

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 4, 1976**

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

Volume 65

The 2003 electronic version prepared from the original transcripts by
Allwest Reporting Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3A7 Canada
Ph: 604-683-4774 Fax: 604-683-9378
www.allwestbc.com

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Ottawa, Ontario

June 4, 1976.

(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies and gentlemen, the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry is holding a series of hearings in the main urban centres in Southern Canada because we have had a multitude of requests from people like yourselves for an opportunity to be heard on these fundamental questions of national policy.

The Inquiry began on March 3rd last year and has spent 14 months holding hearings in Northern Canada, in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. The Inquiry decided that we should spend a month holding hearings in the main centres of Southern Canada to hear what you had to say because it is, after all, the appetite of people who live in southern Canada for oil and gas, the patterns energy consumption developed in southern Canada in the main urban and industrial centres that has given rise to proposals to establish a gas pipeline from the Arctic.

The job of this Inquiry is to determine the social, environmental and economic impact in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon of the construction of a gas pipeline, Our mandate is to consider not only the construction of a gas pipeline but to proceed on the assumption that an oil pipeline will follow a gas pipeline. So we are examining the impact on northern Canada of the construction of a gas pipeline and

1 Northern Development, and the brief will include Mr.
2 John Shepherd and Mr. Roger Voyer.

3

4

JOHN SHEPHERD Sworn:

5

ROGER VOYER sworn:

6

WITNESS SHEPHERD: Thank

7

you, Mr. Berger, for this opportunity that you've
8 given to the Science Council of Canada to address the
9 Inquiry. My colleague, Dr. Voyer, is a director of
10 research at the Council. The Science Council of
11 Canada has been, of its several major projects, has
12 as perhaps its most comprehensive and analytic effort
13 proceeding at the moment is a study of six northern
14 development projects, of which the Mackenzie Valley
15 Pipeline is one. That project has been continuing
16 for about two years now and will be completed towards
17 the end of this year. It includes not only a study
18 of the project itself, but an analysis of the method
19 of assessment of the project as conducted by this
20 Inquiry and we have spoken publicly to that issue on
21 previous occasions.

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The presentation that we will
present is in two parts. The first is a statement on
behalf of Dr. Gauvin, who unfortunately could not be
here. He is the chairman of the Committee on Northern
Development and wished to present his own personal
views even prior to the Council adopting its own
position, and that statement will be read by Dr. Voyer,
and it will be followed by a very short and perfunctory
set of remarks by myself, which also reflect my own

1 | personal views. So with that I'll introduce Dr.
2 | Voyer.

3 | WITNESS VOYER: Thank you,
4 | Mr. Shepherd.

5 | Mr. Berger, the purpose of
6 | our brief statement is to acquaint you with some of the
7 | activities of the Science Council Committee on Northern
8 | Development, as well as to make some observations which
9 | may be of use to you in writing your report. We have
10 | been engaged for some time in trying to understand what
11 | northern development is and how decisions are made
12 | which affect northern development. This will enable us
13 | to better discharge our obligations to the people of
14 | Canada, to recommend ways in which science and
15 | technology can best be used for the development of the
16 | north.

17 | We think that an Inquiry of
18 | the kind that you are presently conducting is vitally
19 | important, We see it as enhancing the chances for the
20 | most intelligent use of our scientific and
21 | technological knowledge of the north. We commend you
22 | for the open and balanced procedures which you have
23 | employed, and think means must be found to continue the
24 | process you have started.

25 | For the record, the Science
26 | Council of Canada is a small (\$2 million annual in
27 | budget) independent Crown corporation whose mandate is
28 | to assess Canada's scientific and technological
29 | resources, requirements and potentialities. Although
30 | the report, through the minister of Science &

1 | Technology we have a mandate which affords a wide
2 | degree of latitude and we operate increasingly in a
3 | national and public mode. We have published reports
4 | and background studies in many areas -- energy,
5 | technology transport, and government laboratories and
6 | health care delivery are some of our, relatively
7 | recent reports. We also publish background studies
8 | which are signed by the authors who were commissioned
9 | to do the back-ground work. Of interest to this
10 | Inquiry are the following:

11 | Background study No. 17 is "Survey of Canadian
12 | Activity in Transportation R & D. Firm, Background."

13 | Study No. 22, "The multinational Foreign Direct
14 | Investment and Canadian Science Policy."

15 | Background study No. 27, "Essays on Aspects of
16 | Resource Policy."

17 | Background study No. 30 "A Technology Assessment
18 | System, a Case Study of East Coast Offshore Petroleum
19 | Exploration, "

20 | Most recently we have
21 | published two background studies related to our own
22 | northern development study:

23 | No. 36, "The Political Economy of Northern
24 | Development" and

25 | No. 34, " A Case Study of Technology Assessment
26 | System in the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea area."

27 | We have copies of these
28 | report which we will give to you.

29 |
30 |

I also have an internal staff

1 | to describe the information bases available to.
2 | different actors and to report on the timing of each
3 | project and the possible alternatives. It was hoped that
4 | such an approach would lead to the identification of
5 | possible blind spots in the information base of
6 | institutional problems and of requirements for common
7 | services such as transportation, communications and
8 | health care.

9 | The following policy question
10 | could be raised:

11 |
12 | (a) Are all, interested parties represented in the
13 | decision-making process? What are the relative weights
14 | given to the actors?

15 | (b) Is the information base adequate for decision
16 | making? If not, what new programs must be started in
17 | the very near future?

18 | (c) Is the present technology adequate? If not, what
19 | new technology is required? Should Canadians enter into
20 | these new technological areas?

21 | (d) Should an industrial infrastructure be developed at
22 | certain sites in the north? If so, how should these be
23 | brought about?

24 | (e) How will northerners participate?

25 | (f) What are the manpower requirements? What training
26 | programs are required?

27 | (g) How much government participation is required to
28 | support northern development projects? At what cost?

29 | (h) Are there any jurisdictional problems? What new
30 | institutional arrangements are required?

1 (i) What R&D priorities emerge in view of the timing of
2 various projects?

3 (j) Do alternative strategies exist to reach stated
4 goals? If so, are they adequately considered?

5 As you can see, we were
6 interested in some of the very same questions which you
7 are addressing. The issues raised by the case studies
8 are summarized in the discussion paper on northern
9 development, which we have written. I have copies of
10 these documents here, along with the documents referred
11 to earlier, which we would like to present to your
12 Inquiry.

13 This paper deals briefly with
14 a number of issues, but I would like to emphasize two
15 of them here because they relate so directly to the
16 Inquiry you are conducting.

17 First of all, our case
18 studies indicate that a rapid pace of development tends
19 to leave peripheral actors, that is to say natives and
20 local residents, out of the decision making system. It
21 means also that assessments of social and environmental
22 impacts tend to come after rather than to precede
23 decisions to proceed with projects. This was the case
24 with both the James Bay and the Syncrude project for
25 example; the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline at least has the
26 possibility that social and environmental
27 considerations may bear some weight in the go, no-go
28 decision. I say "possibility" because I am well aware
29 that your terms of reference have nothing to do with
30 recommending a go, no-go decision. We feel that your

1 Inquiry has been somewhat hampered by this limitation
2 and even more hampered by its limitation to what is
3 effectively a single proposal for a gas pipeline. A
4 more comprehensive technology assessment would have
5 involved a more open consideration of alternative
6 transportation technologies.

7 Our case studies all
8 emphasize hat the question of balance between. the
9 various participants in the project proposals,
10 including those likely to be affected directly by the
11 proposal was an extremely important issue. The
12 authors of our case study on the Mackenzie Delta
13 observed that:

14 "The system seems disproportionately weighted in
15 favor of Federal Government and industry par-
16 ticipation."

17 While this may frequently be the case, we are at least
18 encouraged by the very positive steps you have taken in
19 your Inquiry to attempt to ensure that there is some
20 reasonable semblance of balance between the various
21 groups' interest in the proposal. It is for this reason
22 that we commend your decisions to fund intervenor groups,
23 as well as your decision to allow them a reasonable
24 amount of time to prepare their case. We are impressed
25 also by the community hearings you have held. We believe
26 that consensus is very important to the proper
27 functioning of a democracy, and that your Inquiry is a
28 superb method of determining for the politicians what is
29 likely to be acceptable to northerners.

30 Another issue which emerged

1 | from our case studies concerns information. Society
2 | needs accurate information to function properly.
3 | Information has, in fact, become so valuable that it is
4 | now literally a medium of exchange. it, is no wonder
5 | that those with economic or political stakes in the
6 | outcome feel their interests threatened by proposals
7 | for more open sharing of information. In our
8 | discussion paper we report our concern with this
9 | frustrating tendency. We are therefore pleased that
10 | your Inquiry has been able to bring a great deal of
11 | information into a more accessible forum. However, the
12 | problem persists.

13 | We also expressed concern in
14 | our "Discussion Paper" about. the uses and views taken
15 | of information. Basically the problem is that everyone
16 | collects and interprets information in his own
17 | perspective, or from' the perspective of his employers.
18 | The problem has no doubt surfaced in each phase of your
19 | Inquiry. Information has no doubt been presented
20 | selectively to you, so as to best support the case of
21 | an applicant or an intervener. The question might be
22 | asked: Is this an appropriate way to pursue objective
23 | scientific truth?.

24 | The question of frost heave,
25 | for instance, still seems unsettled, despite many
26 | hours of testimony. The answer is that science often
27 | does not have definitive answers to difficult and
28 | complex environmental and social questions, no matter
29 | how learned the expert scientists may be. This
30 | obviously has been brought out in your Inquiry. It

1 | would be simpler if the scientific evidence on. a
2 | given subject were always clear, but the. fact is
3 | that scientists often are asked to predict the actions
4 | of very complex systems on very limited data. They do
5 | so by using their judgment and intuition as well as
6 | their scientific knowledge and skills, and it is no
7 | wonder that there are differences of opinion. The
8 | problem is most serious when it comes to, assessing
9 | the risk or probability of an undesirable event, Even
10 | if scientists agree that the likelihood of an event is
11 | only one in 1,000, they are not necessarily likely to
12 | agree that the probability of the event is too high to
13 | take the risky or too low to proceed as planned. We
14 | can only suggest to you that if risks are taken, that
15 | at least they be taken consciously and with full
16 | knowledge of the consequences, if they should occur.

17 | As a general principle, we
18 | feel that it is not fair to expect one party to take
19 | the risks and another to take the consequences, if at
20 | the same time benefits are apportioned in a different
21 | manner. The native people have legitimate reason to be
22 | concerned. In the past they have suffered more than
23 | they have benefited from developments. Risks should
24 | not fall on them any more heavily than the potential
25 | benefits which they might ultimately achieve unless
26 | these are clear, acceptable and adequate guarantees of
27 | compensation for damage which may occur.

28 |
29 | In conclusion, the Science
30 | Council Committee on Northern Development has in some

1 of its work to date argued that there is a need for
2 open and balanced technology assessment systems. We
3 feel that on the whole your Inquiry has come closer
4 than anything else we are familiar with to fulfilling
5 our notion of technology assessment.

6 However, to be fair, we think
7 your terms of reference have inhibited you from going
8 as far as might ideally have been desirable.

9 Technology assessments should also consider alternative
10 technologies, for example. However, by explicitly
11 relating your Inquiry to the corridor principle, we
12 think you have at least avoided the trap of treating
13 the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline proposal as an isolated
14 project. Just as some environmental interference is
15 reversible only in the very long run, and perhaps not
16 even then, the same is true for social and cultural
17 interference. The principle holds for Inquiries as
18 well. You have helped to catalyze a number of emerging
19 trends, not in the north, but also in the field of
20 technology assessment. It would be foolish to argue
21 that we can ignore what we have learned or the way in
22 which it has been learned.

23 Therefore we strongly urge
24 you in your report to recommend to the government that
25 irrespective of whether or not the 'right-of-way is
26 granted, that means be found to ensure that similar
27 developments in the corridor or elsewhere, as well as
28 any necessary monitoring for the gas pipeline be
29 subject to procedures which recognize certain basic
30 principles of balance and open technology assessment.

1 In particular we think it will be necessary to have
2 monitoring bodies which are not only broadly
3 representative, but which regularly consult the people
4 affected by pipeline activities. It will also be
5 necessary to give them immediate powers and to, avoid
6 bureaucratic situations where responsibility can be
7 evaded. Buck-passing is in itself a form' of power,
8 and not a very attractive one. The process you have
9 set in motion is a healthy one and should not stop at
10 the end of your Inquiry.

11 However, we also intend to
12 invite you to consider with us ways in which it might
13 be improved for the north and perhaps even adapted to
14 the south. Thank you.

15 WITNESS SHEPERD: In the
16 context of our northern study we have also been
17 analyzing the opportunities for Canadians in such a
18 program. That analysis embraces not only pipeline
19 technologies, but also those associated with renewable
20 resources and community development.

21 This study of technical gaps
22 and opportunities in the north and for the north is
23 yet to be completed. However, it is clearly a major
24 concern that one of the significant pacing factors in
25 the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline project must be
26 the maximum utilization of Canadian and Canadian-
27 controlled technical and industrial expertise. This
28 factor is indeed an essential element of any social
29 and economic assessment of such projects even where
30 they are restricted to regional considerations. In my

1 | personal view, Canadian technical capacities and
2 | Canadian controlled technologies can be made to be
3 | more responsive to the needs and influences of the
4 | north than can those from abroad.

5 | All too frequently the tide
6 | and mode and planning of such developments as this of
7 | national impact and magnitude are executed with such
8 | rapidity that an adequate Canadian technical base with
9 | its industrial complement, cannot be or is not
10 | mobilized in time to seize the local and national
11 | opportunities that are generated. This kind of
12 | technology base ranges from defensive and basic
13 | environmental research right through to system
14 | management, to engineering and to product design. The
15 | absence of adequate, authoritative and publicly
16 | available research clearly complicates the assessment
17 | activities such as are carried out by this Inquiry.

18 | The absence of Canadian
19 | hardware development equally clearly reduces our
20 | technical and economic potential as a nation. This is
21 | even more true of the north. I won't elaborate upon
22 | this point unduly. However, I feel it. to be urgently
23 | necessary that in commenting upon the social impact of
24 | this proposed project, we stress the need to
25 | deliberately pace the project so as to allow technical
26 | and commercial. capacities in government, universities
27 | and Canadian companies (Canadian-owned companies) and
28 | at both national and regional levels, to participate to
29 | the, maximum in the
30 | full range of technical tasks and opportunities

1 involved. What we may sacrifice in time, we will
2 undoubtedly gain in national and regional strength and
3 expertise. The fruits of such Canadian-controlled
4 technology include a larger measure of freedom to serve
5 the north , to shape our own economy and to, serve our
6 own lifestyles. This is in essence the concept of
7 technological sovereignty which we are beginning to
8 perceive as an essential element of national and
9 regional development.

10 If and where we do import,
11 technology, and this will undoubtedly be both necessary
12 and in some cases even desirable, we must do so under
13 terms which maximize benefits to the region ad to all
14 Canadians. This proposed project is too large and has
15 too wide an impact to treat the technical and
16 industrial opportunities lightly. We -I feel that in
17 terms of northern lifestyle, industrial opportunity and
18 economic future, if Canadians take the major risks,
19 they should be in a position to seize the major
20 opportunities.

21 Thank you.

22 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

23 I wonder if I could just stop for a couple of comment
24 You've raised some fascinating questions that have
25 occurred to me. By the way, I'm certain I've read that
26 book with the green cover that you have before you.

27 The question you raised, Dr.
28 Voyer, about resolving these disputes among scientists
29 by using the adversary method, so to speak, well, we've
30 tried that method. Dealing with the impact on caribou,

1 to take a look at the way we've gone about our work,
2 these questions I've raised relate not only to the
3 process itself but to the composition of the tribunal.
4 Should I + have been sitting with biologists,
5 engineers, sociologists, anthropologists, economists?
6 We could have had a Commission of Inquiry consisting
7 justifiably of 14 or 15 people. in various discip-
8 lines because the mandate of the Inquiry is that wide.

9 The only other comment I
10 make, is that you're quite right in saying that, our
11 terms of reference do not allow us to consider
12 alternate modes of transporting energy from the
13 Arctic, but the National Energy Board has the duty
14 cast specifically upon it of considering alternate
15 modes of transporting the gas from the Arctic and they
16 will be going into that.

17 Anyway, I thank you very
18 much for your coming, and we'll take a look at any of
19 the material that we' haven't so far' had a chance to
20 read.

21 WITNESS SHEPHERD: Thank
22 you.

23 WITNESS VOYER: Thank you.
24 (SUBMISSION BY SCIENCE COUNCIL OF CANADA - + SHEPHERD
25 & VOYER MARKED EXHIBIT-560)

26 (WITNESSES ASIDE)

27 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
28 we had one brief from yesterday left over, the Solar
29 Energy Brief. I said I would call them next but with my
30 usual consistency I'm going to put them down a little bit

1 farther.

2 We have two short briefs I'd
3 like to call now for you, sir. The first one is from
4 the World University Service of Canada, Mr. Jacques
5 Lapointe. I'd like to call that now.

6 JACQUES LAPOINTE sworn:

7 THE WITNESS: Jacques
8 Lapointe, du Service de l'université mondiale du
9 Canada, World University Service. This is a very
10 short statement, not at all a brief, but nonetheless I
11 hope merits a lot of consideration.

12 The following statement was
13 approved for presentation to the Berger Commission at
14 its Ottawa. hearings by the National Committee for
15 World university service of Canada at its meeting in
16 Ottawa on May 30, 1976,

17 World University. Service
18 of Canada/Entraide Universitaire Mondiale du Canada a
19 a été organisée en 1939 et compte plus de 800 membres
20 dans 48 campus. Moyennant ses programmes, l'Entraide
21 se procupe de la pauvreté, l'oppression et la
22 discrimination à l'chelle nationale et mondiale.

23 On November 30, 1975, the
24 30t Annual Rational Assembly of WUSC expressed its
25 concern for the native peoples in Northern Canada. We
26 passed the following resolution:

27
28 "That the National Assembly support in principle
29 the Dene land claim of native people in the
30 Northwest Territories by encouraging local com-

1 mittees to become involved in positive action."
2 What followed subsequently was a concerted clearly fo-
3 cused program of activities conferences, projection of
4 films and slide/sound shows on Canada's native peo-
5 ples, the selling of "Defend the North" posters, etc.,
6 activities which were held on more than 30 Canadian
7 campuses from coast to coast. WUSC as an organization
8 is not interested in partisan politics but has as its
9 primary interest the survival of a peoples It is with
10 utmost conviction that WUSC rejects the melting pot
11 ideal which wishes to eliminate national and cultural
12 distinctions and varieties. We believe that the basis
13 of Canada's success and prosperity should be estab-
14 lished on the respect and co-operation of the deeply
15 rooted distinct traditions of life found amongst the
16 many peoples living in this country. We as WUSC Na-
17 tional Committee members, but foremost as Canadians,
18 have no desire to reduce these distinctions. We
19 therefore urge the Canadian Government not to permit
20 any large-scale development programs in the north be-
21 fore .a just land claim has been agreed upon for Can-
22 ada's northern native people, the indigenous inhabi-
23 tants of this land.

24 Comme pays, le Canada a toujours
25 essayé de maintenir une image d'amour pour les principes de
26 justice, de paix et de fraternité. Aujourd'hui appliquons
27 ses principes, qui nous sont si chers, aux peuples
28 indigènes de notre grand nord, qui sont aussi Canadiens.

29 National Committee of World
30 University Service of Canada. Comité d'Administration

1 de l'entraide Universitaire Mondiale du Canada.

2 Merci.

3 (SUBMISSION OF WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE OF CANADA - J.
4 LAPOINTE MARKED EXHIBIT C-570)

5 (WITNESS ASIDE)

6 MR. WADDELL: Is Mrs. L.

7 Jordan here from St. John the Divine Church, Nepean?

8 MRS. L JORDAN. sworn:

9 THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice

10 Berger, yesterday you heard from the big guns in our
11 church. Today we're just the average parishioner.

12 We are here to submit the
13 view from our parish St. John the Divine, Nepean and
14 also to reinforce the stand that the Anglican Church of
15 Canada took at General Synod in 1975. We urge that all
16 planned development in the Northern Territories be
17 halted. We strongly support the native people in their
18 efforts to obtain justice through recognition of
19 treaty, aboriginal and other rights, and through a just
20 settlement of their land claims. Until the aboriginal
21 claims are settled and negotiations on land claim
22 issues are initiated, without prior conditions, no
23 development should take place.

24

25 In the last decade within our
26 parish we had imposed on us the million dollar strip --
27 this is a mile of industry on the Merivale Road, and
28 along with this promises from the township of lowered
29 taxes, better facilities, etc. etc. This year our
30 taxes are rising \$160, some of us still have open

1 | ditches, no sewage and no street lights, and we also
2 | have a dreadful increase in noise and traffic. So we
3 | feel that in a development of the magnitude of the
4 | Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, it is crucial that the
5 | inhabitants of that area have the deciding voice.
6 | These are the people who will suffer the consequences
7 | of the social, environmental and economic impact of
8 | such development, and they must be heard.

9 | Thank you.

10 | (SUBMISSION BY PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE MRS. L.
11 | JORDAN - MARKED EXHIBIT C-561)

12 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

13 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.

14 | Commissioner, I notice a number of signatures to that
15 | brief, and I filed it with Miss Hutchinson.

16 | I would call upon then the
17 | Solar Energy group from Ottawa -- Linda Newell
18 | presenting the brief.

19 |

20 | LINDA NEWELL sworn;

21 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,

22 | members of the Commission, ladies and gentlemen, this
23 | brief is submitted by the Ottawa Chapter of the Solar
24 | Energy Society of Canada. I should like to thank you
25 | first of all for the opportunity to voice our point of
26 | view. The concern of our society is the promotion of
27 | solar energy rather than the politics of northern
28 | development, or for that matter the politics of energy
29 | in Canada. However, the issue of northern development
30 | and particularly the issue of whether the Mackenzie

1 Valley Pipeline should be built, cannot be viewed in
2 isolation. The wider issues of energy policy in Canada
3 need to be considered.

4 We understand, that the
5 mandate. of your Commission is to examine the social,
6 economic and environmental impact of the proposed
7 pipeline. As a local society, we are not in a position
8 to judge collectively whether the amount of
9 environmental damage and pollution caused by the
10 pipeline would be acceptable or whether the degree of
11 social breakdown would be kept within acceptable limits.

12 Our position is that these
13 decisions on what is or is not acceptable are relative
14 and must be seen within a wider context.

15 In our opinion, it seems only
16 reasonable that if the same amount of energy that can
17 be supplied via the Mackenzie Pipeline can be provided
18 for the same uses at a comparable cost from alternative
19 renewable sources, and these sources are without the
20 adverse environmental and social consequences of
21 northern, then such alternative courses of action
22 should be given very serious consideration.

23 The course of action that e
24 advocate is the rapid development of solar energy combined
25 with an intensive program of energy conservation. The
26 advantages of this two-pronged approach are that there
27 are no problems of pollution or environmental damage;
28 and that the social consequences are minimal, the only
29 drawbacks being the need for the majority of Canadians to
30 modify their, lifestyle slightly; buy smaller cars,

1 Q All right,

2 A The Energy Strategy

3 Report is somewhat contradictory as regards the
4 potential contribution of renewable energy. Although
5 it is estimated that renewable energy could possibly
6 provide between three and 6% of Canada's primary energy
7 demand by 1990, these figures are not included in the
8 total estimates given in the report. The only sources.
9 of energy included in the estimates are coal, gas, oil
10 and primary electricity. We can therefore only presume
11 that if renewable energy can fulfill this potential,
12 then three to 6% less energy will be needed from these
13 non-renewable sources. This factor could be very
14 significant when it comes to making decisions on
15 whether there will be a need for the natural gas of the
16 Mackenzie Delta by 1990.

17 Whether these estimates of the
18 potential for renewable energy are, accurate is a matter
19 for conjecture. In contrast to the wildly optimistic
20 estimates of oil and gas reserves in the north, the
21 government has spectacularly underestimated the
22 potential of renewable energy in general, and solar
23 energy in particular. Only last year the official
24 estimate was that solar energy could provide a mere
25 1/100 of 1% of Canada's energy needs. This year, a
26 preliminary study has estimated the potential as between
27 two and 4%, an increase that is to say the least,
28 significant.

29 The issue of how much of
30 Canada's total energy demands can be provided by solar

1 | be saving them for more significant high-grade uses.

2 | The implications of these
3 | remarks are that while the Middleton Report showed that
4 | only 2 to 4% of energy demand by 1990 could be provided
5 | at competitive prices by solar energy, the system of
6 | economic analysis used is somewhat open to question,
7 | Assuming a cost benefit approach were adopted, a higher
8 | percentage could then be justified.

9 | Solar energy is also at a
10 | competitive disadvantage in that other new forms of
11 | energy have received considerable support and financial
12 | assistance from the government. This is particularly
13 | true of the large oil companies-exploring for oil and
14 | gas in the north. Assuming the pipeline is built,
15 | these companies will benefit from several direct and
16 | indirect subsidies. First the government will provide
17 | support services to the pipeline. One estimate has put
18 | the direct costs to the government s high as \$500
19 | million for such items as health services, roads,
20 | serviced land and docks.

21 | Second, the, government will
22 | presumably have to provide a generous land settlement
23 | to the native people to compensate them for the land
24 | required for. northern development. The financial
25 | compensation could amount' to several millions of
26 | dollars.

27 | Third, the government will
28 | pick up most of the bills for the environmental and
29 | social costs of the pipeline construction and related
30 | developmental activities. The bill for the social

1 government, we suggest that the government should
2 consider introducing a massive program of support for
3 solar energy. Either the government could allow the
4 individual home-owner to. deduct a portion of the
5 capital cost of solar energy against his or her tax bill
6 each year, or alternatively the government could provide
7 an outright grant to all home-owners who install solar
8 energy technology.

9 Another measure that could be
10 introduced is the -compulsory use of renewable energy
11 for the luxury uses of low-grade energy such as the
12 heating of private swimming pool.

13 The net effect of these measure
14 would be to accelerate the acceptance of solar energy and
15 increase its percentage share of solar energy demand.

16 In the introduction to this
17 brief, we suggested that the rapid development of solar
18 energy combined with an intensive program of energy
19 conservation was, a potentially viable alternative to
20 the immediate development of the frontier resources of
21 the Mackenzie Delta and the consequent need to build
22 the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. Leaving aside the wider
23 issues of pollution, social breakdown, resource
24 depletion, and long-term energy policy, the acid test
25 is whether the solar energy option can provide the same
26 quantity of energy as that which could be delivered
27 through a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline at a comparative
28 cost in a comparable period of time.

29 In order to compare the two
30 options, let us examine in detail the quantity of

1 energy that could be provided via the Mackenzie
2 Pipeline. Last year's figures given for the proven,
3 probable and possible reserves in the delta areas are
4 between 3.8 and 6.1 trillion cubic feet, which will
5 amount to between 3,800 and 6,100 trillions of b.t.u.
6 ls of energy This is not very much. In the recent
7 energy strategy announced by the Federal Government, it
8 is estimated that be demand for natural gas by 1990
9 will be at most 3,000 trillions of btu per year. In
10 other words, there is approximately only two years'
11 supply of natural gas in total In the Mackenzie Delta,
12 although it can be assumed that the gas will be
13 supplied and used over a number of years.

14 The estimate of .3 to 6% as
15 the share of total demand for renewable energy by 1990
16 means that between 500 and 1,000 trillions of btus
17 could be provided each year from renewable energy
18 sources.

19 This means that if the
20 assumption is made that the natural gas from the
21 Mackenzie Delta would not come on-stream until the late
22 1980s, the same amount of energy that can be provided
23 via the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline can be provided by
24 renewable energy at a comparable cost and at almost the
25 same rate. With a suitable program of interfuel
26 substitution this energy can, be deployed so that the
27 existing high grade uses of natural gas can be satisfied
28 by other sources of fossil fuels, these sources being
29 made available through substitution by renewable energy.

30 Moreover, we have attempted

1 to show that given a vigorous program of government
2 support and assistance comparable to the billions of
3 dollars of subsidy that northern development is
4 receiving, the percentage share of solar energy could
5 be increased further and possibly even doubled. In
6 short, the rapid development of solar, energy combined
7 with an intensive program of energy conservation is
8 indeed a potentially viable option.

9 We would like to raise one
10 more point that is brought out by the Energy Strategy
11 Report. In discussing renewable energy, the admission
12 is made that an evaluation of the full range of costs
13 and benefits associated with renewable energy
14 technologies has yet to be carried out'. We find it
15 very difficult to understand how the Federal Government
16 can intelligently develop a long-term energy policy
17 unless this work has been completed.,

18 Similarly, we cannot under
19 stand how a decision can be made on whether the
20 building of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline should
21 proceed unless alternative courses of action have been
22 fully evaluated. We would, therefore recommend that
23 before a decision is made to build the Mackenzie Valley
24 Pipeline there should be a full public investigation of
25 the potential of renewable energy. Only when these
26 studies and hearings have taken place and conclusions
27 drawn, should a decision be taken on whether the
28 pipeline is necessary in the immediate future.

29 In conclusion, we would like
30 to thank the native peoples of the Mackenzie Valley,

1 | for it was mainly their efforts that forced the
2 | government to take a second look at the need to build a
3 | Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. We hope that in reap-
4 | praising Canada's energy strategy, the government takes
5 | inspiration from the traditional, self-sufficient
6 | lifestyle of the native peoples. For thousands of
7 | years these people have lived with the land and with
8 | the climate. Their tradition is, we feel, our survival
9 | for the future.

10 | Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

11 | THE COMMISSIONER: Can I ask
12 | you a question? You said that estimates of the
13 | percentage of Canada's energy that might be supplied by
14 | solar means or solar energy, had been made. How far
15 | into, the future do those projections go? Middleton,
16 | you say, was the source of those estimates.

17 | A Yes.

18 | Q How far does he go? Does
19 | he go to the year 2000? You may have told me, but it
20 | slipped my mind.

21 | A I wonder if I could call
22 | on another member of our society to answer this
23 | question?

24 | Q Certainly.

25 | MR. GLOVER: My name is
26 | Michael Glover. Primarily the Middleton Report
27 | concerns itself with the year 1990, but it does raise
28 | the point, as is mentioned in the brief, that the
29 | estimate that they put at 20, 10 is about 20%, and then
30 | they begin to extrapolate from there. But it's very

1 | difficult to do because from 2000 onwards the
2 | uncertainties are so much.

3 | Q Yes. Well, in 1:990
4 | what do they project as the percentage of Canada's---

5 | A 2 to 4% is the potential.

6 | Q For 1990?

7 | A For 1990.

8 | Q And by the time you get
9 | to 2010 it's 20%?

10 | A Yes.

11 | THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

12 | Well, thank you both very much.

13 | (SUBMISSION BY SOLAR ENERGY OF CANADA L. NEWELL -
14 | MARKED EXHIBIT C-562)

15 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

16 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.

17 | Commissioner, I wonder if we could have one more brief
18 | before our coffee break, and that's from the Canadian
19 | Council of Professional Engineers, Mr. C.J. McGee, who
20 | is acting general manager. Mr. McGee?

21 | Mr. Commissioner, I have a
22 | message for Larry Wilmore. Is Mr. Wilmore here?

23 | THE COMMISSIONER Go ahead.

24 | C.J. MCGEE sworn:

25 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Berger,
26 | c'est compris que nous avons la traduction simultanée,
27 | so if you permit I will proceed in the other official
28 | language of Canada.

29 | THE COMMISSIONER: By all
30 | means.

1 | A My name is McGee, I'm
2 | the acting general manager of the Canadian Council of
3 | Professional Engineers. The council is a federation of
4 | 11 provincial and territorial associations of
5 | professional engineers in Canada. Through its
6 | constituent associations, it groups all of this
7 | country's, 85,000 professional engineers and it has
8 | become generally recognized as the national voice of
9 | the profession.

10 | The purpose and objects of
11 | the council include that of promoting and maintaining
12 | high standards in the engineering profession, promoting
13 | the professional, social and economic welfare of the
14 | members of the profession, promoting a knowledge and
15 | appreciation of engineering and of the engineering
16 | profession, and enhancing its usefulness to the public
17 | ; promoting the advancement of engineering and
18 | related functions and generally carrying out other
19 | related functions are also part of the mandate of the
20 | council.

21 | The role of the council is to
22 | act on behalf of and to present the views of its
23 | constituent associations and organizations in matters
24 | that are national or international in scope.

25 | The council met in Montreal
26 | May 20th and 21st and reviewed the matter of its
27 | position with respect to the Commission of Inquiry on
28 | the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. It was the decision of
29 | the Board of Directors of the council to endorse the
30 | submission made to your Commission by the Association

1 of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists
2 of Alberta, in a document dated May 17, 1976.

3 It is the wish of the
4 council, speaking on behalf of the engineering
5 profession in Canada, to state clearly that it strongly
6 supports the early approval of the Mackenzie Valley
7 Pipeline project, thus avoiding a crisis in planning
8 and thereby permitting the achievement of a balanced
9 solution to problems involving native rights,
10 environmental protection, economic stability and a
11 controlled reduction in the impact of the energy crisis
12 for the benefit of all Canadians.

13 Mr. Commissioner, engineers
14 to an increasing degree are concerned with public
15 affairs and in positions to state the views of this
16 important element of the population now at a ratio of
17 one engineer to every 275 Canadians.

18 It can be said that the main
19 mission of the Canadian engineer is to harvest
20 technology and develop natural resources for the
21 creation of a better life for all the people of this
22 nation. There are really many reasons to be proud
23 of the achievement and contributions of Canadian
24 engineers.

25 We often forget in the onward
26 rush of progress, that just about everyone in Canada
27 and in most industrialized nations, lives better today
28 than the elite of yesterday.

29 The engineering breakthrough
30 in satellite communication has created a new era for

1 | all of us.

2 | As other frontier areas are
3 | developed by the mining and petroleum industries,
4 | satellite communication will be a vital factor both
5 | from an operating point of view as well as n its
6 | cultural terms.

7 | The engineer brings to his
8 | job individuality, integrity, intellectual discipline,
9 | application of science to his engineering art, and
10 | responsibility to the society in which he lives.

11 | Our under-graduates today in
12 | engineering are being trained to develop skills not
13 | only in their engineering sciences but in the social
14 | sciences. The engineer of today offers to his country,
15 | his experience, his ability to intellectually analyze,
16 | and his ability to impart professional knowledge of
17 | very complex systems and situations.

18 | It is the wish of our council
19 | speaking on behalf of the engineering profession in
20 | Canada, to state clearly the strong support of the
21 | Mackenzie Valley Pipeline project.

22 | The story of civilization,
23 | Mr. Commissioner, is in many ways a story of man's
24 | struggle to first exist and then to improve on progress
25 | both in welfare and understanding. One side of the
26 | story -- the side which secures the long and arduous
27 | struggle to make the forces of nature work for man's
28 | good -- is the story of engineering. It is a story
29 | which is pieced together from dusty manuscripts and
30 | crumbling relics, explained the state of the world

1 today as well as the accounts of kings and
2 philosophers, generals and politicians. A million
3 years ago at the beginning of the Pleistocene period, ,
4 our ancestors were small ape-like primates much like
5 the man-apes whose fossil remains have been found in
6 Africa. Probably as early as 100, 000 years ago,
7 before the last advance of the Pleistocene glaciers and
8 certainly by 10, 000 years ago, the forces of evolution
9 had caused these man-apes to evolve and., to mend every
10 bit of his human form and able to think and realize the
11 same as we today.

12 Man has spent 99% of his
13 history since he learned to. make' tools as a hunting
14 and food-gathering tribesman. Civilization has arisen
15 only during the remaining 1% of this time, since 9, 000
16 to 10, 000 years ago when man discovered how to raise
17 crops and to tame animals. The first engineers were
18 irrigators, artists and military engineers. The same
19 man was usually expected to be an expert: in all three
20 kinds of work. This was still the case thousands of
21 years later when Da Vinci, Michaelangelo, and Durer
22 were not only-all-around engineers but outstanding
23 artists as well.

24 Specialization within the
25 engineering profession has developed only in the last
26 two or three centuries as complexity increased. We
27 hear much of mighty kings and heroic warriors, somewhat
28 less about priests, philosophers and artists, and very
29 little about the engineers who built the stages of
30 which these players performed -- on which these player

1 performed their parts. Everybody has heard about
2 Julius Caesar, but who knows about his contemporary,
3 Sergius Errata, the Roman building contractor who
4 invented central indirect house heating?

5 In the pages of history one
6 human institution, technology, , has plotted ahead.
7 While empires rose and fell, forms of government went
8 through their cycles, science flared up and pattered
9 out and men burned each other over differences of creed
10 or culture, the engineers went ahead with raising their
11 city walls, erecting their temples and', palaces,
12 paving their roads, digging their canals, tinkering
13 with their machines, and soberly and rationally
14 building upon the discoveries of those who had gone
15 before.

16 Canada, too, has grown and
17 prospered as a result of the work of its engineers.
18 It is not possible to do justice in any modest period
19 to their many accomplishments, but it is appropriate
20 that attention be drawn to a few of these men of vigor
21 and vitality whose services and vision were greatly
22 needed in the building of Canada. Surveys of all
23 kinds, notably bridges, great canals, public
24 buildings, water works, railways, even substantial
25 help in governmental matters were needed in great
26 measures in Canada's early years and were implemented
27 with skill and dispatch. I can mention the name of
28 Joseph Bouchette, whose family originated in France,
29 and whose work included hydrographic survey of the
30 harbour at York and harbors at other Lake Ontario

1 | ports. This City of Ottawa this year celebrates its
2 | 150th anniversary. Dr. Robert Legget, an author and
3 | engineer, has told us of the great achievements of
4 | Colonel By. How many of us have the joy and pleasure
5 | of experiencing the beauties of nature along the
6 | Rideau Waterway today as a result of the
7 | accomplishments of a great engineer 150 years ago? I
8 | mention also Thomas Coultron Keefer of Ottawa,
9 | Commissioner at the International Exhibition in London
10 | in 1851, and in Paris in 1878, and one of the leading
11 | hydraulic engineers of the time on this continent.

12 | I mention Casimier Stanislaus
13 | Gzowski, an engineer of the first rank, a founder of
14 | traditions, a pioneer in the works for the public good,
15 | a soldier and servant of the Crown. Casimier Gzowski
16 | contributed greatly to the development of railways in
17 | many parts of Canada and is most famous for his design
18 | and construction of the International Bridge from Fort
19 | Erie to Buffalo. Mr. Commissioner, at more recent
20 | times I mention the Honourable C.D. Howe, the engineer
21 | who did a magnificent job during the last Great War of
22 | leading this country from one of agriculture resources
23 | to a strong industrial position and who once said,
24 | "This is no country of a pessimist," Ironically, Mr.
25 | Commissioner, Mr. Howe will be remembered for a debate
26 | about another pipeline n another august house very
27 | close to this Conference Centre.

28 | On a more personal level, I
29 | present myself here in this Conference Centre with
30 | memories of my own presence, in this same building 25

1 | years ago working as a young engineering student for
2 | our national railroad system. Now I come to this
3 | centre to enjoy its exhibits and participate in
4 | conferences such as this. It was people like Mr.
5 | Bouchette, Colonel By, Mr. Keefer, and Mr. Gzowski
6 | whose foresight and courageous optimism provided me
7 | with the opportunity of employment and a chance to make
8 | my contribution to my chosen profession and to my
9 | country. I believe that on a very personal basis, my
10 | grandfather, who did work with Thomas Edison in Stanton
11 | Island, New York, in the early days of the development
12 | of the electric light system which we -- and the power
13 | systems which we have with us and around us, would be
14 | proud of me today, Mr. Commissioner. My own father,
15 | who was an employee of Canada's other great railroad
16 | system, I believe would share some of this pride if he
17 | were alive today.

18 | Mr. Commissioner, the
19 | professional engineers of this country submit to your
20 | Commission the request to proceed with this pipeline
21 | project. We are fully aware of the dangers, the
22 | problems the difficulties, and the sensitivities of all
23 | Canadians. I might add, Mr. Commissioner, that it was
24 | my personal experience to share my home over an
25 | extended period of time in recent years with young
26 | people from our native cultures, students studying in
27 | Ottawa came to live with us, live with my wife, myself
28 | and our children. There were Cree from Moose Factory,
29 | Montagnais, from Bersimis speaking in their own native
30 | tongue as well as in Canada's second official language;

1 | there were Iroquois from Caughnawaga, and a native girl
2 | from Maniwaki very close by. These experiences were
3 | enriching to me, culturally and in every other way. I
4 | thank them as brothers and sisters for sharing their
5 | lives with me and my family. I have been to Whitehorse
6 | and have met native people there. I hope that my
7 | colleagues in the profession will have the privileges
8 | and opportunities also to share with native peoples
9 | these experiences. I hope that our native people will
10 | be willing to share their culture with all Canadians,
11 | and that together we can progress and build a better
12 | world for all mankind. (WITNESS ASIDE)

13 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
14 | very much, sir.

15 | (SUBMISSION BY CANADIAN COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL
16 | ENGINEERS C.J. MCGEE MARKED EXHIBIT C-563)

17 | MR. WADDELL: Well, Mr.
18 | Commissioner, we have engineered a coffee break now and
19 | it will take --

20 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I
21 | think before we break for coffee I might just say that
22 | commenting on Mr. McGee's brief -- that Dr Robert
23 | Legget, the historian of your profession, sir, has been
24 | a witness at the Inquiry in Yellowknife, because he is
25 | one of the pioneers in engineering in, Northern Canada,
26 | and I know that we all appreciated his coming to the
27 | north to discuss these questions with us. We have
28 | heard a great deal of evidence from Canadian engineers
29 | at the Inquiry about the construction of a pipeline
30 | buried in permafrost, something that has never been

1 | call our hearing to order and we'll carry on 'til about
2 | 12:30, ladies and gentlemen, and see how we get along.

3 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
4 | Commissioner, there's a number of briefs on the agenda
5 | which I hope we can get to this morning. There's some
6 | additional briefs people have given to me and I'll have
7 | to file some of them, sir. One I'd like to file right
8 | now is from Ms. Kahn-Tineta Horn Miller and I'll file
9 | her brief with Miss Hutchinson of the Inquiry and we'll
10 | make copies of these briefs so that they can be
11 | distributed to anyone who would like one.

12 | (SUBMISSION OF MS. KAHN-TINETA HORN MILLER - MARKED
13 | EXHIBIT C-564)

14 | The next brief I'd like to
15 | call, Mr. Commissioner, is from the National
16 | Association of Friendship Centres and I call upon Mr.
17 | Roger Obonsowin, who is the vice-president and Del
18 | Anaquod, who is the executive director. That's A-N-A-
19 | Q-U-O-D, and there'll be a lady with them and perhaps
20 | Roger, you could introduce her, could you?

21 | DEL ANAQUOD, ROGER OBONSOWIN, sworn:
22 | YVONNE ALLEN KISOUN, resumed:
23 | WITNESS ANAQUOD: Mr. Berger,
24 | I'd like to introduce you to our national vice-
25 | president of the Friendship Centre Association, Mr.
26 | Roger Obonsowin on my far right, and also we have with
27 | us, Yvonne Allen-Kisoun, the president of the Northwest
28 | Territories Youth Association which I'm sure you've met
29 | before and I will call upon our vice-president, Mr.
30 | Obonsowin, to make our presentation.

1 WITNESS OBONSOWIN: Mr.
2 Commissioner, the National Association of Friendship
3 Centres is pleased to have this opportunity to address
4 the Inquiry and to reaffirm our support for a just and
5 equitable land settlement with the Dene and Inuit before
6 major development occurs in the Mackenzie Valley region.

7 We admire the stand taken by
8 our native brothers and sisters in the north who have
9 spoken out with pride, dignity and a realistic
10 perception of future alternatives. We know they have
11 stated their case clearly and therefore we are here not
12 to repeat their arguments but to support them with our
13 own experience.

14 The National Association
15 represents the 70 native centres set up in towns and
16 cities across Canada as well as the six provincial
17 associations of centres. Altogether, we have 1,200 people
18 employed in the Friendship Centre movement, along with a
19 board of directorship of approximately 1,300 people.

20 These centres have been set
21 up to help cope with problems created when many people
22 are displaced from reserves and rural communities to
23 urban settlements. Too often this urban migration is
24 caused by ill-planned and uncontrolled development with
25 no thought or consideration given to the environment
26 and the inhabitants of the region.

27 The migration to the cities has
28 increased at an alarming rate. In a period of four years
29 twenty-four new native centres have been established in
30 Canada and the needs are still far from being met.

1 Most of our people come to
2 the city looking for one of two things: a chance to
3 better their economic status or a place to hide from
4 the frustrations of reserve life.

5 On reserves where there is
6 little or no economic self-sufficiency, little or no
7 meaningful involvement in decision-making, little or no
8 comprehension of the impenetrable bureaucracy, the
9 self-image of native people is very low.

10 So they come to the city,
11 frequently with unrealistic expectations. In many
12 cases, they have very little experience in coping, and
13 they quickly fall into the poverty cycle of
14 unemployment depression, and alcohol abuse.

15 The loss of culture,
16 community, and self-identity lead to alcohol, courts,
17 and violent deaths. The beginning of a solution must
18 be to preserve community, culture and identity. The
19 Dene and Inuit are seeking, are demanding the chance to
20 both preserve and enrich their own cultures. These
21 cultures are intrinsically based on the land.
22 Dispossessed of their lands, they will inevitably join
23 the thousands of displaced native people in our urban
24 centres. The cry is strong; native people want to
25 become equal participating members of Canadian society
26 while preserving their native heritage.

27 Many statistics have been
28 compiled to indicate how serious the situation is for
29 native people in the cities - for people who are both
30 physically and morally displaced. But public hearings

1 often become a testing ground for creative use of
2 statistical data. History or hindsight tells the truth
3 more clearly. Every Indian and Inuit community at one
4 time or another has experienced the oncome of unwanted
5 or uncomprehended development. The site of Toronto,
6 for example, was purchased from a local band for 10
7 shillings - can anyone suppose that these Indians
8 understood they were selling their land, their freedom,
9 their culture for a few shillings? It is no wonder that
10 the Dene and Inuit will not accept a cash settlement,
11 but want control of a least part of their traditional
12 lands which they own by aboriginal title. They can see
13 the tragedy of displacement and loss of culture without
14 meaningful replacements. We, as native people and
15 Canadian citizens, cannot allow this experience to
16 happen even one more time.

17 Today we are taking part in
18 one of the most important democratic events this
19 country has ever experienced. The Federal Government
20 has created this Inquiry to allow Canadian citizens
21 across the nation to participate in decision-making,
22 The Federal Government must be able to hear the
23 overwhelming plea from native and non-native Canadians
24 to postpone major development until land settlements
25 have been fairly negotiated, until a creditable
26 evaluation of oil and gas deposits has been formulated,
27 and until environment-protection technology can cope
28 with some of the serious threats to our north.

29 Here, at this Inquiry, we
30 have a chance to take part in the implementation of

1 participatory democracy through a new thoughtful
2 approach to "progress" that does not cast "development"
3 versus environment, minority versus majority. There is
4 room in this country for the implementation of many
5 different types of development. Technological advance
6 need not preclude creative development in social,
7 economic, and political spheres.

8 We challenge the Canadian
9 government to respond to this opportunity in good
10 faith: to wait for Justice Berger's recommendations
11 and to act on them.

12 This might be the last chance
13 t begin to change an ugly (mismanaged) history into a
14 positive future for all Canadians.

15 WITNESS ANAQUOD: Mr. Berger,
16 with your permission, I would like to call upon Yvonne
17 to -- she did our presentation in Yellowknife last
18 February and do you have anything else that you wanted
19 to add on, Yvonne?

20 WITNESS ALLEN KISOUN: Mr.
21 Berger, we, the Northwest Territories Youth Association,
22 presented our brief earlier this year. We're again
23 represented here today to show our support to NAFC's
24 goals, especially ones of stimulating and encouraging
25 participation of native peoples in the political,
26 cultural, social, economic, and educational developments.

27 As we have stated before, we
28 feel that if given the opportunity, we, the youth, can
29 be a great source of creative energy. It is our main
30 interest to channel these energies through creative

1 organizations such as Friendship Centres and produce in
2 the youth, the attributes of meaningful leadership
3 and citizenship. We trust that your recommendations
4 will not endanger our future, as our main aim is to
5 protect our present and future rights as the decision
6 makers of our forefathers land,

7 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
8 very much.

9 WITNESS ANAQUOD: That's all
10 for our presentation, Mr. Berger. I'd like to say
11 thank you again. (WITNESSES ASIDE)

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
13 (SUBMISSION OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDSHIP
14 CENTRES - DEL ANAQUOD, ROGER OBONSOWIN, YVONNE ALLEN
15 KISOUN - MARKED EXHIBIT C-568)

16 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
17 Commissioner, I'd like to file two other briefs that we
18 won't be able to add on to the list. These are-
19 additional briefs. One is from Mr. L.A.C.O. Hunt, who
20 has a brief here and indicates that he had experience
21 in the north beginning in 1928, so I'd like to file
22 that brief with Miss Hutchinson,

23 (SUBMISSION OF L.A.C.O. HUNT - MARKED EXHIBIT C-565)

24 The other is a brief from Mr.
25 Paul McRae, Member of Parliament, Fort Williams, Ontario
26 who is Parliamentary Secretary to the Postmaster General.
27 I don't think we'll have time to hear him today, so we'll
28 file that as well.

29 (SUBMISSION OF PAUL McRAE, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT MARKED
30 EXHIBIT C-566)

1 I would call upon the next
2 brief on our list. I think at this point I'd like to
3 call upon the OXFAM brief if I might.

4 THEO HILLS sworn:

5 THE WITNESS: I am Theo
6 Hills, representing OXFAM-Canada.

7 OXFAM-Canada appreciates this
8 opportunity to appear before the 'Inquiry. One of the
9 most critical aspects of the proposed Mackenzie Valley
10 pipeline is its socio-economic impact on the north.
11 The issues raised by this aspect of the Inquiry are
12 vital to northerners. But, as well, they pose real
13 development alternatives that are increasingly relevant
14 to all Canadians. The large number of briefs which
15 have been presented over the past several weeks as the
16 Inquiry moves through several cities across Canada have
17 demonstrated an intense concern among southern
18 Canadians for these critical issues.

19 OXFAM-Canada has, been active
20 during the past 10 years working with people in the
21 Third World through long-term development projects
22 which confront some of the immediate injustices of
23 poverty in their daily lives. Moreover, as an active
24 participant in the international OXFAM movement, we
25 have had available to us a wealth of international
26 experience gained over three decades. Through this
27 direct involvement in the problems of
28 development/underdevelopment, a perspective on our work
29 has emerged which has shaped our goals and programme in
30 developing nations and in Canada. We are convinced

1 | that this experience is directly relevant to the
2 | broader issues now before the Inquiry.

3 | In the projects we have
4 | supported, whether in India or Bangladesh, the Andean
5 | region or with the liberation movements of Southern
6 | Africa, OXFAM has sought to work with the poorest
7 | sections of the population in both rural and urban
8 | areas Our commitment has always been to give material
9 | assistance to their aspirations for social justice and
10 | greater equality within their own societies.

11 | But equally important, this
12 | experience has taught us to deepen our concern for
13 | social justice with the recognition that one of the
14 | central causes of underdevelopment is the existence of
15 | indigenous and external elites who use their economic
16 | and political power to impose "development priorities"
17 | on these societies. Such priorities often strengthen
18 | the economic and social positions of these elites
19 | within developing societies at the expense of the poor
20 | and marginalized populations. In other words, the
21 | poorest of these populations, who daily face the
22 | conditions of material poverty, also lack the political
23 | power to realize their interests in a more just and
24 | equitable social order.

25 | In Bangladesh, for example,
26 | nearly half the rural population are landless or own
27 | small uneconomic plots. Unable to maintain a subsistence
28 | level of income, the poorest peasant is bound to
29 | the wealthy peasant and moneylender through increasing
30 | debt in order to purchase the grain he is unable to

1 grow. At the same time, the control of land,
2 agricultural labour and rural credit by the elite within
3 Bangladesh imposes social, economic and political
4 obstacles for a programme to redistribute land on a co-
5 operative basis. Without redistribution of land, the
6 landless and poor can have no secure and independent
7 economic base to sustain them. With control over land
8 and power resting in the hands of others, the real needs
9 f those most oppressed - for adequate shelter,
10 nutrition, health and education - can never be met.

11 By creating the conditions
12 fort relative self-reliance, indigenously determined,
13 long-term development projects may also develop the
14 self-confidence and awareness of the oppressed to
15 assert their longer-term interests in the national
16 political, economic and social spheres. Along with this
17 under standing comes the realization that any nation-
18 wide amelioration of the conditions of poverty requires
19 a thoroughgoing change in the social and economic
20 structures that sustain dependency and exploitation.
21 Development projects do not in themselves generate such
22 structural transformations. What they can do is create
23 the awareness of their necessity to offer a model for
24 real alternatives. We shall demonstrate that these
25 perspectives are directly relevant to our involvement
26 in the Mackenzie Valley.

27 Closely related to the
28 transformation in the nature and understanding of our work
29 overseas has been the development of our programmes in
30 Canada. Public education and political action programmes

1 | in the three regions of OXFAM-Canada have sought to
2 | broaden the awareness of Canadians of the dimensions and
3 | causes of poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy as well as
4 | to emphasize the importance of effecting meaningful policy
5 | changes in Canada's economic and political relationships
6 | with developing nations.

7 | OXFAM's education and political
8 | action programmes have generated a response among
9 | Canadians not only because of a humanitarian concern, but
10 | also because we feel Canadians share a common ground with
11 | those seeking social justice in the Third World. Just as
12 | powerful external economic elites have distorted
13 | development in the Third World, these same elites in the
14 | industrial nations have distorted their own economies,
15 | most prominently through the agencies of global
16 | corporations supported by large governments. As a
17 | resource hinterland for metropolitan industrial nations,
18 | this distortion also occurred in Canada. The
19 | most obvious victims of this process of development have
20 | been Canada's native people as well as the urban and rural
21 | poor. Their situation is characterized by those same
22 | conditions of underdevelopment that we have experienced in
23 | the Third World. and it is for this reason that material
24 | and other support for these groups are consistent with
25 | OXFAM'S aims and objectives.

26 | OXFAM-Canada's involvement with
27 | Canadian native people goes back to 1970, the year in
28 | which we funded Project Talking Bird - a project
29 | involving initial organizational work in both western and
30 | eastern Arctic communities, especially among the Inuit.

1 Project Talking Bird was especially useful in helping to
2 build local affiliates of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada in
3 the eastern Arctic.

4 This initial involvement with
5 Canada's native people in 1970 was motivated by a
6 genuine humanitarian response to their plight, by a
7 concern for their physical and psychological
8 oppression. But this concern was sharpened in the years
9 following in the awareness that the causes of poverty,
10 hunger, malnutrition, etc., among native people in
11 Canada were remarkably similar to the causes underlying
12 underdevelopment in the Third World,

13 Just as the societies and
14 economies of indigenous peoples in the Third World had
15 been disrupted, distorted and weakened during the
16 periods of conquest, colonialism and neo-colonialism by
17 the intervention of the industrial countries seeking
18 resources for their own interest, so too in Canada the
19 appropriation of land resources by companies,
20 government and individuals led to the distortion,
21 disruption and eventual destruction of the indigenous
22 economies and societies of Canada's native people. They
23 were pushed aside in the process of nation-building and
24 profit-building, sometimes exterminated, sometimes
25 conquered, more often forced onto reserves and put
26 under the charge of the Federal Government. The
27 colonization of the Third World has had its parallel in
28 this country. What is most unsettling, however, is that
29 this internal colonialism directed at the native people
30 of Canada has not ended, even in the present day.

1 It is in this context that
2 OXFAM-Canada saw that its experience and policies in
3 encouraging development among communities in the Third
4 World were directly relevant to a similar challenge
5 among Canadian native people. In the past two years and
6 in response to requests from native organizations,
7 OXFAM has again been able to give practical expression
8 to its long-standing concern for native development in
9 Canada, through financial and other support for native
10 peoples' projects.

11 In 1974, The Indian
12 Brotherhood of the N.W.T. approached OXFAM. They were
13 determined to seek a land settlement in the N.W.T.
14 different. from all previous native land settlements.
15 They sought a continuing role in both the planning and-
16 the benefits of developing their ancient northern
17 homeland. The mechanism for ensuring themselves of a
18 place in the future economic, social and political life
19 of Canada's north would be continuing ownership of
20 their land., All previous Canadian treaties with native
21 people, up to and including the James Bay Settlement,
22 have been instrument for extinguishing aboriginal
23 rights to the land, The result of this extinguishment
24 was that the dominant non-native Canadian society
25 pushed ahead with its own kind of 'development' while
26 native people became outcast and pensioners.

27 OXFAM-Canada was attracted by
28 several aspects of this proposal put forward by the
29 Dene people. First it was a grass roots movement -- the
30 impetus and demand for this kind of a land settlement

1 | came from the communities. The near universal support
2 | for such an approach is shown by the response of
3 | hundreds of individuals to this Inquiry when it visits
4 | native communities.

5 | Secondly, the Dene have made a
6 | significant breakthrough in uniting the status, nonstatus
7 | and Metis people of the N.W.T. In most parts of Canada,
8 | 'treaty' Indians keep themselves separated from 'non-
9 | status' and Metis people. This division is promote I and
10 | encouraged by the policy of our Federal Government which
11 | refuses to deal with these groups as one. In the N.W.T.,
12 | the Dene made it clear from the start that they sought a
13 | settlement for all people of Indian ancestry. So strongly
14 | did they make this point that the Federal Government
15 | agreed for the first time in modern Canadian history to
16 | negotiate with both groups together.

17 | Thirdly and lastly, OXFAM-
18 | Canada was asked to support only those segments of the
19 | Indian Brotherhood's work which the Federal Government
20 | had refused to fund.

21 | In June 1975, OXFAM agreed to
22 | a project grant of \$140, 000 over a two year period to
23 | fund economic studies related to a land claim
24 | settlement in the N.W.T. Part of that grant will be
25 | used to pay for independent analysis of the economic
26 | potential of land under claim.

27 | The largest portion will fund
28 | a series of workshops in which the Dene, will develop
29 | their own concepts of community-based development. By
30 | deciding what kind of development they want, they will

1 | be able to work out the specific nature. of the land.
2 | settlement that would be .needed to make it possible.
3 | In this way, they will be sure that development
4 | alternatives will be compatible with their own
5 | lifestyle and needs.

6 | It is our understanding that
7 | this process, which is a critical process, is now well
8 | under way within the Brotherhood. But a process by
9 | which people themselves endeavour to take control over
10 | their own lives and future is necessarily a time-
11 | consuming one. To deny the Dene the time they need-is
12 | to risk serious damage to their future. The Dene
13 | position of "no pipeline before a land settlement" is
14 | surely a minimal demand which must be respected.

15 | Consistent with OXFAM-
16 | Canada's desire to develop an educational programme
17 | around is major projects, we appointed a full time
18 | staff member in July 1975 to, act as a liaison person
19 | between OXFAM and the Indian Brotherhood of the NWT.
20 | The responsibility of the liaison officer has been to
21 | examine' the situation in the Mackenzie Valley through
22 | direct experience in the field, and to translate that
23 | understanding into an education programme for southern
24 | Canadians, in the Province of Ontario. The programme
25 | began in October 1975 and continues today.

26 | Our involvement in the
27 | Mackenzie Valley since 1974 has given OXFAM-Canada the
28 | opportunity to analyze the dynamics of development in
29 | the region and to articulate, with the benefit of our
30 | experience elsewhere, what conditions are essential if

1 | social equality and justice are to be guaranteed to the
2 | Dene of the north. An independent economic, base suited
3 | to the present capacities of the native people of the
4 | Mackenzie Valley and sufficient to provide for both
5 | their present and their future development is one
6 | condition that is absolutely necessary. The second is a
7 | measure of self-determination that will allow the Dene
8 | to determine their own development priorities and that
9 | will at the same time secure their direct participation
10 | in other development decisions within the region.

11 | Land and self-determination
12 | have existed for the Dene through most of their history
13 | and even in large measure in the present day.. They
14 | continue to have a land base and the control they have
15 | had de facto over this land has allowed them to
16 | maintain their economy and the society which ii built
17 | on 'it. Government policy and corporate activity has
18 | often weakened the integrity of their way of life, but
19 | the fact that this externally initiated development,
20 | has 'been in the past, sporadic rather than
21 | comprehensive, has given the Dene the space to keep
22 | their society together and to avoid the symptoms of
23 | social disintegration that have been the fate of native
24 | people in southern Canada. Industrial training and
25 | employment programmes and government education systems
26 | have not altered the fact that the Dene have been
27 | marginalized from the development process in the
28 | Mackenzie Valley, It has been' their fortune, that thus
29 | far this process has not engulfed' the north, that
30 | industry and government have ignored this last frontier

1 | sufficiently to leave a margin enough for the Dene to
2 | sustain themselves on their own resources.

3 | The future holds a different
4 | prospect, however, for the conquest of the last frontier
5 | has begun. Development of northern energy reserves and
6 | exploitation of northern mineral resources threatens to
7 | erode the margin that has underwritten the Dene's
8 | survival up to now. That erosion comes in the form of
9 | direct destruction of their economic base as the
10 | wildlife, the fish, the terrain, the air, in short, the
11 | renewable resources on which they depend suffer under the
12 | environmental damage of development projects. But it also
13 | comes (and perhaps more significantly) in the form of
14 | social impacts as diverse as alcoholism, prostitution,
15 | and short-term employment that draws people away from the
16 | land and away from their communities only to throw them
17 | back there when employment opportunities dry up.

18 | Government policy as it
19 | relates to northern native people gives no basis for
20 | hope that this process will be reversed. The mandate of
21 | the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs -- to
22 | extinguish the Dene's aboriginal title in exchange for
23 | reserves and monetary compensation -- does not offer an
24 | economic base capable of supporting Dene society. The
25 | protected lands will be too small; usufructory rights on
26 | unprotected lands will lose their value as 'development'
27 | decimates renewable resources; and monetary
28 | compensation, insufficient to begin with, will not come
29 | within an integrated development plan worked out by the
30 | Dene necessary to maximize its usefulness. Moreover, the

1 chronic failure of government programmes, directed at
2 assimilating native people within the dominant, non-
3 native society, closes off what might be an alternative
4 source for the satisfaction of the material, if not the
5 social and cultural needs, of the Dene. The future of
6 the Dene under a land settlement as it is being advanced
7 by the Federal Government, will be too little different
8 from what is now the present-day reality for most native
9 people in southern Canada -- unproductive reserves,
10 emigration to the metropolitan centres; in both places
11 welfare, alcoholism, violence, suicide, demoralization.
12 The injustice of this situation is inescapable. The need
13 for an alternative is clear.

14 A land settlement that
15 recognizes the aboriginal title of the Dene to their
16 traditional lands and that invests them with the power to
17 chart their own course for the future is an alternative,
18 consistent with the goals of social equality and justice
19 that form the foundation of OXFAM-Canada's work. This
20 demand by the Dene to control their own lives and to
21 chart their own future course constitutes, we believe,
22 the essence of the Dene Declaration and the reason why
23 OXFAM-Canada strongly supports it. The land will provide
24 the material base, and the self-determination will
25 provide the institutional foundation for the Dene to meet
26 their development needs without the latter, power over
27 the lives of the Dene will continue to rest in the hands
28 of Canadian governments which have consistently shown
29 themselves -- whether through ignorance or insensitivity
30 -- to be incapable of wielding power beneficially.

1 Political rights that give the Dene control over
2 development on an ongoing basis in the Mackenzie Valley
3 must be fundamental to any just land settlement. Without
4 ownership of the land and of the rights to its renewable
5 an non-renewable resources, the self-determination of the
6 Dene will lack an economic base and will be vacuous. Both
7 land and self-determination are important; both a
8 necessary.

9 The alternatives are clear.
10 his is not a debate about legalities, but about social
11 justice. The history of colonialism and exploitation,
12 whose consequences are so evident in the Third World
13 and regrettably are also evident in the treatment of
14 native people in Canada, must not be repeated in the
15 Mackenzie Valley. For what this Inquiry is considering
16 is not only the right to cultural survival of the Dene,
17 but their material and social survival as well. As
18 basic human rights, these must be guaranteed to them.

19 Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.
20 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
21 very much, Mr. Hills.

22 (SUBMISSION OF OXFAM-CANADA - O. Hills MARKED EXHIBIT
23 C-567)

24 (THE WITNESS ASIDE)

25 MR. WADDELL: Well, Mr.
26 Commissioner, we still have some more briefs to hear this
27 morning, St is lunchtime, however, and I would have to ask
28 these people to come back at 2 o'clock.
29 I wonder if , I could speak to the Bell's Corners United
30 Church Group, Mr. Porter from Stelco, Mrs. Reitan, and Dr.

1 Pottle from Ten Thousand Days just after we adjourn
2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well,
3 ladies and gentlemen, I'm sorry that it's impossible to
4 hear everyone. We're sitting today at, 10, again at 2,
5 and again this evening at 8, and there are only so many
6 hours in the day, so all we can do is the best we can.
7 But I think those of you who don't get an opportunity to
8 present your brief to the public should know that my
9 staff and I examine all the briefs in any event, even if
10 they are not read here at the hearing, so that you
11 shouldn't feel that the time and trouble you've taken to
12 prepare a brief have been wasted in any way even if you
13 don't get a chance to read it here. I should say that we
14 felt we could only take a month to go through these main
15 centres of southern Canada and we allocated the time in
16 each city according to the number of requests we had
17 received in advance to present brief's, so that's why
18 we are spending two days in Ottawa and only two days..
19 In any event, I think you realize that certain themes
20 are struck on each side of the issues that we're
21 discussing, and even though you may not get an
22 opportunity to present your brief here in public, many
23 of the things that you may have intended, to say have
24 been referred to by others, though not necessarily in
25 the words you would have used yourself. So, I think if
26 you bear that in mind, you'll realize that we are likely
27 to get an examination of the full range of opinions on
28 all of these issues. So, we'll adjourn until 2, and then
29 we'll carry on after that. Mr. Waddell?.

30 MR. WADDELL: Yes, sir, we'll

1 | show the film on the inquiry's work last summer in the
2 | Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory and that
3 | will be shown at 1 o'clock for anybody who s interested
4 | in it.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: In this
6 | room?

7 | MR. WADDELL: Here. Yes.

8 | THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, The
9 | film about the Inquiry will be shown in this room at 3.
10 | o'clock this afternoon if you'd like to see that film.

11 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO 2:00 P.M.)

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1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies
3 and gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order this
4 afternoon. As you know, the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
5 Inquiry has been holding hearings in Northern Canada for
6 14 months, and we have set aside one month, because we
7 received a multitude of requests from people who live in
8 Southern Canada, who wished an opportunity to be heard.

9 So the Inquiry which has the
10 task of assessing the social, environmental and
11 economic impact of the proposed gas pipeline from the
12 Arctic running along the Mackenzie Valley to, southern
13 Canada and the U.S., so the Inquiry which has that task
14 has come to Ottawa to consider the views that you who
15 live here wish to express on the issues of national
16 policy that confront all of us.

17 Bear in mind that the
18 Inquiry's task is not merely to assess the likely
19 impact of a gas pipeline, but to consider as well what
20 impact there would be if an oil pipeline followed a gas
21 pipeline, that is, what the likely impact from a
22 social, economic and environmental point of view would
23 be if we were to establish an energy corridor from the
24 Arctic, running to the mid-continent.

25 The National Energy Board has
26 the job, of course, of dealing with questions of gas
27 supply, Canadian gas requirements, Canada's capacity to
28 export gas and so forth. In the final analysis, it will
29 be for the Government of Canada, the people elected to
30 govern to decide what decisions to make, to

1 determine whether there should be a gas, pipeline
2 built, to determine whether there should be an energy
3 corridor established. That is the responsibility of
4 those elected to govern.

5 The task of this Inquiry is
6 to gather the evidence, find the facts to enable the
7 Government of Canada to make an informed judgment on
8 these questions. So we'll ask those of you then who
9 wish to say something this afternoon to come forward,
10 and Mr. Waddell will indicate who we are going to hear
11 first.

12 MR. WADDELL: Yes, Mr.
13 Commissioner. I should say something about the
14 procedure that we have adopted here in our southern
15 Canadian hearings. There will be no cross-examination
16 of the witnesses here in the south, because we've
17 sought to keep the hearing informal, however the major
18 participants who are represented here, some of them by
19 counsel, the Arctic Gas and Foothills Pipe Lines, the
20 Northwest Territories Native Brotherhood, Metis
21 Association and the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee
22 they will have a chance to comment at the end of the
23 day's procedure on the briefs that have been presented.

24 Now, we advertised in the
25 papers of southern Canada, including Ottawa, sometime
26 ago, and asked people or organizations who wished to
27 submit a brief, to let us know so we could schedule our
28 hearings in the south, and so the briefs we'll be
29 hearing this afternoon are people that have already
30 been scheduled. If there is' extra time, we will try to

1 | hear from extra briefs that have come in. If we don't
2 | have time to hear from those briefs, sir, we will file
3 | them and you will get a chance to read them and look at
4 | them closely.

5 | So I would like to call our
6 | briefs for this afternoon, and I should say that some
7 | of the briefs are left-over briefs from this morning
8 | that we didn't get to. I would like to call as the
9 | first brief, The Steel Company of Canada, Douglas
10 | Porter?

11 | ALEC FISHER Sworn:

12 | THE WITNESS: Mr.

13 | Commissioner, the Steel Company of Canada is most
14 | pleased to have the opportunity of participating in
15 | this Inquiry today, and I should mention that I am not
16 | Mr. Porter, although he is with me, but I dm Alec
17 | Fisher, Vice-President of Corporate Planning and
18 | research for the Steel Company of Canada.

19 | Stelco is well aware of the
20 | complexities of the oil and natural gas supply/demand
21 | situation which is receiving a great deal of attention
22 | in Canada today by many parties. It is a very
23 | serious matter because it affects the future of all
24 | Canadians.

25 | Stelco agrees with the
26 | National Energy Board contentions that domestic oil and
27 | natural gas demand will outstrip domestic supply in the
28 | foreseeable future, if the latter is dependent on
29 | current Western Canada sources alone. The options open
30 | to Canadians on the supply side are to develop and

1 | transport natural gas and eventually oil from the
2 | Arctic areas, or increase dependence upon other
3 | countries for oil and liquid natural gas; and on the
4 | demand side, either conservation or reduction of
5 | industrial growth and employment opportunities.

6 | Dependence upon other countries
7 | and reduction in industrial growth and employment
8 | opportunities are not, in our opinion, in the best
9 | interests of Canada. In Stelco's opinion, it will take a
10 | combination of both conservation and development of
11 | northern supplies of natural gas and oil in order not to
12 | drastically affect the economic base of the country. As a
13 | major consumer of all forms of energy, Stelco's concern
14 | about continuity of supply of natural gas has been
15 | documented with the National Energy Board. However,
16 | certain statements bear repeating.

17 | In its Statement of Interest
18 | to the National Energy Board relevant to the Mackenzie
19 | Valley Pipeline Hearing, which was submitted on June
20 | 23, 1975, Stelco asserted that it, and I quote,

21 | "has an interest in supporting the principle
22 | that natural gas should be moved to markets in
23 | southern Canada by the pipeline system which
24 | will provide the lowest transportation costs."

25 | Also that, and I quote,
26 | "Stelco supports any proposal to move natural
27 | gas found in the Canadian Arctic to Canadian
28 | customers as expeditiously as possible."

29 |
30 |

1 End of quotation.

2 Appearing before the National
3 Energy Board's natural gas supply and deliverability
4 hearings in 1974, Stelco indicated the scope of its
5 role in serving 3, 500 corporate customers situated in
6 Canada from coast to coast. In 1975 terms, Stelco
7 produced about 40 percent of Canada's total steel
8 output or about 5.4 million tons. Stelco's personnel
9 numbered 23, 200 whose engagement involved outlays of
10 \$403, 000, 000.00. In 1975, its expenditures for goods,
11 supplies and services with 7, 500 suppliers was \$602,
12 000, 000.00. Natural gas purchases averaged 63 million
13 cubic feet per day or about 23 billion cubic feet
14 during the year. The gas was furnished by Canada'; six
15 major distributors from Alberta to Quebec.

16 Stelco's use of natural gas
17 began in a major way in 1958, at Hamilton. By 1962,
18 Western natural gas was in use in blast furnace, open
19 hearth, annealing, galvanizing, forming and finishing
20 operations. Entire process units were designed to use
21 natural gas exclusively and cannot function on any
22 other readily available energy source.

23 The clean burning qualities
24 of natural gas are of environmental significance to
25 communities in which industrial plants are situated.
26 Natural. gas enables Stelco to meet present provincial
27 government environmental standards, applicable to the
28 emission of deleterious substances. Since 1960, Stelco
29 has spent or committed \$197,000,000.00 for capital
30 equipment for adherence to environmental standards and

1 | it foresees additional capital outlays for this
2 | purpose. Use of natural gas provides an essential
3 | contribution unmatched by any other energy source to
4 | the continued realization of environmental standards.
5 | Natural gas is therefore vitally important to Stelco.

6 | Metallurgical coal is the
7 | source of 68 percent of Stelco's total energy needs.
8 | Natural gas is the source of 21 percent, refined
9 | petroleum provides 6 percent, and 5 percent is supplied
10 | by. electrical power. About one-third of all natural
11 | gas employed by Stelco is devoted to processes which
12 | are not adaptable to alternate energy sources.

13 | The United States is the
14 | source of nearly all the three and a half million tons
15 | of metallurgical coal which Stelco employs annually.
16 | Stelco is endeavouring to reduce this dependence on
17 | outside sources by utilizing Nova Scotia and Western
18 | coal for its future needs, but this, development will
19 | take place over a number of years. The United States is
20 | also the source of the bulk of the steam coal which is
21 | employed in electrical power generation in Ontario. If
22 | domestic supplies of oil and gas are allowed to
23 | diminish, it can be readily seen that Stelco would be
24 | even more dependent on imports for its energy needs.
25 | Natural gas from Arctic regions offers a viable
26 | solution to counteract this trend.

27 | Much is spoken and written
28 | about the early benefits to be expected from energy
29 | developed from solar and geothermal sources and from
30 | synthetic fuels. The United States Federal Energy

1 Administration has cautioned that country in these
2 terms, and I quote:

3 "Solar, geothermal and synthetic fuels will make
4 only a small contribution to domestic energy
5 supplies by 1985. The major contribution from
6 solar, geothermal and synthetic fuels will not
7 be felt until after 1990."

8 Stelco agrees that a reduction
9 in energy demand growth can be achieved in Canada through
10 an aggressive approach to conservation by all parties. The
11 magnitude of these savings will increase over the next
12 decade, but in Stelco's opinion will not be sufficient to
13 prevent curtailment of industrial growth and thus new
14 jobs, or serious balance of trade problems for the
15 country. Canada's steel industry has been and will
16 continue to be in the forefront of energy conservation.

17 Stelco, Algoma, Dominion
18 Foundries and Steel, Sidbec, Sysco and Sidney Steel have
19 formed the Ferrous Industry Energy Research Association,
20 slanted toward energy research and efficiency. At the
21 Second Federal Conference on Industrial Energy
22 Conservation, F.E.R.A. as it is termed, and a number of
23 other industrial associations pledged themselves toward
24 attainment of energy conservation goals. In its
25 submission, F.E.R.A. stated in part, and I quote:

26 "The reputation of FERA companies for fuel effi-
27 ciency is well-known in the world's steelmaking
28 fraternity. Because iron, must be extracted
29 from its ore and because all steel processing
30 must be done at ultrahigh temperatures, the pro-

1 duction of raw steel
2 is energy intensive. As Canada's total
3 steel production rises to meet forecasted growth
4 in demand, the total energy
5 required will increase. Conservation will fa-
6 vourably influence the extent of the increase."

7 And then another quotation:

8 "The FERA. companies have a long history of en-
9 ergy conservation motivated by awareness that
10 energy accounts for a substantial portion of the
11 cost of doing business. They are committed to
12 energy conservation in recognition of its being
13 sound business and, as well, careful management
14 of nonrenewable natural resources.

15 FERA's members unhesitatingly endorse
16 and support government endeavours directed to-
17 ward energy conservation. They are confident
18 that, given government-industry cooperation in
19 word and action, tangible energy advantages to
20 all Canadians are attainable."

21
22 In addition to the foregoing
23 on the supply and demand situation, some comments on
24 the matter of steel pipe supply are appropriate.
25 Concern has been expressed to this Inquiry as to
26 whether Canada has the capability to furnish the steel
27 pipe necessary for the construction of a large diameter
28 natural gas pipeline from the Arctic to markets in
29 southern Canada. These concerns are understandable and
30 deserve responses. However, as Canada's largest

1 | steelmaker and pipemaker, Stelco does not share these
2 | concerns.

3 | The Canadian steel industry,
4 | particularly its basic producers, has substantial
5 | expansion programs underway. Stelco, as an example,
6 | will increase its production capacity by 1.35 million
7 | tons when its new steel plant at Nanticoke on Lake Erie
8 | comes on stream. Approximately 1,000 construction
9 | tradesmen are at work on the site at the present time.
10 | It is, therefore, Stelco's contention that enough basic
11 | steel will be available from Canadian sources to
12 | prevent any disruption in the normal supply of steel
13 | products to the Canadian market.

14 | Stelco holds senior ranking
15 | amid North America's foremost pipemakers. It is known
16 | in the natural gas and oil transmission industry as a
17 | major producer of quality steel line pipe. Stelco-made
18 | steel line pipe is to be found in many of that
19 | industry's pipeline systems in both Canada and the
20 | United States. Stelco has an established and proven
21 | record of integrated quality content.

22 | As to the availability of
23 | large diameter pipe, Stelco has placed in operation a
24 | new ultra modern mill capable of producing steel pipe
25 | up to 60 inches in diameter and wall thicknesses up to
26 | 1 1/8th inches from steel made to meet specifications
27 | designed for Arctic service. Stelco is convinced that
28 | from experience, the daily output from this mill will
29 | be adequate to provide Canadian content in excess of 50
30 | percent in any northern pipeline project. More

1 specific detail with regard to specifications, supply
2 and timing will, no doubt, be key considerations in the
3 deliberations of the National Energy Board.

4 Stelco would, however, at
5 this time indicate that in the design of its new mill,
6 major, considerations were given to the achievement of
7 extremely high standards of product quality. A highly
8 efficient test and inspection system occupies almost a
9 third of the mill building. Modern ultrasonic and x-
10 ray testing methods are applied. A brochure which is
11 attached to this submission outlines this facility and
12 its product in more detail.

13 Stelco is confident that it
14 is fully capable of discharging those responsibilities
15 which may be awarded to it in connection with any
16 forthcoming northern natural gas transportation system.

17 In conclusion, Stelco, with
18 its long history of involvement in the development of
19 natural resources and in constructing large projects,
20 is convinced that capabilities and appropriate
21 attitudes exist among Canadians which will allow for
22 the achievement of a project such as the Mackenzie
23 Valley Pipeline in a manner that will be socially,
24 environmentally-and economically acceptable to all
25 Canadians no matter where they reside.

26 Thank you, sir.

27 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
28 Mr. Fisher. I wonder -- did you read the brief that
29 the Steelworkers' Union submitted to our Inquiry in
30 Yellowknife last fall? Did you have an opportunity?

1 A Yes I have.

2 Q So you were responding
3 then to their assertions about the likelihood of
4 Canadian manufacturers being hard to supply at that
5 time?

6 A Yes, we were going to
7 rebut that statement.

8 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
9 very much.

10 (THE WITNESS ASIDE)

11 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
12 Commissioner, I would like to call next the brief from
13 Bell's Corners United Church, Andrew Monteith.

14 The brief will be given by
15 Ms. Jane Thompson. While she is being sworn in, Mr.
16 Commissioner, I have a phone message for Donald
17 MacDonald of the Presbyterian Church. He can pick it
18 up.

19

20

21

22 JANE THOMPSON sworn:

23

24 THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead.

25 THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
26 this brief has been prepared by The Service, Outreach,
27 and Social Action Committee of Bell's Corners United
28 Church, Ottawa. On behalf of the 1,031 members of the
29 congregation, we would like to extend to you our
30 appreciation and to the Canadian Government for this

1 | opportunity to express our thoughts on the social impact
2 | of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. We feel that this will
3 | be the most momentous Canadian resource development
4 | undertaking since the opening of the West.

5 | Your Inquiry is making us
6 | aware, for the first time, of the broader issues which
7 | surround the exploration and resource development of
8 | our last frontier. Broader issues such as
9 | environmental degradation, wasteful use of nonrenewable
10 | resources, material enrichment of one society at the
11 | expense of another, and social disruption. Canadian
12 | resource development, which is the subject of this
13 | Inquiry is but a domestic example of what we see and
14 | deplore going on globally, where affluent societies of
15 | the West exploit Third World countries for their
16 | natural resources.

17 | No modern historian, nor any
18 | well-read person questions that Latin America, Africa,
19 | much of the Middle East and Asia suffered from
20 | colonialism, now replaced by what is termed economic
21 | imperialism. Though many benefits, such as medicine,
22 | education, and economic development accrued to the
23 | colonies., the net result in their view has been
24 | negative. Despite the benefits, millions of people in
25 | these lands are under-nourished, powerless, and excluded
26 | from the possibility of having a just and decent living.

27 | Through the United Nations, we
28 | hear the Third World demanding a fair share of the
29 | world's wealth. We also hear voices from our own land
30 | making demands. What are they demanding of us, and of

1 | you, sir? They are imploring us not to repeat the
2 | mistakes of the past, not to exploit this last frontier
3 | for our material enrichment at their expense.

4 | 1976 is the year of the New
5 | International Economic Order, which seeks to bring
6 | economic justice to the majority of humanity held
7 | captive by poverty and malnutrition because of the
8 | resource hungry greed of the minority of the world's
9 | peoples. Let not our apparently insatiable appetite
10 | for energy blind us to the pleas for justice by our
11 | native , peoples. It is time we listened to them, to
12 | try to understand what they are saying as they face
13 | this critical time in their history.

14 | We have learned that since the
15 | arrival of the European, there has been a history of
16 | unjust exploitation of our native peoples. Treaties
17 | were signed which enabled us to get what we wanted with
18 | no regard for their needs and desires. Research,
19 | carried out by Rene Fumoleau indicates that the validity
20 | of at least two of the Treaties is questionable.

21 | James Wah-shee points out
22 | that the Dene were made Canadians by decree and not by
23 | free choice. It has taken us centuries to develop a
24 | form of government, a way of organizing society and an
25 | educational system which, in the main, satisfies our
26 | needs. It seems logical that the native peoples also
27 | have developed over the centuries, a social order and a
28 | set of values which is right for them. However, we
29 | have automatically assumed that what is good for us is
30 | also good for our native peoples, but spokesmen for

1 | their various groups have told us that our way is not
2 | suited to their established traditions and way of life
3 | They have a right to say how their land should be used
4 | and to determine their life-style. We therefore
5 | support their claim for a just land settlement before
6 | any decision is made regarding the proposed pipeline.

7 | It is significant to note at
8 | this point, sir, that the similarity in content of
9 | briefs already submitted to you is unavoidable. The
10 | news media, material from the Inquiry itself, and other
11 | sources inform us of this momentous undertaking and the
12 | concept that there must be fair play for the north.

13 | We make no excuse for lack of
14 | originality, we can only state what we believe to be
15 | the truth.

16 | We are fortunate here in
17 | Ottawa having access to the applications of both
18 | Canadian Arctic Gas and Foothills, as well as the
19 | transcripts of the community hearings and the first
20 | part of Phase IV, concerned with the social and
21 | economic impact. It is clear Eton the evidence of
22 | Phase -- it is clear that the evidence of Phase IV
23 | reflects a goal of justice, there is no other
24 | interpretation. In weighing the evidence, we maintain
25 | that the claims and desires of the native peoples are
26 | valid. Therefore, we respectfully submit the following
27 | recommendations:

28 | 1. That the Northern Native
29 | Peoples receive a just land settlement mutually
30 | agreeable to both parties concerned, with adequate

1 | hunting, fishing and trapping rights, before any
2 | decision is made in regard to the proposed pipeline.

3 | 2. That the Northern Native
4 | Peoples obtain a significant voice in the decision
5 | making process, with regard to the exploitation of
6 | natural resources, with fair royalties in return for
7 | any extraction of these resources.

8 | 3. That the Northern Native
9 | Peoples acquire the right to self-determination through
10 | new educational and political institutions.

11 | We believe that these
12 | recommendations should lead to the establishment of a
13 | native peoples' nation, within Confederation, with such
14 | rights and privileges as are necessary to preserve
15 | their preferred way of life.

16 | Mr. Berger, we are deeply aware
17 | of the far-reaching consequences of your deliberations in
18 | this matter. We are also aware, as Christians, that for
19 | justice to be given to our northern native peoples,
20 | sacrifice by southern Canadians will be necessary. We
21 | therefore support a policy of conservation of existing
22 | supplies of energy, and a cut-back in our demands for
23 | non-renewable resources, in order to prevent social,
24 | environmental and spiritual degradation which in the past
25 | has followed upon the exploitation and colonialization of
26 | many of the world's peoples.

27 | We have a unique opportunity
28 | here in Canada to show the world that it is possible to
29 | break with the exploitive colonial practice of the past
30 | and deal fairly and justly with our native people.

1 As Christians, we believe in
2 the right of every man to live in freedom, with dignity
3 and self-respect. We have heard our northern peoples'
4 pleas for these rights and we support them.

5 We respectfully urge that in
6 the solution to this complex problem there will be, not
7 only natural justice, but social justice as well.

8 Thank you for this
9 opportunity to present our views. Thank you for your
10 kind attention.

11 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

12
13 (SUBMISSION BY BELL'S CORNERS UNITED CHURCH - JANE
14 THOMPSON - MARKED AS EXHIBIT C-571)

15
16 (THE WITNESS ASIDE)

17
18 MR. WADDELL: Next I would
19 call Mrs. Kai Reitan from Ottawa.

20 While she is being sworn in,
21 Mr. Commissioner, I should say for the people that have
22 arrived late, that we are still dealing with some
23 briefs that were left over this morning. We'll get to
24 them shortly, to their briefs.

25 Also sir, there are materials
26 of the Inquiry outside for any of the people of the
27 audience that wish to pick them up when they are
28 leaving.

29 THE COMMISSIONER: Is the
30 P.A. working?

1 MR. WADDELL: The P.A. is
2 working, sir.

3
4 MRS. KAI REITAN sworn:

5
6 THE WITNESS: My name is Kai
7 Reitan, and Mr. Justice Berger, this is a critique of
8 the final report of the Transportation Corridor Study,
9 which was done by Pemcan Engineering Services for the
10 Gas Arctic Systems Study Group, and by the Canadian
11 National Railways on the Mackenzie Valley. The final
12 report that I took this critique from was dated 1971,
13 thus it's now five years old or nearly so.

14 My brief has nothing
15 whatsoever to do with Foothills PipeLine's proposal, of
16 which I know very little. This is strictly from the
17 Gas Arctic Systems Study Group.

18 This brief was written
19 originally for the Lougheed Government in Alberta in
20 1973. They buried it. Since then, Dr. Russell
21 Pendergast, who is one of Canada's leading economists,
22 has urged me repeatedly to present this critique to the
23 Federal Government and to the public at large. Due to
24 the lack of time, we're running late, I'm going to just
25 hit a few points. This brief is in three sections. The
26 three sections are possible community changes. I think
27 this has been covered extremely well in the two days, or
28 the day and a half that I've been here.

29 The second point is technical
30 and environmental considerations, which has just been

1 touched upon in my hearing, and the third part is some
2 comments on the capital costs section.

3 Now, I'm going to just hit
4 mostly the technical and environmental considerations.
5 At the beginning, it should be stated that because this
6 type of transportation corridor has never before been
7 attempted in such magnitude or in such an environment,
8 that many of the figures and facts presented both in
9 the reports and by me, can only be educated guesses,
10 nothing more. From some experience in Alaska with
11 Morrison-Knudsen, which at one time was the world's
12 largest construction company in roads, highways t
13 bridges, et cetera, in the accounting department, I
14 have found that estimates given by engineers tend to
15 reflect the fondest desires of their own hearts, and
16 not necessarily do they take into account the facts at
17 hand, if indeed they know enough of the actual facts
18 before they begin. These engineers are not
19 deliberately trying to deceive, not usually, but it
20 must be remembered that they too are only human, and
21 therefore subject to the same human errors as are the
22 rest of us.

23 Generally, engineering errors
24 can be attributed to the overlooking of some facts that
25 seems minor at the time, but which turns out to be of
26 major importance as the work begins. Other normal
27 errors occur in estimating the geology of the area to
28 be traversed. Usually this comes about through hasty
29 surveying of some one section of the route, assuming
30 that it is more or less correlated to some other

1 section which it resembles closely, and which has been
2 thoroughly surveyed, when the unpleasant surprise is
3 discovered that this particular section has its own
4 difficult peculiarities, and that none of these, or
5 only some of them, were foreseen. Frantic manoeuvring
6 then takes place to make up for this oversight. These
7 manoeuvres are what cause gross cost increases in new
8 ventures, such as the Mackenzie Valley Transportation
9 Corridor.

10 A good look at the cost
11 sheets of any construction company's books from only
12 one project, and a comparison of these figures with the
13 engineers' original estimates, piece by piece, will
14 bear out some of the above statements. I truly wish
15 that I had at hand the cost sheets used to prepare a
16 project completed by Morrison-Knudsen on St. Lawrence
17 Island in the Bering Straits on a site called Savoonga
18 which was the name of the nearest Eskimo Village.
19 During the time of this project, wage rates for this
20 type of work, and particularly for this style of
21 isolation, skyrocketed. The amenities seemingly
22 deserved by the men subjected to this isolation, in the
23 view of their individual unions, also skyrocketed,
24 meaning that suddenly M-K was put in the position of
25 having to hire a DC3, the smallest plane allowed to fly
26 over that portion of the Bering Straits, to fly in a
27 load of fresh lettuce and tomatoes for the salad-
28 starved men, who had threatened a mini-mutiny unless
29 this request was complied with. The cost of the round
30 trip of the DC3 was \$2, 000.00 per trip. Several trips

1 | were made in just one season. This particular incident
2 | was only a minor case. The cost of long distance
3 | telephone calls for men unable to see their families at
4 | regular intervals were \$20, 000.00 per month or more.,
5 | yet Savoonga was considered a relatively small job, The
6 | Mackenzie Valley Corridor cannot be considered small,
7 | in any light.

8 | Another thing is the perverse
9 | mobility, and that means where men go out to a job,
10 | guaranteeing they will stay a certain length of time,
11 | are trained on the job, and then find they cannot hack
12 | it so they leave. You cannot tie them down and hold
13 | them there, therefore they must be allowed to go and
14 | new men brought in. They must again be trained all
15 | over again, now that's perverse mobility. Those costs
16 | will have to be built into the costs because they
17 | haven't been included yet.

18 | Now for those of you who are
19 | following, I am switching over to page 3. Okay, now
20 | there's a small quote here from the Transportation
21 | Corridor Study that I just want to read.

22 | "A Transportation Corridor would have a signifi-
23 | cant impact on all three levels of government.
24 | The inflow of southern construction workers, the
25 | possible establishment of a district headquar-
26 | ters at Fort Simpson and a major operating cen-
27 | tre for pipelines at Norman Wells will increase
28 | the demand for government services. Community
29 | development planning, educational facilities and
30 | housing will be required. In addition, in-

1 creased staff will be necessary to monitor the
2 environment, protect the game resources and han-
3 dle the increased transportation activity."

4 Now, this is the key sentence,

5 "The corridor development may require an alloca-
6 tion of costs between the government and the po-
7 tential users."

8 Now only the builders of this
9 pipeline require the services, yet in all probability,
10 we will be expected to pay for them in toto.

11 Now I am not going to carry
12 on too much in that vein. If you would like to turn
13 over to page 8, we'll get into the technical and
14 environmental considerations.

15 In the Preface of Volume I,
16 it is clearly stated that the chief reason behind the
17 building of pipelines down the Mackenzie Valley will be
18 to supply the U.S. market. The report seeks only to
19 justify this basic premise and to consolidate the
20 building of the pipelines with the building of roads
21 and/or a railroad, in the same corridor, in order to
22 cut the original expense and to service these
23 pipelines.

24 Please note that Pemcan was
25 hired only to investigate the advantages, not the
26 disadvantages of such a corridor. Two points
27 immediately stand out in reading Pemcan's section on
28 the geology of the region to be traversed. One is that
29 only 255 holes were drilled, and then only to a depth
30 of 20 feet each, and this is less than one hole per

1 | mile of the route along its entire length. Do the
2 | engineers really know what type of terrain they will be
3 | traversing?

4 | The other point is that
5 | statements are made regarding the water drainage along
6 | this route, with the rather offhand comments being that
7 | generally it is poor. One must remember that this is
8 | in a region of discontinuous permafrost, where in the
9 | southern area the earth constantly freezes and then
10 | thaws again, and in the northern area, it is
11 | continuously more or less frozen. Again, having lived
12 | and worked in Alaska in this same type of climate, I am
13 | extremely apprehensive about whether sufficient plans
14 | have been made to take care of the spring breakup, and
15 | the terrific problems of water runoff that always
16 | attend this season of the year.

17 | In the north, spring thaws
18 | are times of terror and immobility for those who live
19 | there. The earth becomes as a giant sponge, swallowing
20 | everything that does not sit on thick layers of gravel
21 | Even these thick layers are themselves eventually
22 | swallowed in one year, or two, or even three, depending
23 | on their depth and the type of soil under them and how
24 | the drainage is in that particular spot. Roads built
25 | on this spongy, slippery soil must have many, many
26 | times the layers of gravel for a base than would be
27 | used for roads anywhere in southern Canada.

28 | The earth twists and turns,
29 | hills slide into the valleys ever so slowly, but the
30 | road goes along with them. Water oozes up from the

1 ground in huge quantities and carries parts of the
2 road-bed with it as it seeks a lower level. The ground
3 thaws at differing rates within a few feet, and-heaves
4 up whole sections of the road-bed, high into the air,
5 leaving gaps in this ribbon of gravel that cuts through
6 the muskeg. Maintenance costs will undoubtedly be
7 higher, or as high, as the original cost of
8 construction over a period of several years. Who's
9 going to pay for this?

10 Now the report speaks
11 knowingly of different types of gravel to be found
12 along the proposed route, but buried in among this data
13 is another offhand remark that most of this gravel is
14 moderately to highly susceptible to frost. It's not
15 the kind of gravel that one builds a road with. On
16 page 1-3 of Volume I it reads,

17 "Granular materials are not common and are un-
18 evenly distributed. They contain little or no
19 silt or clay sizes and are relatively unaffected
20 by frost action."

21 Page 1-4 continues:

22 "Granular soils are most suitable for use as
23 fill, but less satisfactory materials classed
24 here as 'mixed grain size soils' can probably be
25 used more economically with appropriate modifi-
26 cations to design or construction practice."

27 Not being an engineer, I will
28 not attempt to debate the issue. But being a layperson
29 who has driven over many of these roads over a number
30 of years, I can mention one incident in particular. A

1 226 mile road was constructed between Anchorage and
2 Homer, Alaska, on the tip of the Kenai Peninsula, by a
3 rival construction company, one riot so picky about the
4 gravel they used as Morrison-Knudsen was. Our company
5 was building up a spit out into the Bay at Homer,
6 Ketchimak Bay, so I had several occasion to drive this
7 stretch of road.

8 The most memorable drive took
9 place just three days after the construction company
10 sold the completed job to the State of Alaska. That is
11 when the road is in the best condition it will ever be
12 in. It took me 32 hours, five flat tires and many
13 forays into the muskeg itself to avoid holes which had
14 appeared in those three days that would have neatly
15 hidden a gravel truck, not just a pickup. I had with
16 me, luckily, the Chief Information Officer of the
17 State, a friend coming: down for a visit, who was so
18 appalled at the condition of this new road, that she
19 saw to it that this was made one of the prime election
20 issues in the forthcoming campaign.

21 The chief reason for all the
22 roadbed problems was that fine gravel had been used,
23 where very coarse to coarse should have been hauled in
24 at greater expense, of course. An interesting
25 sidelight to that election, the Governor who had
26 allowed this to occur, lost by a slight margin, when he
27 was thought to be a shoo-in. This fine gravel is
28 merely washed away by the fierce action of water, and
29 is not heavy enough to give a solid base when situated
30 on shifting earth. It can be piled high and wide and,

1 | deer, but the eventual action more closely resembles
2 | that of a sandy beach than of solid rock.

3 | Now there's another incident
4 | that happened in Alberta in 1972, when the A.R.R.,
5 | which is the Alberta Railroad, miles and miles of their
6 | track was just washed away and the railroad had to be
7 | discontinued for a long period of time while it was
8 | completely rebuilt, and that was this exact same
9 | problem.

10 | In conclusion, it would seem
11 | that there are still too many unknowns regarding the
12 | terrain, the climate and geotechnical conditions along
13 | the route, to allow for this corridor's hasty
14 | construction. The designs have not even been fully
15 | worked out for the pipelines, and yet on page 1-25, it
16 | is blithely stated that the road could be finished in
17 | one and one-half years of all season work, and this for
18 | a 365 mile all-weather gravel surface road with all its
19 | attendant bridges over the rushing water.

20 | These engineers must be
21 | eternal optimists to not have seen or mentioned the
22 | great natural barriers and phenomena that regularly
23 | occur in the far north. Man and his ways are
24 | insignificant by comparison to mountains, rocks,
25 | muskeg, tundra and the mighty rivers that must be
26 | crossed. Mosquitoes alone can drive a man mad in the
27 | summer, to say nothing of black flies and others of the
28 | insect world. Continual darkness in the winter months
29 | eats at one's sanity continuously. Spring becomes a
30 | mixed blessing -- it is welcomed for the light it

1 | brings, but thoroughly despised for the immobility it
2 | imposes. Autumn is perhaps the best for it's harvest
3 | time for berries, the sun is still there, but waning,
4 | and the work pace is frantic to complete what must be
5 | done before snow covers the whole.

6 | Of course, some sections of
7 | this new roadway are going to be easier to construct
8 | than are other sections, but this does not negate the
9 | duty and responsibility to plan well for those areas
10 | that will be especially difficult. Northern countries
11 | all around the world have run into our same problems,
12 | sometimes in little bits and pieces, but have we
13 | bothered to consult them about their successes and
14 | failures? You just mentioned that you had been
15 | consulting the Russian scientists and engineers.

16 | Now, Norway has had a lot of
17 | experience with things going on in the north. I just
18 | came from there this past January. Finland has had a
19 | great deal of experience with climates much like our
20 | northern -- Northwest Territories, and I suggest that
21 | possibly they could be consulted,

22 | Okay, one point only on the
23 | capital cost section, and that is that on page 1-9 to
24 | 1-24 of Volume III, they go onto the different points
25 | about building the four different types of roads. Now,
26 | it should be noted that the "clear and grub" per mile
27 | figures for Group 1 roads, that's the worst, are just
28 | about equal to the total cost figures -- I'm sorry,
29 | number 1 roads are the best, number 4 are the worst.
30 | The figures for clear and grub on Group 1 are just,

1 | about equal to the total cost figures for Group 4
2 | roads. The analogy can probably be made that the Group
3 | 4 roads will merely be bulldozed trails across whatever
4 | terrain happens to be there.

5 | In conclusion, I would like to
6 | ask some questions. Who will own the pipeline? Which
7 | market will it serve first, in case of conflict? Who
8 | will pay for maintenance of the line, of the corridor,
9 | of the roads? Who will clean up the mess left after
10 | construction? Who will clean up any spillage, and how
11 | fast and how thoroughly? Don't forget those pipelines,
12 | one's going to be heated and one cooled, and they're
13 | going to be shaken by the convolutions of the earth
14 | again, and these monitoring stations are going to be a
15 | long ways apart, and therefore their spillage will cover
16 | a rather large area.

17 | Who will be the construction
18 | workers? Any natives among them, perhaps on a
19 | percentage basis, hired and trained on the job? Who
20 | will bring law and order and keep it? Will women, who
21 | will be very scarce in the north, will women be
22 | honoured or pawned, and who gives their word on this,
23 | and who will enforce it?

24 | What about the inevitable
25 | inflation? How will the local people exist on their
26 | low cash incomes during this period of construction?
27 | Could not one member at least of every family already
28 | there be hired for the construction duration? Where
29 | will the money come from for all the increased
30 | government services to be needed? What about the

1 | ecology of the region? Are the investigators being
2 | bought off by the multinational corporations?

3 | Who is doing the capital
4 | planning from all angles, and the big question is why
5 | are we building it at all? Do we need it? Perhaps our
6 | whole way of life needs to be looked at and
7 | reevaluated. Do we really need a pipeline, or were we
8 | hoping to get a road out of it and now we won't, but
9 | now the dollars look good?

10 | We are supposedly a thinking
11 | people that have ceased to bury our heads in the sand
12 | or muskeg, and take a good, hard look at just what it
13 | is we're proposing to do to our land, to our people,
14 | and to our way of life.

15 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank
16 | you.

17 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.
18 | Commissioner, I want to thank Mrs. Reitan for
19 | summarizing a long brief, and I tell her that we will
20 | file the complete brief, and we are doing that now.

21 |
22 | (SUBMISSION BY KAI REITAN - MARKED AS EXHIBIT NUMBER
23 | C-572)

24 | (THE WITNESS ASIDE)

25 |
26 | MR. WADDELL: The next group
27 | I would call is an Ottawa group by the name of "Ten
28 | Thousand Days".

29 |
30 | DR. H. L. POTTLE, Sworn:

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THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, sir?

THE WITNESS: Mr.

Commissioner, we are grateful to you for enabling us to share in this historic Canadian occasion.

Ten Thousand Days is the name of an Ottawa inter-church group, affiliated nationally with an organization, church organization, Ten Days for World Development, which has focused chiefly on the needs and aspirations of the socially and economically disadvantaged peoples. Over the past few years, we have become more acutely aware that we are the direct descendants of exploiters. We now realize, undoubtedly much less and much later than we should have, that the human resources of what are now the new nations, as well as those of our own native peoples, have been ignored for centuries. It is beginning to dawn upon us, with some agitation of mind and spirit, that at the critical points of human destiny, now for example, the contributions of the poor people are just as perceptive and just as essential for the unity, for the sanity and peace of the world as ours, at least.

We had an intimation of this fact at this Inquiry yesterday afternoon from a representative of our Canadian native community. I On this we are prepared to change our basic attitudes right to the roots. We shall be no better than one more colonial regime, and shall continue to deny basic rights to the first citizens of Canada.

1 The legal battles preceding
2 the settlement of the Inuit and the Indians in the
3 James Bay area, the appearance of Minamata disease
4 among Indians in Ontario and Quebec, and the various
5 presentations of the native peoples to your Inquiry,
6 sir, have all reminded us that we have a responsibility
7 to support their demands for that kind of husbandry of
8 resources that respects the rights of the first citizen
9 of this country and the fragile Arctic ecology.

10 Regrettably, the history of
11 Indians in Canada shows that policies and programs
12 apparently intended for their protection, have too
13 often denied them the material resources adequate for
14 the organic development of their natural way of life
15 The implementation of the various treaties, in effect,
16 may have restricted their choice, that is to say,
17 either to retain their traditional socio-economic
18 system and culture apart from those who now rule this
19 country, or to participate in our economic system
20 while at the same time, retaining their own social
21 customs.

22 We move on now to look at the
23 stewardship of energy resources. The recent report by
24 the Federal Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources,
25 entitled "An Energy Strategy for Canada", states that
26 the "use of energy is essential to the attainment of a
27 high quality of life in Canada". We question the
28 justification for this statement, and we question also
29 the proportion of Canadians to which it applies. Does
30 it apply to those who, because they live in areas of

1 | and Ontario responded with investment loans, tax
2 | concessions, depreciation allowances and provision of
3 | infrastructure for Syncrude, with a total value estimated
4 | at 1.5 billion dollars. Although this investment appears
5 | substantial, the investing governments do not exercise
6 | majority control in Syncrude.

7 | Number three. The energy
8 | industry agreed to help explore the Arctic only because
9 | the Federal Government offered to form Panarctic, and
10 | provide 45 percent of the funds required. Panarctic
11 | now is a major influence in exploration of energy
12 | resources in the north.

13 | We now speak briefly of job
14 | creation in the Arctic. The shortage of accessible
15 | energy resources is a major reason cited by the Federal
16 | Government and industry representatives for approval of
17 | a Mackenzie Valley pipeline. Another reason is the
18 | provision of job opportunities for the native peoples.
19 | But a pipeline would provide mainly pick and shovel
20 | jobs during the construction period only.

21 | Construction of a railway, if
22 | the need for the transportation of Arctic gas is
23 | proven, could supply two-way transportation of people
24 | and goods, to as well as from, the north. Moreover, a
25 | railway could be a continuing source of employment for
26 | people in the north, and it might be less damaging to
27 | the environment, as indicated in a study by the
28 | Canadian Institute of Guided Ground Transport. The
29 | relevant study is entitled "Arctic Oil and Gas by
30 | Rail', dated 1974, and is available from the Canadian

1 | Railway Labour Association.

2 | The overall failure of
3 | industry and government to create appropriate job
4 | opportunities which could be integrated with the
5 | traditional culture of native peoples is well known.
6 | Given the gap between the technological requirements of
7 | the oil and gas industry on the one hand, and the
8 | formal education of 11 native peoples on the other, few
9 | job opportunities should be expected to occur for them
10 | in the near future.

11 | Finally, sir, our
12 | recommendations. We recognize that the native peoples
13 | have already in several settings presented to you their
14 | positions concerning the proposed Mackenzie Valley
15 | Pipeline. Our intervention is mainly to underline our
16 | firm support for their position.

17 | Ten Thousand Days therefore
18 | proposes that a moratorium of sufficient time be
19 | provided:

20 | 1. To allow settlement of
21 | land claims of native peoples in the Northwest
22 | Territories as an effective step towards their
23 | achievement of permanent bargaining power.

24 | 2. To enable research to be
25 | conducted on the economic development of renewable
26 | energy resources, such as wind, tidal, solar, biomass
27 | and geothermal energy, in advance of any further large-
28 | scale exploitation of our northern resources, and

29 | 3. To ensure that any
30 | proposal for a pipeline should be preceded also by

1 | comprehensive environmental impact studies, conducted
2 | and evaluated by agencies not themselves involved in
3 | such large-scale exploitation of the Canadian north.

4 | Thank you, sir.

5 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
6 | sir.

7 |
8 | (SUBMISSION BY TEN THOUSAND DAYS - DR. H. L. POTTLE -
9 | EXHIBIT NUMBER C-573)

10 |

11 | (THE WITNESS ASIDE)

12 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.

13 | Commissioner, we have finished the briefs that were
14 | left from this morning. We are not yet ready for
15 | coffee, sir. I would like to proceed with some further
16 | briefs.

17 | The next three briefs, I will
18 | call the first the Native Council of Canada,
19 | representing the Metis and NonStatus Indians of Canada,
20 | and secondly the New Democratic Party to be presented
21 | by Mr. Stuart Leggatt, M.P., and then thirdly, Dr.
22 | Herbert Schwarz, and then I'll call the rest of the
23 | briefs after that.

24 | The next brief then will be
25 | from the Native Council of Canada, Mr. Fred Jobin.

26 |

27 | FRED JOBIN Sworn:

28 |

29 | THE WITNESS: Good afternoon,
30 | Mr. Berger, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Fred

1 | Jobin. I'm the Secretary-Treasurer for the Native
2 | Council of Canada.

3 | The Native Council of Canada
4 | at this time would like to take this opportunity to
5 | thank Mr. Berger for allowing us to give this
6 | presentation.

7 | It was late in the afternoon
8 | of Monday, May 17th when I began to write and to
9 | discuss this submission with a friend. I did not know
10 | then that Nelson Small Legs had been found, dead by his
11 | own hand. Nelson's brother was reported in the
12 | newspaper to have said, and I quote,

13 | "That when his brother, Nelson, had spoken to
14 | the Berger Inquiry in Calgary last Friday, 'it
15 | was the straw that broke the camel's back. My
16 | brother could see what was happening to the In-
17 | dians in the Northwest Territories. He could
18 | see it's similar to what we had 100 years ago.'"

19 |
20 | The newspaper report
21 | continued, and I quote:
22 | "Nelson Small Legs had warned the Inquiry of the
23 | impact of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. Indi-
24 | ans would use violence as a last resort, if con-
25 | struction began before northern native land
26 | claims were settled."

27 | There is no doubt that this
28 | competent, stable, extremely sensitive young man has
29 | sent to larger society, a message from native people.
30 | Here, Mr. Berger, is what I wrote that night before I

1 | knew about Nelson Small Legs' communication,

2 | At a recent meeting of the
3 | Public Relations Society in Ottawa on Freedom of
4 | Information, someone said, and I quote,

5 | "Twenty years ago you would not have had the
6 | Mackenzie Pipeline discussed, but a decision
7 | would have been made with very little public in-
8 | formation."

9 |

10 | This is probably a true
11 | statement. One of the most important reasons that it
12 | is a true statement is because today we have citizens'
13 | groups which we did not have 20 years ago. We had
14 | citizens' groups 20 years ago, but they did not have
15 | much influence. Today, those groups have increased
16 | their membership and their drive to be heard, and this,
17 | we believe, reflects the changing values and the
18 | changing awareness of people throughout Canada.

19 | Native people have organized
20 | themselves and are speaking out more than some other
21 | segments of the society. The reason is because native
22 | people really do have something to say. Today, there
23 | are more and more people, leaders, academics, ordinary
24 | citizens, who are saying much the same type of thing as
25 | native people have said all along.

26 | A very astute government saw
27 | this rising tide of concerned citizens and paid
28 | attention. Indeed, it spawned something called
29 | participatory democracy. Out of that scene of
30 | participatory democracy, which was highlighted in the

1 | 1968 federal election, came some policies and strategies
2 | which resulted in programs such as the CORE funding
3 | program for native associations and other groups.

4 | The Organization of the Indian
5 | Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories and the Metis
6 | Association of the Northwest Territories, for example,
7 | coincided with the beginning of planning for the
8 | Mackenzie Gas pipeline in the Federal Department of
9 | Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Energy, Mines
10 | and Resources, and Environment. There was an information
11 | program which disseminated the information available, but
12 | what was somewhat shocking about the whole thing, was
13 | that so much information was not available.

14 | One of the pieces of
15 | information included in that program was the information
16 | that the government was considering whether to have an
17 | Inquiry under the Territorial Lands Act. That decision
18 | was made and you were appointed. You, Mr. Berger, have
19 | insisted that certain information in the hands of
20 | government and industry should be made available.
21 | Moreover, you decided to hold hearings in all of the
22 | settlements in the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon,
23 | which would be affected by the proposed pipeline.

24 | We know that there was some
25 | very influential people who recommended against holding
26 | informal hearings in the settlements. These decisions
27 | of yours, in our view, gives two fundamental
28 | requirements for what we refer to as participatory
29 | democracy. First, citizens must have access to all the
30 | information, and second, they must have the opportunity

1 to discuss that information and to give back their
2 information and opinions, and thereby participate in
3 the decision making processes in matters that affect
4 them. You have paid very close attention to these
5 requirements. Indeed, you have insisted on those two
6 requirements, and we must commend you, because we
7 believe that this is the first time that anybody has
8 made a real adequate effort to create such a
9 comprehensive participative process.

10 We know that flattery will
11 get us nowhere, so now we come to the crunch. Will it
12 do any good? We have seen what has happened with
13 regard to off-shore drilling in the Beaufort Sea. We
14 had access to some pretty good information on this
15 matter, and although it was not a full scale inquiry,
16 we took every opportunity to have our say.

17 We wrote to the Minister of
18 Indian Affairs and Northern Development on the matter
19 two years ago, urging him not to permit drilling. We
20 wrote again a few months ago, reiterating that request.
21 You may understand when I say that we have become so
22 cynical, that we now believe that it matters little
23 what your recommendations are. They will, of course,
24 have historical value after the pipeline is built, and
25 we have realized that the importance of our policies of
26 greed consumption.

27 We have been unable to
28 communicate to the politicians and bureaucrats of the
29 Federal Government, our terror at the prospect of the
30 destruction of native people in the Mackenzie Valley.

1 I know that you have heard this over and over, but I
2 believe this cannot be said in too many ways or too
3 often. The process of social deterioration in the
4 Mackenzie Valley has already begun, as a result of
5 activities which have come before the actual
6 construction of the pipeline. But something else has
7 been happening. There has been a resurgence of hope
8 because of the development of the Dene nation concept
9 by the Dene people in the Northwest Territories.

10 The Dene people concept has
11 been completely misunderstood, because of semantic
12 difficulties, and because there is a difficulty in
13 getting certain people to think differently about the
14 world we live in. You, Mr. Berger, listened well to
15 the native people throughout the north and in the
16 south, and I believe that you understood what we are
17 talking about. I believe you will do your best to
18 communicate what we have said to the Government of
19 Canada, but will the Government hear? Will, the
20 federal bureaucrats hear and understand? We hope so,
21 because we are doing our level best to get the message
22 across in every peaceful way we know and can afford.

23 I suppose if I am to get the
24 attention of the press, I should make extreme and
25 ridiculous statements like a certain public official in
26 Fort Whoop-Up, at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow
27 Rivers in the Alberta Foothills, I suppose to get the
28 attention of the press I would have to say the Metis
29 will take up arms and march again. Let's put this
30 perfectly clear. We do not have an Army, we do not

1 | even have a large number of people ready to go
2 | underground and practice terrorism.

3 | I don't know all the dynamics
4 | of how terrorists are born. I'm 25 years of age, and I
5 | find myself moving more and more towards a loss of
6 | rationality, or perhaps more properly., towards the
7 | development of a new rationality. Perhaps my more
8 | militant friends, who are at this point, relatively
9 | unorganized and undirected, are on the right track.
10 | Perhaps I am wrong for trying to work through the
11 | system and work to improve that system. If I cannot
12 | even make myself understood, if I cannot make somebody
13 | else understand how it feels for a whole people to lose
14 | everything, their land, their language, their culture,
15 | their spirits and souls.

16 | When we talk about wishing to
17 | participate in the Canadian mosaic, and at the same
18 | time preserve our culture, we are accused of being
19 | separatists. Surely everybody knows that it is not the
20 | indigenous people of this land, the people who were
21 | here before any Europeans came, who are separatists.
22 | We came with the land, we are part of it. Why does the
23 | majority of society say we have no rights? Why, when
24 | everybody knows we use the land in a special and
25 | appropriate way? Obviously, it is because of the naked
26 | self-interest of people who don't know anything about
27 | enoughness, people who only know more and more and more
28 | of everything.

29 | Sir Jeffrey Vickers
30 | talked about communication at various levels, in a

1 | talk he gave to the Third World Symposium at Expo
2 | '74 in November, 1974, he said, and I quote:

3 | "Consider first the explosive extension
4 | of our power to send signals. Within
5 | my lifetime, we have moved from the
6 | megaphone to the microphone; from the
7 | earliest silent film to satellite medi-
8 | ated T.V.; from the Howitzer shell to
9 | the hydrogen bomb. Let us not forget
10 | to include these last. Although
11 | threats are a low form of communica-
12 | tion, they are an ancient and increas-
13 | ingly important one. The bomb at Hi-
14 | roshima was designed primarily not as
15 | an act to destroy a city, but as a com-
16 | munication, to secure the capitulation
17 | of an empire. Not all our acts are
18 | also communication and they are often
19 | more important as communication than
20 | any acts."

21 | In addition to the lowest
22 | forms of communication, which he describes as threats,
23 | he speaks about four other levels, bargaining,
24 | requests, persuasion and dialogue. Sir Jeffrey pointed
25 | out that each ascending level of communications
26 | requires each party both to understand the other
27 | better, and to trust the other better.

28 | He said, and I again quote:
29 | "Trust is the fruit of experience, slow
30 | to grow, quickly destroyed. It is also

1 destroyed not only by discovering delib-
2 erate deceit. It may also be eroded by
3 discovering that the other is prone to
4 deceive himself or simply by doubt about
5 the rules to which the other is commit-
6 ted. Mistake and deceit are subtly re-
7 lated, but one's sense of trust is of
8 pre-eminent importance. The parties
9 must trust each other to desire and to
10 seek to preserve or restore whatever de-
11 gree of trust is needed by the level of
12 their communications."

13 Sir Jeffrey does not
14 recommend communication by threat and neither do
15 I, but that kind of communication happens just
16 about everywhere in the world. I'm not an
17 advocate of violence, but if I am pushed to one
18 side as a native leader, at say the age of 28, I
19 will be forced to sit on the sidelines and watch
20 more militant men take over. I'm going to have to
21 make some decisions. I must decide whether to try
22 to continue the fight in my own non-violent way,
23 or sit and do nothing, hoping that the non-native
24 majority will come to its senses and we can start over
25 again. Or join the non-native majority in spirit, at
26 least, and just go out and get everything I can for
27 myself now, without thought about the future of my
28 grandchildren, or join the militants and use violence
29 to communicate. I will have to make that decision when
30 the time comes, and the time is imminent.

1 We native leaders face
2 election each year. I face election or rejection at
3 the end of this month. The settlement of Dene rights
4 is absolutely vital, because the building of the
5 pipeline, the building of the railways, the building of
6 the highways, the building of gathering systems in the
7 Delta, the off-shore drilling in the Beaufort Sea, the
8 building of a new airport, new towns and the
9 immigration of thousands non-native southerners, will
10 tear through the Mackenzie Valley like a tornado, and
11 rip the native people to pieces.

12 Out of that devastation, a
13 festering bitterness will grow, just as the P.L.O. grew
14 out of refugee camps of the Palestinians.

15 God help us if those are the
16 kinds of seeds that are sown in our country.

17 Mr. Berger, this is as far as
18 I got that night, May 17th. I felt deeply that night
19 about those things which I said about violence as the
20 basic kind of communication. I kept hoping that what I
21 was saying was somehow not true. I wanted desperately
22 to put aside the knowledge I have, and cannot escape as
23 a native leader, knowledge about deep and dangerous
24 feelings of frustration felt by the people I represent.

25 What kind of communication
26 did Nelson Snail Legs make? It is certainly not a
27 threat, because the violence was against himself, nor
28 was it any of the other levels of communication
29 described by Sir Jeffrey Vickers. Perhaps it was the,
30 communication of an even higher level, a level which

1 | our Prime Minister understands.

2 | I just returned from the
3 | Habitat Conference in Vancouver, where the Prime
4 | minister said, and I quote: "We will thus have not
5 | only to tolerate one another, but to love one
6 | another in the way that will require of us our
7 | unprecedented desire to change." We believe that
8 | Nelson Small Legs was terrorized by the reality he
9 | saw. We believe he saw mankind going down the
10 | drain, unless we learn to understand and trust each
11 | other, or in Mr. Trudeau's words love each other,
12 | mankind is in deep trouble.

13 |
14 | What Nelson Small Legs did,
15 | he did in the interests of all people, not just native
16 | people. Has anybody heard? If the Prime Minister
17 | heard, can he practice what he preached at Habitat?
18 | Can he take some action? Will he take some action, or
19 | does he just talk?

20 | In the past few months, the
21 | Native Council of Canada has said very clearly to the
22 | government of Canada, that some action was required
23 | with respect to native rights and claims. We have
24 | asked for reaffirmation of the aboriginal rights of the
25 | Metis and Non-Status Indians in Canada, and as
26 | taxpaying Canadian citizens, we have asked for funding
27 | which would allow us to do the necessary research to
28 | further define these rights, and formulate our own
29 | claims.

30 | We do not oppose the

1 pipeline, nor do we oppose all of the development that
2 will follow, providing that there is a settlement of
3 Dene rights and claims prior to any further
4 developmental activities. If exploiters are allowed to
5 undertake these large-scale activities in the
6 Mackenzie, the native people of Canada will consider it
7 an act of violence by the government against
8 approximately one million of its own citizens. The
9 native people are united on this issue.

10 I know that many people in
11 southern Canada do not understand us when we describe
12 developmental activities as violent acts. It is not
13 possible for people in Montreal,, Toronto, Winnipeg,
14 Calgary and Vancouver to experience first hand, the
15 conflict which takes place when they send their
16 construction armies into the hinterlands to take
17 resources.

18 Many of the people in the
19 dominant society who do not see the results of these
20 actions are able to dismiss the whole thing by saying
21 simply that anything which happens to native people as
22 a result of these development activities, is the fault
23 of native people themselves, because they are unable to
24 instantly change and become like the developers. Where
25 in the world is this expected of a group of people?
26 Oh, there are a few places like Brazil, but we are in
27 Canada, and we have a Commission of Inquiry, and we
28 have an opportunity to, communicate with the public and
29 with the government.

30 So we will say again what it

1 | is that we want for the Dene people of the Northwest
2 | Territories, and for all other native people in Canada
3 | who are threatened by action which will cause them big
4 | damage. The overall purpose of our struggle is
5 | survival. If the Dene people are to survive, they must
6 | have some control over the things that happen to them,
7 | including those things which they are constantly told
8 | are for their own good.

9 | Some of the worst things,
10 | that has ever happened to us were for our own good. We
11 | must decide what is for our own good, we must protect
12 | our own interests. History has shown us that past
13 | arrangements and existing arrangements have been
14 | totally unsatisfactory. We must have new structures
15 | which will allow the Dene people, for example, to have
16 | a land base and to run their communities in a way
17 | which, by their very means of operation, we will ensure
18 | a quality life and provide for development of their
19 | culture in directions which they chooses.

20 | Those directions will, of
21 | course, be determined according to our perception of
22 | reality. Naturally, we will be constrained by the
23 | reality of our minority position in the whole of
24 | Canada, but we will insist that we will make the
25 | decisions in those geographical areas, which we
26 | consider to be absolutely necessary for our survival.

27 | What I have just said applies
28 | to those vast areas of this country which are being, or
29 | are about to be, exploited at an accelerated rate. In
30 | many other more developed parts of the country, which I

1 have said do not apply to land except in certain
2 specific cases where native people have lost their land
3 as a result of fraudulent dealings. In those
4 geographical areas, mostly in the south and in urban
5 areas, we are seeking access to communication and
6 educational facilities, and participative processes of
7 government, which will allow us to maintain and develop
8 our own unique culture. We are diverse amongst
9 ourselves, but vis-a-vis the majority of society, there
10 is a great and growing unity amongst us in North
11 America and in the world.

12 The focus of attention is on
13 you, Mr. Berger, and your Inquiry, because here in
14 northern Canada we have two great issues coming
15 together. They are the rights of indigenous people
16 throughout the world, and the exploitation of the
17 biosphere. I do not believe that I am overstating the
18 case when I say that Canada's decision with respect to
19 the Mackenzie gas pipeline is a historic moment in
20 history, of not just Canada, but of all mankind.

21 We have lived under the
22 threat of a nuclear war since World War II. We have
23 avoided that terror, but there is another kind of
24 terror which may be even more threatening. That is, if
25 we continue to ignore human rights, including, of
26 course, native rights. And to ignore the fact of a
27 finite world, we may soon vanish from the universe as a
28 result of violence amongst ourselves.

29 Understand, I am not speaking
30 here about armies fighting. I'm speaking about

1 | violence within individual cultures, such as the so
2 | called North American culture. North Americans must
3 | now lock their doors, increase their police forces and
4 | build bigger and better prisons to protect themselves
5 | from their own people. In our tribal groups around
6 | this country, we didn't have to protect ourselves from
7 | our tribal members. For those North Americans who do
8 | not kill each other, it's quite possible the rest of us
9 | will die from polluted waters, air and food, overuse of
10 | drugs, and illness bought on by stress.

11 | The elders among the Dene
12 | people used to live to a ripe old Sage. Most of them
13 | were wise, active, fun-loving, beautiful people.
14 | Many of our young people would like to become such
15 | elders. Can anyone blame us for trying to make that
16 | possible?

17 | Thank you.

18 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
19 | very much, Mr. Jobin.

20 | (SUBMISSION BY NATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA -- FRED JOBIN -
21 | EXHIBIT NUMBER C-574)

22 |

23 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

24 |

25 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.

26 | Commissioner, could we adjourn now ten minutes for
27 | coffee? It's being served in the lounge.

28 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR TEN MINUTES)

29 |

30 |

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Well
3 ladies and gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order
4 and in the time that remains to us this afternoon,
5 we'll consider the views of those who will be speaking
6 to us now, so carry on Mr. Waddell.

7 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
8 Commissioner before I call the next brief, I'd like to
9 file two briefs with you. The first one is from the
10 National Union of Students and the second one is from
11 Edith L. A. Whetung, W-h-et-u-n-g, the City of Ottawa
12 and the Curved Lake Reserves, Ottawa, Band number 329.
13 I'd like to file that with Miss Butchinson.

14 (SUBMISSION OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS MARKED
15 EXHIBIT C-575)

16 (SUBMISSION OF EDITH L. L. WHETUNG MARKED EXHIBIT C-
17 576)

18 MR. WADDELL: The next brief
19 on our list is from the New Democratic Party and it
20 will be presented by Stuart Leggatt who is a Member of
21 Parliament for British Columbia constituency, New
22 Westminster. Mr. Leggatt?

23 STUART LEGGAT sworn;

24 THE WITNESS: Mr.

25 Commissioner, I must say it's a pleasure to be here in
26 front of you in these circumstances. I might say that
27 I have a fairly broad smile on my face today. I had a
28 Barrett button that I was wearing, but I wondered in
29 all the circumstances whether it would be appropriate
30 to continue to wear it. I didn't want to distract your

1 | Mr. Commissioner, distract your attention.

2 | I might say that this brief
3 | is presented on behalf of the New Democratic Party
4 | members of the Federal House of Commons. We have taken
5 | a little time to review the terms of reference of the
6 | Commission and while we would have liked to have seen
7 | the terms of reference expanded to some extent, we'll
8 | try to keep our remarks within those terms of
9 | reference. But I hope Mr. Commissioner, you'll forgive
10 | me if we deal with an alternate route the Alcan route
11 | to some extent, and I hope there's enough ambiguity if
12 | I could put it that way in the terms of reference that
13 | I hope we can slide some evidence in about that, But it
14 | is our position that the terms of reference should
15 | clearly be expanded so there is no question that your
16 | Commission is given full authority to investigate that
17 | particular proposal which is presently before the
18 | Federal Power Commission in the United States.

19 | Now first of all, you've
20 | received a good deal of evidence which concerns the
21 | impact which the proposals of Canadian Arctic Gas
22 | Pipeline and Foothills Pipe Lines will have in terms of a
23 | deterioration of the native social order and its values
24 | and in terms of the fears of that community legitimately
25 | has concerning their future, in the event that one of
26 | these proposals proceeds. We therefore, firmly support
27 | the principle of an equitable settlement of native claim
28 | prior to the issuance of any permit for a pipeline, so
29 | that native people may have an opportunity to have
30 | control over and benefit from any development that may

1 | follow.

2 | It's also our belief on a review
3 | of the evidence that the so-called beneficial impact of
4 | jobs for local people comes only as a very short-term
5 | benefit, and may result in long-term deterioration of the
6 | way of life of the people in the north. I might say that
7 | this position is firmly supported by our Member of
8 | Parliament for the Northwest Territories, Mr. Wally Firth
9 | who is presently travelling in his most extensive riding
10 | and is unable to be here, but wished me to express these
11 | views to you on his behalf.

12 | We've also heard evidence
13 | concerning the environmental impact of development
14 | along the North Slope of the Yukon and Alaska, either
15 | along the coast or towards the interior skirting the
16 | Old Crow Flats. This is the weakest part of the
17 | environmental case put before you by Arctic Gas. A 48-
18 | inch pipeline and its attendant operation cannot pass
19 | through wildlife ranges of completely unspoiled nature,
20 | without serious and damaging effects. The fact that
21 | these lines would also pass across hundreds of
22 | traplines, streams and hunting areas is a clear
23 | disadvantage. The route would also proceed through
24 | several areas where rare and endangered species such as
25 | the peregrine falcon have their habitat.

26 | The impact on the Porcupine
27 | caribou herd and the thousands of birds that migrate from
28 | the coast to molt, nest and raise their young would cause
29 | unacceptable and unpredictable impacts. This is
30 | particularly true since most of the routes you have

1 | before you would open complete wilderness and would open
2 | it irreversibly.

3 | Even the post-construction
4 | activities from compressor station noise to operations
5 | and maintenance will add to the increasing clamour of
6 | progress in what was one of the last quiet and natural
7 | areas of our country. We believe therefore, that the
8 | impact, both social and environmental will be much
9 | greater than that predicted by much of the evidence so
10 | far presented. I have recently visited the Mackenzie
11 | Delta to observe the present developments and their
12 | impact and they are obviously at a beginning stage. At
13 | the present time, people working on the rigs are flown
14 | directly into Edmonton to avoid the social impact with
15 | the native community. It seems to me that that's stark
16 | evidence of the potential for social problems that will
17 | multiply immensely should either the Foothills or the
18 | Arctic Gas project proceed.

19 | I'd now like to turn to the
20 | problem of northern development from a southern
21 | perspective. One thing seems to me certain. We do have
22 | time. Delays in the issuance of permits for rights-of-
23 | way, and delays in construction of any project gives us
24 | an opportunity not only to carefully consider alternate
25 | proposals for delivery of northern energy resources. It
26 | gives us time to canvass alternate energy sources
27 | themselves: coal gasification, wind, solar, tidal
28 | power. These are all options that need further and
29 | fuller investigation. I hope you'll note that I did not
30 | mention nuclear power as a priority alternative.

1 Arctic Gas and its supporters
2 argue that there is an imminent need for gas in the
3 Canadian market and they seem to have persuaded the
4 National Energy Board to this position. I would suggest
5 however, that two factors which undercut the case for
6 haste in bringing gas to market have not been
7 sufficiently considered in their judgment. First, the
8 projection of demand are based on a growth of GNP that is
9 exaggerated by at least two to three percent and this is
10 based on our own research. There is no way that our
11 economy will grow at the rate predicted and consequently,
12 the demand for natural gas will be lower than
13 anticipated. Secondly, the projections of supply ignore
14 the fact that industry's prices for natural gas have
15 spurred further southern exploration. The upshot is that
16 our demand for natural gas should not require frontier
17 gas, for roughly ten years after it's been projected.

18 The problem of any project is
19 to get underway quickly to avoid competition. That is
20 surely a problem only for the companies. It's not a
21 consideration for the Canadian people and certainly not
22 for the people of the north.

23 Other alternatives should be
24 canvassed. There's the possibility of polar gas, of
25 off-shore gas on the east coast, and last but not
26 least, the Alcan route.

27 Now finally, time gives to the
28 residents of the south an opportunity to review their own
29 energy appetites and to consider the question of energy
30 consumption, Professor Helliwell has made this argument

1 | more eloquently that I on several occasions, but we
2 | support it and I'd like to congratulate you Mr.
3 | Commissioner for, to some extent, giving those of us in
4 | the south an opportunity to look at the way we use energy
5 | - unfortunately far too wastefully.

6 | Some time ago, a Gallup Poll
7 | indicated a growing desire of the Canadian people for at
8 | fair and equitable settlement of native claims and
9 | support for a complete and thorough investigation of
10 | these applications. Sometimes I think the public is far
11 | ahead of politicians on this subject. There is a point
12 | in this area however, where political reality does come
13 | in. At the present time, Canada is as close to making a
14 | commitment as it can to carrying U.S. energy sources to
15 | the U.S. market. A pro forma treaty has been initialled
16 | between Canada and the United States.

17 | That brings me to the subject
18 | of the Alcan route. This route is having a growing
19 | popularity. It would bring Alaskan gas down the
20 | Alyeska route to Fairbanks and ultimately tie into both
21 | Alberta Gas Trunk and Westcoast Transmission. This
22 | would of course envisage building a pipeline for
23 | Alaskan gas along the existing rights-of-way of Alyeska
24 | Oil and the Alaska highway. The impact would be
25 | restricted to areas that have already been opened up,
26 | and where the damage has already been done.

27 | Now, this route is not
28 | without environmental and social impact, but it does
29 | seem to us well worth an intensive investigation by
30 | your Commission. Firstly, rights-of-way already exist

1 | where damage has been done, and certainly the
2 | environmental impact for example of a highway is higher
3 | than either an oil or gas pipeline can be, and since
4 | the highway is already in place, it would certainly
5 | reduce environmental damage.

6 | Secondly, such a route can
7 | justify any of the various sizes of pipeline that are
8 | being requested and our advice is that such a route
9 | could run at the same cost as current proposals because
10 | of the under-utilized laterals between Prudhoe Bay to
11 | the delta.

12 | Thirdly, this route would
13 | have the advantage of a year-round ease of access, the
14 | other routes, of course, being severely limited by
15 | weather -- and would be much more feasible in terms of
16 | construction and maintenance.

17 | Finally because of the
18 | existing projects that are already in place on the
19 | route, there is much more knowledge of the area.
20 | Therefore, the chance that contractors and operators
21 | would be surprised by unpredictable conditions would
22 | be less than in the case of the other proposals. I
23 | would point out that the entire field of northern
24 | project construction is in its infancy, and certainly
25 | there is no question that on this route there would be
26 | greater knowledge and less risk of unpredictable
27 | damage.

28 | We are not suggesting that
29 | such a route does not have problems. What we are
30 | suggesting is that in our view, it appears to have less

1 Canada to display a new approach to the development of
2 one of the last frontiers of the world. Our record as
3 developers and exploiters of frontier land, up to this
4 point, has been insensitive to say the least. We as a
5 country have an opportunity to demonstrate to the world
6 that we can develop our north in a civilized and a
7 humane and perhaps a unique way.

8 If I could paraphrase
9 something that you yourself have said Mr. Commissioner,
10 I believe the Canadian people agree that how we decide
11 to treat our north will say a good deal to the world
12 about the kind of people that we are. To simply
13 continue hellbent in a rush for spoils will do no
14 credit to us, and will cause future generations of
15 Canadians to look upon us with disdain. We now have an
16 opportunity to demonstrate to our future generations
17 that as a country, we have changed. We have matured
18 and we have learned some of the lessons of the past and
19 that we can now begin to live in harmony both with our
20 environment and with our native population.

21 Thank you.

22 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
23 Mr. Leggatt.

24 (SUBMISSION OF NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY STUART LEGGATT -
25 MARKED EXHIBIT C-577)

26 (WITNESS ASIDE)

27 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
28 Commissioner, I'd like to call as our next witness, the
29 Office of Native Employment brief, to be presented by
30 Bill Shead. I wonder if I could speak to Dr. Schwarz

1 up here if he's here.

2 BILL SHEAD sworn;

3 THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead
4 sir.

5 THE WITNESS: Thank you. By
6 way of introduction Mr. Commissioner, I'd like to
7 clarify my position in speaking today. I am of Cree
8 ancestry from Manitoba and have been in the Canadian
9 Navy for 20 years. Since September, '75, I have been
10 on secondment from the Department of National Defence
11 to the Public Service Commission as coordinator of the
12 Office of Native Employment.

13 The Office of Native Employment
14 is an initiative of the Public Service Commission to
15 increase participation of native peoples; this is status,
16 non-status, Metis and Inuit, in policy and decision
17 making positions in the Public Service that directly
18 affect them, and ultimately the Canadian public.

19 In speaking today, I must
20 speak as an individual. I cannot speak for the Office
21 of Native Employment but rather because there is such a
22 thing as an Office of Native Employment because of my
23 association with that office, because of my native
24 ancestry and because I share the conviction of my
25 colleagues in that office that we as public servants
26 are primarily responsible to the native public of
27 Canada. In other words, we're involved in a system on
28 behalf of the native people.

29 The purpose of my brief today is
30 to highlight the lack of participation by native people in

1 | general, and the northern natives in particular and the
2 | decision and policy making processes affecting them and
3 | ultimately all Canadians. I will deal with the order of
4 | magnitude of that lack of participation. What this
5 | probably means in the context of this Inquiry, and what
6 | it should mean to all Canadians.

7 | I have a number of background
8 | data sources and they are all on classified documents
9 | such as the Public Service Commission's annual report.
10 | In dealing specifically with the Northwest Territories
11 | and Yukon Territories, there is a wealth of information
12 | available published by the Advisory Committee on
13 | Northern Development, Department of Indian Affairs and
14 | specifically, there is a sub-committee of that major
15 | committee the ACND called the Sub-Committee on the
16 | Employment of Native Northerners.

17 | Native participation in the
18 | public service will be my first sort. of kick at the
19 | can. The Public Service of Canada has approximately
20 | 72,000 officer level positions of which only 348 are held
21 | by native people. Of these, 80% or about 278 are
22 | employed by the Department of Indian and Northern
23 | Affairs. This would indicate that less than 0.5% of all
24 | officer positions are held by people of native ancestry.
25 | We estimate there are over 1 million native people in
26 | Canada: 280,000 status, 750,000 non-status and Metis,
27 | 18,500 Inuit. This is roughly 4% of the total Canadian
28 | Population. Even on a proportionate representation
29 | approximately 3,000 natives should hold positions in the
30 | officer categories of the Public Service of Canada.

1 In many Departments directly
2 servicing the native community, few natives are involve
3 in these responsible positions. For example, National
4 Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch, Indian
5 Health Service Program employs less than a dozen and a
6 half natives in officer level positions. Yet that
7 program employs several hundred public servants in the
8 officer category directly serving the native public.

9 There are several other such
10 anomalies in the Public Service of Canada. In fact, I
11 am perhaps an example of such an anomaly. I am the
12 only naval officer in the Canadian Navy (regular force)
13 of native ancestry and perhaps only one of two non-
14 white naval officers. Still sticking with DND, the
15 Royal Military College of Canada celebrates its 100th
16 anniversary this year and it has yet to graduate one
17 native. I use these examples not to be critical of the
18 Departments concerned, but to dramatize the absence of
19 native people in these areas of Canadian public life.

20 For the Northwest Territories
21 and Yukon Territories, the Government of Canada in 1968
22 set a goal to increase the number of natives in public
23 service in the north to 75% by 1977. Examining the
24 data today, we see that less 14% of all the public
25 servants in the north are of native ancestry. It seems
26 unlikely that they are going to make up the gap from 14
27 to 75% in one year.

28 Currently there is a study
29 being completed for the Public Service by Impact
30 Research on "The Factors Affecting Recruitment of

1 Natives into the Public Service of Canada." This report
2 is due to be delivered at the end of this month. It is
3 being prepared by Impact Research headed by Tony
4 Belcourt, past president of the Native Council of
5 Canada. This report may be of interest to this Inquiry.

6 I'd like to move on to native
7 participation in other areas. This lack of
8 participation in public life that I've just indicated
9 is mirrored in the professions and in industry as well,
10 In Vancouver before you sir, Bill Wilson asked the
11 question:

12 "How many Indian doctors do you know?"
13 well, we know of seven, as well as four lawyers, a few
14 engineers, two or three company executives and a few
15 military officers. The professional associations and
16 schools have very strict professional standards and
17 selection procedures. Effectively, they close their
18 schools and training opportunities to all but the rare
19 native person.

20 Unions tend to be very
21 protective of job opportunities for their members, and
22 generally fail to accommodate local manpower resources.
23 I understand your Commission is specifically examining
24 the union issues. Additional comments here would be
25 redundant.

26 Employers or managers are
27 faced with difficult tasks to accomplish. Generally
28 they recruit the best manpower from wherever to
29 accomplish their objectives. They use the professional
30 associations and unions to ensure he has the best man-

1 power available, but as a rule, he will not exploit his
2 skill as a manager and accept the challenge of doing
3 the job with "available" manpower.

4 Political parties in Canada,
5 particularly the federal parties, have failed to
6 attract participation of native people. There are two
7 natives sitting as MP's, yet, there are several ridings
8 in the northern parts of the provinces with a high
9 proportion of native peoples, Those MP's who represent
10 these areas and the parties, have few natives involved
11 in the riding organizations. Few natives are employed
12 by parties to help research positions and policies for
13 the parties concerned. In the recent P.C. leadership
14 race, one would have expected more than a few native
15 delegates out of the 2,500 Canadians who chose the
16 leader of the opposition. On a proportional
17 representation base a total population on the base of
18 the total population of Canada and the native
19 population, one would have expected 4% of the delegates
20 or 100 native delegates to have been involved in that
21 voting procedure.

22 Given there is little
23 participation by the native generally and by the
24 northerners specifically in the decision and policy
25 making areas of public life, the professions, the
26 political arena and the other elite Canadian
27 institutes, what can the northerners perception of
28 himself and the south be? Surely sir, you alluded to
29 the answer in your Corry address when you said:

30 "We may be imposing a colonial pattern of devel-

1 opment on our northland."

2 I will not only say colonial,
3 but I will say racist as well. When the dominant
4 authority is not of the same race, surely the native
5 perception must include a concept of racism. If this
6 perception exists in the citizens of the north, then
7 certainly it exists for all Canada. As long as the
8 idea and concept is alive in someone's mind, it must
9 exist for all of us. Perception cannot exist without
10 the stimulus and we as southerners and Canadians
11 generally provide that stimulus.

12 The lack of significant
13 participation by the native people in the general
14 Canadian system and infrastructure indicates a failure
15 of our system and standards to accommodate them. The
16 systems, standards, laws, etc., squeeze off native
17 participation. While the system was changed to
18 accommodate the Francophones, it has yet to change to
19 accommodate the native. What is more important, the
20 standards and the system or the people, their ideas and
21 a unique contribution to Canadian life?

22 This country was settled by
23 Europeans to provide equal opportunities for
24 individuals and minority groups such as the Hutterites
25 and Doukhobors, just to name two examples.

26 Immigrants to this country
27 came here to get away from a class system. Are we
28 creating in Canada with our standards and our
29 conformity to the system, another class system? In the
30 case of the native people of this country, we only have

1 | an equal opportunity to conform to standards and
2 | systems we did not help to define. Will the country
3 | allow us to participate in a re-definition of goals,
4 | standards and systems? For example, will the Canadian
5 | Forces accommodate a new standard of hair length for
6 | native people? I say that sitting here with long hair.

7 | In World War II and in fact
8 | in wars throughout history, the convoy system was
9 | instituted for safe and timely arrival of a group of
10 | ships and their cargo at their destination. Canada
11 | played an important role in the trans-Atlantic convoys
12 | of World War II. It is paramount to the success of the
13 | convoy that it proceed at the speed of the slowest
14 | vessel. In a naval analogy, the natives are the slow
15 | vessel. Will the rest of the Canadian convoy slow its
16 | speed? If we as native people and the northerners
17 | specifically are sacrificed today, who will be left
18 | sinking in the wake tomorrow? It will be only a matter
19 | of time before the whole of Canadian society is picked
20 | off one by one.

21 | If the great Canadian convoy
22 | is to survive, it is important that native people of
23 | Canada survive as native people on their terms. The
24 | Dene Declaration -- The Dene have asked to determine
25 | their own destiny in the Dene Declaration. This is a
26 | 61, cry for the convoy to slow down, The Declaration is
27 | a demand for a meaningful role in determining the
28 | future 8 of their lands and our country on their terms.
29 | Every Canadian should support that demand for the sake
30 | of survival of the Canadian convoy.

1 Sir, what I have tried to
2 present to you is the importance to all Canadians of
3 your Commission. It will certainly tell us what kind
4 of people we are. In the fullness of time when the
5 anthropologists are examining the remains of Canadians,
6 the races in Canada will be considered as one, but it
7 will be the native who will teach the others how to be
8 indigenous to this land. If Canada will sacrifice the
9 northerners for the south in this round, Canada
10 certainly will become an endangered species.

11 Thank you sir.

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
13 very much sir.

14 (SUBMISSION OF BILL SHEAD MARKED EXHIBIT C-578)

15 (WITNESS ASIDE)

16 MR. WADDELL: I'd like to
17 call next brief Mr. Alan Salvin please.

18 ALAN G. SALVIN, sworn:

19 THE WITNESS: Yes sir. This
20 brief is to call your attention to two concerns that
21 appear to have been neglected in the published reports
22 of the matters brought to your attention.

23 The first is that the
24 exploitation of Arctic petroleum resources appears to
25 be premature. In the immediate future in the life span
26 of generations now alive, petroleum will become too
27 valuable for energy applications. Its future in the
28 most important role most certainly is as chemical feed
29 stocks. Northern petroleum, the only supply under
30 control of the Federal Government should be reserved

1 for this purpose.

2 Immediate energy needs, until
3 publicly acceptable nuclear energy and efficient
4 primary energy technologies are available should be
5 filled by the oil which other nations are anxious to
6 sell.

7 This is relevant to your
8 Inquiry since, if the point is accepted, the
9 construction of a pipeline should be deferred.
10 Deferral offers two prospects - that a pipeline built
11 for feed stocks may well be smaller, and that advancing
12 northern technology may permit a lesser social and
13 environmental impact.

14 The second part of this
15 submission concerns land rights. Please note, it's not
16 social or environmental rights or impact, because a lot
17 has already been said about this. Given that a
18 pipeline is to be constructed in the near future, it is
19 submitted that construction should proceed without
20 consideration of any generalized land rights purported
21 to be held by the native population. Construction
22 conditions must of course be imposed to minimize and
23 hopefully prevent real changes in lifestyles
24 objectionable to those few natives following tradition.

25 This submission has two hinges:

26 The first is that the native
27 population does not now, and never has, made such
28 effective occupation and use of the specific land
29 required by any of the several proposed pipeline routes
30 as to establish a title thereto Certainly no such

1 right or title has been established as would deny the
2 necessary land to a licensed common use.

3 The second is that if such
4 title does exist, there are no grounds in logic or in
5 equity (or presumably in law) to apply a different
6 principle of expropriation in the north, than is
7 applied in the south.

8 It would appear therefore
9 that only two issues should properly be considered in
10 the decision making process:

- 11 · That of public necessity and convenience, and
- 12 · That of minimal disruption.

13 Thank you.

14 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
15 sir.

16 (SUBMISSION OF ALAN G. SALVIN MARKED EXHIBIT C-579)

17 (WITNESS ASIDE)

18 MR. WADDELL: Mr.

19 Commissioner I'd call the next brief the Ecumenical
20 Citizens Group. This group is from Kingston, Ontario
21 and Mr. McLay will be giving the brief. Mr. David B.
22 McLay, M-c-L-a-y.

23 DAVID B. McLAY, sworn;

24 THE WITNESS: Mr.

25 Commissioner, It's a pleasure for me to be presenting a
26 brief to a fellow 1956 Alumnus of U.B.C., and I'm sorry
27 I didn't know you at the time when I was at U.B.C., but
28 I now know well of you.

29 I represent 17 people who
30 worked together to draft a very short brief which won't

1 | take me very long to read, and although it is said that
2 | an elephant was designed by a committee, our brief is
3 | not like an elephant in its size. It may be in its
4 | complexity, but we hope that it expresses our primary
5 | concerns in a very short way and what it doesn't say is
6 | maybe just as important as what it does say. We
7 | thought we should concentrate on central issues which
8 | affect us as people of the south.

9 | I'm accompanied today by four
10 | carloads of people from Kingston. I wonder if they
11 | could raise their hands to signify which ones are from
12 | Kingston here? Thank you very much, and you will be
13 | hearing two other briefs from the Kingston group. I'm
14 | not exactly sure why I am speaking for the 17, because
15 | it's well known that I am only the second loudest mouth
16 | in our group, and the loudest mouth is here also, but
17 | since the other briefs are being presented by Anglican
18 | and Catholic people I think I've been chosen as a
19 | Baptist to give a more ecumenical flavor, and also give
20 | a sort of an a-b-c- of our position.

21 | I did submit to your counsel
22 | a preamble and I don't intend to read that because it's
23 | much longer than our brief, but it does tell you who we
24 | are and why we're here and our record in the social
25 | action field over the past seven years ,But there is
26 | one thing that I would like to present to you which is
27 | at the end of that brief, because it represents a very
28 | large body which is also considering a resolution which
29 | is pertinent to this Inquiry.

30 | The Baptist Convention of

1 Ontario and Quebec is presently meeting at Queen's
2 University and on Saturday it will be considering the
3 following resolution which was approved unanimously by
4 its Social Concerns Committee. I have the
5 authorization of the general secretary and the
6 president of that convention to present this to you as
7 something that will be presented on Saturday.

8 "Resolved that this assembly express its support
9 to the native peoples in their efforts to obtain
10 justice through recognition of treaty, aborigi-
11 nal and other rights and through a just settle-
12 ment of their land claims and request the Fed-
13 eral Government and the appropriate Provincial
14 and Territorial Governments to halt planned de-
15 velopment until aboriginal claims are settled,
16 and to initiate negotiations on the land claims
17 issue without prior conditions."

18 That will be presented on Saturday afternoon. I'm
19 sorry that I will not have not have that vote on that,
20 to present to you, but if past resolutions of this type
21 are any indication, it will be passed unanimously.

22 Mr. Commissioner, our brief
23 was distributed to the churches in an informal way and
24 without pressing the matter, 11 churches have responded
25 with a number of signatories and I've brought them to
26 present to your counsel. There are well over 350 names
27 that have signed quite voluntarily knowing what the
28 consequences of this are, because the last paragraph
29 expresses some commitment and I am also including a
30 poetic expression by one of our delegation who has

1 | expressed her thoughts in writing.

2 | I will now read our very
3 | brief and short brief and let others take the floor.

4 | We, an Ecumenical Citizen's
5 | Group of Kingston, present the following:

6 | Our basic concern is that the
7 | Federal Government make a just settlement of the land
8 | claims of the native peoples and thereby respect their
9 | rights as landholders.

10 | The timing is crucial.

11 | Time must be given to ensure
12 | the participation of native peoples in all future
13 | northern development, including the Mackenzie Valley
14 | Pipeline. Opportunity must be given the native peoples
15 | to maintain and develop their own culture.

16 | Time must be allowed for
17 | adequate research made public to ensure a safe
18 | environment.

19 | Time must be given for the
20 | real energy needs and resources to be identified and
21 | made public before the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is
22 | installed.

23 | We should delay as long as we
24 | can the exploitation of nonrenewable resources, and
25 | this is the important point that the signatories have
26 | committed themselves to.

27 | Therefore, we commit
28 | ourselves to making the necessary sacrifices.

29 | We petition the Berger
30 | Commission to persuade the Federal Government to take

1 | account of the concerns herein expressed.

2 | Thank you Mr. Commissioner.

3 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
4 | sir. Thank you very much.

5 | (SUBMISSION OF THE ECUMENICAL CITIZEN'S GROUP D.B.
6 | McLAY - MARKED EXHIBIT C-580)

7 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

8 | MR. WADDELL: Mr.

9 | Commissioner, I wonder if could hear now from the Roman
10 | Catholic Archdiocese of Kingston, Ontario. They have a
11 | short brief as well.

12 | WILF WILKINSON, sworn;

13 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice

14 | Berger, my name is Wilf Wilkinson and I am the
15 | president of the Pastoral Council of the Kingston
16 | Archdiocese and it's on their behalf that I deliver
17 | this brief to you. I would like to start by not
18 | apologizing for the fact that our brief is repetitious,
19 | and because it is repetitious, inasmuch as the
20 | conclusions that we have reached in many, many cases
21 | are identical to those of groups similar to our own.

22 | I would like to say that
23 | those conclusions have been reached because almost nine
24 | months ago, the whole question of the rights of the
25 | northern people and the development of the north were
26 | submitted to our Social Action Committee of the
27 | Pastoral Council for study during the year 1975-36.
28 | They did study it and they did come in with many, many
29 | recommendations that were passed on to the various
30 | parishes that make up the Archdiocese of Kingston and

1 | the idea that something had to be done. Therefore there
2 | again without apology to the fact that the
3 | recommendations are repetitious, I would like to just
4 | read quickly our also quite short brief.

5 | The Diocesan Pastoral Council
6 | of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Kingston, Ontario
7 | wishes to present this brief for your consideration on
8 | the subject of development in the Mackenzie Valley which
9 | attempts to summarize our concerns, convictions and
10 | recommendations.

11 | Demands for immediate action
12 | on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline seem to have been
13 | prompted by the latest figures detailing the supply of
14 | oil and gas available to Canadians. The wide
15 | divergence between the 1968 and the 1976 estimates of
16 | supplies available have not in our opinion been
17 | satisfactorily explained. Independent assessments
18 | indicated that there is a potential of 34 years supply
19 | of natural gas south of the 60th parallel.

20 | Any action on the Mackenzie
21 | Valley, in addition to being the- providential answer to
22 | a projected need for supplies for southern Canadians,
23 | will have tremendous implications for our native peoples
24 | of the north, implications for their future way of life,
25 | their survival, their culture. Furthermore any action
26 | by southern Canadians will reflect on our capacity to
27 | dispense true justice and to respond with humanity and
28 | integrity to a complex problem.

29 | Canadians have an obligation
30 | in the development of the Valley, first to be as just

1 as possible to the native of the north and second, to
2 exert a stewardship over the natural resources of this
3 last Canadian frontier that is both responsible and
4 honorable.

5 We urge that for the most
6 effective discharge of our responsibility, a moratorium
7 of at least ten years on any action on the pipeline
8 should be recommended by your Commission. Such a
9 moratorium would permit Canada to:

- 10 1. Evolve a reasoned long-term energy policy,
- 11 2. Explore all possible alternative sources of energy,
- 12 3. Develop technology to minimize unavoidable damage,
13 both human and environmental which undoubtedly will be
14 caused by the development,
- 15 4. rapidly expand research on alternative sources for
16 the production of fertilizer so helpful and necessary
17 to the Third World which unfortunately would be
18 curtailed by a slow-down in oil production, although
19 not by gas production of course,
- 20 5. To estimate accurately how deeply excessive energy
21 costs will cut into the future funds available for
22 education, health and transportation.
- 23 6. Allow Canada to map out a strategy that meets head-
24 on our present use of energy, a plan of conservation
25 for government, the private business sector, as well as
26 for individuals.
- 27 7. Adjust its thinking and attitudes of its citizens
28 from our present intemperate use to a more responsible
29 use of our resources.
- 30 8. Render informed, unhurried and thoughtful decisions

1 including those decisions at the appeal levels on the
2 land claims of our native population and such decisions
3 should, in our opinion by a precondition "to any
4 further development. And,
5 9. Set in perspective through study and appreciation
6 the moral and ethical values inherent in national
7 development such as a genuine justice for all, a
8 preservation of cultures, a cutting back of materialist
9 c consumerism, and the rights of our nation's future
10 generations.

11 We submit Mr. Justice Berger
12 that only such a moratorium will provide the time
13 needed to ponder, to perceive, to assess, to convert
14 and to change national direction, the time each
15 Canadian needs to re-think his or her role as a
16 responsible trustee of the great unrenewable natural
17 resources of the Canadian north held in trust not only
18 for future Canadians, but for all citizens born and
19 unborn of the planet earth. Respectfully submitted,
20 thank you.

21 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
22 very much sir.

23 (SUBMISSION OF THE PASTORIAL COUNCIL, ARCHDIOCESE OF
24 KINGSTON - W, WILKINSON MARKED EXHIBIT. C-581)

25 (WITNESS ASIDE)

26 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
27 Commissioner. I'd like to call the final, group from
28 Kingston, Mr. and Mrs. Studd, Alan and Betty Stud S-t-
29 u-d-d.

30 F. ALAN STUDD MRS. BETTY STUDD, sworn:

1 MR. STUDD: Mr. Commissioner,
2 we are here today as representatives o the Anglican
3 Church of Canada, Diocese of Ontario which has its
4 center in Kingston and our brief is very brief as well,
5 and I think we'll just read it through very quickly.

6 We wish to show our support
7 of the policy of our national church and of the
8 interchurch project on northern development, Project
9 North in calling for a just treatment of Canada's
10 native peoples and of development of northern resources
11 based on a proper stewardship of these resources. As
12 Christians living in southern Canada. we must be
13 willing to undergo a fundamental change in our
14 lifestyle in order to preserve our non-renewable
15 resources for our children and for our grandchildren.

16 We wish to make four points
17 before this Inquiry. We are asking that opportunity be
18 given to natives for their full participation in all
19 development in the north. In order to facilitate this,
20 we are asking a complete halt to all northern
21 development, including the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline
22 and all oil, gas and mine al exploration until such
23 time as the native peoples have had time to fully
24 research their claims and until their land claims have
25 been justly settled.

26 As Canada's original people
27 they are full Canadian citizens and we believe that any
28 land settlement should, include the possibility for
29 greater self-determination and the ability to develop
30 their own programs for economic development at the

1 regional level.

2 2. We ask that the pipeline and development of
3 resources be halted until the real needs of Canada for
4 gas and oil have been researched, formulated and made
5 public. We are confused by figures turned out by the
6 multinational corporations which show great
7 discrepancies in the nation's future energy needs from
8 one year to the next. Time must be given to fully
9 investigate the available resources still in the ground
10 and the needs of future generations of Canadians who
11 will not be able to survive without the use of our
12 fossil fuels.

13 MRS. STUDD:

14 3. We recognize that the northern environment through
15 which the proposed pipeline must run and in which
16 exploration must take place is extremely delicate. We
17 urge that the pipeline not be built until such time as
18 we, the people of Canada, are assured that it is
19 technologically safe and can be built without
20 permanently damaging the ecosystem. To destroy this
21 wilderness is somehow to destroy the best that is
22 Canada. The comfort that the pipeline might bring to
23 southern Canadians is not as important as the
24 preservation of the vast Canadian wilderness.

25 4. As Christians, we are willing to begin the
26 education process needed to show the population of
27 southern Canada that:

28 (i) Native land claims are just and that the
29 question of northern development involves ele-
30 ments of our own greed, and that natives must be

1 | allowed to share equally in all aspects of this
2 | development.

3 | (ii) A fundamental lifestyle change is needed
4 | in which we can no longer consume the majority of
5 | the world's resources and maintain a standard of
6 | living that is sinful when seen in the perspec-
7 | tive of the rest of the world.

8 | As members of the Anglican
9 | Church, we have the means and the ability to begin this
10 | education process.

11 | MR. STUDD: So Mr.
12 | Commissioner, in summary we stand firmly committed to
13 | the cause of the Canadian natives in the Yukon,
14 | Northwest Territories, northwestern British Columbia,
15 | northern Manitoba, and wherever else they are seeking
16 | justice. We ask that no further northern resource
17 | development take place until their claims are settled,
18 | and they are accepted as equal and very important
19 | citizens of this great nation with the ability to
20 | determine their own economic and cultural future.

21 | This report proceeds from a
22 | motion made at the senate of the diocese last month
23 | and yesterday it was approved by the executive of the
24 | diocese.

25 | Thank you very much.

26 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
27 | very much both of you.

28 | (SUBMISSION OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA, DIOCESE
29 | OF ONTARIO Mr. & MRS. STUDD - MARKED EXHIBIT C-582)

30 |

1 (WITNESSES ASIDE)
2 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
3 Commissioner I would like to hear now from Wilf
4 Wilkinson the Native Affairs Work Group.
5 MR. WILKINSON: I have
6 already spoken.
7 MR. WADDELL: Oh, I'm sorry.
8 I'm afraid it is Father Doe?
9 FATHER KENT DOE, sworn;
10 THE WITNESS: Mr.
11 Commissioner, as I came up here, I feel like I've been
12 waiting at Air Canada terminals.
13 I think I'd better preface my
14 remarks by telling you a little story because every
15 body's been sitting around so long. I'm reminded, Mr.
16 Commissioner, of Bill Shead who spoke a little earlier.
17 He warned me that my brief was a bit too preachy so it
18 will be very brief, but he did tell a story once which
19 is appropriate to the differences that we're
20 experiencing, I think, about a great engineer, with no
21 offence to the previous spokesman earlier this morning,
22 who made great speeches about engineering.
23 An engineer was up fishing
24 with a Cree in northern Ontario and the Cree was
25 paddling the canoe. He was the guide and the engineer
26 said to the guide:
27 "Have you had much education in your life?"
28 and the Cree said:
29 "Not formal education, no."
30 The engineer replied,

1 "That's too bad, you've just wasted 20% of your
2 life."

3 A little further on as they paddled, the engineer said:

4 "Tell me, do you read English or French?"

5 The Cree said:

6 "No, as a matter of fact, I don't read at all".

7 He said:

8 "You've just wasted another 30% of your life".

9 Shortly after that, the canoe tipped over and the
10 native person, the Cree said:

11 "Pardon me, do you swim in cold water?"

12 The engineer said:

13 "No."

14 He said:

15 "You've just wasted 100% of your life."

16 Mr. Commissioner, the brief
17 is already submitted to you. I'm just going to read
18 some highlights because it's getting late.

19 First of all, we're grateful
20 to have chance to speak at this Inquiry, this Native
21 Affairs Work Group for archdiocese of Ottawa.

22 Some of the basic
23 assumptions, there are six of them. I'm going o only
24 read one of them. It's the last one, and the
25 assumption based in this brief is that the societal and
26 cultural and economic belief system of white man
27 cannot, in the spirit of justice and fair play, manage
28 the life and the resources of the north.

29 I have some background material.
30 I'm just going to read some of the observations that this

1 | brief brings to the Inquiry.

2 | The Mackenzie Valley
3 | proposals come into a setting that is filled with
4 | apprehension and mistrust. There is a stamped, well
5 | marked impression in the total experiences of native
6 | people that governments of the past and the present
7 | have not acted in a trustworthy manner. What rare and
8 | exceptional moments of integrity have been displayed,
9 | are blurred by the overwhelming evidence found in the
10 | histories of Treaties 8 and 11 that points up a long
11 | range plan to eliminate native people, by cultural
12 | assimilation, by generational population decline
13 | and thereby free the resources rich land for
14 | development.

15 | We believe that the land is
16 | already being developed by oil and gas corporations in
17 | concert with governments. We suggest that while the
18 | Inquiry is listening, other forces are at work in the
19 | north. We believe that the native leaders and the
20 | native associations of the north have had trouble
21 | communicating their ideas and we see some of the
22 | reasons as: Less money, less resources, less interest
23 | with respect to their story and its impact compared to
24 | corporation and government propaganda.

25 | Witness recently, Mr.
26 | Commissioner, the absence of good public media coverage
27 | of the listening conference in Geneva Park. There is
28 | confusion and uncertainty and impatience that persists
29 | in the difficulties arising out of two different
30 | cultures using one language. One only has to be with

1 our native brothers and sisters to experience that
2 truth.

3 And then the last point, some
4 native leaders appear highly motivated to remain
5 silent. We have observed the Dene people call
6 attention to their important concerns for land which
7 has been an intimate and blessed companion for their
8 lifestyle. This brief affirms the Dene Declaration as
9 the best starting point of serious discussion about
10 land settlement issues. Although the Dene Declaration
11 has been written off by high ranking government
12 official and journalists as "twaddle" or irresponsible
13 material or not even the Dene people's own words, we
14 suggest Mr. Commissioner with due respect that the
15 simplicity of statement contained in the Dene
16 Declaration is of great worth for it has set free from
17 the never-ending pages and baffling phrases so endemic
18 in linguistic gymnastics that blossoms from government
19 departments and their consulting friends all of which
20 is ably substantiated in our historical records.

21 We do not observe a
22 convincing position presented by experts or by
23 authorities such as Arctic Gas, TransCanada Pipeline
24 and other experts that resolves the technological
25 environmental areas of debate related to a massive
26 pipeline venture down the Mackenzie Valley.

27 There are other points there
28 and I will finish up by a brief statement of proposals.
29 This brief urges that support be given to the requests
30 made by the native people that a favorable settlement

1 | of aboriginal title be a priority and that all
2 | proposals of development be founded on recognition of
3 | the corporate interests of the people of the land.

4 | That the public be given much
5 | better in-depth reporting on the judicial and legal
6 | findings of such persons as Justice Morrow and that
7 | native people be given more room in the journals,
8 | magazines and newspapers of the south to tell their
9 | story, their way.

10 | That the Inquiry into the
11 | proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline be encouraged to
12 | capture the vision and hopes that run much deeper than
13 | the pros and cons of industrial giants crushing a
14 | little pathway some 2,000 miles along the Mackenzie
15 | Valley whether or not such a pipeline is "worth it".
16 | Surely by now the voices are being heard and the land
17 | of the north is fragile and tough. It is unique and it
18 | is a precious gift deeply respected by generations of
19 | its inhabitants.

20 | Then the summary, in 1967 the
21 | General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada produced
22 | a document on the subject of Anglican involvement among
23 | the native people in Canada, and well may do that Mr.
24 | Commissioner for our part in both hurt and blessings
25 | for them. Part of the contents was an apology for the
26 | hurt and the damage done to the dignity and sense of
27 | worth of native people.

28 | By 1967, the Anglican Church
29 | knew that with very often good intentions, the Gospel
30 | of Christ, the work of the church which was brought to

1 | the native people came decorated and clothed in a
2 | cultural garment made in the British Harold Cardinal
3 | maybe right when he holds the opinion that the church
4 | has done harm which is beyond repair, but with more
5 | than 1 1/2 centuries of the church among the native
6 | people of life among many communities of native people,
7 | it is possible that the mighty powers of industry and
8 | technology could learn a lesson from the spiritual
9 | cooperations of Roman Catholicism and Anglicanism. We
10 | are learning to listen. We are learning to share. We
11 | are learning to receive the gifts offered by the native
12 | people.

13 | We who live in the south
14 | ought to be able to be deeply sensitive to the long-
15 | term effects of dramatic change by technology. Future
16 | shock is what we are now in. The might and majesty of
17 | the St. Lawrence Seaway, the great hydro project is, a
18 | case in point of local upheaval, and might I just say
19 | Mr. Commissioner whether the native people own the land
20 | or not, the experience of the Seaway Valley has no
21 | promise that we will not be expropriated.

22 | Twenty years after the event in
23 | the Seaway Valley, local communities still burn with hurt
24 | and resentment where verbal and written statements by
25 | authorities came to naught. We have witnessed the
26 | almighty dollar cover up the shambles of human confusion
27 | and bitterness in James Bay, and we suggest that some
28 | fundamental issues are at stake and they are much more
29 | critical than gas propelled re-cycled metal or winter
30 | comfort zones of 70° in the homes of the south. We see

1 | this Inquiry as a platform much wider than perhaps its
2 | designers had hoped for. It is possible that the inquiry
3 | and all the reports that are submitted from it to the
4 | Canadian Government will be justly and carefully
5 | received. We hope that it will be so.

6 | We have heard, Mr.
7 | Commissioner, the voice of native people speaking. Their
8 | voice is a choir of prophecy, a litany of warning and
9 | this brief is one sampling of we who live in the south
10 | that gives assurance to our brothers and sisters in the
11 | native settlements, the Dene, the Metis and the Inuit
12 | communities that we support their call to justice.

13 | Jesus said:

14 | "Alas for you Pharisees. You who pay your tithe
15 | of mint and rue and all sorts of garden herbs and
16 | overlook justice and the love of God."

17 | A lawyer then spoke up:

18 | "Master,"

19 | he said:

20 | "...when you speak like this, you insult us too."

21 | "Alas for you lawyers also,"

22 | he replied,

23 | "...because you load on men burdens that are un-
24 | endurable, burdens that you yourselves do not
25 | move a finger to lift."

26 | "Yes, I tell you. This generation will have to
27 | answer for it all."

28 | Thank you.

29 |

30 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you

1 | Father.

2 | (SUBMISSION OF THE NATIVE AFFAIRS WORK GROUP -- FATHER
3 | K. DOE - MARKED EXHIBIT C-583)

4 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

5 | MR. WADDELL: Well, Mr.

6 | Commissioner, I don't know whether I should load upon
7 | you any More endurable burdens, but we have one more
8 | brief from this afternoon. I wonder if perhaps --

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I
10 | think that we could postpone that brief until this
11 | evening and we will be able then to consider it fresh
12 | once again, and it's almost five. I think we should
13 | adjourn until a little later.

14 | MR. ROLAND: Comme je l'ai
15 | indiqué ce matin nos reglements donnent à chaque des
16 | compagnies de pipelines des meme gu'aux principaux
17 | participants le aroit de réplivuer aux mémoires
18 | présentes cet après-midi.

19 | Les conseillers juridiques des
20 | sociétés demanderesses et des principaux participants
21 | m'onts signals qu'ils ne désirent pas exercer leur droit
22 | de réplique.

23 | THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.
24 | Waddell, will that film be shown this evening?

25 | MR. WADDELL: It wasn't
26 | scheduled but if there's a big demand, Mr.
27 | Commissioner, we can arrange it.

28 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I
29 | think that since our last session in Ottawa will be
30 | held this evening at 8 o'clock, the movie should be

1 | made available at 7:30.

2 | MR. WADDELL: I think at
3 | quarter after seven we'll show it.

4 | THE COMMISSIONER: All right
5 | then maybe this film will be shown at 7:15 and the
6 | hearings will be adjourned until 8 o'clock.

7 | Let me just say that we've
8 | had a useful day so far. We have heard from a wide
9 | range of points of view. We heard from the vice-
10 | president of Stelco from the executive director of the
11 | Science Council, from the president of the Professional
12 | Engineering Association of Canada, from representatives
13 | of many denominations, from the Native Council of
14 | Canada. I found all of the briefs that were presented
15 | very, very useful and very helpful, and let me say
16 | in particular Mr. Shead's brief on behalf of the
17 | office of Native Employment at the Public Service
18 | Commission.

19 | It's apparent to you all that
20 | we cannot hear all of you present your briefs in
21 | public, because there simply isn't time, but you may be
22 | comforted by the fact that certain themes have been
23 | struck during the hearing today that may well take into
24 | the account the points of view that you intended to
25 | offer to the Inquiry yourselves and even if not in your
26 | own words, it may well be that the thoughts you
27 | intended to express have indeed been brought before the
28 | Inquiry in one fashion or another.

29 | In any event, the important
30 | thing is, it seems to me that we've been here

1 throughout the day. I've been learning from each one
2 of you who've spoken and what may be just as important,
3 if no more important is that those of you who have been
4 here throughout the day have heard the views of people
5 that you may disagree with. But so long as you realize
6 that it vital that we consider the views of those we
7 disagree with, as well as of those we agree with, the
8 hearing is worthwhile not only from my point of view,
9 but I hope also from your own point of view. I should
10 say that representatives of the two pipeline companies
11 are With us throughout the day. Not simply their
12 lawyers, but officers of those companies;
13 representatives of Canadian Arctic Resources Committee,
14 of the native organizations from the north are with us
15 throughout these hearings in the south

16 I should add that throughout
17 our hearings in northern Canada, a representative of
18 the Department of the Environment was with the Inquiry
19 taking in all that was said when we were dealing with
20 environmental issues and throughout the proceedings in
21 the north and in the south, a representative of the
22 Department Indian Affairs and Northern Development has
23 been with us.

24 So, the things that you re
25 saying are being said to others besides me and let me
26 repeat once again it's important, it seems to me, that
27 you should have opportunity of hearing all points of
28 view and I appreciate your attendance here, and we'll
29 adjourn until 8 o'clock tonight.

30 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED TO 8 P.M.)

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
3 gentlemen, welcome to the last session of the Mackenzie
4 Valley Pipeline Inquiry i Ottawa. The Inquiry, as you
5 know, is holding hearings in the major centres of
6 Southern Canada. We have spent 14 months in the
7 Northwest Territories and the Yukon, and we've come to
8 the major centres of Southern Canada in response to
9 numerous requests we had from people like yourselves
10 for an opportunity to be heard.

11 The Inquiry's job is to
12 consider the social, environmental and economic impact
13 of the building of a gas pipeline from the Arctic to
14 the mid-continent, but our job doesn't stop there, we
15 are to consider as well what would happen if an oil
16 pipeline were built after the gas pipeline had been
17 built. So we are examining the impact of an energy
18 corridor running from the Arctic to Southern Canada and
19 the United States.

20 There are two companies that
21 want to build the gas pipeline. One is Arctic Gas that
22 wants to carry Alaskan gas from Prudhoe Bay. That gas
23 would be transported by a pipeline across the North
24 Slope of Alaska, across the Arctic coast to the Yukon,
25 across the mouth of the Mackenzie Delta, and there it
26 would join a line carrying Canadian gas from the
27 Mackenzie Delta in a trunk line that would go south
28 along the Mackenzie Valley or Southern Canada and the
29 United States.

30 The other proposal by

1 Foothills Pipe Lines is to carry Canadian gas from
2 the Mackenzie Delta south along the Mackenzie Valley
3 to link up with the Alberta as Trunk Line system and
4 the TransCanada system, an through those systems to
5 carry the gas to markets in Southern Canada and Eastern
6 Canada.

7 Now, questions that relate to
8 gas supply, Canada's gas requirements, whether Canada
9 can afford to export gas to the United States, all
10 those questions are for the National Energy Board to
11 determine. That's their job and they're holding
12 hearings now, coincidentally with this Inquiry an are
13 looking into those very questions.

14 Our job, the job of this
15 Inquiry, is to study the consequences to the north, the
16 northern environment and northern peoples if we build
17 the pipeline and establish the energy corridor. It is
18 to enable the Government of Canada to make an informed
19 judgment on these vital questions, to make an informed
20 judgment, a judgment mindful of the consequences that
21 this Inquiry has been established. Our job is to
22 gather the evidence, to find the facts, to enable the
23 Government of Canada elected by the people of Canada to
24 make these choices, to enable them to come to an
25 intelligent decision.

26 So in view of the fact that
27 proposals to build a pipeline from the Arctic are --
28 have come up, because of the appetite of Southern Canada
29 for gas and oil, and because of patterns of energy
30 consumption established by people like yourselves and

1 | the industries that keep our country going here in
2 | Southern Canada, we felt it was right to accede to your
3 | requests to give you an opportunity to be heard on these
4 | important questions.

5 | So that's why we're here
6 | tonight, and I'll ask Mr. Roland to outline our
7 | procedure.

8 | MR. ROLAND: Yes sir. The
9 | procedure that we will be following at this hearing
10 | tonight and which we've followed consistently in all
11 | the communities of Southern Canada that we've held
12 | hearings in, is a procedure that was recommended by
13 | Commission counsel and accepted by counsel for the two
14 | applicants and all formal participants. It is designed
15 | to be as informal and relaxed as possible, with a view
16 | to allowing all those who wish to make submissions to
17 | do so conveniently and comfortably.

18 | Prior to coming to Southern
19 | Canada the Inquiry published an advertisement setting
20 | out its hearing dates in a number of newspapers,
21 | including newspapers here in Ottawa. In that
22 | advertisement persons who wished to make submissions
23 | were invited to telephone or to write us by May 1st
24 | indicating their desire to do so.

25 | This request was made so that
26 | the Inquiry would be able to gauge the time required
27 | in Southern Canada to hear submissions, and so that
28 | our timetable in each community could be carefully
29 | mapped. Persons who responded in writing or by
30 | telephone to our advertisement were given appointments

1 and I say this more for the audience, you will notice
2 that persons making submissions are asked to give their
3 oath or to affirm. This is a practice that the Inquiry
4 has followed not only in the formal hearings in
5 Yellowknife, but at community hearings in each of the
6 28 communities in the Mackenzie Valley and Delta. The
7 purpose of the oath or affirmation is recognition of
8 the importance of the work in which the Inquiry is
9 engaged.

10 With those short remarks,
11 sir, I would ask Mr. Waddell to call the first witness.

12 MR. WADDELL: Mr.
13 Commissioner, the first witness is Dr. Herbert Schwarz
14 from Tuktoyaktuk, and formerly of Ottawa. Dr. Schwarz?
15 He's been sworn in before. So while he's making his
16 way up here Mr. Commissioner, I'd like to file two
17 briefs. One is from Sally Buchan, who says she owns a
18 farm near here, Ottawa - Martinville, Ontario; and Dr.
19 A. Michrowski. I'd like to file these with the
20 Inquiry's secretary, Miss Hutchinson.

21 (SUBMISSION OF SALLY BUCHAN MARKED EXHIBIT C-584)

22 (SUBMISSION OF A. MICHROWSKI MARKED EXHIBIT C-585)

23

24 DR. HERBERT T. SCHWARZ resumed:

25 THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice
26 Berger, my name is Herbert Schwarz and I spoke here as
27 a private citizen, not influenced by any party or
28 political affiliations, and first of all I'd like to
29 thank you, sir, for the infinite patience with which
30 you've conducted these hearings, and the unprecedented

1 opportunity you have given to all Canadians right
2 across Canada, including even the most remote northern
3 settlements to speak out and to express their views on
4 the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, because the
5 issues at stake here are monumental and in the not-too-
6 distant future will affect the lives of all Canadians.
7 I sincerely trust that our government will listen to
8 the views of the people concerning the proposed
9 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and I also hope that this
10 isn't cynicism heard in certain quarters, perhaps at
11 this stage is unjustified. However, if our government
12 does not heed the measured concerns expressed by the
13 people at this Inquiry, then we'll exercise our
14 democratic options and in due time change the
15 government.

16 Mr. Commissioner, I live in
17 Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories, a small Eskimo
18 community and until recently very isolated from the
19 mainstream of Canadian life, Tuktoyaktuk is on the
20 shores of the Beaufort Sea and for a number of years
21 now I have been a witness to the unfolding of events
22 brought about by oil exploration in the Mackenzie
23 Delta, and more recently in the Beaufort Sea.

24 I believe that some of these
25 events that I have witnessed have a direct bearing on
26 this inquiry, and consequently would like to talk on
27 some of the very recent social, economic and
28 environmental changes in the Mackenzie District of the
29 Northwest Territories with the Town of Inuvik and
30 Settlement of Tuktoyaktuk in particular.

1 However, it would be utterly
2 impossible for me to present a complete picture of all
3 the changes that have occurred in the Mackenzie Delta
4 within the limitations of time imposed by this Inquiry.
5 I propose therefore to present a series of isolated
6 happenings in the chronological order which, when taken
7 together, will give a clear picture of what has
8 happened and is happening in our developing north.

9 I'd like to present to you
10 Inuvik in 1972. We land at the modern airport of
11 Inuvik full of jets, Hercs, Twin Otters and choppers,
12 with the midnight sun blazing away while we run for
13 shelter from the swarms of mosquitoes sucking our
14 flesh, and elbow our way through a crowded lobby to a
15 taxi with a golden-toothed Greek in Canada only since
16 two weeks, who drives us along the narrow road in a
17 cloud of choking dust past construction sheds, fields
18 of machinery, the hospital and blocks of buildings all
19 looking exactly the same, to the hotel in the centre of
20 town where countless taxis keep coming and going with a
21 crowd of natives on the parking lot pushing and
22 fighting and screaming with some teenage girls
23 soliciting the guys from the rigs, a good number drunk
24 and staggering.

25 I run to my room and try to
26 get some sleep but cannot. There is a party next door
27 with oil men fresh from the field whooping it up with
28 the crazed-up girls, bangings and slammings and
29 beatings, glass shattering, and the drunken laughter
30 and swearing while I stuff the pillow over my head and

1 | cut them off.

2 | I must have fallen asleep
3 | as I tossed and turned in the over-heated room, and
4 | then I hear a scuffle and moaning outside, so I pop
5 | my head out of the window to see two guys beating up
6 | a girl, and as she painfully lifts herself to her
7 | feet they knock her down. Time and time again she
8 | ends on the dusty ground littered with cans of beer
9 | and pop, with blood pouring from her mouth and the
10 | midnight sun blazing away on this crazy scene, as
11 | enraged, I yell and scream and throw a wastepaper
12 | basket over their heads, while the guys drag her by
13 | the hair and disappear like in a bad surrealistic
14 | dream.

15 | In the morning I go visiting
16 | the few remaining friends in town; the place has
17 | changed. Everywhere the hardfaced strangers who do not
18 | smile as they pass you by, gone are the days when your
19 | doors are permanently open and now you never leave your
20 | stuff outside. Disconsolate, I walk the dusty streets
21 | full of pot-holes, the wooden sidewalks coming apart
22 | and pass my old friend, Alec, bent with sorrow, his son
23 | just clubbed to death in a vicious fight.

24 | Cars everywhere whipping up
25 | the dust, heavy machinery crawling through the streets,
26 | and the ugly snakes of the utilidor pass under the new
27 | fire-trap buildings on congested lots.

28 | The hospital is as ever short
29 | of staff with nurses working in the bars while crowds
30 | patiently wait for their V.D. shots and smears,

1 | and somebody stole the golden ball from the monument in
2 | front of the school... as the trumpeting wind from the
3 | south sweeps across this northern land.

4 | Mr. Commissioner, just before
5 | coming south I was visiting with an Eskimo friend who
6 | expressed his fears concerning the pipeline.

7 | "I have," he told me, "two
8 | young daughters. "They'll be on their own in a year or
9 | so, and what is going to happen to them when they start
10 | constructing this pipeline? This settlement will be
11 | overrun with swarms of construction workers from the
12 | south, all making big money, many of them young and
13 | drinking, and hell-bent on having a good time. With no
14 | white women readily available, I fear for this
15 | community, and I fear for my daughters."

16 | The same man, Mr. Commissioned,
17 | also testified at your Inquiry. He told you how good
18 | were the days not so long ago when he and his young wife
19 | fished and hunted together. They missed some of the
20 | modern appliances of today, but assuredly they were
21 | happy.

22 | I remember his young wife,
23 | Mr. Commissioner, one of the most beautiful and
24 | industrious women in the settlement, and I never ceased
25 | to admire the inordinate skill with which they all
26 | functioned as a family unit in the harsh and difficult
27 | Arctic environment.

28 | I remember not too long ago
29 | seeing the same woman at a hotel in a northern town,
30 | her face black and disfigured after a brutal beating,

1 | completely oblivious of her surroundings following a
2 | alcoholic debauch of several weeks' duration.

3 | I assure you, Mr.
4 | Commissioner, that this is not just an isolated
5 | incident, but I've no figures available, and I hate
6 | numbers and statistics as they cannot possibly express
7 | the extent of human degradation. However, some
8 | statistics do exist which throw a light on some of the
9 | social changes in our developing north.

10 | The Territories seem to offer
11 | an ideal climate for venereal disease.

12 | Medical authorities would
13 | appear to spend an inordinate amount of time in the
14 | curing and tracking down persons infected with
15 | gonorrhoea. The incidence of venereal disease for the
16 | whole of the Northwest Territories was up 27% for the
17 | first seven months of 1975 over a similar period of a
18 | year ago.

19 | The Inuvik region contributed
20 | much more than its share of the Territorial average.
21 | Cases reported and treated in the Inuvik zone were up
22 | 58% over a similar seven-month period last year, with
23 | 537 cases confirmed and treated to 339 confirmed cases
24 | treated last year.

25 | The Keewatin area of the
26 | Northwest Territories showed the greatest rise in the
27 | seven-month period, increasing 83% over the past
28 | year.

29 | The Baffin regions increase
30 | was only a modest 12%.

1 I The preliminary figures for
2 1976 indicate again a dramatic increase in the
3 incidence of V.D. in the Territories.

4 Mr. Commissioner, if we apply
5 these 1975 Inuvik percentages and figures for the seven
6 month period only, showing that one person in every six
7 was infected with Gonorrhoea, and transpose these figures
8 on a per capital basis to a city like Ottawa, then this
9 city would have from 80, 000 to 100, 000 people suffering
10 with venereal disease. As a former medical practitioner
11 in this city, and a professor at the Medical School here.
12 I assure you sir, that this city would be a disaster
13 area, and a state of medical emergency proclaimed.

14 As to the 83% increase of
15 Gonorrhoea in the Keewatin area, not even the American
16 occupation of Viet Nam can surpass these figures.

17 A strange analogy could be
18 drawn in this respect. The attitudes prevailing among
19 the working force from the south, in many ways are those
20 of invaders in a hostile northern territory in which
21 everything goes; the invaders to derive utmost personal
22 advantages at the expense of the occupied people.

23 Now, I'd like to move to happy
24 days in Tuktoyaktuk not too long ago, 1972. At that
25 time, a still fairly isolated community. In Tuk the
26 people are poor, and live from day to day. They don't
27 own any land or houses and yet, no one goes hungry here,
28 or without a shirt, as the others will invariably help.
29 In Tuk, if you need grub, you go visiting and help
30 yourself to what is there, and hunters bringing caribou

1 meat or geese will share it with people in the village
2 and muskox meat from Banksland, is free, with greetings
3 from Sachs Harbour people, and after a whale hunt muktuk
4 passes all around. If you have no place to stay, you
5 simply squeeze in with the others, and when Jim had need
6 of a dog team, Bertram helped him out and gave him a
7 husky leader, and a wheel dog for good luck. When
8 people went out geesing and Bobby was stuck in town too
9 broke to buy a gun, he was given one by Johnnie, and
10 when herring started running in the bay, and nets were
11 hard to come y, Silas the reindeer herder gave his net
12 to old Adam. Moses' new washing machine is making
13 rounds in the village, and this year, Freddie the
14 hunter, one of the best ones from here, killed eleven
15 polar bears on Baillie Island, but would not keep all
16 the skins for himself, but gave half to the others, and
17 never mind The Bay, paying thousand bucks apiece for
18 these polar hides. And Eddie constantly "lending" money
19 but never expecting to be paid: and a childless couple
20 will be given a kid or two to keep them, happy, it would
21 not be right t have too many while they have none at
22 all. So amongst the Inuit, sharing is the order of the
23 day, and you can demand things without loss of face,
24 when life is crummy. But when the sun shines and your
25 luck is in, with happiness and good will, you share your
26 fortune with the others.

27 But Tuktoyaktuk as I first saw
28 it -- then a quiet, self-sufficient and isolated
29 settlement has not escaped the abrasive changes which
30 followed the explorations and development which many seem

1 | 1500 lbs. will provide an Eskimo family of 5 with enough
2 | food for about six months. And when you consider that in
3 | the north, with the only exception of alcoholic
4 | beverages, the basic foods brought from the south, such
5 | as milk, eggs and meat, are at a premium, and Vitamin 'C'
6 | containing foods, such as fresh fruit and vegetables, are
7 | almost unobtainable and extremely expensive, then, and
8 | only then, one begins to realize the importance of whales
9 | in the economy of the coastal Eskimo. In winter time,
10 | deprived of their high calorie muktuk and whale fat, the
11 | people lose weight rapidly; they become weak and
12 | susceptible to infections. The same thing happens to the
13 | working dogs of the Eskimos in winter.

14 | The outer skin of the whale
15 | the muktuk, contains the highest content of the
16 | naturally occurring Vitamin 'C' in the world, and
17 | without it the Eskimos are prone to scurvy.

18 | In 1971, after an extensive
19 | seismic in the Beaufort Sea, only two whales were caught
20 | in Tuktoyaktuk and that year many Eskimos became ill and
21 | a number of quiescent Pulmonary T.B. reactivated,

22 | The Beaufort Sea operation by
23 | the oil companies pose a direct threat to the Beluga
24 | whale in the western Arctic and indirectly to the health
25 | of the Eskimo. A Beluga female will have a calf only
26 | once every 3 years and under ideal conditions, from 100
27 | whales only 8 will be added each year to the herd. The
28 | young ones do not thrive in the cold waters of the Arctic
29 | ocean and the shallow warm waters of Kugmallit Bay are in
30 | this respect unique in the western Arctic.

1 Long term construction of man
2 made islands during the summer months in the shallow
3 portions of Kugmallit Bay increased surface transportation,
4 prolonged summer dredging, underwater seismic testing for
5 gravel and hydrocarbons, hovercrafts, planes helicopters,
6 inevitably will drive the whale away from its calving
7 grounds and become inaccessible to the Eskimo.

8 Mr. Commissioner, the limited
9 time allowed for this presentation does not give me a
10 full opportunity to present the damaging effect of the
11 oil industry's operation in the last seven years on the
12 Eskimos and the fragile Arctic environment. But I'll
13 try to illustrate my point with these short stories
14 which speak for themselves.

15 Exterminate the Polar Bear:
16 In the last two years prolonged underwater seismic in
17 Kugmallit Bay made herrings around Tuk disappear, so
18 the people have no fish and the dogs no feed. The few
19 remaining dog teams in town will soon disappear.

20 With no herrings the seals
21 have no grub. They've moved elsewhere, so there is no
22 herring and no seal, only the marauding Polar bears
23 frantically searching for the vanished seals.

24 And he guys on the rigs and
25 campsites in the eerie Arctic darkness stalked by an
26 everlasting fear of these crazed-up, hungry Polar
27 bears. Thank God for the Eskimos and their Huskies.

28 Out of the flood of application
29 for seismic with which the people of Tuktoyaktuk are
30 constantly bombarded, I would like to present this one.

1 | And this is G.S. Submission for Seismic in the
2 | Settlement of Tuk on the 20th of May, 1974.

3 | "Members of the Hamlet Council we from the Geo-
4 | physical Service wish to project a new seismic,
5 | this time a seismic through your settlement and
6 | the bay.

7 |
8 | In this seismic 75 pounds of dynamite 400 yards
9 | apart, 100 yards from the school, the Nursing
10 | Station, about 100 feet from the houses of Al-
11 | phonse Voudrach and John Steen past the cabin
12 | of Margaret Mangelana; it will cut across the
13 | bay and may disrupt things a little. Some
14 | houses will vibrate, the ground may open up
15 | here and there. Yes, there may be a small
16 | landslide near the R.C.M.P. and dead herring
17 | under the ice in the bay.

18 |
19 | But that's O.K., as you guys on the Council
20 | must clearly see how important it is for the
21 | Geophysical Service to link this seismic with
22 | others on the tundra and in the open sea."

23 | I only wonder how some of the
24 | captains of the industry who testified before me, how
25 | they would feel, how they would have reacted, had
26 | somebody wanted to shoot off 75 pounds of dynamite in
27 | front of their yard?

28 | Tuktoyaktuk, 1975: The herds
29 | of caribou that roamed this country, the geese that
30 | moulted on the hillsites, the grizzlies on the tundra,

1 structural engineer from Calgary who is in charge of that
2 project that he was placing this multi-million dollar
3 equipment in jeopardy, he really didn't take heed of the
4 advice and the monitoring equipment on these buoys worked
5 for two days and then it ceased to work. On the 10th of
6 September, 1973, Captain Swain, Explorer II was
7 dispatched to Pullen Island and Herschel Island to
8 salvage the remains of these electronic buoys.

9 I must say there is truly a
10 serious concern amongst the scientists who, engaged in
11 the Beaufort Sea research project, as to the safety of
12 these manmade islands in drilling for oil.

13 In the last two years the
14 companies went into great lengths to obtain the
15 acquiescence of the Tuk people for the construction of
16 these artificial islands in the Beaufort Sea. On many
17 occasions, groups of Eskimos were flown from Tuk to
18 Calgary, dined and wined, and instructed in the safety
19 features of these man-made islands.

20 But in the summer of 1975, when
21 one of these islands was severely undercut in a not too
22 severe storm and 70, 000 gallons of fuel narrowly escaped
23 from being dumped into the sea, the people were not
24 informed and other summer disasters of 1975, last year,
25 in the Beaufort were merely glossed over.

26 The specially constructed
27 Imperial Oil Floating Dredge, the motor vessel "Beaver
28 Mackenzie", cracked a plate and severely damaged by polar
29 ice pack, had to be towed to safety. Two barges belonging
30 to Dome Petroleum, adrift and eventually washed ashore.

1 The 18' feet in diameter caisson which Dome was
2 installing in the Beaufort Sea broke away and lost.

3 The Northern Transportation
4 vessel, "Knut Lang", with its four barges destined for
5 Prudhoe Bay had to turn back because of heavy ice.

6 The government research
7 vessel, motor vessel "Theta" damaged in polar ice.

8 The Northern Transportation
9 Company vessel, motor vessel "Marjorie", motor vessel
10 "Radium Dew" stuck on ice.

11 And finally, the Canadian
12 icebreaker itself, "John A. MacDonald", damaged by ice,
13 barely made it to safety.

14 This summer the Dome Petroleum
15 drillships will operate in the vicinity of the polar ice
16 pack in the Beaufort. These drillships were not tested
17 in the polar regions because as we were told by the
18 senior Dome official "They may get stuck on ice." And
19 the people of Tuktoyaktuk are apprehensive because the
20 series of events and mishaps described above in last
21 summer, in the summer of 1975, all happened in the
22 weather, which by local standards was not excessively
23 stormy, with winds not exceeding 45 miles an hour.

24 I firmly believe, Mr.
25 Commissioner and this is shared by all the coastal
26 Eskimo, that should we get the return of stormy
27 conditions which prevailed over the Beaufort Sea in
28 August of 1968, August of 1970, and August of 1972,
29 with the northwest blowing steadily for almost two days
30 at 75 to 100 miles an hour, that the oil industry's

1 Beaufort Sea Operation will be a disaster.

2 And in the event of an
3 ecological disaster the people primarily affected will
4 be the people of Tuktoyaktuk and other coastal
5 communities along the Beaufort in Canada and Alaska.

6 Because the wage economy,
7 such a we understand in the south, does not apply to
8 the majority of Mackenzie Eskimo. To begin with, there
9 is never enough of year round employment for all the
10 people and at the best of times the employment is
11 seasonal, and wages totally inadequate for subsistence
12 in the far north, with cost of goods and foodstuff
13 brought from the south being the most costly to any
14 other place in Canada.

15 The lifestyle of people which
16 evolved over thousands of years of living off the land
17 is such that at the moment the Eskimos cannot compete
18 successfully with the working force imported from the
19 south, and because of that, they are dependent on the
20 land, the lakes, and the sea to provide them with
21 sustenance; and if these material advantages are being
22 taken away from them, they will starve. I thank you,
23 Mr. Commissioner.

24 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
25 Dr. Schwarz
26 (SUBMISSION OF DR. HERBERT T. SCHWARZ - MARKED EXHIBIT
27 C-586)

28 (WITNESS ASIDE)

29 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
30 the next brief will be given by Susanne Loewen on behalf

1 | of herself and six other people.

2 |

3 |

SUSANNE LOEWEN sworn:

4 |

THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,

5 |

ladies and gentlemen, I am submitting this statement on

6 |

behalf of the following people: David Bell, Beth Hogan,

7 |

Maureen Hollingworth, Sharon Kerr, James Mitchell, Ian

8 |

Sprott and myself, Susanne Loewen.

9 |

In December 1974, we were

10 |

enrolled as honours anthropology students at Carleton

11 |

University in Ottawa. In our fourth year seminar course

12 |

we decided it would be useful and of interest to work on

13 |

an issue of current concern. The result of this decision

14 |

was a study on the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline

15 |

Project, and receiving support from our department, we

16 |

published a collection of papers entitled:

17 |

"Whiteout - The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Proposal."

18 |

Although, and perhaps because

19 |

so much of this material is now dated, some of us felt,

20 |

as an interested group, that it was important to

21 |

register a statement to this Inquiry. This submission

22 |

does not necessarily represent the opinions of all the

23 |

people who worked on the initial project.

24 |

Our position is a preference

25 |

for no precipitous development in the north for the

26 |

purpose of resource extraction. The Canadian Government

27 |

should be doing more research in the field of alternative

28 |

sources of energy, such as the use of solar energy and

29 |

wind generators. The amount of research money currently

30 |

available in these two areas is pitiful in comparison to

1 | the money being poured into the development of fossil
2 | fuel energy sources. To commit our economy, our northern
3 | environment and our national policy on aboriginal rights
4 | to a mammoth proposal such as a gas pipeline for the
5 | purpose of perpetuating our reliance on fossil fuels is
6 | irresponsible considering the short-term nature of the
7 | solution. The energy policy of this country should
8 | reflect a long-term approach and not succumb so easily to
9 | pressures from industry and from the United States,
10 | However, since the government seems predisposed to
11 | developing the north, it is necessary to set certain
12 | stipulations in terms of the prime importance of social
13 | and environmental considerations. Development must not
14 | be rushed. Since the building of a gas pipeline seems to
15 | be a natural prelude to an oil pipeline, a permanent
16 | highway and a railroad, the project has alarming
17 | ramifications for the future of the north.

18 | Most ecological studies of
19 | the north focus. on three major problems:
20 | 1) the presence of ice-rich permafrost which increases
21 | erosion when part of the terrain is altered,
22 | 2) the simplicity of the northern ecosystem, and
23 | problems which could result if key species are
24 | eliminated from this ecosystem,
25 | 3) the potential dangers posed by development to the
26 | animals which have traditionally been important to
27 | native people -- caribou, seals, whales and geese are
28 | prime examples,

29 | The Arctic Gas proposal to
30 | build a pipeline along the north coast through the

1 Yukon the Northwest Territories and south along the
2 Mackenzie Valley would herald the gradual deterioration
3 of the environment in those areas. Along the north
4 coast, the pipeline would interfere with the proposed
5 International Wildlife Range. This proposal would
6 involve creating a wildlife range in the Yukon, north
7 of the Porcupine River, which would be joined to the
8 existing Arctic National Wildlife Range in Alaska.
9 Although at present Foothills does not propose to cross
10 the north coast, the Maple Leaf line runs through the
11 relatively undisturbed Mackenzie Valley. The route
12 which seems most logical in terms of long-term costs,
13 minimized environmental damage and social disturbance
14 is the Fairbanks Corridor. Recently the Northwest
15 Pipeline Corporation formally proposed to build a
16 pipeline which virtually follows this route. Although
17 much of the necessary background research has not yet
18 been done -- a factor which means more time would be
19 required to conduct studies, it is an important
20 alternative for several reasons:
21 - it is not dependent on the settlement of native land
22 claims,
23 - it follows a corridor where social and environmental
24 impact has already been experienced in terms of the
25 Alyeska project and the Alcan Highway,
26 - it avoids the ecologically important North Slope and
27 therefore does not conflict with the proposal for a
28 wildlife range, and
29 - it could make use of existing facilities like the
30 highway, which would mean savings both in terms of time

1 | and cost.

2 | If a pipeline is built it will
3 | be necessary to have a concrete regulatory authority to
4 | ensure that environmental and social concerns are
5 | sufficiently protected, This authority or agency should
6 | be comprised of representatives from the relevant
7 | government departments, industry and local communities,
8 | without being merely representative of one faction. In
9 | this country there is too much division of authority
10 | within the Federal, Provincial and Territorial
11 | Governments to allow existing government regulations to
12 | form the basis of an effective monitoring system. It
13 | would be too easy for an issue to become lost in the
14 | shuffle of ill-defined or overlapping authorities. An
15 | appointed group must have the funds, personnel and
16 | expertise to effectively supervise a pipeline project or
17 | any development in the north.

18 | The issue of paramount
19 | importance in this whole controversy is that of native
20 | land claim. As has been stated many times before in the
21 | southern hearings, land claims must be settled before any
22 | development takes place in the north. Hopefully, the
23 | James Bay Settlement will not determine the nature of
24 | future dealings with the native people in this country.
25 | It is our last chance to make a fair settlement, The much
26 | acclaimed James Bay Settlement amounted to a compromise
27 | virtually forced upon the Cree and Inuit of the James Bay
28 | area. The indigenous people were rushed into it by a
29 | provincial government not willing to wait and allow them
30 | their full judicial rights. The state of reserve Indians

1 | in southern Canada is even worse. Our government's
2 | policy to date has shown an historical relationship
3 | with the native peoples ranging from neglect to
4 | exploitation.

5 | We, as a group, would not
6 | presume to say exactly what the northern natives want in
7 | the event of a pipeline through the Mackenzie Valley.
8 | However, their request to have some say in the nature of
9 | development in this area does not seem outrageous.

10 | It is important to remember
11 | that the native people of the country are not, by any
12 | definition, immigrants, despite a previous reference made
13 | to this Inquiry to this effect. They did not move to
14 | this country in anticipation of participating in a wage
15 | economy, at the risk of surrendering some of their own
16 | culture, as did our European ancestors. On the contrary,
17 | archaeological evidence has shown that natives have
18 | inhabited the north for as long as 30, 000 years. They
19 | did not ask for our interpretation of development and
20 | progress, and yet, we are now attempting to superimpose
21 | our cultural and economic values on these people.

22 | In the face of development, the
23 | James Bay natives have tried to have some say in the way
24 | in which their land is being used. The people of north-
25 | western Canada are now trying by legal means to establish
26 | a claim to their land. Those who have always complained
27 | about native people living off social services such as
28 | welfare and family allowance, should be encouraged by
29 | native peoples' attempts to manage their own affairs.

30 | Thank you.

1 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
2 very much.

3 (SUBMISSION OF SUSANNE LOEWEN ET AL - MARKED EXHIBIT C-
4 587)

5 (WITNESSES ASIDE)

6 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
7 I call next upon the members of the Trinity United
8 Church, the brief to be given by Mrs. Mabel Christie.
9 Mr. Commissioner, I'd ask any people who are on the list
10 tonight who haven't given me a copy of their brief, could
11 they do that so I can get some of them reprinted. That
12 includes Mr. Shearer, Ms. Oulton, the Westboro United
13 Church, and the Baffin Region Inuit Association:

14
15 MRS. MABEL CHRISTIE sworn:

16 THE WITNESS: Justice Berger,
17 I am speaking on behalf of 73 members of Trinity United
18 Church in Ottawa. We knew there would be plenty of
19 expertise from experts on both sides of this Inquiry, but
20 out of our Christian concern that justice be done, we
21 wish to offer this brief statement of support for our
22 native peoples in their demand for a fair deal in the
23 proposed development in the Northwest Territories, We
24 were late coming on the scene; we didn't meet the May the
25 1st deadline and we thank you for the flexibility and the
26 informality that you have shown as this Inquiry has moved
27 across our country.

28 Sir, we, the undersigned
29 members of Trinity United Church, Ottawa, Ontario, wish
30 to express our support for the native people of Canada in

1 | their demand for just settlements before any further
2 | development in the Northwest Territories.

3 | We commend the Government of
4 | Canada for arranging and carrying out these hearings in
5 | all parts of Canada north and south. We regret that the
6 | native people were not consulted or were not listened to
7 | in such instances as the James Bay Power Project, the
8 | Mackenzie Highway and the Big Horn Dam on the North
9 | Saskatchewan River. We expect that the things that the
10 | native people and others in support of the native
11 | peoples are saying will indeed "be heard" this time.

12 | We believe that Canada's native
13 | people are not against development per se, but want to be
14 | consulted when development is likely to affect their way
15 | of life so drastically. This, we in southern Canada take
16 | for granted. We know that if public opinion is strong
17 | enough, projects have been halted or at least delayed,
18 | for example, the Spadina Expressway in Toronto and the
19 | proposed Throughway along Tweedsmuir Avenue right here in
20 | Ottawa,

21 | The native people of the north
22 | are the authority on their own way of life. To them,
23 | land is not something to be sold for dollars; it is part
24 | and parcel of their culture. We have no more right to
25 | try to tell them that they must change and how, than they
26 | have to tell us how we shall live.

27 | One, we support their demand to
28 | be consulted and to be heard before any further
29 | development takes place, in the Northwest Territories.

30 |

1 Two, we support their demand
2 for just land settlements before any further action is
3 taken with regard to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

4 Thank you very much.

5 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
6 ma am. Thank you very much

7 (SUBMISSION OF TRINITY UNITED CHURCH - MABEL CHRISTIE
8 MARKED EXHIBIT C-588)

9 (WITNESS ASIDE)

10 MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
11 the next brief is from Sudbury, Ontario, from Laurentian
12 University, the Native Studies Department. It will be
13 given by Dr. E. Newbery.

14 DR. E NEWBERY sworn:

15 JAMES DUMONT affirmed:

16 MRS. EDNA MANITOWABI, affirmed:

17 ARTHUR SOLOMON affirmed:

18

19 WITNESS NEWBERY: Your Honour,
20 I am to be joined by other members of our department and
21 with your permission, we'll ask them to sit at the table.

22 THE COMMISSIONER: By all
23 means.

24 A Your Honour, we are
25 members of the Faculty of the Native Studies Department
26 at Laurentian University. I will introduce on my left,
27 Professor James Dumont, Mrs. Edna Manitowabi who is a
28 lecturer in the Ojibway language, and Mr. Arthur Solomon,
29 who is an elder consultant in our department.

30 We asked for permission for

1 | three of our members to make brief statements. Mrs.
2 | Manitowabi has joined us. Perhaps it was a touch of male
3 | chauvinism that didn't think to ask her if she would like
4 | to do this but with your permission, I will just
5 | summarize in three brief points what I was going to say,
6 | to give time to her if she wishes to make a brief
7 | statement. If she doesn't, the time will be used by
8 | somebody else, I'm sure.

9 | The three things that I wanted
10 | to say myself, you have heard many times before and
11 | incidentally, I would like to congratulate you on your
12 | patience in these long hearings and indicate my
13 | conviction that these hearings may constitute a real
14 | change; a real turning point in Canadian life.

15 | So, the things that I want to
16 | say are things you've heard before. The first point that
17 | I wanted to make had to do with the matter of justice. I
18 | wanted to mention the promise of the present government
19 | in Canada of a just society and some fears about how that
20 | promise has been implemented, particularly in relation to
21 | the native people, and to summarize that with this
22 | statement.

23 | We therefore urge and insist
24 | that the Canadian Government implement its promise of
25 | justice and proceed with no plans for exploiting the
26 | resources of the north without full consultation with and
27 | consent of its native people, no matter what the economic
28 | and political pressures or consequences may be, for no
29 | policy can be right in these matters which is wrong in
30 | relation to that prior and ancient humanitarian

1 | disaster.

2 | Finally, we express the hope
3 | that the long and arduous process of these hearings will
4 | result in a new chance of life for the north and its
5 | peoples and also for our nation and even the whole
6 | planet.

7 | WITNESS DUMONT: When I was
8 | asked to say something, to present something to this
9 | Inquiry, I really wondered, I think, as a lot of native
10 | people wonder whether the things that are presented to
11 | this Inquiry and that come out of it, will be listened
12 | to. There is a real question about the many commissions
13 | that are held to deal with very serious issues that seem
14 | to end up nowhere, and when I thought of that, I wondered
15 | about presenting something, but I am here with a
16 | presentation and I hope that somehow, out of all this
17 | that some one will listen.

18 | We've had our ceremonies and
19 | we've sat in a circle and offered our prayers that what
20 | we say might be from our heart and might be the truth.
21 | If we're willing to do that, then perhaps those who sit
22 | in some kind of judgment or jurisdiction should he able
23 | to listen to what we have to say.

24 | What I am going to present here
25 | isn't filled with any kind of statistics or anything, but
26 | it is -- you do have your own experts and they have
27 | already talked about the need to call into question the
28 | development that's taking place, and to consider the
29 | needs of the people in the area and the ecological
30 | consequences. Surely you should be able to listen to

1 | your own experts and that if you can't listen to your own
2 | experts then nothing that I would be able to say in the
3 | line of statistics or facts and figures would influence
4 | you very much.

5 | Also, if you're not willing to
6 | listen to your own elders when they call out for justice
7 | and when they ask for concern for the needs and demands
8 | of other native people, if you can't listen to your own
9 | elders then what I would say surely wouldn't be listened
10 | to either.

11 |
12 | I don't come here as an expert
13 | or trying to fill in for one of your elders and give a
14 | lot of wisdom, but I do have something to say and if it
15 | doesn't seem to directly concern the pipeline and the
16 | figures and so on that go along with it, I hope that you
17 | will see in it something that is 11 a real concern for us
18 | and that has to do with the land the land is -- we as a
19 | people, our culture, o r people-, our whole way of life
20 | is directly related to the earth, to the land. Very
21 | simply, if you destroy the land then you destroy us; or
22 | once you have developed the machinery to destroy the
23 | land, then you've developed the same kind of machinery or
24 | you put the same kind of machinery into operation to
25 | destroy us as a people.

26 | I'll simply read what I have
27 | presented here with the hope that it will be listened to,
28 | because really it's not entirely my own. I bring a
29 | message on behalf of someone perhaps who should be here,
30 | one of our elders.

1 An elder from Manitoulin Island
2 a grandmother now in her 80s, recently related a dream
3 she had as a young woman. In this dream she was taken up
4 to the sky and a voice told her to look in the direction
5 that she had come; she was asked what she saw. Through
6 the mist she could make out the shape of the earth. The
7 voice then instructed her:

8 " That is where you come from. That is your
9 mother. Go back and take care of her."

10 Since that time she has learned many things of the
11 traditional beliefs and traditional ways. She has
12 honoured her vision and cared for her true mother.
13 She is now a grandmother to her people and is someone
14 to whom the young can go and learn of the earth and of
15 the creation and of the traditional ways.

16 In her elder years she had
17 another dream. In this one she was, in her old age,
18 leading a group of native people to the nation's capital.
19 She was beautifully garbed in traditional native dress
20 and leading a delegation to bring demands and a message
21 to an important gathering in Ottawa. At the meeting
22 itself there were many people of which the native
23 delegation that she was leading was only a part. There
24 were non-native people of all sorts there and various
25 native groups. When she woke up she wondered how in her
26 aged years she would ever lead such a delegation to such
27 a distinguished gathering as this one.

28 It is my feeling that this
29 meeting here today, the Berger Commission hearings in
30 Ottawa, is that gathering. And it is my feeling that the

1 way in which this grandmother of the native people can
2 make her journey here is by having her message proclaimed
3 to the people of Canada, that:

4 "We belong to this earth and we must live up to
5 our responsibility to take care of her."

6 Now this may appear to be a
7 strange way to introduce a brief to such a Commission as
8 this. However, with the greater publicity of the
9 expressions of the native people themselves through the
10 media, as well as through recent books by more
11 understanding authors, and so on, it must be obvious that
12 there is a lot more to this land claims issue than treaty
13 rights and just compensation alone. Native people who
14 live in the various territories that have been faced with
15 the question of development (Eastern James Bay, Northern
16 Manitoba, and Northwest Territories) have been saying
17 over and over again that we are part of the earth; the
18 earth is our mother and we are relatives to all of
19 creation. When native people are asked to surrender
20 their land, or to make way for development of the land
21 and its resources r encourage to alter their life
22 patterns in relation to the land, a very important
23 request and serious decision is being called for. Native
24 people do not have the same concept of land ownership and
25 view of the expendability of the earth's resources as
26 those making the demands for the land, and those
27 presently in control of the development of resources.
28 The fact is:

29 "We do not own the land; it is not ours to give away."
30

1 Native people have a special relationship to the earth.
2 It must be appreciated and accepted that the original
3 native people of North America are the keeper of the
4 land.

5 Now when we are faced with
6 serious ecological-problems, with the ignoring of what
7 treaty rights were supposed to have been guaranteed,
8 with the threat of intrusion onto what lands and
9 territories have been left to the original inhabitants,
10 this whole question of land and relationship to the
11 land is arising once again. With this recent pressure
12 relating to land issues has come a renewal of the
13 awareness among native people of the unique
14 relationship they have with the earth and of the
15 original responsibility that they were given when they
16 were placed here on this land. The feeling for the
17 land is still, there; it has not been lost or eroded
18 away by time and acculturation. And the sense of
19 urgency for a sense of control and need for a direct
20 determining of what decisions are made affecting the
21 earth and its creatures and the people of the land is a
22 reflection of this continuing concern for the earth and
23 responsibility as caretaker to the land. This must not
24 be forgotten or overlooked when judgments are being
25 made concerning land settlement issues and determining
26 of proper government of land development.

27 As considerations are being
28 made, therefore, for the proper jurisdiction over the
29 and in the 'Northwest Territories and responsible
30 development of the communities and resources of the

1 | north as a whole, attention must be paid to the
2 | following important matters:
3 | 1. Justice in determining appropriate response to
4 | demands for recognition of treaty and aboriginal
5 | rights.
6 | 2. Close attention to the petitions and counsel of
7 | native people of the north concerning northern
8 | development and use of resources in these territories --
9 | even where this means attending to the concerns of the
10 | native people and encouraging self-determination of the
11 | native people of the Northwest Territories over and above
12 | the pressures of an economic and political nature from
13 | outside dominant forces;
14 | 3. Recognition of the special Status of the native
15 | people (evident in the case of the people of the
16 | Northwest Territories) and the fact of their co-
17 | existence (with the full degree of original sovereignty
18 | as nations of people) with other Canadians. With this
19 | recognition should come an attempt to develop a healthy
20 | and co-operative co-existence in this land with
21 | encouragement of native identity and culture and
22 | respect for the position of the native people that the
23 | land and freedom and autonomy on the land is vitally
24 | linked with their survival, their identity and their
25 | culture.
26 | 4. And importantly, awareness of the native peoples'
27 | special relationship to the land and its creatures, and
28 | of the sacred responsibility native people have toward
29 | protecting and caring for the earth. All of North
30 | America must listen to the pleas the original people of

1 | this land for a respect for the earth as mother and a
2 | union and harmony with her. Native people have the
3 | ancient responsibility of being "keepers of the land",
4 | but all North Americans are bound together in their
5 | relationship to her and to all of creation. Unless we
6 | listen to the pleas of the people of the earth and of the
7 | earth herself, we will not be able to survive , or at
8 | least we will jeopardize the quality of life for our
9 | children and our grandchildren.

10 | I ask of you to hear the
11 | wisdom of this grandmother who indeed did come to
12 | Ottawa to deliver her message of concern for the earth
13 | and for her people.

14 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
15 | very much.

16 |
17 | WITNESS SOLOMON: Mr. Justice
18 | Berger, we have deliberately kept these briefs very
19 | short. There are many things that I would like to talk
20 | about. Prophecies have been among the people of North
21 | America, the original people for centuries before the
22 | strangers came to this land. But I have deliberately
23 | kept this short, so there would be time for the rest of
24 | our members and for other people to speak.

25 | It is with sad regret that I
26 | have watched the controversy on the proposed oil pipeline
27 | down the Mackenzie Valley and the Government of Canada
28 | smoothing out the way for the transnational oil
29 | industries so they can make it happen.

30 | It appears to be another fact

1 of progress and development at any cost.

2 Like Boyce Richardson, I spell
3 those words "progress" and "development" with five
4 letters: D-E-A-T--H.

5 It is obvious to me that the
6 Government of Canada like the Government of the United
7 States is setting up the native people of North America
8 for the final rip-off, they have the police and the guns
9 and they have the laws and they have the jails and they
10 will take what they want and justify it later.

11 How they will justify it to
12 their children's children, when there is nothing left is
13 something else. I have watched both Federal Governments
14 of the United States and Canada for a long time, and I
15 have come to the conclusion that they are the servants of
16 the transnational corporations who recognize only one
17 imperative, and that is to grow and expand or die.

18
19 I am reminded of all the native
20 North American prophecies that I've heard in the last few
21 years, prophecies that were known long before the
22 stranger came to this land from Europe -- one is that a
23 strange people would come to this land (the Hudson Bay
24 area) and they would come to have a great power and they
25 would hurt the people, the Indian people who live there
26 grievously, but one day they would lose their power and
27 they would disappear and there would be peace on earth
28 again.

29 A prophesy among the Macmac
30 people said that one day there would be a strange people

1 | come to this land. They would have hair like the colour
2 | of fire, but they would not stay long, then others would
3 | come out of the sea and they would have white skins but
4 | they would have no eyes and no ears.

5 | It has always been the
6 | understanding of the native people of North America that
7 | we were put here by the Creator and that we were to be
8 | the keepers of the land, not the owners.

9 | The real owners are the ones
10 | who made this creation and the unborn generations to
11 | come, and each generation in its turn is to walk in a
12 | sacred way and to give honor to the God who made us and
13 | to our mother earth who sustains us. In your Christian
14 | Bible it says,

15 | "Honor thy father and thy mother."

16 | We in the Indian world
17 | understand that there are two roads to walk on through
18 | this path of life, one is to walk in peace and harmony
19 | with the Creator and the timeless rhythms of His
20 | universe. The other road is the road of destruction. A
21 | destroying way which follows the way of the great
22 | deceiver because we have always seen that the stranger
23 | who came to this Turtle Island have always used deception
24 | to steal the land and the resources from the keepers of
25 | the land, and we see that it is no different today than
26 | it ever was from the beginning.

27 | Robert Joulain, the French
28 | anthropologist, said,

29 | "We are a civilization of vultures, and we will
30 | end up eating our own decaying flesh."

1 How long will the destroyers
2 keep devastating the land and destroying the natural
3 people?

4 Grandfather, Great Spirit,
5 we have heard their voice in the wind, we have
6 listened to your words in the great storms, we have
7 seen your anger in the great shaking of our mother'
8 earth. We have listened to your warnings in the tire
9 of the volcanoes and we have turned to pray again with
10 the sacred pipe.

11 Grandfather, we have called
12 to our brothers to stop destroying the earth but they
13 have never listened to us. We know that you will soon
14 come to restore all things to a sacred way again. We
15 know that you will destroy those who work against the
16 harmony of your creation and their ways and their work
17 will be taken away.

18 Grandfather we pray, come soon.
19 Mr. Berger, if there is
20 anything -- if there is something you can do to stop the
21 devastation of the land and the native people of the
22 north, please do it.

23 Those are all my words for this
24 time.

25 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
26 sir.

27
28 WITNESS DUMONT: I would like
29 to say a couple of things, and that is that the woman who
30 is this grandmother that I spoke of, her name is Senoqua,

1 | which means "determined woman", and we know that even in
2 | her 80th year she's still a determined woman, determined
3 | to honor the dreams and the visions that she had, and
4 | determined enough to come here in spirit. Just last year
5 | she honored this one who sits beside me here by giving
6 | her that name, and now she will carry it to do the very
7 | same thing, to be a woman, to be a mother, and to be a
8 | grandmother, and to honor and care for the earth and to
9 | remind others of the very same thing. She does have
10 | something that she wants to say here, and I ask you to
11 | listen.

12 |
13 | WITNESS MANITOWABI: I want to,
14 | because I am a woman and because I am a mother, and I've
15 | come from this island, this North America which is our
16 | mother, I wanted to come and speak for my mother, to ask
17 | Mr. Commissioner, the government, Prime Minister Trudeau,
18 | they have children, they have mothers, their wives are
19 | mothers of their children. I would like to ask them to
20 | look at them, to really look at them and see what is
21 | happening, what is going to happen.

22 | A few rears ago when I went in
23 | search of myself after going through a lot of garbage in
24 | the city, I went and spent some time with some elders,
25 | and it was through them that I began to see myself. One
26 | of the things that they said was

27 | "When it is time for you to leave the city, you
28 | will know."

29 | And when I had to go back to the city it did take me if a
30 | while to leave. I talked about it for a while, and

1 Solomon one day, I don't know what happened, but I was
2 sitting in a meeting and people were saying about - they
3 were talking about self and about identity and who are
4 we, who am I; but it wasn't until then when I heard these
5 people talk that I began to realize and I began to see
6 things, I began to hear things going through the suburbs
7 of Toronto, I saw machines digging into the earth and I
8 felt it in my gut. I said to my husband, "My God, look
9 what they're doing, they're raping her."

10 It was as though those machines
11 were digging into me; that's what I was feeling. I want
12 to say that those experiences that I had, feeling noise
13 for the first time, being able to feel the earth, being
14 able to say, "I am, I am the earth, I am mother and that
15 we are all related, all the animals are our relations and
16 all the people on this island, the North American people
17 who have come to this island, we are all related, we are
18 all one, "

19 If you do harm to one, to the
20 other, you re hurting yourself, you are destroying
21 yourself and you're hurting the Creator. This is what
22 those people were talking about and I never realized what
23 they meant. I often wondered, "Well, how could I be a
24 part of you, and you a part of me?"

25 But it wasn't until I began to
26 really feel the earth and I began to know who I am I
27 think it's really important that people who come to this
28 island begin to relate to the earth as their mother. She
29 is your mother also and if you hurt her, you're hurting
30 yourselves.

1 I wanted to share with you a
2 song that was given to me by some Cree children and here
3 again this is a very simple song, and here again I it was
4 a lesson and I would like to invite you to listen to the
5 song, not just with your ears but with your heart. Its
6 inviting you, asking you to wake up. The birds are
7 singing now. Look around you and see what the Creator
8 has made. Look at what mother earth has to offer, She
9 has so many gifts to give and so many lessons to teach,
10 if you would only listen, if you could only see with your
11 heart and hear with your heart. This is the song:

12 (MRS. MANITOWABI SINGS NATIVE SONG)

13 (SUBMISSION BY NEWBERY, DUMONT, MANITOWABI & SOLOMON
14 MARKED EXHIBIT C-589)

15 (WITNESSES ASIDE)

16 MR. WADDELL: Sir, I wonder if
17 we could have a short break now, a 10-minute break?

18 THE COMMISSIONER: I think we
19 will and those whose names are on the list for this
20 evening might confer with Mr. Waddell during the break
21 about how we might apportion the rest of the evening.

22 MR. WADDELL: All right.

23 THE COMMISSIONER: We ll take a
24 break first.

25 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR TEN MINUTES)

26

27

28

29

30

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and
3 gentlemen, we'll call the hearing to order again and just
4 carry on, Mr. Waddell,

5 MR. WADDELL: Yes, I'm going to
6 call the next brief, the Westboro United Church of Ottawa
7 and I call that brief now, please. I believe Dr.
8 Sutherland's going to present it.

9

10 DR ELEANOR SUTHERLAND, sworn:

11 THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice
12 Berger, I'm presenting this brief to the Mackenzie Valley
13 pipeline from the ministers, members and adherents of
14 Westboro United Church which is at 450 Churchill Ave.,
15 Ottawa, Ontario, With your permission, I'd like to ask
16 the representation from this church for whom I speak to
17 stand. I wonder if they would. There is a few of them
18 here, tonight.

19 Thank you very much.

20 Needless to say, not all of the
21 160 people who signed this petition are here, but this is
22 some of them.

23 We are a group of concerned
24 citizens from a representative community in Ottawa west.
25 We are concerned about the many problems and injustices
26 facing the native people of Canada today. We do not need
27 to elaborate on these or on the past or present mistakes
28 that perpetuate the shocking conditions that we know
29 exists. We are aware of the native organizations which
30 are formed and which are defining their own priorities

1 | and solutions to these problems and we are impressed that
2 | they have been able to accomplish so much in such a short
3 | period of time.

4 | We believe that the native
5 | organizations of the Northwest Territories are
6 | representing the feelings of their people and must be
7 | heard. They are the authorities on their land, their
8 | environment, their culture, and their way of life. We
9 | believe that they should make vital contributions into
10 | the decisions and the defining of solutions which will
11 | affect them so greatly.

12 | We believe that justice cannot
13 | be done, if once again, southern Canadians only, set
14 | policies for the north.

15 | If this inquiry had been held
16 | 30 years ago, very few southerners would have cared what
17 | happened to the land or the people in the north. Now,
18 | because of a possibility of a gas and oil shortage, all
19 | are concerned. We need the oil and the gas.

20 | So, without sufficient
21 | consultation, development goes ahead at a pace that few
22 | of us in the south or in the north really understand. A
23 | few decades from now, the supplies will likely have dried
24 | up. Again, no one will care what happens to the north,
25 | but the problems, social and environmental, all too well
26 | known to us in the south, will be the legacy that we will
27 | have left for the future.

28 | We believe that this Inquiry
29 | and the Canadian government must listen to what the
30 | original people of the north have to say and must deal

1 fairly with the original inhabitants of this land.

2 In Ottawa west, we compare this
3 to a situation that is, at present, confronting us. We
4 are faced with the possibility of a major highway going
5 through our community. However, we have been guaranteed
6 that consultation will take place. The people on
7 Tweedsmuir Ave. will have their land paid for if it's
8 expropriated. The people will not have to look for new
9 jobs. Now, we compare this situation to what is
10 happening in the north.

11 We know that there has, on
12 occasion, been too little consultation in the past. No
13 one knew ahead of time when the pipeline or some similar
14 alien project would come to their community. Their
15 livelihood, for example, hunting, trapping, fishing would
16 be in jeopardy and little compensation has been made to
17 the native people who are really helpless unless we in
18 southern Canada support them.

19 We come here because we realize
20 that history's being made and for better or for worse,
21 we're going to be a part of that history. We want
22 history to report that justice was done, and we support
23 the original people when they seek a fair settlement for
24 their land.

25 Each of us here today, as
26 individuals and Canada, as a nation, will be judged now
27 and in the future by the way our government and each one
28 of us handles this problem. If we ignore the original
29 people and allow the destruction of their culture and
30 their land, it will be our responsibility. We want such

1 | destruction to be avoided, we want dialogue to continue
2 | we exhort the government to listen carefully to the
3 | original people who are the majority of the inhabitants
4 | of the Northwest Territories. We urge that there be no
5 | commitment to development without just land settlements
6 | and no development that threatens the preservation of the
7 | environments and the cultures of the north.

8 | Thank you
9 | (SUBMISSION OF WESTBORO UNITED CHURCH - DR. E.
10 | .SUTHERLAND - MARKED EXHIBIT C590)

11 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

12 | MR. WADDELL: We're filing,
13 | Mr. Commissioner, the original of that brief with the
14 | signatures appended to it. I'd like to call next, Doris
15 | May Oulton.

16 |
17 | DORIS MAY OULTON sworn:

18 | THE WITNESS: Justice Berger,
19 | an Inquiry such as yours was making its rounds of the
20 | communities and starting community hearings, and two
21 | members of that Inquiry who had been appointed through
22 | our political system -- this was a low budget Inquiry and
23 | they had to walk all night to get to the community
24 | hearings. Now, these members were a chicken and a pig.

25 | They arrived in the community,
26 | having walked all night, and being quite tired. The
27 | chicken turned to the pig and said: "Look it, before we
28 | go into the hearings, I really have to have something to
29 | eat", and the pig said: "Yes, well, I can appreciate
30 | that. What would you suggest?" And the chicken said:

1 "Well, what I would suggest would be ham and eggs." "Now,
2 the pig turned to the chicken and said: "Well, that's
3 fine, for you that means participation. For me, that
4 means total commitment."

5 My point in telling the story
6 is to say thank you for the opportunity to participate.
7 Unfortunately, the decisions being made about the people
8 in the north mean for them a total commitment, and that
9 commitment may be too great to make.

10 It means a kind of impact that
11 we don't yet understand and it may mean, in fact,
12 genocide. It may be cultural in nature but would be very
13 similar to the kind of physical genocide we've seen
14 within many other aboriginal groups.

15 I have two concerns, but before
16 if I give those concerns, I'd like to say first of all
17 that I support native land claims, and second of all, that
18 I'm against the pipeline being put through at this time.

19 I don't feel that we know
20 enough about the implications of the pipeline. I become
21 very concerned when I hear the president of Arctic Gas
22 been talk about the five years that have spent on
23 environment 1 research, and I challenge him to produce
24 the same quality of research on social implications. I
25 also become very concerned when I hear Blair, President
26 of Foothills, make a statement that says that he agrees
27 that the pipeline would have some social impact, and that
28 he only became aware of that when he went to the
29 community hearings. He should be getting the kind of
30 evidence that makes him aware of that far before then.

1 I deal in my submission to you
2 would be one against the pipeline, supporting land
3 claims. I am, however, a community developer by
4 profession and a strategist by nature and in that light,
5 I raise two concerns.

6 My first concern is that your
7 recommendation would be only one of the elements that
8 would go into making a final Cabinet decision and how a
9 pipeline is built. Realistically, we all, know that the
10 Cabinet will be considering other factors. You said that
11 the concerns and the opinions of the people in the
12 community are as important to you as the concerns and the
13 opinions of the outside experts, You have been given a
14 governmental mandate to recommend the method in which a
15 pipeline should be built. The communities have given you
16 a mandate to oppose that pipeline being built at all. It
17 would be my assumption that you would take that
18 opposition to the Cabinet. I would pray to God that they
19 consider this opposition first and foremost and it would
20 have, by far, the greatest impact.

21 My suspicions, however, indeed
22 my overwhelming premonition is that they will make the
23 decision to go ahead with the pipeline. That being the
24 decision I urge you to use the kind of credibility that
25 you have at this point, not only in the north but in the
26 south, to taper that decision in order to make it as
27 workable as possible., If a pipeline goes through the
28 north, it must be looked at as a holistic development.
29 When I see plans that include only training of a technical
30 nature for the peoples in the community, I realize how

1 | limited the scope of the plans for the impact of that
2 | pipeline are and that's terrifying. I urge you in your
3 | recommendations to do a second long report, a transport-
4 | able report, one in which sections of your recommend-
5 | ations, particularly in the area of social and cultural
6 | implications can be lifted out and applied to any northern
7 | development, particularly any pipeline development.

8 | I would hope that the
9 | contribution be significant, so significant that it can't
10 | be ignored. That would be a victory. But that victory
11 | would be only one if development would be looked at
12 | holistically. I see a Commission as a very real way of
13 | making that impact, making it in a way that has never
14 | been done before, making it in a way that can't be
15 | denied, making it in a way that allows people of the
16 | north to finally see some control over where they are
17 | headed and how. Your Inquiry has gathered more
18 | information together on the impact of development than
19 | probably has ever been gathered before, certainly that
20 | there had been gathered before about one development. I
21 | urge you to use that information as a tool with a much
22 | implication and application as possible, that it not
23 | simply be seen as recommendations for a pipeline, but
24 | that it be seen as information about northern
25 | development, in short to make it a workable and usable
26 | tool that demands not to be left on a shelf.

27 | However, this leads to my second
28 | concern and that's that the Commission not end when it
29 | submits its report. It is a process that started in the
30 | north. That process is with the people in the communities,

1 linking them together and allowing them to discuss concerns
2 in a significant manner. It could be and should be one of
3 the most constructive processes in which we, as a country,
4 are now involved. It could however, as easily, be one of
5 the most destructive processes that's happened to
6 communities in the north.

7 People in those communities
8 have come and spoken to you. They've told you of
9 their future dreams and they've told you of their
10 past sorrows and they have told you of their present
11 concern and dilemmas. They've related to you in a
12 way that has seldom happened in the north, indeed,
13 has never happened to the degree that it has in the
14 last few months. But the people in the north now
15 believe in you. They also, by some transference,
16 believe that they can have some control over what
17 happens to them. That is something that we can't
18 allow to be destroyed. e I have seen between what's
19 happening in the Territories and what's happening in
20 the Yukon is phenomenal. Land claims processes also
21 happen in the Yukon but people in the communities
22 don't know what's happening. I, as an outsider know
23 more about their land claims issues than they do and
24 that's ludicrous.

25 On the other hand, what I've
26 seen happening in the Territories is people coming
27 together and discussing things. That's a traditional
28 mode and one that you've used well, but as one that
29 simply cannot happen only once. It must be followed up
30 and people must continue to have input. People must be

1 | allowed to discuss a matter, then be informed what the
2 | alternatives are, then must work in a sincere way to look
3 | at the options and be allowed to develop the skills that
4 | allows them to make the best decision and make that
5 | decision become a reality. I don't believe that this is
6 | a matter in which we can afford to let any second-best
7 | decisions be made.

8 | (SUBMISSION OF DORIS MAY OULTON - MARKED EXHIBIT C-591)

9 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you
11 | very much.

12 | MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
13 | I'd like to file three briefs with you at this point.

14 | One from the World Outreach
15 | Committee of the Ottawa Presbytery of the United Church
16 | of Canada, the second one from the Voice of Women, Ottawa
17 | group and the third one from Michael Bein, B-E-I-N, from
18 | Lanark, Ontario. I'm informed that if people on their way
19 | out tonight wish to pick up some copies, some extra
20 | copies we have of the briefs that were given today.
21 | They'll find them out on the table outside the room.

22 | (SUBMISSION OF UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA, OTTAWA PRESBYTERY
23 | - WORLD OUTREACH COMMITTEE - MARKED EXHIBIT C-592)

24 |

25 | (SUBMISSION OF THE VOICE OF WOMEN - MARKED EXHIBIT C-593)

26 | (SUBMISSION OF MICHAEL BEIN - MARKED EXHIBIT C-594)

27 |

28 | MR. WADDELL: I'd like to
29 | call now, Mr. Commissioner, the brief from the Baffin
30 | Region Inuit Association and the brief will be

1 Presented by Meeka Wilson.

2 MEEKA WILSON sworn:

3 THE WITNESS: I am representing
4 Baffin Region Inuit Association, Mr. Commissioner, I am
5 here today, representing Baffin Region Inuit Association,
6 comprising 13 Inuit communities in Baffin Region.

7 First, I would like to thank
8 you for this opportunity to appear and to give our views
9 Looking at a map, Baffin Island may seem a long way from
10 Mackenzie Valley but in two very important ways, we feel
11 very close and very involved in what is happening in the
12 western Arctic.

13 First, we share the same
14 concerns about the development of the north resources and
15 the impact on our communities and way of life.

16 Second, we share the common
17 heritage with the Inuit in the west and arctic. We Inui
18 are one. Sometime I think we Inuit in the East have bee.
19 lucky. We have been allowed to keep our own language,
20 simply because we have not had the dame influx of
21 southerners. Maybe it is same point, small point but
22 will the pipeline care what remains of our language in
23 the western Arctic.

24 We haven't yet had the same
25 experience with developers in our own region, not yet,
26 anyways but there are signs that mineral, oil and gas
27 exploration is coming. We are beginning to understand
28 what development can mean and we are very afraid for our
29 fellow Inuit in the western Arctic.

30 Inuit don't have farms and gardens like people in the

1 | south. Our farm is the land. We need wild animals to
2 | survive in the same way that you need your farms and your
3 | vegetables. We need country food to survive; to you, raw
4 | seal meat would not be appetizing, but to me, it's a darn
5 | good meal.

6 | Even if development comes and
7 | there's lots of money, lots of jobs, it still won't buy a
8 | good meal if there are no wild animals left. We will
9 | never become canned food eaters. Even if we wanted to,
10 | we couldn't afford it. It will never buy an adequate
11 | diet for us.

12 | We know that the people in the
13 | south want to maintain and improve their own southern
14 | standard of living. We can accept that, but do Inuit
15 | have to be destroyed in the process? After all, the Inuit
16 | have always been there, and we always will be there, but
17 | will there be any white people left after the oil and gas
18 | are gone? It seems to us that the way development is
19 | happening now, it doesn't offer very much to Inuit. You
20 | never hear very much about the Inuit getting a fair
21 | standard of living. That doesn't mean we want the same
22 | things as people in the south. We do want to have the
23 | same services as other Canadian citizen but we also want
24 | to retain our culture and way of life.

25 | We think the best way to
26 | achieve this is through a fair land settlement, through
27 | Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. All the Inuit in the
28 | Northwest Territories have presented their proposals to
29 | the government. We don't think that any pipeline should
30 | be built until the land claims are settled. Our culture

1 | is older than Canada itself, and we will always be Inuit.
2 | We don't want any special status. We can make our own
3 | way if you allow us.

4 | Sometimes it seems the
5 | government is only interested in us because of the
6 | resources in our land, but I think we have a lot more to
7 | contribute if we are accepted as a full and equal
8 | Canadian citizen.

9 | Thank you.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

11 | (SUBMISSION OF BAFFIN REGION INUIT ASSOCIATION MEEKA
12 | WILSON - MARKED EXHIBIT C-595)

13 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

14 | MR. WADDELL: The next brief,
15 | Mr. Berger, is Jim Sheer. He's sworn in Inuvik,

16 | JIM SHEARER resumed:

17 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,
18 | I appreciate your hearing me for just 5 minutes again,
19 | this time on a topic of major personal concern to me, and
20 | quite different from those on technical matters presented
21 | to you at the formal hearings in Inuvik.

22 | I'm speaking here as an
23 | individual, a scientist, and a southerner, who resides in
24 | Ottawa and who would like to make some comments on his
25 | observations while working and living in the Canadian
26 | north.

27 | I was first north in 1964 in
28 | the central Arctic on an expedition looking for Sir John
29 | Franklin's lost ships, the "Erubus" and the "Terror".
30 | This time and all subsequent times, I was extremely

1 | impressed by the openness and sincerity of the local
2 | people I met, much as one is impressed when one goes to a
3 | small town in the country where the lifestyles and values
4 | are quite different.

5 | People coming from large cities
6 | where high technology, rapid pace exists, are usually
7 | impressed by the simplicity and tranquility of the day-
8 | to-day survival lifestyle of rural areas.

9 | There's a contrast between
10 | these two lifestyles and the difficulties arising from
11 | the assimilation by modern western society of the other
12 | value system on which I would like o spend a little
13 | time.

14 | There is no doubt that the
15 | people entrenched in the doctrines of either philosophy
16 | or lifestyle feel that theirs has inherent advantages
17 | over the other and that their philosophy is the correct
18 | one. In this respect, how does one judge objectively
19 | when, where, and to what level one is more desirable than
20 | the other? My basic premise here, is that the
21 | industrialized urban sector of society has, at its root,
22 | a connotation of efficiency, economic growth, and an
23 | ever-increasing standard of living. In contrast, the
24 | non-industrialized, indigenous sector of society has the
25 | immediacy of survival as the basic condition. This is
26 | manifested by the basic differences in the decision-
27 | making process. In the competitive urban sector, the
28 | decisions are made by the "majority rules" concept, which
29 | is efficient in terms of time and theoretically
30 | beneficial to this majority, although in practical terms,

1 | seems only to me the desires of the few in power. The
2 | antithesis of this is the consensus mode or style of
3 | decision-making, which is more time-consuming, but
4 | certainly has the interests of all people involved

5 | The implication, then, is that
6 | the industrialized sector of our society will always feel
7 | that the other sector is somewhat limiting and
8 | unsophisticated. This being the case, there exists and
9 | has existed, an almost continuous attempt of
10 | assimilation-exploitation by the technological sector.
11 | Let's then examine evidence for this in the historical
12 | record of the Canadian Arctic. Beginning with the
13 | British explorer-adventurer, the missionaries, the
14 | whalers, a large construction project such as the DEW
15 | Line sights and most recently, the supposed white
16 | northern businessmen, best classed, in my estimation, as
17 | northern entrepreneurs, the native people of the north
18 | have been exposed to white people, all with quite
19 | different values than their own. The effect of such
20 | incursions by industrialized men has been, at best, only
21 | fragmentary assimilation. Even this has been due, I
22 | think, to a foible of human nature where "the grass is
23 | always greener on the other side of the fence".

24 |
25 | Because of this, we have seen a
26 | number of natives recently become members of the Wage
27 | Economy Labour force. In this manner, then, the
28 | assimilation factor, if I may coin it such, has worked to
29 | the advantage of the industrialized sector and to the
30 | disadvantage of those people not part of that culture.

1 I think it's Gunner Myrdol, to read as - 'do not do unto
2 others as you would have them do unto you' for their
3 values may not be the same.

4 Thank you.

5 (WITNESS ASIDE)

6 MR. WADDELL: Mr.,
7 Commissioner, I think we probably only have time for one
8 more brief. There's one more on the list, George
9 Swinton. Mr. Swinton?

10

11 GEORGE SWINTON sworn:

12 THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Mr.
13 Swinton, it looks as if you will have the last word in
14 Ottawa.

15 THE WITNESS: I will never have
16 the last word, Your Honour. I also would like to mention
17 to you that I was quite surprised that Doris May Oulton
18 asked you to be a total contributor, a committed
19 contributor instead of the participant in her second
20 request.

21 Now, during the past twenty
22 years I have been associated with the north, and
23 particularly with Inuit on both sides of Hudson Bay.
24 Since these associations were largely peer
25 relationships I have been able to learn a great deal
26 from the land and from the people, especially about
27 thinking and about surviving. Yet I do not wish to
28 imply in anyway whatsoever that I am speaking on
29 "their" behalf. Quite the contrary, I am speaking
30 for myself, as an individual and as a human being,

1 not racially as a white person, but purely as a
2 human person with definite northern experiences and
3 concerns. I 'am therefore somewhat troubled but,
4 unfortunately, not surprised by the hostile
5 attitudes of some rugged pipeline buffs who brought
6 so little understanding to the intrinsic subject
7 matter of Your Honour's Inquiry.

8 Excuse me. I find it, however,
9 tragic that there should be so-called well-educated
10 people in ostensibly responsible positions who could not
11 or would not, listen to what the true people of the north
12 are saying about life in the north, about their
13 aspirations, and about their fears. And I do not wish to
14 refer hereto land claim settlements, although I am
15 morally and rationally convinced that any large-scale
16 development scheme must be logically and rightfully
17 preceded by such a settlement. What I wish to refer to
18 are northern identity and value systems. As Your Honour
19 is no doubt well aware after these many sessions, the
20 Inuit, as much as all the other native peoples (and
21 indeed as some of the more deeply rooted white settlers)
22 do have identity and value systems of their own which are
23 based on sound spiritual and material concepts, though
24 different from ours. These systems, as well as the
25 knowledges emanating from them, are rooted in the
26 northern environment, in the traditions of the hunting
27 and trapping economy, and in a harsh but strong spiritual
28 life conditioned by need, but not by greed.

29 Within such value systems,
30 which enable individual and communal survival, the

1 principle of collaboration stands out as one of the most
2 important Collaboration is a cultural and environmental
3 necessity in the north.

4 In this context, that is, in
5 the context of collaboration as cultural and environment
6 al necessity, the taking of hard-line, inflexible stands
7 and of name-callings are contradictions. But, and much
8 worse, such stands destroy all attempts of ever trying to
9 get together or of coming to grips with the reality of
10 this pipeline -- or any other is in fact a common
11 problem, a problem that is threatening all of us equally,
12 together and individually. The many touching hearings,
13 Your Honour, in so many northern communities and homes,
14 as much as the huge amount of various statistics pro and
15 con the pipeline, and pro and con the environmentalists,
16 emphasize only one thing to me: the pipeline is a
17 terrifying reality which confronts all of us together.

18 Terrifying, because of the many
19 debilitating and fearsome factors of constructing
20 pipelines and equally, of not constructing them.

21 Reality, and together, because
22 we all are ravenous energy consumers and we need energy
23 resources at least as much in the north as in the south.
24 I must confess here that, due to climatic conditions,
25 unresolved technologies, lack of experience and cavalier
26 wastefulness, the north - percentagewise - might well be
27 a greater energy user than the south.

28 I was careful here to choose
29 the simple term "energy" rather than trigger-words such
30 as oil, gas, petro-chemicals, hydro-carbon energy, or

1 enable us to replace hydrocarbons as energy sources and
2 cheap commercial raw materials, and to treat and admire
3 them instead as the truly valuable non-renewable resources
4 they really are and which we should conserve with loving
5 care rather than consume with ignorant abandon.

6 I therefore respectfully submit
7 to you, Your Honour, that we declare full war on the
8 wastage of natural resources and on the destruction of
9 cultural resources -- hopefully a more successful and
10 honest war than we said we would fight on poverty. In
11 order to win this war we should accept the grim realities
12 and problems of the pipeline and treat them as a problem
13 and as an enemy common to us all.

14 I further submit, Your Honour,
15 that the government might re-examine its policies and
16 priorities vis-a-vis energy research. The U.S.
17 Government has pledged 500 billion dollars over the next
18 fifteen years to search for alternate sources of energy.
19 We, on the other hand, as recently announced by the
20 Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, are going to
21 spend over the next four years close to a billion and a
22 half on further exploration, which should read
23 exploitation of non-renewable resources. Can such action
24 be justified? And, in view of that, how can we entrust
25 our government with the protection of the environment,
26 the conservation of aboriginal cultural identities, and
27 the guarantee of essential energy needs?

28 Therefore, Your Honour, I wish
29 to suggest that we, that is, the people, the governments
30 and the oil companies, pledge to spend as much money -

1 | really dollar for dollar -- on research into renewable
2 | resources, into healthy human and animal habitation, into
3 | a healthier and happier environment and into the
4 | maintenance of cultural identities, as well as on the
5 | implementation of the research findings. May the
6 | pipeline become a symbol of a new frontier spirit of
7 | communication and of collaboration, instead of a symbol
8 | of greed, fear and destruction.

9 | Thank you, Your Honour.

10 | (SUBMISSION OF GEORGE SWINTON - MARKED EXHIBIT C-596)

11 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

12 | MR. WADDELL: Mr. Commissioner,
13 | I'd like to file a brief from the Latin American Working
14 | Group from Toronto

15 | (SUBMISSION OF LATIN AMERICAN WORKING GROUP MARKED
16 | EXHIBIT C-597)

17 | and another one from Grace R, Stevenson of Ottawa.

18 | (SUBMISSION OF GRACE R. STEVENSON - MARKED EXHIBIT C-
19 | 598)

20 |
21 | MR. ROLAND: Sir, a few words
22 | concerning procedure. First, our rules provide an
23 | opportunity for the two pipeline companies and the
24 | major participants to respond to evidence heard this
25 | evening. All parties have indicated to me that they do
26 | not wish to exercise this right. Secondly, as I have
27 | indicated, sir, the Inquiry placed advertisements in
28 | local newspapers inviting persons and organizations
29 | wishing to make an oral presentation to this Inquiry,
30 | to indicate such an intention in writing or by

1 | telephone to our office here in Ottawa. Based on the
2 | number of persons and organizations filing their names
3 | with the Inquiry, we scheduled and held 5 sessions here
4 | in Ottawa. We have heard 43 oral presentations and we
5 | have filed 12 written briefs with the Inquiry. This,
6 | sir, concludes our hearings in Ottawa. We recommence
7 | these hearings in Charlottetown, at the Charlottetown
8 | Hotel, one --

9 | THE COMMISSIONER: I think
10 | that's Charlottetown.

11 | MR. ROLAND: Charlottetown.
12 | I'm speechless, sir. To finish that, on Monday, June the
13 | 7th, at 2 p.m.

14 | THE COMMISSIONER: Well, ladies
15 | and gentlemen, thank you all very much for the interest
16 | you've shown in the work of the Inquiry and of course,
17 | what is far more important, in the issues that you've all
18 | taken the trouble to consider and that many of you have
19 | discussed here with us today. Let me especially thank
20 | those of you who came from as far away as Kingston and
21 | Sudbury and Tuktoyaktuk in Baffin Island.

22 | I think I should say in closing
23 | that the CBC's northern broadcasting unit established
24 | when the Inquiry began, broadcasts from the Inquiry for
25 | one hour every evening on the radio to all communities in
26 | the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. That hour each
27 | evening on the northern service of the CBC is a means by
28 | which what is said at this Inquiry in each northern
29 | community is transmitted to people throughout the north
30 | who, as we all know, have such a very great interest in

1 | what is going to happen up there. That broadcasting unit
2 | has been travelling with the Inquiry throughout its
3 | southern tour of these cities, and they have been with us
4 | here in Ottawa the past two days, and they have been
5 | broadcasting each evening to the north over the radio for
6 | an hour in English and in native languages what you have
7 | been saying about the issues that we are concerned with.
8 | Their broadcasts go out in English, Loucheux, Slave, and
9 | Dogrib and in the Eskimo language of the western Arctic,
10 | and they go as well on a regular basis to the eastern
11 | Arctic in the Eskimo language spoken there, so that CBC
12 | has enabled this Inquiry, in a sense, to be an inquiry
13 | without walls and has enabled it to obtain the
14 | participation of northern peoples, because they've had
15 | the opportunity as the Inquiry has proceeded through the
16 | north of knowing what has been said by the experts at the
17 | formal hearings in Yellowknife, of knowing what other
18 | people in other communities have said in the Mackenzie
19 | Valley, the Mackenzie Delta, in the northern Yukon, and
20 | the villages on the perimeter of the Beaufort Sea, Now
21 | they will have had the opportunity throughout this tour
22 | of southern centres of knowing what you, some fellow
23 | Canadians who live here, have said about these issues.
24 | That is a contribution to brotherhood in this country and
25 | to the working public Inquiries by the CBC that I think,
26 | it is worth recognizing as we go along So, thank you all
27 | again and the Inquiry is adjourned until Monday at 8 p.m.
28 | in Charlottetown.

29 | (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED UNTIL JUNE 7, 8:00 P.M.)

30 |