to 25 Canadian industrial users than those of competitors in 26 the United States, the economic contribution, to Canada 27 of such industries will be reduced. 28 The economic significance of 29 the effects of too high gas prices or of curtailment of

gas supplies to the members of IGUA is difficult to 1 estimate reliably. It may be of some assistance to the 2 Inquiry to judge the potential seriousness of such 3 effects, to consider the following information 4 concerning the economics of gas usage by IGUA members. 5 In 1976, IGUA's members will use approximately 108 6 billion cubic feet of gas at a cost of \$140 million The 7 gas usage of 108 B.C.F. will constitute about 8% of 8 total gas usage in Canada and 15 % of total gas usage 9 by industry in Canada. 10 The 1974 depreciated book value of the capital 11 investment in gas-using operations in Ontario and 31 12 Quebec of the 14 companies who were members of IGUA in 13 1974, amounted to \$1,152 billion, Assuming continued 14 availability of gas, IGUA's members intend to invest a 15 further \$660 millions in such operations over the next 16 17 two years. The annual wages and salaries 18 paid by IGUA members in 1974 to 35,000 employees in 19 their gas-using operations amounted to some \$553 20 million. Payments for goods and services amounted to 21 \$817 million, much of these payments accruing to the 22 benefit of the areas in which the respective s-using 23 operations are located. 24 The cost of frontier gas delivered in Eastern 25 Canada is expected to be considerably higher than that 26 of gas currently delivered from the conventional gas 27 producing areas. Estimated minimum delivered price of 28 Mackenzie Delta gas, at Toronto, of approximately \$2.50 29

per M.C.F. is forecast, and is approximately \$1.25 per

- 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
 incorporated in the prices of their products, would
 cause severe market dislocation if corresponding cost
 increases were not incurred by competitors. Absorption
 of even a small portion of such gas cost increases
- would severely depress the profitability of IGUAmembers. 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	operations goes well beyond the direct contribution of
2	such operations. Downstream use of products produced
3	in these operations is vital to the continued wellbeing
4	of other industries dependent upon materials produced
5	by IGUA members. For example, the continued supply of
6	ammonia-based fertilizers is of great importance to the
7	agricultural and food industry.
8	IGUA respectfully requests,
9	Mr. Commissioner, that you take appropriate note of the
10	serious concerns of industrial gas users about the need
11	for achieving delivery of gas from the northern
12	frontier in a timely and economic way.
13	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
14	very much,
15	(SUBMISSION BY INDUSTRIAL GAS USERS ASSOCIATION - A.W.
16	BIRNIE - MARKED EXHIBIT C-548)
17	(WITNESS ASIDE)
18	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
19	Commissioner, I'd like to call now on Theodore Mosquin
20	of the Canadian Nature Federation.
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22	THEODORE MOSQUIN sworn:
23	THE WITNESS: Mr.
24	Commissioner, my name is Theodore Mosquin. I am the
25	executive director of the Canadian Nature Federation and
26	I am here representing our Board of Directors who have
27	formally approved this statement at a meeting on May
28	19th.
29	I want to first say a few
30	words about our Federation. The Canadian Nature
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Federation was formed in 1971 out of the Canadian Audubon Society. The Federation started with 1,800 members; over the past four years our membership has increased to 20,000, In addition to speaking for our members, we are also representing about 120 provincial naturalists' federations and local societies, one or more in nearly every major town in Canada. In this province, for example, we are speaking for the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, and some 45 other societies with an estimated combined membership in the province of about 25,000.

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

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

people have turned to us to speak for them and we try 1 our best with our limited resources. 2 Mr. Commissioner, before 3 getting into the body of our submission, I want to let 4 you know how grateful our Federation is to you for 5 funding the Northern Assessment Group. As you know, 6 the Canadian Nature Federation was one of the five 7 organizations that established the Northern Assessment 8 Group in 1974, for it was essential that environmental 9 groups have some research capability independent of 10 industry and government. Adequate funding for 11 environmental intervenors is something that is sadly 12 lacking in this country. Without your support our 13 Federation through NAG -- of our Federation through NAG 14 it would have been impossible for us and other 15 environmental organizations to conduct a meaningful 16 17 assessment of the pipeline application. At the outset, I would like 18 19 to say that the Canadian Nature Federation is not opposed in principle to the building of a pipeline up 20 the Mackenzie Valley. 21 22 However, we are concerned 23 that the Government of Canada has not been following the objectives, priorities and strategies for northern 24 development as detailed in the report. 25 "Northern Canada in the '70s" 26 which was presented to the Standing Committee on, 27 Indian Affairs & Northern Development on March 28, 28 The report might best be summarized by the 29 1972. following quotations:

"In the course of its policy review, the govern-1 ment affirmed that the needs of the people of 2 the north are more important than resource de-3 velopment and that the maintenance of ecological 4 balance is essential; " and 5 "essence of choice for government is to maintain 6 7 an appropriate degree of balance among these three elements," 8 The three being people, resources, and the environment. 9 Unfortunately, the government 10 has not maintained any balance between these three 11 elements. In fact, only the exploitation of natural 12 resources, especially oil and natural gas, has received 13 priority treatment from government. 14 In the Mackenzie Valley --15 in the Mackenzie Delta, rather, and Tuktoyaktuk 16 Peninsula region not one square inch of land and water 17 has been allocated for parks; not one square inch has 18 been allocated for hunting, fishing and trapping areas 19 for the native peoples; and not one square inch has 20 been allocated for ecological reserves or wilderness 21 22 areas. 23 Why this has happened is not at all clear, but what is crystal clear is that if the 24 government had followed its objectives, priorities and 25 strategies outlined in, 26 "Northern Canada in the 1970s," 27 many of the concerns, doubts and fears raised before 28 l the Commission would have been resolved in a rational 29 and enlightened manner. 30

The Canadian Nature 1 2 Federation believes that the only reason for extracting any Canadian resource, or for developing any Canadian 3 industry is to sustain or improve the quality of 4 Canadian life. Developments are only worthwhile if 5 they contribute to the unity, strength and independence 6 of our country; to the creation of communities that are 7 healthy, varied, secure and stimulating; to the 8 creation of challenging, long-lasting and rewarding job 9 and investment opportunities for Canadians; and to 10 safeguard our environment, including the vast natural 11 areas so important our culture and heritage. 12 Canadians must learn to live 13 in balance with nature and their resources. 14 learn a great deal from the Inuit and Indians who long 15 ago developed a no-growth society, using almost no 16 resource that was not renewable. Their food, clothing, 17 fuel and shelter all were derived from renewable 18 resources. In the case of the Inuit, they achieved 19 this in one of the harshest regions of the world. 20 We believe that this concept 21 22 of balance must be incorporated into the decisionmaking process with respect to the future of Northern 23 Canada. This is especially important because our 24 knowledge and understanding of Arctic ecosystems is 25 still inadequate and incomplete and valuable resources 26 may he lost if development is allowed over the entire 27 face of the north. 28 29 One way to maintain this balance is to allocate areas for a variety of social

and scientific reasons -- wilderness and hunting, fishing 1 and trapping reserves, the most important being that 2 options still remain open as long as the land and water 3 has not been changed and degraded. These options for 4 future use are jeopardized or cancelled when a bulldozer 5 rips out trails and lines across tundra and dams streams 6 and rivers. 7 Wilderness might be best 8 defined as, 9 "a remote area of unsettled land which is not 10 yet being used for commercial purposes." 11 The United States Wilderness Act considers wilderness 12 "an area of undeveloped federal land retaining 13 its primeval character and influence, without 14 permanent improvements or human habitation, 15 which is protected and managed so as to preserve 16 its natural conditions." 17 Wilderness, as an ever-18 increasing number of Canadians are discovering, is not 19 just rocks, plants, animals and water more than just 20 scenery. Wilderness is the opportunity to become attuned 21 to the realities of nature, far removed from the 22 artificialities of modern life. Wilderness is the 23 opportunity to pit one's self against primitive 24 conditions; and increasingly, wilderness is a place for 25 plants and animals which have nowhere else to go. 26 The Canadian Nature 27 Federation believes that whatever is done north of 60, 28 l it must not significantly degrade or destroy natural 29 environments or significantly decrease wildlife 30

populations. For example, our Federation is completely 1 opposed to the recent government decision to allow Dome 2 Petroleum to conduct offshore drilling operations in 3 the Beaufort Sea, We feel that adequate environmental 4 safeguards do not exist. 5 6 The International Biological Program recognized several years ago that biological. 7 and related values are vital scientific and economic 8 resources that have generally been neglected. 9 tie Canadian Committee for the International Biological 10 72 Program was established and supported by the 11 National Research Council. Panels of noted scientists 12 were recruited from all the regions of Canada, 13 including two panels for. the north. The task of 14 these panels was to select areas of biological, 15 geological and, historical importance that urgently 16 require special Protection'. 17 In 1975 Panel 9 of the I.B.P. 18 19 published a report entitled: "Ecological Sites in Northern Canada," 20 21 and Panel 10 published a report entitled: 22 "I.B.P. Ecological Sites in SubArctic Canada." These reports list the areas of the north deemed 23 important for ecological reasons after careful study by 24 the I.B.P. panels. Copies of these reports were tabled 25 last year at your hearings in Yellowknife. 26 Although the government has 27 28 had recommendations for the preservation of these areas for sometime, no action has-been taken to 29 allocate any of them. The Canadian Nature Federation 30

urges that immediate attention be given to the reports 1 of I.B.P.S Panels 9 and 10, as some of the proposed 2 areas are threatened by oil and gas exploration and 3 development and may be affected by the construction 4 5 and maintenance of the proposed pipeline. I want to comment on the 6 7 Canadian Arctic Wildlife Range. As ecologist George 8 Calef wrote: "In the Northern Yukon lies a land richer in 9 wildlife, in variety of landscape and vegeta-10 tion, and in archaeological value than any other 11 in the Canadian Arctic. Here high mountains, 12 spruce forests, tundra, wide flats of lakes and 13 ponds, majestic valleys, a major river delta, 14 and the Arctic sea coast come together to form 15 the living fabric of an Arctic wilderness." 16 As the late Blair Fraser, a noted wilderness traveller said. 17 "North lies a different kind of land -- too bar-18 19 ren ever to be thickly settled, too bleak to be There is no doubt it will always be 20 popular. there, and so long as it is there, Canada will 21 22 not die," Unfortunately, events of the past decade cast serious 23 doubts as to whether the north of Calef and the north 24 of Fraser will in fact "be there" as they knew it. 25 It is the considered opinion 26 of the Canadian Nature Federation that a vital step 27 towards preserving some of Arctic Canada and at the 28 same time not interfering greatly with the exploitation 29 of Arctic resources would be the creation of the

Canadian Arctic Wildlife Range.

The proposed range would encompass about nine million acres in the Northern Yukon, contiguous to that already established Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. Together they would form an 18-million acre International Arctic Wildlife Range. The proposed range lies from the Alaska-Yukon border south to the Porcupine River, east to just beyond the Bell River, and north to the Beaufort Sea coast just east of the Blow River. (A detailed description and maps are contained in the appendix to this submission).

There are many important reasons why this area should be protected. One of the most important is that the area was free from ice during the Pleistocene glaciations, Therefore the plants and animal species have existed there continuously for hundreds of thousands of years, evolving together. They are the hereditary sources of a large part of the present Canadian flora and fauna which spread eastward across the Arctic lands and southward along the mountains after the glaciers retreated.

Another important reason for the proposed range is the protection of calving and summering grounds of the Porcupine caribou herd, which numbers over 100,000. Every spring the great herd moves slowly northward, one of the last great wildlife spectacles in the world. The caribou are vital to the survival of the native peoples in the area, who have hunted them for thousands of years. The herd does not

respect international boundaries; they sometimes calve in Canada, sometimes in Alaska.

The area is also important for many species of birds, especially waterfowl and shorebirds. Tens of thousands of geese gather on the foothill tundra of the Northern Yukon to build up a store of fat to power their migratory journey south. Many species nest in the area, particularly the Old. Crow Flats - such species as scaup, scoters, oldsquaw, teal, swans, mallard and widgeon.

The proposed Wildlife Range also affords sanctuary to such rare species as the peregrine falcon, golden eagle, and whistling swan.

Some of the earliest records of man in North America have been discovered within the borders of the proposed range and a great deal of work needs to be done to fully probe and interpret these findings.

A major threat to the proposed range and its counterpart in Alaska is the Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline to bring natural gas from Prudhoe Bay to southern North America. The suggested prime route of the pipeline would cut through both ranges, causing considerable ecological damage and destroying the wilderness character of part of the area.

It is the opinion of the Canadian Nature Federation that this problem could be overcome, if permission to build a pipeline through the range areas in Canada and Alaska was denied and the alternative so-called Fairbanks corridor rout, was

utilized instead. This route follows the Alyeska Oil 1 Pipeline route to Fairbanks, then the Alaska Highway 2 until it joins existing pipelines in Northern British 3 Columbia and Alberta. This has the advantage of 4 utilizing existing rights-of-way along almost the 5 entire route and minimizing ecological damage. 6 sufficient natural gas is found in the Mackenzie Delta, 7 a pipeline could be constructed along the Dempster 8 Highway to Dawson and south to Whitehorse. 9 The Government of Canada has 10 a number of options if it wishes to move quickly to 11 create the Canadian Arctic Wildlife Range, as follows: 12 Designate the area as a Wildlife Range under 13 Section 18(e) of the Yukon Territorial Lands Act, 14 Amend the Territorial Game Ordinance or promulgate 15 regulations thereunder to set aside the area as a 16 17 Wildlife Range. Designate the area as a land management zone to 18 achieve maximum protection of sensitive environmental 19 values under Section 3-A of the Territorial Lands Act. 20 Designate an area under Section 4 of the Canada 21 22 Wildlife Act as public lands required for wildlife research and conservation. 23 In October, 1970, an important 24 conference was held for the purpose of studying the 25 proposal to establish the Canadian Arctic Wildlife Range. 26 A number of resolutions were passed, among them a 27 resolution that the Government of Canada should act 28 quickly to establish the proposed range. The text of 29 these resolutions is contained in the appendix to this 30

submission. In 1971, a detailed concept for establishing 1 and managing the range was forwarded to officials of the 2 Department of Indian Affairs & Northern Development by 3 officials of the Arctic International Wildlife Range 4 5 Society. The Canadian Nature 6 Federation believes that since then the proposal, 7 including detailed recommendations has been kept 8 secret by top level bureaucrats in the Indian Affairs 9 & Northern Development Department. We further 10 believe that this proposal should be given immediate 11 attention and that a special committee be established 12 to recommend how the proposal might best be 13 This committee should include implemented. 14 representatives from government, conservation 15 associations, native organizations and industry. 16 The Canadian Nature Federation 17 believes that there is a small number of birds and 18 19 mammals that should receive special protection because they e threatened with extinction because of a number of 20 factors. 21 22 The International Union for the 23 of Nature & Natural Resources classifies threatened 24 species as follows: "Threatened species" - actively threatened 25 with extinction. Continued survival unlikely without 26 the implementation of special protective measures. 27 "Rare species" - not under immediate threat of 28 extinction, but occurring in such small numbers and/or 29 in such a restricted or specialized habitat that it 30

could quickly disappear. 1 In the Mackenzie Delta the 2 following species should receive special attention: 3 the peregrine falcon, the Eskimo curlew, the Hudsonian 4 godwit, the barren ground grizzly, and a little farther 5 south, the well-known whooping crane. Hydro corridors 6 7 should not he permitted anywhere near the whooping crane nesting grounds. 8 The Canadian Nature 9 Federation believes that all these species should be 10 the subject of special study and areas vital to their 11 survival should be set aside as reserves. 12 I'm going to turn to the 13 recommendations. Because the implications of the 14 pipeline are so broad for northern development and for 15 the future of Canada, the Canadian Nature Federation 16 requests that the following recommendations be given 17 consideration before the final report to the Government 18 of Canada is prepared: 19 A substantial part of the land and water areas 20 north of the 60th Parallel should be allocated for 21 22 International Biological Program ecological sites, Wildlife Refuges, game sanctuaries, wilderness 23 preserves, National Parks, recreational areas, or 24 25 hunting, trapping or fishing preserves. Section 4 of the Canada Wildlife Act might be used to 26 set vital areas aside until necessary legislation is 27 passed, 28 2. The Government of Canada should immediately 29 establish the Canadian Arctic Wildlife Range. Further, 30

the Government of Canada should negotiate an agreement 1 with the United States to create the Arctic 2 International Wildlife Range which would combine the 3 existing Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska with 4 the proposed Canadian Range in the Yukon. 5 There should be much stricter enforcement of 6 7 legislation enacted to protect the northern environment The Government of Canada should act immediately to 8 set aside the areas recommended by Panels 9 and 10 of 9 the International Biological Program. 10 Thank you. 11 THE COMMISSIONER: 12 Thank you 13 very much. (SUBMISSION OF CANADIAN NATURE FEDERATION T. MOSQUIN -14 MARKED EXHIBIT c-549) 15 (WITNESS ASIDE) 16 17 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, we have some further briefs from this 18 morning but I'm going to ask that those briefs be heard 19 first thing this afternoon. That includes the Civil 20 Liberties Association of the National Capital District, 21 22 and the Canadian Wildlife Federation, who will be giving their brief also on behalf of the Committee for 23 Justice & Liberty. So we'll hear from those people 24 first thing this afternoon. 25 MR. ROLAND: Mr. Commissioner, 26 as indicated at the opening of the hearing this morning, 27 our procedural rules permit each of the two pipeline 28 29 companies, as well as the major participants to respond to submissions heard this morning for a period not

exceeding ten minutes. Dr. Doug Pimlott, advisor to the 1 Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, has indicated to me 2 that he wishes to exercise that right this morning, and 3 Darryl Carter, counsel to Arctic Gas, has indicated that 4 his client also wishes to exercise that right this 5 morning. 6 7 I propose to call upon Dr. 8 Pimlott first. 9 DR. DOUGLAS PIMLOTT resumed: 10 THE WITNESS: Mr. 11 Commissioner, I wish to react this morning on a point 12 of information which was contained which was provided 13 in the brief by Project North. Dr. Hatton referred to 14 the two hats which were worn by the Minister of Indian 15 & Northern Affairs, one of these as being a legal 16 quardian of native rights, in Canada, and the second to 17 ensure development of Canada's north. 18 19 In fact, the Minister of Indian & Northern Affairs wears three hats, the third 20 21 one is as quardian of the Arctic environments and 22 Canadian Arctic Resources Committee and the organizations associated with it in the Northern 23 Assessment Group have many times pointed out to the 24 incongruity of the situation where the department which 25 has the primary role of developing the resource also 26 27 has, is charged with protecting the environment. In spite of the fact that 28 Environment Canada was established in 1971, in the 29 words of the speech from the throne of 1970

"To resolve the inherent conflict of interest between those who seek the exploitation of nonrenewable resources and those who are charged with the responsibility of protecting the environment."

In fact, Environment Canada has not been given any mandate north of the 60th Parallel, that is in the Northwest Territories or the Yukon, which is the one area of Canada where the jurisdictional conflicts would not exist between provincial rights and federal rights. In important pieces of environmental legislation which have been enacted in the '70s, for example, the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, the Northern Inland Waters Act, the Amendments to the Territorial Lands Act, and the Land Use Regulations under that Act are administered entirely by the Department of Indian & Northern Affairs, and Department of the Environment has only a relatively minor advisory role.

It results in a situation where there are grave conflicts of interest because not only is this role exercised by the Department of Indian & Northern Affairs, but it is exercised by the -- under the wing of the Indian Department of India & Northern Affairs that has the primary responsibility for the development of resources. There is a conservation section of the Department of Indian & Northern Affairs, and the mandate is not given to that section but is in fact exercised by the section which is overseen by the Assistant Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs, and who is very active in the promotion of resource

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.
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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
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that northerners have shown in employment. 1 I've noted a few figures that 2 I'd like to present as a backdrop for the statements 3 that I make. 4 The first are that there have 5 been a fairly wide range of estimates made as to the 6 availability of manpower in what we term the Mackenzie 7 corridor, and specifically with respect to native 8 availability. These estimates seem to range anywhere 9 from between 1,000 to 2,000 employable northern 10 natives, and it all depends on the study that's been 11 made and the basis under which the studies have been 12 done, and we hope to be responding more to that when 13 we're visiting with you in Yellowknife. 14 There are two parts, I think, 15 16 that we can look at in terms of the availability, and it might logically be divided between construction and 17 the operations of the pipeline. I think, as you heard 18 from the Nortran witnesses the Northern Training 19 management witnesses -- the emphasis of that program is 20 on long-term operating jobs, and not jobs that are 21 22 necessarily associated with construction. 23 On the construction side the appearance says that there will be a manpower 24 requirement with estimates between 1,600 and 5,700 man 25 years in a time frame of about five years. With 26 respect to operations, which is the area that concerns 27 us most, the Arctic Gas Pipeline operation would 28 29 require some 200 employees north of 60. 30 The exploration, production,

including the gas plants requirements that would be associated with this would increase the requirements to about 1,600 people. These jobs, based on our history of employment in production, exploration and pipeline operations, are largely skilled jobs. We can't be looking for ordinary labor, the basic labor to man these jobs.

The secondary and cursory jobs that will come from this kind of a development are in addition to these and I won't comment on the numbers. Numerically, however, it's evident that there will be a large number of jobs to be filled, not just in construction but in the operational phase.

I think we would be remiss in saying that - rather if I didn't say that we can't get into a project the magnitude that this one is without recognizing that there will be problems. We're aware that there are problems. We have this a program going at the present time which is allowing us to learn the methods by which we might handle some of these problems as we go along, and we hope that in the construction and operation of the pipeline that we will minimize the problems.

The future of what we propose to be able to do is interesting and promising, we think, for northerners who are interested in wage employment. I'd be the first to say that it's not nearly as meaningful as what we -- what has been done in the way of employment, and I would like to take just a couple of minutes talk about that.

The Nortran program, which 1 2 has been in place for some five years now, wasn't established as a social program. It was established 3 because there was a recognition that there were 4 employable people in the north and it made economic 5 sense to ask people who lived in the area and wanted 6 employment to join this wage economy in that it would 7 assist, we think greatly, in the ability of our 8 manpower, as opposed to bringing people in and out on a 9 continuous basis. 10 At the present time this 11 program consists of three producers supporting it 12 Imperial Oil, Gulf and Shell two pipeline companies --13 Alberta Gas Trunk Line and TransCanada Pipeline and the 14 two applicants, Foothills and Canadian Arctic Gas. 15 16 Currently we have 100 trainees in training and over the course of these five 17 years there have been a little in excess of 200 who 18 have been in training. The numbers don't initially 19 appear to be too significant, but I think what is 20 important is that these are all skilled jobs leading to 21 technician level employment at minimum, and they are 22 all jobs that have been offered to the trainees on a 23 permanent basis. In other words, whether a pipeline is 24 built or not, these people have permanent employment in 25 the petroleum industry and in the pipeline industry. 26 People are located in the 27 delta, in Alberta, and in Saskatchewan in gas plants 28 29 and in pipeline operations. The trainees come from a wide variety of settlements in the Territories.

consist of native people and white, I think the white 1 members are much in the minority; I think currently 2 about 15% and about 85% native involvement. 3 The cornerstone of this 4 program is the use of counsellors of which I believe 5 now we have six, five of whom are natives themselves 6 who have been through the training. 7 I'd like to emphasize that 8 the training is for long-term operating jobs. We have 9 a facility , we believe when we get into the 10 construction phase, to assist with that side of the 11 training of northern residents who are interested in 12 it, and we believe the program to be well-structured 13 and capable of rapid expansion as it's required. 14 That's all well and good, but 15 we've heard the question many times, and I think we've 16 heard it in some of the testimony, to the effect that 17 "Who says that northerners want jobs in the wage 18 economy?" 19 We say, "They do." 20 21 Looking only at our industry 22 that is the petroleum industry and the proposal to build this pipeline, I think you heard testimony in 23 Calgary from the petroleum Industry Committee that 24 there were in excess of 750 placements in 1974-75 25 drilling season in 45 job categories, totally 2,350 man 26 hours, and that these placements cane from 26 27 settlements in the two Territories. 28 Insofar as Canadian Arctic 29 Gas is concerned, its participation in the Nortran

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program has indicated that there have been 200 people
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   trained to varying skilled levels, and most of these
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   transferable. There's nothing that commits the trainee
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   to join the pipeline operation or a drilling operation.
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   As I indicated, there are 100 presently in the program.
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                              I think it's significant for
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   northern residents, as well as for us, in the sense of
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   stability of employment that we have on hand 400
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   applications from northern residents who don't just
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   want jobs, they want to join this Nortran program to be
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   trained for operating skilled jobs.
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                              It's our basis that this is
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   in our interests as well as theirs. Thank you very
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   much.
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                                                 Thank you,
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
   sir.
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                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
                              MR. ROLAND:
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   Commissioner, that concludes our morning session.
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   suggest we adjourn until two o'clock this afternoon.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
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   Waddell?
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                              MR. WADDELL:
                                            Yes, Mr.
   Commissioner, there will. be a film shown for those who
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   are interested at one o'clock, that's about five minutes
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   from now, in the Sussex Room, which is down the hall, and
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   it's on the Inquiry's work in the north last summer.
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
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   we'll adjourn until two o'clock.
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    (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO 2 P.M.)
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(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT) 1 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and 2 gentlemen, we'll call our hearing to order this 3 afternoon. We'll call our hearing to order this 4 afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, and give our full 5 attention to those who are going to be presenting their 6 7 views to the Inquiry between now and 4:30. MR. HOLLINGWORTH: I have 8 some points I would like to raise. Some time ago at 9 the formal hearings in Yellowknife - some time ago at 10 the formal hearings in Yellowknife, sir, you asked for 11 comments or a copy of comments made by Kelly Gibson, 12 Chairman of the Board of Foothills Pipe Lines in 13 connection with the position of Foothills on native 14 land claims, and there are excerpts dealing with that 15 subject in the speech made by Mr. Gibson to the Annual 16 Meeting of the shareholders of Westcoast Transmission 17 Company Limited on April 20, 1976, and I would propose 18 to file that with the Inquiry as an exhibit, sir. 19 (REMARKS BY K. GIBSON OF WESTCOAST TRANSMISSION RE LAND 20 21 CLAIMS MARKED EXHIBIT C-626) 22 The second point, sir, relates to the construction schedule proposed by Foothills Pipe 23 Lines , and as I indicated to you privately in Montreal 24 on Tuesday, it was announced at the National Energy 25 Board, and I am announcing, sir, here, in public, that 26 it is Foothills' conclusion that the working conditions 27 in the extreme northern portions of the proposed 28 pipeline are such that it is impractical to consider 29 building there in the winter season, and Foothills has

therefore decided to change to Summer construction for 1 the northern-most 50 miles of the northern-most 2 Foothills spread. This will involve the use of gravel 3 access roads and work pads rather than snow roads and 4 snow work pads, and the supporting studies and changes 5 and documentation which are necessary will be filed at 6 7 the earliest possible date. THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, 8 9 Mr. Hollingworth. MR. ROLAND: Sir, to begin 10 our afternoon session I should first say that in order 11 to encourage informality, counsel for the two 12 applicants and the participants have agreed that there 13 will be no cross-examination in these southern 14 hearings, and that has been consistently our practice 15 throughout these southern hearings. In place of cross-16 examination counsel for each of the applicants and each 17 of the participants will be allowed at the conclusion 18 of this afternoon's session to make a statement not 19 exceeding ten minutes about the submissions that have 20 been heard during this session. 21 22 I should also add for the people who are here present this afternoon and who 23 weren't here this morning that it is the practice of 24 the Inquiry to have the persons making submissions give 25 their oath or to affirm. The purpose of the oath or 26 affirmation is recognition of the importance of the 27 work in which the Inquiry is engaged. 28 29 I would now at this time,

sir, ask Mr. Waddell to call the first witness.

MR. WADDELL: The first brief 1 2 this afternoon, Judge Berger, is from the Civil Liberties Association of the National Capital District. 3 I'll call upon them. 4 5 CHARLES BRABOZON sworn: 6 7 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, 8 we are grateful to have the opportunity to address this Inquiry and wish to commend you on having helped us 9 realize further the importance of the struggle of the 10 native peoples in Northern Canada and the 11 responsibilities this implies for us as Canadians in the 12 south. We appear here as a Civil Liberties Association. 13 We represent a group of citizens in the National Capital 14 Region who are members of our Association. 15 stated position that all people have a right to be 16 consulted, about government actions which concern them. 17 Furthermore, it is our declared interest to assist those 18 who feel that their rights and civil liberties have been 19 violated that has brought us here, especially that due 20 process in justice and fair treatment be given to the 21 22 concerns of the native people of the north. 23 We believe that the native people Of the north are presently engaged in a battle 24 for the survival of their way of life, a situation that 25 is not being made any easier by the pressures on them 26 to settle their land claims quickly by trans-national 27 oil companies trying to maintain their timetables for 28 their energy programs. The native people's effort to 29 be heard in the face of very high odds has focused for

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us in the south what is really at stake - control and self-determination of their lives and the lives of all Canadians.

The native people in the north are in the process of legally settling their land claims by which their aboriginal rights under English law have traditionally recognized their full ownership of the land, including the right to the use and economic control of the resources on that land. Yet government is presently permitting the gradual interference with this use and control through major development projects in the north without first recognizing and dealing with native peoples' title to the land. It is our firm belief that due process, which is the basis of administering justice in our country must be respected, upheld and enforced. We cannot accept the mockery of due process such as occurred at James Bay where developments went ahead and were intensified while land claims were before the Court.

What we see happening in the north is a .clash of two forces, namely the energy industry's strategy to gain access and control of the energy reserves of the north, and the right of the Dene and Inuit to determine and control their own lives. The trans-national oil companies and the government, who act on their behalf, are the dominating force pushing for the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline by stressing the need for permitting and meeting energy consumption levels. We seriously doubt the validity and justification of this argument for several reasons. 1. The large-scale

program of resource development in the north is said to 1 be the appropriate vehicle for all northern development, 2 but in fact the project is narrowly defined and 3 The pipeline is not for meeting the needs of conceived. 4 the integral development of the north, either in 5 objective or design. The past performance of industry 6 and government in failing to develop sufficient and 7 appropriate job opportunities which could be integrated 8 with the traditional lifestyles of native people will 9 not be changed by resource development projects that are 10 highly complex, and capital rather than labor intensive. 11 We believe that the social impact of such projects as 12 the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline would seriously disrupt 13 the present opportunities native people have either from 14 traditional, pursuits or new work developed in line with 15 16 their cultural heritage. It has been the traditional activities that carry the cultural values and which 17 ultimately appear to provide a more satisfying 18 livelihood for the native people of the north. Because 19 their values, customs, aspirations and livelihood have 20 developed from a special relationship to the land, they 21 can be rightly skeptical about sacrificing their lands 22 23 for the promised benefits of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. It is control of their land which will give 24 them the necessary negotiating and bargaining power to 25 determine what type of development will be of real 26 benefit to them. 27 28 We feel, therefore, that although it is the native people in the north who will 29 be most directly affected, there are reasons for

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

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

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

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

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

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be naively or irresponsibly handed over to the so-This has been the great myth of our called experts. civilization. The question of northern resource development is vital to our future and a hasty decision cannot be made nor should we be coerced by pressures of the international oil companies. We, the Canadians of the south, have to address the concerns expressed by the native people of the north. A sense of justice requires us to back them and their present struggle. If we are to respect the rights of the native people of the north, then we cannot allow the building of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline or any other major resource project before there has been a just settlement of the land claims satisfactory to the native peoples of the Northwest Territories.

Canada need a breathing space before launching any further massive energy development projects in the north. From data already before your Commission, a moratorium can and should be put into effect. There are several reasons why a moratorium is warranted. As Civil Libertarians, we wish to cite three of the major reasons:

- 1. It would allow due process of the native land claims to occur without the undue interference of outside economic pressures.
- 2. It would also allow Parliament and the Canadian public to engage in the kind of informed discussion and decision-making in reducing energy consumption and seeking and developing alternative sources of renewable energy that would lead to a

responsible and just energy policy.

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

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

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

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

Je suis prêt a répondre a vos questions. 1 The Canadian Wildlife 2 Federation and the Ottawa Local of the Committee for 3 Justice & Liberty Foundation welcome this opportunity 4 to appear before the Inquiry and present their views on 5 one of the most important resource development projects 6 7 in this nation's history. The Canadian Wildlife 8 Federation is a national, non-profit organization 9 representing over 230,000 individuals across Canada. 10 It is dedicated to promoting respect for our 11 environment and the wise use of our natural resources. 12 13 In our presentation before this Inquiry, we want to discuss briefly a few of the 14 broader questions raised by the construction of the 15 Mackenzie Pipeline. 16 17 C.W.F. disagrees with those who state that the Mackenzie Pipeline is essentially a 18 northern problem. It is not. The impulse for its 19 construction as well as the construction of other 20 frontier projects, comes from the' south. It is the 21 22 south's appetite for resources which constitutes the sole raison d'etre for the exploitation of the north on 23 24 this grandiose scale. 25 In the past, we Southern Canadians have been successful in attenuating the 26 27 urgency of the problems posed by rising consumption by developing new sources of supply. It is fair to say 28 that we are now reaching the last frontier where new 29 resources will be found and it is therefore time to 30

start looking for solutions to the problems arising 1 from increasing consumption where the problems 2 themselves originate, at the centres of consumption. 3 The pipeline and other 4 frontier projects are thus not fundamentally northern 5 problems. They are southern problems and as such must 6 be analyzed in the context of present southern 7 lifestyles and economic and environmental pressures 8 which they generate. 9 We do not propose in this 10 brief to offer a detailed 11 description of the context. Rather, we shall emphasize 12 three particular aspects whose consideration by this 13 Inquiry, feel, is of fundamental importance. 1. 14 Energy supply and demand. 15 16 In 1975, primary energy consumption in Canada was of the order of 7.8 trillion 17 This was more than double what Canadians 18 consumed in 1960. In "An Energy Strategy for Canada" 19 the Federal Government declared its commitment to lower 20 the rate of growth in energy demand to 31/2% annually, 21 which means that energy consumption will now double in 22 20 years, rather than 15, as was the case historically 23 In order to meet forecast 24 demand, the government estimates that the energy sector 25 will require \$180 billion between 1976 and 1990. 26 projected investment represents an appreciably larger 27 share of the gross national product than has 28 traditionally been allocated to the energy sector. 29 a result we can expect energy investments to displace 30

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

It is difficult to evaluate the economic impact of such a restructuration of the Canadian economy. It is not unreasonable to expect, however, inflationary pressures to be heightened, interest rates to rise, and small borrowers to be disproportionately affected by the scarcity of available capital.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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large diameter pipeline, tend to concentrate economic and political power. In the words of Amory Lovins: "Decisions about who will have how much energy at what price also become centralized, a convenience for those at the centre, but politically dangerous because it divides those who use energy, from those in big business and big government who supply and regulate it." Public participation is also discouraged by the increasingly complex issues raised by large energy projects. These projects are not only sophisticated technologically but their social, economic and environmental impacts often exceed the understanding of any one group of individuals. Decision-makers will too often emphasize these complexities in justifying the lack of effective public participation. The concentration of energy supply into a few extremely large projects must be regarded, therefore, as a development which potentially restricts the rights of individuals to participate in the determination of their own future The decision-making process

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

3. The foreclosure of options.

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

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sources, a commitment made necessary by the unprecedented scab of the projects contemplated and their enormous cost. The marshalling of the capital, human and technological resources for the big, tough, expensive job of developing petroleum supplies will have to be so total as to preclude the pursuit of alternative policy options. One of the reasons behind the foreclosure of options has to do with the impact which large energy projects may exert on energy demand. order for the cost of large energy projects to be amortized successfully, these projects will have to be operated at optimum capacity for their economic lifetime Thus the financial viability of these projects requires that a demand for their product, energy, be guaranteed. Once the tap is turned on, it cannot be turned off. Large energy projects, therefore, if they do not actually stimulate demand, may at least discourage the implementation of vigorous conservation measures. Secondly, the dedication of capital and technology to fulfill the standard forecast will not leave sufficient resources to experiment in other directions. A direct trade-off will thus have to be made. Shall we allocate our scarce resource; to increasing offshore drilling or to installing solar panels for homes? We shall not be able to do both. The implementation of the

standard forecast may lock us into a self-perpetuating

pattern of development where growth in energy demand generates yet larger and costlier energy projects which in turn stimulate further rises in demand. The adoption of this pattern of development poses several substantial risks among which are economic disruption and the accelerated depletion of non-renewable resource;

It is of fundamental important to understand that the option characterized by the standard forecast and any other option such as the conserver society, are mutually exclusive. This is of course what is meant by the foreclosure of options. According to Amory Lovins:

"Delay in conservation will let wasteful use run on so far that the logistical problems of catching up become utterly insuperable. Delay in widely deploying the soft technologies pushes them so far into the future that there is no longer a credible fossil-fuel bridge to them; they must be well under way before the most serious part of the oil and gas decline begins."

It is imperative, therefore, that Canadians today have the opportunity to make conscious choice before the present incrementalist approach locks us irremediably into the first option.

The construction of the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline raises numerous. questions about both the need for and impact of, such a project. The former concern is usually discussed in terms of the demand for and supply of natural gas.

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Rarely is it put in the broader framework of the total 1 Canadian energy picture; never does it distinguish 2 between economic demand and human need, nor define what 3 "human need" constitutes. 4 In the above section we have 5 tried to outline briefly the context in which we feel 6 7 the Mackenzie Pipeline must be viewed. A decision on whether or not 8 to build a pipeline cannot be reached meaningfully 9 outside of this context as the pipeline would 10 profoundly influence the direction of Canadian energy 11 policy. The extent of that influence will, of course, 12 depend on the timing of the pipeline's construction. 13 We respectfully submit, therefore, that this Inquiry 14 consider the question of timing in its report, as in 15 our view it logically forms part of the Inquiry's 16 mandate to recommend terms and conditions which will 17 minimize the pipeline's adverse impact 18 19 The problems posed by the construction of a Mackenzie Pipeline are not so much of 20 a technical nature as they are ethical. On one level 21 is the issue of the native people's rights and their 22 land claims. Earlier this year Mr. Maurice Strong 23 Chairman of PetroCanada, stated in Calgary: 24 25

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

concept of equity and justice which provide the 1 moral underpinnings of our society, as well as 2 its effective functioning as a democracy." 3 To impose development in the 4 Mackenzie valley over the wishes of its residents would 5 violate, the very concepts of equity and justice Mr. 6 Strong refers to. On a broader level, we must ask also 7 fundamental questions about the direction of Canadian 8 society. Should our overriding goal continue to be the 9 maximization of economic growth? Or should we 10 conversely start stressing more qualitative goals, such 11 as a cleaner and healthier environment? 12 We recommend that a Mackenzie 13 Valley Pipeline not be built until the following 14 conditions have been met: 15 Native land claims have been settled to the 16 satisfaction of all parties; 17 2. Environmental impact studies regarding all 18 developments associated with the pipeline (highway, 19 gathering systems, offshore drilling, etc.) have 20 been completed; 21 22 A national energy policy stating the goals of such a policy and its role in a national industrial 23 strategy has been drafted and submitted for public 24 25 discussion; 4. Alternatives to the construction of a Mackenzie 26 Pipeline, including the renegotiation of gas exports, 27 the construction of a Polar Gas Pipeline, the upgrading 28 of southern gas deliverability, have been thoroughly 29 examined to determine whether the construction of a 30

Mackenzie Pipeline could be foregone altogether. 1 2 5. A comprehensive energy conservation program has been launched. 3 Thank you. 4 5 (SUBMISSION BY CANADIAN WILDLIFE FEDERATION F.J. BREGHA - MARKED EXHIBIT C-551) 6 7 (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Mr. 8 Commissioner, I would ask if any people or 9 organizations that haven't already done so, that is 10 anybody who wishes to make a brief this afternoon and 11 people that are on our list, if they would give me a 12 copy of their brief I would appreciate that. 13 Mr. Commissioner, I'd like to 14 call now the brief from the Canadian Association in 15 support of Native Peoples, No. 19 on this afternoon's 16 17 list, and it will be given by Mr. Andrew Roman. 18 19 ANDREW ROMAN sworn: THE WITNESS: Mr. 20 Commissioner, at the outset I'd like to apologize that 21 22 Mr. Meagher, our president, was not le to make it today, and to thank the Commission for the opportunity 23 to address them. 24 Our Association is a 25 national voluntary citizen's organization that works 26 to promote the public awareness and understanding of 27 native rights and objectives so necessary to the 28 l achievement of full and equal native participation in 29 Canadian society.

The Association has a long 1 2 record of activity on behalf of the rights of the first citizens of Canada. We have formally supported the 3 Dene Declaration, and we would like to file with the 4 Commission at this time our publication. 5 "Why CASNP Supports the Dene 6 7 Declaration," as an exhibit. More recently, together with 8 the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the Indian Brotherhood 9 of the Northwest Territories and the Metis Association 10 of the Northwest Territories and ourselves, we worked 11 together to inform Canadians about the rights, culture 12 and aspirations of the native people of the Northwest 13 Territories, In co-operation with church, labor, 14 environmental and other groups, we held Native Land 15 16 Settlements Week which was March 7th to 13th, 1976, and 17 which gave the native people from the north the opportunity to discuss with Southern Canadians their 18 land claims and how resource development will affect 19 them. 20 21 When these people appeared 22 before southern audiences all over Canada, they 23 explained their land settlement proposals and the reasons for their insistence on a significant measure 24 of control over development. On each occasion they won 25 understanding and support from the majority of the 26 nonnative people who heard them. I might add that some 27 of these non-native people came with all, sorts of 28 hostile misconceptions about native claims, but in, 29 many cases after hearing what the native spokesmen had 30

to say, it was clear that they had changed their, 1 views. We would like to submit as an-exhibit, our 2 Report on Land Settlements Week, this large black 3 volume. 4 Our Association agrees with 5 the position of the Inuit and the 'Dee peoples of the 6 Northwest Territories that just land settlements that 7 ensure meaningful native participation in decisions 8 about northern development must precede any decision on 9 the building of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. 10 The Inquiry has. 11 many considerations regarding the, proposed 12 pipeline," and the questions of energy and economics 13 are predominant ones. Our Association recognizes 14 that these are vital. Nevertheless, we must remind 15 you that unchecked resource extraction prior to land 16 settlements and. prior to a comprehensive national 17 energy policy will create all kinds of long-term 18 problems for the sake of what to some may appear to 19 be a short-term solution. 20 21 We believe that there are three major reasons why land settlements must be "dealt 22 with prior to pipeline construction. 23 It is impossible to believe that oil and gas 24 companies could make sound business decisions which 25 will, affect all of us ultimately as energy users, 26 without knowing beforehand the economic aid 27 environmental guidelines which are bound to form part 28 of any land settlement. 29

Land settlements that ensure native participation

in protecting the environment of the north are in the 1 best interests of all Canadians. Those people who for 2 generations have stored up such intimate knowledge of 3 the land have much to offer in protecting the great 4 natural heritage we all share. 5 Native participation and development could result 6 in more positive social and economic contributions by 7 native people to their own communities and to Canada. 8 These, then, constitute some 9 of the practical reasons for a land settlement first. 10 On a moral level, we as 11 Canadians of the dominant group have one of the few 12 chances left to deal fairly with the original 13 inhabitants of this country. Let us not miss it. 14 history of our treatment of native peoples is frankly 15 shabby. If we do not at this time deal honorably with 16 the :Dene and the Inuit of the Northwest Territories, 17 we will continue to generate a legacy of grief, of 18 broken cultures, and of humiliating dependency. 19 This need not be the case. 20 There is still time, if we 21 22 choose to work with the native people of the north to build a partnership in confederation from which we can 23 all benefit. 24 25 We can begin by listening to the native people who have addressed this Inquiry and 26 27 acknowledging perhaps for the first time the right of native people to determine their own future within a 28 unified Canada. 29 30 Thank you.

2 Mr. Roman. 3 (SUBMISSION BY CANADIAN ASSOCIATION IN SUPPORT OF 4 NATIVE PEOPLES - A. ROMAN MARKED EXHIBIT C-'552)	
4 NATIVE PEOPLES - A. ROMAN MARKED EXHIBIT C-'552)	
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5 (CASNP REPORT RE NATIVE LAND CLAIM SETTLEMENTS MARKE	
6 EXHIBIT C-553)	
7 (WITNESS ASIDE)	_
8 MR. WADDELL: The next brid	e£
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.	
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14 GEORGE MANUAL, resumed:	
15 HANS RAGNAR MATHISEN, Swor	n:
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	
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.	
Mr. Commissioner, the	
29 National Indian Brotherhood pointed out in our	
30 Yellowknife presentation that the Mackenzie Valley G	as

Pipeline Inquiry is a landmark event. It is the first 1 time that views of the Indian people have been 2 considered before a final ruling on a major project is 3 made. As a result, many Indian people look on this 4 Inquiry as our last hope for justice. But while this 5 Inquiry is a major first in Indian-white relations, it 6 7 is also fraught with danger. We have been following the 8 course of your Inquiry very closely and with very deep 9 concern. Our concern is that the government may have 10 already decided it will proceed with the construction 11 of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and other large-scale 12 projects in other sections of the country without 13 regard to the legitimate rights of the Indian people. 14 Two years ago on September 15 16 30, 1974, at the time of the so-called riot of 17 Parliament Hill, between a group of Indian demonstrators and the R.C.M.P. riot squad, Judd 18 Buchanan, the Minister of Indian Affairs stated that he 19 would not negotiate while a gun was held to his head. 20 21 We would like you, Mr. 22 Commissioner, during your Inquiry to remind Mr. 23 Buchanan that the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is a gun held to the Indians' head in the Northwest Territories. 24 Mr. Buchanan himself and his Cabinet colleagues would 25 compel the Indian people of the Northwest and Yukon 26 Territories to sign away their aboriginal birthrights, 27 by liquidating, terminating, and extinguishing the 28 rights to the life and the land of the north. 29 30 Your inquiry may be the last

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hope we Indian people have to make our voice and positions heard, for we have little trust that the word of the government is entirely honourable.

In 1967 and '68 the government set up a consultation meeting with the Indian people and held hearings throughout the country for a full two years in an attempt to discover what were the desires and aspirations of the Indian people in Canada. I myself was the co-chairman of that Inquiry.

The minutes of those meetings filled many volumes, yet in June of 1969 the government issued its infamous White Paper on Indian Policy which proposed the exact opposite of what Indian people had told the Inquiry for two years.

We hope, Mr. Commissioner, the government is not playing the same devious game with this Inquiry. It is if it is, it will develop among Indian people a deep, bitter hostility, and cynicism that may forever be irradicative so long as there remain descendants of the European settlers in this country. There is a very real possibility that the heightened hopes of the Indian people will end with devastating disillusionment, if this latest encounter with the white man's system proves ineffective. potential for disaster, as you know from the testimony you have heard, Mr. Commissioner, is frightening. sure that anyone who has followed these hearings has grown numb, and even cynical, listening to threatening statements about militant action if Indian interests are ignored. Some of the presentations you have heard

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may indeed have been excessively loaded with rhetoric, 1 but the frustrations expressed by our people is not 2 exaggerated; it is real. 3 There truly is a sense of 4 desperation amongst the Indian people, a terrible 5 feeling that all is lost and that there is no hope. 6 do not want to dwell on the death of Nelson Small Legs, 7 but I do -- but I think his suicide underlines the 8 points I have just made. 9 The main issue in the north 10 today is not the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. 11 issue is aboriginal rights of the Indian and the Inuit. 12 The main objective of the Indian and Inuit is not 13 settlement by termination or the extinguishment of 14 aboriginal rights. The main objective is the recognition 15 of aboriginal rights and the strengthening and developing 16 of aboriginal rights through negotiations. 17 The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline 18 19 has been likened by some oil companies to a piece of string across a football field. If such an analogy is 20 valid, then it can further be said that aboriginal 21 22 rights of Indian people are like a football that has been kicked around by the same oil companies and 23 24 certain politicians. 25 Perhaps we Indians need to pick up the ball and simply go home. Then the almighty 26 oil companies would have to shut down the football 27 field and the piece of string would rot away or be 28

blown away by the wind to places unknown.

The question of aboriginal

rights is not only a historical issue. It is a legal 1 issue, a political issue, and a moral issue. It is a 2 historical issue because the Indian people have 3 inhabited these lands for hundreds of years prior to 4 the coming of the European settlers. The early 5 settlers and immigrants recognized the rights of 6 ownership of Indian lands by signing treaties in some 7 8 places with some of my ancestors. We would like to remind you, Mr. Commissioner, that when the sun did set 9 on the British Empire, the Empire was dismantled in 10 other continents by returning the lands to their 11 original owners. This has not happened in Canada, and 12 we wish it would. 13 Aboriginal rights is a legal 14 issue because it has been a matter of judgment by the 15 Courts of this land. You have already been reminded 16 and have participated in January of 1973 the Supreme 17 Court of Canada ruled that the Nishga people of British 18 Columbia had what is known as aboriginal rights. 19 September of 1973 in the Supreme Court of the Northwest 20 Territories, Justice Morrow ruled that the Indians were 21 22 the -- and I quote: "The prima facie owners of the land," 23 In November of 1973, in the 24 Supreme Court of Quebec, Justice Malouf ruled that the 25 Cree and the Inuit had, and I quote: 26 "Clear right to the land." 27 The Malouf decision was set aside a week later by the 28 29 Quebec Appeals Court on the basis of, and quote:.

"Balance of convenience,"

which means that the learned Court ruled that the rights of the six million white Quebecois are more important than the rights of the 8,000 Crees and Inuits.

Extending that argument to its logical conclusion on a global basis, means for example that the rights of our 840 million Chinese are more important than the rights of the 22 million white Canadians. Since we are always told that we Indians are really descendants of the Asian forebearer, maybe we should now ask for our Asian brothers to come over in hordes to help us get our land back on the basis of "balance of convenience".

Aboriginal rights is a political issue and it is in the political arena that the matter will likely be resolved through negotiation. We think, Mr. Commissioner, your Inquiry is a political act. We think it was set up at least in part to appease the growing demand by Indian people for a for us to express our legitimate concerns on the issues of effect of large-'scale development on Indian people and Indian lands.

Nevertheless, the Inquiry will have a positive value if it will educate the political leaders and the economic desires to the legitimate needs of the Indian people. Aboriginal rights is a moral issue because it strikes at the very roots of the religious foundation of the Christian society that Canada purports to be. As we understand, Christianity is based on the Ten Commandments of God. The 7th and the 10th Commandment state, and I quote:

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 they 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

Opinion Towards Indian Issues in Canada." 1 2 In that survey Canadians were asked to respond to the following statements, and I quote: 3 "If the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is imposed 4 on the northern natives against their wishes, 5 we can't blame them if they resort to vio-6 lence." 7 Mr. Commissioner, 47.6% of 8 the Canadians either agreed strongly, agree 9 moderately, or at least do not disagree with 10 violence being used by northern natives in that 11 situation, and I think you are acquainted with Dr. 12 Gibbins and Dr. Ponting, as I think they made a 13 presentation on May 31st in Montreal. 14 Frankly, Mr. Commissioner, I 15 was surprised when I saw that figure, for that can be 16 interpreted to mean that close to 48% of Canadians 17 would approve of, or at least condone violence if there 18 is an unjust Mackenzie Pipeline settlement. I am not a 19 man of violence, nor have I ever advocated or condoned 20 the use of violence. But I can understand the social 21 chaos that breeds violence, and what the statistic 22 tells me is that Canadians are beginning to understand 23 that if 53% unemployment rate in the best of seasons, 24 and an average earned income of under \$2,000 a year 25 logically produces. anger and unrest in Indian 26 communities. Canadians realize that when 41% of Indian 27 families are on welfare, compared to the national rate 28 of 3.7%,, militancy is the invariable result. 29 30 Canadians also feel that Canada's

Indian leaders have been extremely responsible in the face 1 of such hardship. In the survey they were asked to respond 2 to the following statement, and I quote: 3 "On the whole, Indian leaders in Canada have 4 demonstrated a lot of restraint in acting on 5 their grievances." 6 7 Mr. Commissioner, 66.9% expressed either strong ox moderate 8 agreement with that statement. In my Yellowknife brief I 9 stated that the just land claim settlements are the 10 only hope Indians have of breaking with the horrors of 11 the past. Indians must acquire political and economic 12 sovereignty over Indian land or forever remain second 13 class citizens. Since the arrival of the white 14 Europeans, land development has primarily benefited the 15 newcomers to North America, We have no reason to 16 believe that the Mackenzie Pipeline and the 17 exploitation of the resources of the Northwest 18 Territories will take place any differently. We 19 believe (and history proves) that riches of the north 20 will not be developed for the benefit of Indian people; 21 unless just land claims settlements are negotiated. 22 23 According to the cross-Canada survey by the University of Calgary professors, the 24 majority of Canadians feel we have a point. 63.2% 25 stated in their opinion either all Indian claims are 26 valid, or at least many of the claims are legitimate. 27 Furthermore, 48.1% of the Canadians feel that Indians. 28 are claiming the land for the sake of the land, while 29 only 29% of the Canadians feel Indian land claims are

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made for the sake of money. Money is not the important consideration in Indian land claims. Sovereignty over the land is, as far as the National Indian Brotherhood is concerned.

Our position has always been that aboriginal rights are not to be sold or extinguished, but to be developed for the benefit of Canada's indigenous people who have lived o the land since time immemorial.

I must say, Mr. Commissioner, I found the results of this survey most gratifying. times when we Indian leaders feel that no one in white society can appreciate the gravity of Indian problems or identify and empathize with Indian grievances this sampling of Canadian opinion reveals that more Canadians sympathize with Canadian Indians than any of us ever realized. For us this is most gratifying. would appear that when presented with the facts, the majority of Canadians perceive the justice of lour struggle. Canadians are concerned about the welfare of Canada's first citizens. I am sure you will take into account these opinions of ordinary Canadians when making your recommendations to the Canadian Government on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

As I have pointed out before the negotiations starting the next few years are the most crucial in the settlement of aboriginal rights. For the sake of the Indian people and for all Canadians I strongly urge the Government of Canada to seize this opportunity to break with the injustices of the past and

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negotiate with the Indians of the Northwest Territories within the framework of developing aboriginal rights and not extinguishing them. This survey indicates that the Canadian people will back a government concerned with justice for the Indian people, and I cannot emphasize it enough that we are not interested in cash settlements. We are not interested in giving up our birthright for a mess of pottage. The future of Canada's original people is intimately dependent on maintaining our rights and controlling the development of our lands. Without these rights we are condemned to repeat the horrors of the past. To permit the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline to be built against the wishes of the Dene, and prior to a just and equitable settlement of this claim would be following such a disastrous course. A just and equitable land settlement will set this country on a path to establish equality, and justice .: It would be good not only for the Indian people, but for all of Canada. But if Canada cannot or will not live up to its historical legal, political and moral duties to its aboriginal inhabitants, than its country will stand naked before the world. Canada will become renowned for its historical blindness, its legal squalors, its political stupidity, and its moral emptiness. We know now the majority of Canadians people do not want this negative view of Canada to I wish to thank you again, Mr. Commissioner, prevail.

for giving me this opportunity to once more express the

opinions of the National Indian Brotherhood in relation 1 to the Mackenzie Pipeline development. 2 3 Now I'd like to call on my friend, Mr. Mans Ragnar Mathisen. 4 WITNESS MATHISEN: 5 Commissioner, I am very grateful for the opportunity to 6 speak here on behalf of the Same people. As a matter 7 of fact I was present at the funeral of Nelson Small 8 Legs earlier, and it made me aware of the seriousness 9 and importance of this Inquiry. 10 Violence is not an answer to 11 the problems; it is a reaction against a provocation. 12 The world's eyes are fixed upon Canada now. How will 13 the world's next largest country treat their indigenous 14 population? 15 16 Myself, I come from Northern Norway, and represent the same people who live, in the 17 northern part of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Soviet 18 Union. This, our area is better known as Lapland. 19 land and our Arctic culture are very similar to that of 20 the north here. Therefore we follow with close 21 22 interest what happens to our brothers and sisters here because what happens here will influence other parts of 23 the world as well. 24 We have learned that in South 25 American countries like Brazil, Paraguay, Colombia, and 26 also other countries of the world, the indigenous 27 people have had to pay the price of development. 281 have been shot own by guns or infected with diseases. 29 But another weapon is the language. For example, the

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

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

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

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

many tongues, I hope you would listen more both to the 1 still small voices of the indigenous people, and also to 2 the still small voice in your own heart. 3 I won't be surprised if those 4 5 two voices spoke the same. Thank you. (WITNESSES ASIDE) 6 7 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner, I'd call next upon the Canadian Catholic 8 Conference, Mr. Grant Maxwell. 9 10 11 12 GRANT MAXWELL sworn: THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice 13 Berger, I ant here to speak in ,a supplementary way to 14 the briefs which were presented this morning by 15 Project North and by Monseigneur Proulx of the Social 16 Action Commission for whom I work as a married layman. 17 I want to bring you as, a supplement some good news 18 from the grass roots of Canada that will collaborate 19 what George Manual just reported to us now. Over the 20 last year and a half I have been conducting a 21 22 conversational type of survey with Canadians in the ten provinces that make up Southern Canada, This was 23 an experimental project which we called Project 24 Feedback, and I set out, because of some frustration 25 with statistical surveys, which never tell us the why 26 of anything, to ask people why they felt the way they 27 did about different aspects of everyday life. 28 tried, in other words, to add some flesh and spirit to 29 the bare bones of statistical data, and I would just

like to share some of those findings with you which 1 are pertinent to the grave question before you. 2 Mr. Commissioner, here is a 3 sampling of some of the voices that I heard. 4 A homemaker and a part-time journalist in New 5 Brunswick says: 6 "Canada should stop selling land and resource, 7 to Americans for the almighty dollar." 8 A woman leader of the Native Rights Movement in Nova 9 Scotia: 10 "I'd like to live in a Canada where you don't 11 have to sacrifice being Indian to be Canadian, 12 or sacrifice being Canadian to be an Indian.". 13 An editor in Quebec Province: 14 "Economic imperialism is the root cause of un-15 derdevelopment everywhere. I favor more local 16 17 power and more local control over development projects." 18 19 A student in Ontario: "I want to see Canadians remain in control of 20 the north, which means controlling outside capi-21 22 tal." A policy analyst in Ontario: 23 "Our so-called national dream is a corporation, 24 25 the C.P.R. We need an alternative dream, a more human dream." 26 An Alberta Member of Parliament: 27 "Our hallmark of so-called success has been the 28 gross national product. If by 1984 we doubled 29 our G.N.P. would be twice as happy? No, we 30

could well be twice as frustrated and twice as 1 2 alienated." A native leader in British Columbia told me this: 3 "Whites have to become aware of the values the 4 Indian peoples have always held, such as caring 5 for nature and sharing all goods in common." 6 7 Those opinions, Mr. Commissioner, are rather typical of the concerns I 8 heard expressed by people all across the country. 9 had short to lengthy conversations with 750 citizens, 10 and local leaders who were broadly representative of 11 the national profile of the Canadian population. More 12 than 2,000 of their comments are contained in six 13 installments which I would like to submit for your 14 perusal. Almost always I was received by fellow 15 Canadians in a friendly and trusting way, once they 16 were assured that what I most wanted to hear is what 17 they themselves felt and thought, and I think you would 18 be interested to hear the six basic open-ended 19 questions that I asked them. 20 I asked first of all about 21 how they felt about the quality of their own everyday 22 life, the meaning of life, the quality of leadership 23 both civil and religious, what they expected in the 24 1980s, and their social hopes. Regarding that, I asked 25 the question which the Prime Minister used to ask 26 27 periodically, namely, "What kind of society would you like to live in?" 28 It's with regard to that and 29 with your task in mind that I offer this summary of

what I heard at the grass roots. 1 First of all, I find and believe 2 that consumerism is failing. Among the affluent as well 3 as among the deprived, there is a widespread discontent 4 with the quality of daily life. The epidemic of 5 loneliness which cuts across al income and age groups. 6 7 Under the materialistic skin of the Canadian earner and spender there is often more 8 often than not, I'd say - a spirit that experiences a 9 deeper hunger. Many, probably most Canadians want 10 something more from life than material affluence. 11 Quality of relationships with oneself, with others, 12 with God, is widely recognized as more important than 13 the quantity of things. 14 From coast to coast, people 15 16 at local levels often used the expression, "more human' to describe their personal and societal aspirations. 17 In this I believe that citizens in their hunches are 18 well ahead of the leaders who talk rather vaguely about 19 a new society. 20 What I heard Canadians saying 21 22 adds up to a very different national vision than the C.P.R. Canadian citizens do not dream of bigger and 23 better corporate giants on the public welfare roll, not 24 the C.P.R. not Arctic Gas nor any other conglomerate or 25 consortium. 26 The late Frank Underhill was 27 right. Canadians are seeking some moral equivalent to 28 l the C.P.R., or more precisely, an ethical alternative 29

to corporate grants which of their nature exist to make

profits first and not to serve people first. 1 I encountered a popular 2 aversion to bigness in almost all its forms, and 3 especially an antipathy to big institutions big 4 business, big unions, big schools, big government, big 5 religious organizations. Because big institutions are 6 7 often experienced as impersonal, and sometimes inhuman, Canadians in all walks of life are saying, 8 "Bigger is better is bunk." 9 And that's putting it mildly. 10 There is a corresponding 11 preference for social groupings that are small, local 12 and personal. In effect, Canadians are asking and 13 advising political representatives and spiritual 14 leaders: 15 "Small is good. Local is best. Keep it per-16 17 sonal." The perceptions and values of 18 19 Canadians are shifting. I heard, and I experienced in myself, an inner struggle between the habits of 20 personal individualism and a dawning awareness of 21 22 social interdependence. A new consciousness -- and style of living are emerging that are global in outlook and 23 local in action. The underlying aspiration from the 24 Pacific to the Atlantic is for a more human existence. 25 Finally, just a few more of 26 the voices I heard, 27 · A Saskatchewan farmer:. 28 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 hare 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	Mr. Commissioner, the test of
2	any society is how it treats its minority groups. The
3	Mackenzie Valley Pipeline question is such a crucial
4	test. The evidence of the Feedback project and the
5	other surveys such as those referred to by Mr. Manual
6	is that the majority of Canadians want to pass this
7	test in social justice and responsible stewardship.
8	Thank you very much.
9	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
10	very much, Mr. Maxwell.
11	(SUBMISSION BY CANADIAN CATHOLIC CONFERENCE G. MAXWELL
12	MARKED EXHIBIT C-554)
13	(FEEDBACK PROJECT, CANADIAN CATHOLIC CONFERENCE, MARKED
14	EXHIBIT 0-555)
15	(WITNESS ASIDE)
16	MR. WADDELL: Mr.
17	Commissioner.
18	I'd like to call upon
19	Pollution Probe of Ottawa, D,B. Rattray, to present
20	their brief. I wonder if I could speak to Ken Opie, if
21	he's here, and Mrs. Dorothy Beech of the National
22	Council of Women?
23	THE COMMISSIONER: Sir, is
24	Mr. Weick of the Inquiry Appraisal Team here? Excuse
25	me just a moment, sir. Excuse me, Mr. Rattray. Go
26	ahead, please.
27	
28	GORDON HARRISON sworn:
29	THE WITNESS: Mr. Rattray
30	couldn't be here today. My name is Gord Harrison. Mr.
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Berger, as a member of Pollution Probe, Ottawa, I would like to address this Inquiry not with a.1-detailed technical statement, but with a general statement that echoes what many have said here today and before in a more detailed fashion.

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

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

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our demand for more and more energy, already rivaling the highest in the world, continues to increase Whether it is the present generation of our children, clearly our present course of action must one day leave someone without.

Nor are the problems associated with this approach confined to the questionable morality of leaving our problems for others to solve. Of more immediate concern is the potential for environmental damage during construction and operation of the pipeline. The proposed route traverses over 525 miles of ice-rich permafrost, 166 miles of potential earthquake zone, crosses 48 major streams, and 912 minor streams, undertakes five mountain crossings greater than 5,000 feet, will require 43,000 acres for facilities and rights-of-way, and over 5,000 southern workers. Also anticipated are extensive feeder pipelines, numerous gas processing plants, and related service industries which will honeycomb the delta area and form an integral part of the development. An impact on the environment is unavoidable The estimates which have been made are based upon extensive yet clearly insufficient data concerning the land and the life that it supports. Much more study is required before an estimate can be confidently and realistically made of its vulnerability to disruption. Also unknown is the extent to which environmental problems can be avoided through strict guidelines and stringent monitoring procedures. Certainly any and all development in the north should be subject to close scrutiny by an

independent body with powers to halt or redirect 1 It nevertheless remains unknown how 2 development. effective such a body will ultimately be. Nor is the 3 concern for the environment limited to the concern for 4 the flora and fauna, for man also has his place and 5 plays an important role in the natural system. 6 7 We, as environmentalists, support the native peoples' desire and right to 8 settle the land claims in a just fashion before any 9 work is done on the pipeline. They, as the people 10 who have lived there for countless generations, have 11 lived with the land, its flora and fauna, as 12 brothers and sisters know better the delicate nature 13 of the environment. We as common people, 14 environmentalists and oil company's researchers, 15 lack this vast backlog of knowledge. 16 17 Secondly, they are the original inhabitants, long before we arrived on the 18 scene, have a human right to control their land, to a 19 have the voice in determining the land's use and their 1 20 own way of life. We respect this human right and 21 support their desire for settlement of land claims 22 before building a pipeline. To date, our white society 23 has deeply eroded the cultures of the native peoples. 24 Perhaps it is too late. But if it isn't, then we must 25 allow them to develop as they see fit. We don't need a 26 monoculture, but rather a Canada rich in the color of 27 many different peoples. The greater our diversity, the 28 stronger we stand. I think there is little doubt a 29 pipeline would severely disrupt the native lifestyle.

We will suffer if we snuff out the northern cultures, we will suffer in a general weakening of the fabric of Canadian life.

Nor is the social impact of the proposed project restricted to those peoples whose homes and livelihoods are directly affected by the proposed development, for we in the south must also bear our share of the burden. Financing of the project will directly affect the economy to which we in the south are so fond. The over \$3 billion which must be raised in Canada will represent funds not available for other services and projects. With cutbacks in social services reaching critical levels, the staggering investment required for this project is highly questionable.

So we find ourselves at a crossroads. To construct the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is to continue in the increasingly difficult task of satisfying our appetite for energy and to gamble the land and its people, not to solve our energy crisis, but merely to postpone it for few more years.

But we need no t continue along this path. There are other options available to us Central to any discussion of environmentally appropriate energy options, is the concept of control of demand, Science Council of Canada Report No. 23 states:

"On the whole, the trend over the past few decades has been in the direction of extravagant energy use, heavy automobiles, non-returnable

containers and a host of gadgets all have tended 1 2 to use more energy. This trend must be reversed through government stimulation of research and 3 development in the private sector into quality 4 of life, energy conserving technology." 5 The energy crisis will be met 6 by using carefully what scarce non-renewable resources 7 8 we have left and the conversion to environmentally appropriate energy sources. 9 Figures show that the 10 estimated ultimate fuel efficiency for oil in central 11 beating is 51%, and heating accounts for between 35 and 12 40% of energy utilization in Canada. Clearly we must 13 account for and remedy this kind of wastage before we. 14 tamper with another people in a delicate environment. 15 16 Impetus must. be given to making existing housing more energy-wise and new 17 housing energy-efficient. A Housing and Urban 18 Development Association of Canada Report shows 19 insulation will reduce fuel consumption in the large 20 home by 50%, yet costing: approximately \$1,000 to 21 22 install. 23 In our mobile society that has relied heavily on the private automobile we must 24 look to more efficient means of mass transit. 25 Transportation accounts for 30 to 35% of our current 26 energy utilization. On a fuel consumption per 27 passenger basis a commuter train is six times more 28 efficient than the automobile. 29 These are only a few examples 30

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

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

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

Thank you.

(SUBMISSION BY POLLUTION PROBE, OTTAWA G. HARRISON -1 2 MARKED EXHIBIT C-556) 3 (WITNESS ASIDE) MR. WADDELL: Mr. 4 Commissioner, I'd like to find out if there's a 5 representative here from the National Council of Women; 6 7 whether there is a representative from the Canadian Council on Social Development? 8 Mr. Commissioner, I think 9 this would be an appropriate time to take a short 10 coffee break. 11 12 THE COMMISSIONER: before we do, I would I think it might be appropriate 13 if I offered some comments on a theme that has recurred 14 in many of the briefs today. 15 16 I ask you to bear in mind --I think you ought to bear in mind that this Inquiry was 17 established by the Government of Canada and the order-18 in-council establishing the Inquiry, which said that we 19 were to examine the social, environmental and economic 20 impact of the construction of a gas pipeline in our 21 22 Northern Territories was passed by the Cabinet. order-in-council confers a mandate on this Inquiry that 23 is unprecedented in the Canadian experience, and very 24 likely in the experience of any other country that you 25 or I could name. That was done by the Government of 26 Canada. 27 The Government of Canada has 28 provided funds to this Inquiry to enable it to do its 29 job and on the recommendation of the Inquiry, funds

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have been provided to native organizations, environmental groups, northern municipalities and northern business to enable all of them to participate in the hearings that have been going on now for 15 months, on a footing of equality with the pipeline companies so far as that is possible. The Government of Canada has also cooperated fully with the Inquiry in providing studies and reports of which there are hundreds in the possession of departments and agencies of the Government of Canada, and the government gave this Inquiry the power to issue subpoenas under the law to get the evidence it needed. I think that in examining the -- in drawing your own conclusions, as you are entitled to do, about the reasons why the government established this Inquiry you should bear those facts (and they are facts) in mind, because it seems to me that if this Inquiry is unique, it is to a very great extent because the Government of Canada conferred unique powers upon It was suggested by Dr. Pimlott, speaking for Canadian Arctic Resources Committee this morning that the Minister of Indian Affairs & Northern Development wears three hats. His department is responsible for the affairs of the native people of our country, responsible for northern development, and responsible for the northern environment. Well, the Minister has

whenever it has been necessary, taken the requests of

the Inquiry made on its own behalf and made the

requests of the Inquiry for funding of the Inquiry and 1 2 for funding for the native organizations, the environmental groups, northern municipalities and 3 northern business, the Minister has taken those 4 requests to Treasury Board, and has used his good 5 offices to ensure that this Inquiry has been adequately 6 funded and to ensure that the organizations that have 7 participated from the beginning of the bearings, the 8 Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories, the 9 Metis and Non-Status Indian Brotherhood of the 10 Northwest Territories, the Committee for Original 11 Peoples Entitlement, the Council for Yukon Indians, the 12 Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, the Northwest 13 Territories Association of Municipalities, and the 14 Northwest Territories Chamber of Commerce, to see that 15 funding has been provided to all of those organization. 16 The Minister's department may 17 be one which is responsible for a wide range of 18 interests, but the minister has used his good offices 19 to see that that wide range of interests has been 20 provide with funds to enable those who represent those 21 interests to be properly funded and to participate in 22 the work of this inquiry. 23 So I'm simply suggesting that 24 that should be borne in mind and it's an important 25 departure in the conduct of Inquiries of this nature in 26 Canada. 27 28 Well, we'll adjourn for ten minutes for coffee. 29 l 30 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR TEN MINUTES)

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

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speak to you from Labrador. 1 I always wanted to speak 2 about the time when I was going to school. 3 I started as a young kid and they have been trying to change us 4 and tried to make us leave our culture. Now that our 5 children are being imposed upon to learn other 6 cultures, they are not concerned about our ways and our 7 ancestors ways, because they have tried to influence us 8 with another way of learning. 9 We support the land claims by 10 the native people who will be affected by the building 11 of the pipeline in the western area. I want to say 12 that we support them 100% because we are concerned, 13 because they have no hearing in that area and they have 14 never listened any one of us speaking. 15 16 We are having some 17 development in our area too. There's mining and there's other power dams and drilling of oil out of 18 our area. We want to be helped by the people who 19 are concerned and who will be affected mostly by 20 the pipeline. We want their help, at the same 21 22 time, we will support them, and we need their 23 support also. 24 We should also support them and will want them to support us even if they want to 25 do the development. They should have their land claims 26 settled first before any development come because we 27 are in Labrador and we are planning on the same thing, 28 and we want the same kind of treatment as they will be

getting if there is any settlement of the land claims.

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

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

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

We have had meetings in our Labrador Association and we talk about the development of the pipeline in the Mackenzie Delta area up the Mackenzie River, and we want to support this land claims sincerely with hopes that some day we might come into the same feeling. Having the land claims first 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

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people of Canada have been denied the right to expect a decent standard of living. Compared to other groups in our society, a larger percentage are in jails, alcoholics and they are on welfare; signs of an oppressed minority. That there is discrimination in Canada cannot be denied. At the present time, I see a new type of leadership emerging among the native people, a leadership not asking for change but demanding change; demanding the right to control their own destiny and I believe that they have every right to do this and .1 hope the Canadian people "Will back them up. I have seen criticism of these leaders. I just recently read in the Toronto paper we don't get much news about this Commission in the Ottawa paper I am sorry to say that the advisors that the Indian leaders had got were leading them down the garden path. You know, I expected to see Cuban troops in my post office when I went to work the next morning. I just can't get over it. You know, I have the same problem. I've been accused of choosing the wrong leaders, as if the native people, it's telling them that "you really can't choose your own leaders" but they must choose their own leaders because leaders -- they must choose their own advisors because certainly the advisors they had before haven't helped them too much.

you know, and it just makes me incredulous.

I've read about conspiracies

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

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

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

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resources in developing their area of the world in their own way, and I certainly think that that is the way it should be.

In Vancouver right now, there is a very important U.N. Conference on Human Settlements going on at the present time. getting a great amount of media coverage, but it seems to me that this ties in directly with this Inquiry, you know, land settlements have been stated there, on the use of land; but I haven't seen anybody tying these things together. You know, it's important to the native people that these things be tied together. I read the Dens Declaration, and I believe it's a declaration which defines their rights to the land of the Mackenzie Valley. I'd just like to say in closing that as a majority in the land in dispute, the Dene must have a fair land settlement before the land is developed, or they will lose their majority and any hope they have of controlling of their own destiny will be gone. Have we the right to go into the north, take out the resources and when we have finished return south? Is it not the right of the people who live there to say "no" to the developers.

If there is not a fair land settlement, the future of the Dens people is in jeopardy. If a person loses his culture, he loses everything. The Dene people have traditionally shared the land and its resources. Perhaps if we looked at them, we could see a form of leadership based on

sharing, not power and riches. Can we allow a people 1 to die? There is an answer. Will we as Canadians give 2 3 the right answer? Thank you. 4 (WITNESS ASIDE) 5 6 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner the next brief is from the Y.W.C.A. Cross-7 Cultural Study Group here in Ottawa. Giving the brief 8 will be David Seaborn, S-e-a-b-o-r-n and Suzanna Van 9 Den Heuvel 10 DAVID SEABORN, SUZANNA VAN DEN HEUVEL, sworn 11 12 WITNESS SEABORN: Mr. Berger, ladies and gentlemen, the group presenting this brief 13 grew out of an involvement in a six-week study program 14 run by the Ottawa YM-YWCA in the fall of 1975. At that 15 time, approximately 15 individuals of varying ages, 16 backgrounds and from different parts of Canada took 17 part in a cross-cultural study of native peoples in 18 Canada. Through films, role plays, reading and 19 discussions we attempted to explore some of the 20 prevalent attitudes including our own, towards native 21 22 peoples and some of the issues currently in the press such as mercury poisoning at Grassy Narrows. At the 23 end of the program a number of us wished to continue to 24 be involved in these current issues. 25 When the native people of the 26 Northwest Territories decided to have a national Land 27 28 Claims Week in March, 1976 to help inform southern Canadians about how they felt about their land, their 29 life and the future of their people in the Northwest 30

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

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

- (a) The efforts of the native peoples of Canada to 11 achieve a fair settlement of their land claims, 12
- (b) Efforts to settle land claims prior to any planned 13 exploration resource utilization or development being 14 undertaken. 15
- 16 (c) The efforts of southern Canadians to become better informed of the issues of northern development with 17 specific reference to native peoples and to participate 18 in activities such as the Native Land Claims Week and the Berger Commission hearings which will help present 20 the position of the native peoples to the public and to the government.

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

 :supporting study and involvement of groups such as ours. The views which we express here do not necessarily represent those of the Ottawa YM-YWCA. What we present here are our strong feelings about what we have come to believe is the direction of northern development which is in our own best interest. We have reached this position as a result of studying issues related to the potential impact of a gas pipeline in the Mackenzie Valley.

After looking at the issue carefully, we feel strongly that there should be no pipeline until the land claims of the Dene people in the Mackenzie Valley have been justly settled. We have a number of reasons for believing that such a position is the most just and in the long-run the most beneficial to building the kind of society we wish for Canada.

The following statement by one member of our group, outlining how she personally became involved in understanding the injustices in Canadian native-white relationships illustrates in depth of our feeling for the issues.

WITNESS VAN DEN BEUVEL:

"I find it a bit difficult to find the right words to express what was a very strong emotional experience, but the change in my perception toward the native peoples of this country came about through my response to a carving of the Haida creation myth by the Haida artist Bill Reid, My reaction was a spiritual experience which, over the last two years ha

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29 30 drastically changed my opinion of our dominant white society and our government's relationship with the native peoples.

Up to the time of this involvement, I believed myself to have the proper right liberal attitude towards the problem of discrimination. lieved I was prejudiced towards no race or nationality. But from my involvement with the art of the Haida peoples of British Columbia, I realized how ignorant I was about these people and the native peoples of Canada in general, I was ashamed of this and realized that my indifference and ignorance had been ugly as the apparent and open racism shown by some of the visitors to Bill Reid's 25th year retrospective exhibition at the Vancouver Art Gallery in November 1974. I overheard-a few of these visitor's comments to the effect that they were surprised at seeing 'an Indian having as much ability as a white man'.

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

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

I know that later in the brief we will speak about the economics, the legalities, the technicalities, all the intellectual and abstract factors surrounding the settlement of this question but I would just like to dwell a bit on the culture, the art, the music all that shows us the spirit: of a people who hive loved this land for a time far beyond a mere 300 years of colonization. This spirit has to survive and it only can survive if the native people have their own nations within the Dominion of Canada. This declaration is for all the native peoples of Canada for their continuance, for their identity."

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

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In order to enable this process to operate in the Mackenzie Valley, we believe that the Dene must own the land over which they have aboriginal title. This is essential since ownership will give the occupants of the land who have learned over centuries to live in ecological balance with the land, some bargaining power over the type and speed of development.-This-will necessitate the further development of the political system in the north so that as well as owning the land, the native people will have effective control of decisions affecting it. This, we feel, would be an important development since we find the present kind of colonial relationship which the Federal Government has with the Canadian north is detrimental to the development of Canada as a 20th century democracy. The land claims, if settled justly, will give the Dene more control over areas essential to their survival such as the resource base, political processes, and educational institutions. Increasing the Dene's ability to control their own future through a 'settlement which gives them ownership of the land, will enable them to search for and develop new patterns of economic activity. They will be able to protect those who wish to live permanently off the land. For those who wish to integrate the wage economy with hunting and trapping, they can experiment with new types of economic activity, which incorporate the two, they can work on ways of developing renewable resources; that is, lumber, animals etc. to provide a means of

permanent employment. We are aware of the social 1 destruction and dislocation of boom and bust economic 2 activities and the fragility of the ecosystem in the 3 north and feel that the Dene with their own 4 understanding of the land and the people are in a 5 position to be able to help control these problems. 6 One of the main-counter 7 8 arguments to this position which we hear in the south is that if native people have more control of the 9 resources in the north, it will mean less development 10 and a lower standard of living in the south. 11 told that we will run out of energy and that we may 12 have to live in colder houses with less light. 13 not accept this as a necessary alternative. There are 14 many possible options to consider but the Canadian 15 16 people must take time to explore them. Therefore, we recommend a moratorium on large scale development 17 activities in the north, including a gas pipeline along 18 the Mackenzie Valley for ten to fifteen years. 19 We feel that a moratorium would 20 21 have some other advantages. It would allow time. 22 study the possibility of no pipeline in the Mackenzie 23 Valley at all. What other energy transportation technology might develop in the next ten years? 24 the government be looking at the exploitation of 25 resources in the whole of the north as a single rational 26 planning unit? We understand that increasingly there 27 are, reserve finds in the high Arctic. Might the country 28 embark on a costly pipeline down the Mackenzie only to 29

discover that it has to repeat the exercise down, the

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

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

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

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

"Oil would spread immediately beneath ice many feet thick; it would congeal and block the breathing holes of ...mammals.... It would destroy effectively the primary source of food for Eskimos and carnivorous wildlife throughout the area of thousands of square miles; it would foul and destroy the only nesting areas of several species of wild birds. Because of the minute rate, of hydrocarbon decomposition in frigid areas, the presence of any such oil

must be regarded as permanent." 1 2 The hostile environment of the north makes it one of the most hazardous areas in 3 the world for drilling and should a blowout occur, this 4 same environment will cause extreme difficulty in 5 capping the blowout and drilling relief wells. 6 Even if wellhead risks were 7 eliminated, the potential dangers of the pipeline 8 itself, still exist. Canadian Arctic Gas Pipelines for 9 example having decided against an elevated pipeline, 10 has not yet resolved the problems presented by a buried 11 pipeline. In order to prevent damage to the permafrost 12 through which a buried pipeline would pass, it was 13 proposed that the gas be chilled to below 0 degrees C. 14 This, however, produces a temperature change in the 15 surface soil. This change freezes the soil moisture 16 and this p in turn cases the soil to expand and heave, 17 and along with the soil, the pipeline. The danger is 18 self-evident and yet no design modifications to the 19 buried chilled mode have been made. In addition, the 20 testing done by Canadian Arctic Gas Pipelines on buried 21 pipelines is incomplete: 22 23 "The largest test facility at Sans Sault...(has 41 soil) representative of only a tiny portion of the 24 types that will be traversed in the route. 25 Therefore, 26 they could not test the problem of differential heave, the most difficult heave to predict, which occurs at 27 the interface of different soils. Such soil type 28 transitions are common in the field." 29 30 These examples, and they are

but a few of the many, clearly indicate that 1 insufficient environmental investigation has been done 2 to justify large scale development in the north, 3 including the construction of a pipeline through the 4 Mackenzie Valley. 5 WITNESS SEABORN: We 6 recognize that a moratorium might initially force us as 7 southern Canadians into a lower material standard of 8 living. We do not see this as a negative but as a 9 positive and necessary if we are to search for 10 alternatives to our current living patterns that will 11 enable us to respond creatively to our position in a 12 world of finite resources and extremes of wealth and 13 poverty. Thus, we would favor a variety of activities 14 related to looking for alternatives. 15 16 If we are to reduce our present dependence upon fossil fuels, a start must be 17 made immediately on developing alternative energy 18 sources on a large scale, A great many possible alter 19 natives have been investigated in recent years which we 20 feel should now be pursued further. For example: 21 1. Wind and solar power should be developed on a wide 22 scale as an energy supplement for electricity 23 generating systems which are currently burning oil. 24 Synthetic oil; manufactured from industrial wastes 25 should be produced and marketed to the point where it ' 26 reduces the demand for natural oil. 27 Solar fuel cells such as those used in the space 28 industry should be modified to enable their wide-spread 29

use in buildings at a reasonable cost.

Pyrolisis, a recently developed process which 1 converts the plastic content of garbage into fuel, has 2 now been used in Vancouver, Detroit, and Los Angeles 3 but should now be developed on an even wider scale. 4 Government policy however must 5 change if alternative energy sources are to be developed. 6 Costs for further research into and development of the 7 suggested alternatives are still high and it is necessary 8 to provide financial assistance or large scale 9 development of these new sources, whether that assistance 10 be in the form of tax incentives, grant, or other 11 economic policies. Government must not procrastinate. 12 We cannot afford to wait for a true energy crisis to 13 strike before we start thinking about new energy sources. 14 The proposed ten year moratorium on northern development 15 would provide sufficient time for research and at least 16 initial development of alternatives. Funding now being 17 invested in nuclear power might be far better spent on 18 the alternatives suggested above, as proper safeguards in 19 this field do not exist and from all available evidence, 20 never will exist. 21 22 Government policy must also 23 change in a second way. The psychology of consumption and unlimited growth on which our society functions, 24 leads inevitably to a state of energy shortage. 25 mentality must be replaced by a psychology of restraint 26 if we expect to continue inhabiting this planet. 27 Worldwide research suggests that restraints are 28 essential if global resources shortages are to be 29 resolved without massive social upheavals. It is the 30

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

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

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

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For example, a truly education al curriculum would link programs closely to the training and culture of the child. The successful implementation of such programs requires teachers who have a knowledge of the background heritage of their students. This continues to be a difficult goal to achieve in the Northwest Territories where on the average from 1969 - '74, employment of Inuit, Indian and Metis teachers only represented about one percent of the total teaching force. With so few native teachers, it is not surprising that students find the school environment alien and difficult and irrelevant and drop out of school early. educational statistics of 1974 showed that 94% of status Indians across Canada dropped out before finishing high school compared to 12% of white students It was also found that less than 40% of native students finished grade eight. These national statistics on status Indians across Canada are probably representative of native students in the Northwest Territories and indicate that the curriculum and the methods of selecting and training teachers continue to be unsuccessful in providing such students with an appropriate education. The native people of the Northwest Territories want more control of how their children are educated and what this education leads to. The recent revision of the School Ordinance was a perfect opportunity for the Government of the Northwest Territories to fully involve the people of the north. However, before it was first re-written, there was

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

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

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

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Mackenzie Valley and that there should be a moratorium
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   on major development projects in the north for ten to
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    15 years in order to allow for further study.
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   support this position because we feel that it is in the
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   best interests of the people in the south and of the
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   future development of Canada. We know that the native
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   people have ably presented their position themselves.
   What we are trying to say is that from our point of
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   view, we strongly support the native position because
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   we feel in the long run that it will be in the best
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   interests of all Canadians.
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                              Thank you.
    (SUBMISSION OF YWCA CROSS-CULTURAL SOCIETY D. SEABORN &
13
   S. VAN DEN HEUVEL MARKED EXHIBIT C-557)
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                              (WITNESS ASIDE)
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                              THE COMMISSIONER:
                                                 Thank you
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   very much sir.
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                             MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner
   I'd like to file two briefs. The first is from Britannia
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   United Church here in Ottawa and signed by a number of
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   people.
    (SUBMISSION OF BRITANNIA UNITED CHURCH STUDY GROUP
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24
   MARKED EXHIBIT C-558)
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                              MR. WADDELL:
                                            The second one
   is from St. Paul University here in Ottawa.
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                              There is one more brief left
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   for today., but I don't think we'll have time to do it
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29
   this afternoon. We'll have to do it first thing
    tomorrow morning. That's the brief on solar energy;
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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. Hollingwortb, 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,

options.

advised you of our view on this important matter in 1 Toronto and I want to emphasize them again. 2 3 Arctic Gas has repeatedly and publicly urged an equitable and just settlement of 4 native land claims at the earliest possible date. 5 must be settled in our opinion, whether a pipeline is 6 built or whether a pipeline is not built. 7 The Indians and the Metis of 8 the Northwest Territories plan to complete their 9 proposal and submit it to the Federal Government this 10 year. With all parties acting in good faith, it should 11 be possible to reach a settlement promptly before 12 construction of the pipeline. 13 Finally, I would like to 14 refer here today to remarks made by Arctic Gas 15 representatives to this Inquiry in Vancouver, Toronto, 16 Edmonton and here this morning for a further 17 appreciation of our views concerning the native peoples 18 and their land claims. 19 Energy options and 20 moratoriums have also been discussed considerably, and 21 22 I would like to comment on these issues. 23 One failing we all have is that sometimes we don't like to face facts. Rather, we 24 prefer to look for some other course of action to find 25 some excuse for not dealing with a given situation. 26 do this in our personal lives, and I think we're doing 27 it with this pipeline. 28 29 Let us look at these energy

First, conservation must be 1 2 practiced. We can reduce the rate of growth in our energy consumption but we cannot reduce our total 3 The fact is that our population is consumption. 4 The fact is that our labor force is 5 growing. growing. The fact is that the number of people 6 wanting their own homes is growing. This, growth is 7 not based on excessive lifestyles. It's based on 8 population statistics. I can only conclude that 9 conservation is necessary but it's not an 10 alternative to the development of additional 11 domestic energy nor to our pipeline proposal. 12 Second, I have been very impressed by the popularity 13 of renewable energy as shown in your hearings Mr. 14 Commissioner. Solar, wind and tidal power, etc., 15 will be harnessed some day and that Canada can 16 benefit from further research. The fact remains 17 however, that these forms of energy are not at this 18 point financially attractive nor are they feasible 19 for widespread application. Their use will increase 20 gradually but again, they are no alternative at this 21 time to conventional energy, or to a pipeline. 22 23 Third, some say that other conventional energy should be developed rather than 24 developing northern gas supplies. Consumption of 25 electricity - hydra and nuclear - now ranks third 26 behind oil and gas. There is little, if any, prospect 27 of surplus electricity becoming available for oil and 28 In Ontario, -for example., Ontario Hydro has 29 gas users. advised the Provincial Government that after allowing 30

for conservation, there may still be shortages of 1 electricity in 1980, amounting to about five percent of 2 the then current capacity. This is before a pipeline 3 could be completed from the Mackenzie Delta. If any 4 substitution takes place, it may be delta gas 5 substituting for electricity, not vice versa. 6 7 Fourth, you have been told by 8 some that Canada should curtail existing authorized gas exports, yet the National Energy Boards has shown in its 9 1975 report that this would buy very little extra time for 10 It is not a ten year alternative and regard-11 gas users. less of timing, it is not an action to be taken lightly. 12 Fifth, this Inquiry was told 13 in Calgary by Mr. Blair that he: 14 "..know(s) that there are sufficient reserves of 15 gas in southern Canada to meet the growing re-16 quirements of the Canadian market for some 17 years". 18 We wish there were, but we were impressed by the sub-19 stantial body of informed opinion in Alberta which 20 disagreed with this "option". 21 22 Among those who disagreed are 23 the following: The Association of Professional Engineers, 24 Geologists and Geophysicists. 25 The Distribution Company Canadian Utilities 26 Limited -- which has the responsibility of 27 providing gas to users within Alberta. 28 The City of Calgary. 29

And the City of Edmonton which concluded:

"The City has voiced its concern a number of 1 2 times regarding future gas supply both locally and in the province." 3 It went on to note that the Mackenzie Delta gas will 4 flow to Canadian markets other than Alberta. 5 "It will have the effect of reducing demand for 6 7 Alberta gas, thus protecting local future gas supply." 8 The Canadian need for 9 Mackenzie Delta gas by the early 1980's has been 10 repeated from Vancouver to Quebec... 11 By distribution companies which have obligations 12 to their existing customers, 13 By civic organizations which have obligations to 14 the social and economic well-being of their constituent 15 And by civic leaders with even, stronger 16 obligation flowing from the democratic process. 17 From the foregoing, there 18 should be little doubt as to our views on proposals for 19 delaying the transportation of Mackenzie Delta gas I 20 would like to make two points: 21 22 Surely those who recommend a moratorium are not suggesting that unemployment and welfare in the north 23 should be maintained for ten years. Surely they are 24 not suggesting that the hundreds of northern citizens 25 now employed directly and indirectly in the industry 26 be put on a ten-year unemployment program. 27 I know they don't intend this, but these are the two obvious con-28 29 sequences.

My second point relates to conditions in Canada's

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Canadians.

populated areas. Few people appreciate that more than half of the natural gas consumed in Canada is consumed by industry. You heard today from the industrial Gas Users' Association of the 35,000 people its 14 member companies employ in their gas-using operations. employees were paid more than half a billion dollars in 1975, It should be remembered that the Industrial Gas Users' Association members account for only 15% of industrial gas consumption in Canada. Similarly, the Industrial Gas Users' Association is the tip of Canada's gas-dependent employment pyramid. Jobs are also provided by the commercial sector. Industrial and commercial consumption together equal more than 75% of all the natural gas used in Canada today Although more than to million Canadian homes are serviced by this fuel, they account for only some 25% of gas consumption. Canadians have, been urged to moderate their lifestyles so as to use less natural gas. Such savings would relate primarily to residential consumption, since much is already being done to conserve gas in the industrial sector. Further industrial gas savings would necessitate a reduction in employment. I do not know how you can ask people to moderate their right to be employed. Arctic Gas has said that the single most important benefit of the pipeline is in the 27 use of the energy it would transport, and some 75% of the natural gas used today involves the employment of

If this employment is undermined by

inadequate gas supplies, Canada's economic base is 1 eroded to the detriment of all Canadians, regardless of 2 where we live or what we believe. 3 I would like to add one more 4 observation. From my experience, I do not think that 5 Canada is capable of paying \$20 billion to foreign 6 countries for their oil supplies over the next ten 7 years, certainly not without considerable suffering. 8 Yet this is what we will have to face if Canada's 9 energy requirements are to be met without access to 10 northern energy by the 1980's. 11 In conclusion sir, our 12 national well-being requires that decisions to trans 13 port Mackenzie Delta gas be made promptly. 14 Having said that, it is 15 16 imperative that northern concerns be met and resolved, Arctic Gas believes that the pipeline does not prejudice 17 the future of native peoples and their claims. 18 19 We consider that some of the most important evidence heard in the southern hearings 20 was that given in Montreal by the native and government 21 22 ; leaders most closely involved in the negotiations 23 leading to the James Bay Agreement. This testimony raises a very fundamental question with respect to the 24 relationship between development and native land 25 claims. The question is, could there be a settlement 26 if there were no pipeline proposal? 27 28 Thank you for this 29 opportunity and we continue to wish your Inquiry well Mr. Commissioner.

1	(WITNESS ASIDE)
2	MR. ROLAND: Sir, I would
3	next call upon Mr. Ron Rutherford, executive vice-
4	president of Foothills Pipe Lines Limited. Mr.
5	Rutherford?
6	RONALD M RUTHERFORD, resumed;
7	THE WITNESS: Mr.
8	Commissioner, although we have yet to hear from several
9	more groups and individuals in cities to the east,
10	several topics have dominated the presentations we have
11	heard thus far at the southern hearings, and it is
12	apparent that our country and the applicants are
13	divided into groups with different views.
14	One element wants the
15	pipeline constructed immediately for two reasons. The
16	first reason is that the United States is presently
17	short of gas and getting shorter day by day, and must
18	obtain deliveries of its Alaska gas across Canada to
19	help alleviate that shortage.
20	The second reason put forward
21	by this element is that Canada is facing an imminent
22	immediate shortage of gas, and must connect the
23	Mackenzie Delta reserves immediately to prevent that
24	shortage.
25	Another group appearing
26	before you is adamant that no pipeline should be
27	constructed until the native land claims are settled.
28	A third group does not want a
29	pipeline constructed at all, or at least wants a ten-
30	year moratorium because they fear irreparable

environmental and socio-economic damage.

You, Mr. Commissioner, must weigh these diverse desires of different Canadians and advise a course of action to the Canadian Government which will be wise and just. In the light of these diverse views and the decision you must make, we wish to put forward our company's position, because we feel it can satisfy the desires of almost all those groups who have appeared before you.

We believe Canada should connect its delta frontier reserves by pipeline to southern Canada to satisfy the energy needs of those millions of Canadians living in southern Canada, but we do not think it need be or should be built before great strides have been made to settle the native land claims issue.

Our studies show that reserves in Alberta are capable of satisfying the natural gas requirements of the Canadian markets for several years to come and I am sure it comes right before you that when I started this by saying there were different groups with different views, you've just heard two of us right now.

To do this however will require the cooperation of Alberta to allow excess production from that province for an interim period. It will also require the cooperation of Alberta Gas Trunk Line and TransCanada Pipelines to install the required transmission pipeline facilities to transport this gas to market. This expanded pipeline capacity

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will not be wasted because it will be needed later to transport frontier gas. 2

The cooperation of two out of three of these parties, the Alberta Government and the Alberta Gas TrunkLine have already been assured. believe the additional supply of gas from Alberta will provide Canada the time it needs to prepare fox the connection of its frontier reserves in the manner best for all Canadians.

On the other hand, we urge the government and the native groups to proceed diligently with their negotiations towards a settlement. It should be done quickly because the breathing spell we offer will, not last many years. Alberta cannot continue alone to supply Canada forever with its natural gas requirements.

With regard to the environment we do not believe our pipeline will do irreparable damage to the environment. Industry and government have spent huge sums of money to carry out extensive studies and research towards minimizing the environmental impact of a pipeline. You also have been painstaking in your analysis of this subject in your hearings and we expect you will be able to recommend conditions to, our government which will protect the environment and still leave it economically possible for us to proceed.

Further in this regard, our pipeline avoids the most environmentally sensitive areas of the north because our project does not envisage connecting Prudhoe Bay Alaskan Gas by means of

1 | a pipeline across the North Slope of the Yukon and 2 | Alaska with its Arctic wildlife range and across the 3 | Mackenzie Delta.

With regard to the pressures to build the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline immediately so that the United States can gain access to its Alaska gas, we offer a solution to this also. The alternative Fairbanks Alcan highway corridor route which we have recently proposed allows the U.S. to gain access to its Alaskan gas by a route devoid of many of the problems still to be resolved regarding the Mackenzie Valley route.

In summary, we believe our Maple Leaf Project to connect the Mackenzie Delta reserves for Canadian use, coupled with our Alcan Highway Project to connect the Alaskan gas for United States' use, is in the best interest of most Canadians, and incidentally, also in the best interests of the United States.

- 20 1. It will give the U.S.A. access to its Alaska gas 21 at the earliest time and in a manner acceptable to most 22 Canadians.
- 2. It provides Canada the time to negotiate and make progress towards settling the native land claims issue and the time to take such steps as are necessary to minimize the impact of the pipeline on the native peoples and the environment. In other words, it provides Canada with the flexibility and the time to properly evaluate the impact of the pipeline on the peoples of the north and decide what is in the best

interests of all of the people of Canada, including 1 northerners, southerners, producers and consumers. 2 It can also deliver Mackenzie Delta gas to Canadian 3 markets at a cost at least equal to and probably less 4 than the other international project being proposed, 5 and at a much lower capital cost. 6 7 Thank you, Mr. Commissioner, for the opportunity of appearing before you. 8 (WITNESS ASIDE) 9 MR. ROLAND: Finally sir, to 10 conclude the afternoon, I'd call upon Dr. Doug Pimlott, 11 advisor to the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee. 12 DOUGLAS PIMLOTT, resumed: 13 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner, 14 this reaction will relate to a single aspect of the 15 evidence which has been presented to your Inquiry today. 16 I refer to the tendency which exists among conservation 17 and environmental organizations to be cynical about the 18 likelihood that the Federal Government will take 19 seriously recommendations which are made by your Inquiry 20 to protect the environment if and when a pipeline is 21 22 built across the Yukon and up the Mackenzie River Valley. 23 The basic element of this cynicism was expressed this morning in a brief 24 presented by the Canadian Nature Federation when it was 25 stated that the government has not maintained any 26 balance between the needs of native people in the 27 north, the protection of the environment and the 28 preservation and the development of energy and non-29 renewable resources. 30

Dr. Mosquin stated in fact: 1 "Only the exploitation of natural resources, 2 especially oil and natural gas has received 3 priority treatment from government." 4 As you stated this afternoon, 5 6 cynicism about whether the government will respect the recommendations of your inquiry has cropped up time, 7 and time again in the course of the southern hearings. 8 On many occasions, you have responded positively as you 9 did today and reminded participants and those attending 10 the hearings of the fact that the action of the 11 government in establishing your inquiry and in funding 12 native and environmental organizations so that they 13 could appear as intervenors before you on a full-time 14 basis. 15 May I say, Mr. Commissioner, 16 that the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee is deeply 17 appreciative of the action that the government took in 18 establishing your Inquiry and in funding the Northern 19 Assessment Group and the native groups. We worked bard 20 to help to get your Inquiry established and to have it 21 include the adversary funding principle which you 22 23 recommended .: We deeply regret the fact 24 that a credibility gap still exists about the Federal 25 Government's intention to bring balance between the 26 needs and concerns of native' people, protection of' 27 the environment and resource development. 28 29 In my comments this morning I referred to the D.O.E. - DINA relationship in the north 30

and the inferior role that DINA plays is an important cause of the cynicism syndrome which is so wide-spread among conservationists and their organizations. The government could do much to alleviate it if it gave the role of environmental protection to D.O.E., as the Speech from the Throne in 1970 recognized as a desirable and important thing.

We have wondered if you are aware of the extent to which fear for the future of public participation in resource development decisions in Canada generally, and in the north in particular gives rise to the cynicism you have encountered. We failed to get a similar inquiry process for offshore drilling either in the Beaufort Sea or anywhere in the Arctic, although we see the potential for the offshore drilling in the Beaufort Sea to have even greater environmental effect than a gas pipeline.

In addition, the government gives no positive indication that a similar process will be developed for other major development projects which are in the offing. A prime example is a proposal to build a polar pipeline to bring gas from the Arctic Islands. A statement of intent from the Cabinet on this matter would make a very positive contribution to the alleviation of this cynicism syndrome.

Perhaps as a final note I would like to say that we feel a deep need in the conservation movement for the establishment of environmental impact and related public processes under

laws of our country. While deeply respecting you and your Inquiry, it is an ad hoc process which may never be repeated again. If the government would enact legislation of even modest elements of the National Environmental Policy Act of the United States, it would make a tremendous contribution to the alleviation of the conservation cynicism syndrome.

In closing, I would like to say that I spent two weeks in April working with the Inuit people of the Baffin region, Like the people of the western Arctic, they have deep and abiding fears about the potential consequences of offshore drilling to the marine mammals and the birds which are so important to them. Plans for offshore drilling are moving forward very rapidly and it seems likely that the first well will be drilled in Canadian water in 1977. As far as the Inuit people can learn, the government has no plans for an environment research program in the eastern Arctic which is comparable to the Beaufort Sea Project.

Conservationists might
naturally ask the question, "if not, why not?" We
recognize the eastern Arctic as having every bit the
importance of the western Arctic in terms of the whole
marine ecosystems of the Arctic. We feel that the
government would make a tremendous contribution again to
the alleviation of the syndrome if they would show
through concrete action, that the research projects
which was established under the Beaufort Sea Project was
not just something to satisfy immediate public pressure

1	but that there is an abiding principle there that our
2	government will respect and will protect the marine and
3	the terrestrial environments of the Arctic.
4	Thank you very much sir.
5	THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
6	Dr. Pimlott.
7	(WITNESS ASIDE)
8	MR. ROLAND: Sir, that
9	concludes this session. I would like to add that we
10	will be holding three sessions tomorrow, commencing at
11	10 A.M. and these sessions shall be held in the Sussex
12	Room which is located in this building.
13	Finally, a movie prepared on
14	behalf of the Inquiry will be shown tomorrow in the
15	Sussex Room at one P.M.
16	THE COMMISSIONER: All right,
17	we're adjourned to 10 A.M.
18	(SUBMISSION BY REV. S. SOMERVILLE MARKED EXHIBIT C-559)
19	(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO JUNE 4, 1976)
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