

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)

**Toronto, Ontario**  
**May 25, 1976**

PROCEEDINGS AT COMMUNITY HEARING

**Volume 58**

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1 Toronto, Ontario

2 May 25, 1976

3

4 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

5 THE COMMISSIONER: Ladies and  
6 gentlemen, I'll call our hearing to order this evening.

7 The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline  
8 Inquiry is holding a series of hearings in the main  
9 centers of southern Canada because we take the view  
10 that all Canadians have a right to be heard on the  
11 important questions of national policy that the Inquiry  
12 has under consideration.

13 I say that because we in  
14 Canada stand at our last frontier. We have some  
15 important decisions to make, decisions for which all of  
16 us will share a measure of responsibility.

17 Two pipeline companies,  
18 Arctic Gas and Foothills Pipe Lines, are competing for  
19 the right to build a pipeline to bring natural gas from  
20 the Arctic Ocean to southern Canada and the United  
21 States. The Government of Canada has established this  
22 Inquiry to see what the social, economic and  
23 environmental consequences will be if the pipeline goes  
24 ahead and to recommend what terms and conditions should  
25 be imposed if the pipeline is built.

26 We are conducting an Inquiry  
27 about a proposal to build a pipeline along the route of  
28 Canada's mightiest river, a pipeline costlier than any  
29 in history, a pipeline to be built across our northern  
30 Territories where four races of people, white, Indian,



1 he determined by those elected to govern, to be  
2 determined by those who have the confidence of  
3 Parliament.

4 My job and the job of this  
5 Inquiry is to make sure that we understand the  
6 consequences of what we are doing to enable the  
7 Government of Canada to make an informed judgment.

8 The Inquiry began its  
9 hearings on March 3rd, 1975 in Yellowknife. Since  
10 then, we have held 14 months of hearings in the north.  
11 We have held many months of formal hearings listening  
12 to the evidence of engineers, scientists, biologists,  
13 anthropologists, economists, listening to the people  
14 who have made it the work of their life-time to study  
15 the north and northern conditions.

16 The environment of the Arctic  
17 has been called fragile. That may or may not be true.  
18 Arctic species certainly are tough. They have to be to  
19 survive but at certain times of the year, especially  
20 when they are having their young, they are vulnerable.  
21 If you build a pipeline from Alaska along the Arctic  
22 coast of the Yukon, you will be opening up a wilderness  
23 where the Porcupine caribou herd calves on the coastal  
24 plain and in the foothills every summer. This is one  
25 of the last great herds of caribou in North America.

26 Then it is proposed that the  
27 pipeline from Alaska should cross the mouth of the  
28 Mackenzie Delta where the white whales of the Beaufort  
29 Sea come each summer to have their young. Millions of  
30 birds come to the Mackenzie Delta and the coast of the







1 | Cameron & Duncan and that is done with a view to  
2 | allowing all those who wish to make submissions to do  
3 | so conveniently and comfortably and in as relaxed an  
4 | environment as you can get in the main ballroom of the  
5 | Holiday Inn. Prior to coming to southern Canada, the  
6 | Inquiry published an advertisement in the Toronto  
7 | papers as well as in the papers of the other cities in  
8 | Canada setting out the hearing dates for the Inquiry.  
9 | In that advertisement, persons who wished t make  
10 | submissions orally were invited to write (inaudible)  
11 | (MR. SCOTT OUTLINES PROCEDURE)

12 | JAMES CAMERON, DON DUNCAN sworn;

13 | MR. SCOTT: Mr. Cameron and  
14 | Mr. Duncan, would you like to introduce yourselves an  
15 | just carry on as you please?

16 | WITNESS CAMERON: Thank you,  
17 | sir. My name is James M. Cameron. I am executive  
18 | vice-president of TransCanada Pipelines, sir.

19 | WITNESS DUNCAN: My name is  
20 | Don Duncan of the same company.

21 | May I first express  
22 | TransCanada's appreciation for this opportunity to  
23 | present our views and concerns to you sir in your  
24 | investigation of the impact of a pipeline along the  
25 | Mackenzie River valley. TransCanada believes and has  
26 | stated many times that it, is imperative that gas from  
27 | frontier areas be brought to southern markets at the  
28 | earliest possible date.

29 | On the other hand, we believe  
30 | just as firmly that proper and due consideration must











1 of farm lands, protecting the habitats of wildlife and  
2 fish, stabilizing stream banks, preserving specimen  
3 trees, maintaining historic water regimes of swamps,  
4 reseeding or sodding disturbed slopes, meeting  
5 aesthetic standards and scheduling construction for  
6 periods of low sensitivity.

7 In order to meet these  
8 concerns, environmental inputs are maintained on a  
9 continuing basis during the design, construction and  
10 operational phases. Construction activity is the most  
11 sensitive phase of developing a pipeline system. For  
12 this reason, briefing of contractor crews preferably  
13 with the attendance of provincial and federal resource  
14 area environmental representatives, heightens the  
15 awareness: of the environmental concerns pertinent to  
16 a specific construction site.

17 We have continuously refined  
18 and improved our understanding of the environmental  
19 elements along the entire route. This has allowed us  
20 to improve our techniques for ensuring that the  
21 environment is maintained in an acceptable manner. We  
22 have dealt with this complex and divergent environment  
23 for over twenty years and believe that the overall  
24 impact of our pipeline system on the whole  
25 environmental spectrum is minimal and acceptable under  
26 today's standards.

27 In our view, a buried natural  
28 gas pipeline system has less environmental impact than  
29 most if not all other transportation systems whatever  
30 the product being transported. Furthermore, natural





1 | of the north without denying all Canadians access to  
2 | these northern Canadian resources. We trust that your  
3 | findings will recognize and define the mutuality of  
4 | interest that exists for both northern and southern  
5 | Canadians so that a pipeline can be built for the  
6 | benefit of all.

7 | We wish you well in your  
8 | assignment sir. It is clearly one which will effect  
9 | everyone in Canada for decades to come. Thank you.

10 | THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you  
11 | Mr. Duncan. (WITNESSES ASIDE)

12 | (SUBMISSION OF TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LIMITED CAMERON &  
13 | DUNCAN, MARKED EXHIBIT C-435)

14 | MR. SCOTT: Mr. Commissioner.  
15 | the next submission will be made by Reverend Father  
16 | Massman, director of Social Action for the Diocese.  
17 | of Toronto of the Roman  
18 | Catholic Church. Father Massman?

19 | FATHER BRAD MASSMAN, sworn:

20 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Commissioner,  
21 | my name is Father Brad Massman, I am director of the  
22 | Office of Social Action for the Roman Catholic  
23 | Archdiocese of Toronto. I am submitting the following  
24 | statement on behalf of Archbishop Phillip Pocock the  
25 | Archbishop of Toronto and I have also been asked to make  
26 | it clear that the Anglican Church of Toronto represented  
27 | by their bishop the Most Reverend Louis Garnsworthy and  
28 | Reverend Robert Cuvler, director of Diocesan Services,  
29 | join with us in presenting this brief this evening.

30 | Let me preface my remarks by









1 Federal and the Provincial governments to have restored  
2 to them lands they need not only for economic  
3 development but also to preserve a way of life that has  
4 been destroyed by large-scale development projects in  
5 Ontario.

6 We know that this is beyond  
7 your scope of your Inquiry. We are not asking you to  
8 intervene on our behalf. We think however that your  
9 report can have an important implication as to how  
10 serious the Federal and the Provincial Governments deal  
11 with our requests for special consideration in Ontario  
12 If you find that the native people, including the Metis  
13 and Non-Status Indian people of the Northwest  
14 Territories have a right to be partners in northern  
15 development projects and also the right to have their  
16 needs and wants and hopes considered before development  
17 occurs, then the same treatment may be possibly  
18 accorded to our group.

19 No Federal Government and no  
20 previous Provincial Government of Ontario has ever  
21 taken seriously the special land problems of the Metis  
22 and Non-Status Indian people of Ontario. We too are  
23 natives and we too can trace our ancestry in Canada to  
24 time immemorial.

25 Our heritage and the claims  
26 we base on that heritage are every bit as valid as  
27 those of other groups. We look to the day when the  
28 Federal and Provincial Government and indeed the larger  
29 public will recognize our claims as even stronger than  
30 those of other people who have come to our land over



1 equality and has for many years been one of the leaders  
2 In the fight for a better way of life for all citizens  
3 of this nation, We are therefore pleased that the  
4 government of our country has appointed you>Mr.  
5 Berger, to inquire into this project of such magnitude  
6 and potential importance that will have enormous  
7 implications for our nation as a whole and are  
8 fundamental to the future of Canadian life.

9 Many other groups have  
10 presented and will present their views to this Commission  
11 and include the various detailed statistics and analysis.  
12 It is not our intention to detail these again nor to deal  
13 with the entire range of questions that the Commission  
14 must consider, or prescribe precisely the recommendations  
15 the Commission should adopt.

16 It is our intention however  
17 to present to you in a general way our concerns about  
18 the repercussions of this venture across our country  
19 and particularly the more severe repercussions to the  
20 north and its people.

21 Our concern falls into the  
22 following categories not listed necessarily in the  
23 order of importance:

- 24 1. Energy Crisis.
  - 25 2. Need for the Mackenzie Delta gas.
  - 26 3. Native land claims
  - 27 4. Social and economic impact.
  - 28 5. The effects on the environment,
  - 29 6. Our conclusions.
- 30 1. The energy crisis. More and more people are

1 beginning to question the claim of an energy crisis in  
2 this country. There are suggestions from many quarters  
3 that the multinational corporations have ruthlessly and  
4 artificially created an energy crisis to increase their  
5 profits. As each day passes, 'the evidence becomes  
6 more clear that the corporations are making every  
7 effort to exploit the world and are equally willing to  
8 manipulate the people.

9 Over the years, the consumers  
10 of Canada have been subjected to a barrage of claims by  
11 the multi-national petroleum corporations. More  
12 recently, between 1970 and 1973, we heard the Canadian  
13 Petroleum Association estimate the potential of  
14 Canada's reserves at approximately 725 trillion cubic  
15 feet and that Canada had at least enough until the year  
16 2050 and had just scratched the surface. Why?

17 To obtain an export permit to  
18 increase sales and profits. Later in 1973, the same  
19 group pressed the panic button and claimed we faced a  
20 shortage of gas as early as 1979, amounting to a 1%  
21 shortfall and by 1987, would be 15% short of Canadian  
22 demands.

23 The industry claims it higher  
24 profits (and these are between 60 and 90% over 1972  
25 profits) are needed to pay for the costly job of  
26 exploration. What in fact have they spent on  
27 explorations? One example is Imperial Oil who spent  
28 \$74 million in 1975 on exploration, the exact same  
29 amount they spent in 1972, Is there any wonder people  
30 are claiming that the energy crisis is totally



1 | whom they are elected to represent and protect, that  
2 | there is or is not an energy crisis. If there was  
3 | reasonable unanimity of opinion on the estimates, one  
4 | could accept them. However, that is not the case, John  
5 | Helliwell, a noted University of British Columbia  
6 | economist argues:

7 |         "Our calculations indicate that without assuming  
8 |         abnormally high rates of discovery, or of ex-  
9 |         traction from proven reserves, we calculate the  
10 |         production from non-frontier sources will be  
11 |         sufficient until 1988 and will continue into the  
12 |         next century. It is true, we expect that incre-  
13 |         ment to nonfrontier reserves will be increas-  
14 |         ingly expensive but our analysis suggests that  
15 |         we could afford even greatly more expensive non-  
16 |         frontier gas if it should be discovered before  
17 |         turning to delta gas with its very high trans-  
18 |         portation costs".

19 |                                 We accept that these are  
20 |         contradictory opinions but it highlights the need for a  
21 |         comprehensive, impartial overview of our energy needs  
22 |         and resource potential. We think that the statement  
23 |         that:

24 |                 "Some parties tend to generate self-serving  
25 |                 evidence to support their case",  
26 |         is appropriate in this situation.

27 |                                 The artificial shortage is  
28 |         obviously shown by the fact that some companies are  
29 |         pushing sales to increase consumption. The false  
30 |         energy crisis has worked well for the oil companies.







1 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline simply because we are not  
2 satisfied as reasonable people that anyone has given  
3 sufficient proof of its need. As we said earlier in  
4 this presentation, we cannot accept the projection of  
5 the oil industry interests as appropriate and in the  
6 interests of Canadians.

7 We however take the position  
8 that if it is established by an independent reliable  
9 source, that Canada faces imminent shortages of natural  
10 gas and the delta gas and pipeline are the only answer,  
11 then we say that the entire question of native land  
12 settlements must be resolved before any construction of  
13 the pipeline begins. We do not attempt to speak for  
14 the native people but we do understand their desire to  
15 have a just settlement to their claims before  
16 development begins and to have a say in how am,  
17 development should take place.

18 We have read with interest  
19 many of the proceedings of your Inquiry and it gives us  
20 hope that if justice is to prevail, it will be through  
21 your Inquiry. We have not found in our review any  
22 indication that the native people are unwilling to  
23 understand our problems in return for an equal  
24 understanding of theirs and are willing to work towards  
25 a viable alternative if the willingness is forthcoming  
26 on our part.

27 The native people are right  
28 we believe, when they state that they do not want  
29 development for development's sake thrust upon them  
30 without regard to their values or their wishes. There

















1 formal proceedings there have been brought from all  
2 over North America. We have had for instance, the  
3 Minister of Highways from the Government of Alaska.  
4 We've had a special assistant to the governor give  
5 evidence. We've had experts from the University of  
6 Alaska at Fairbanks. We've had a magistrate who sits  
7 in a small community along the route of the Alaska  
8 pipeline give evidence about social impact in the  
9 district where he presides.

10 We've had experts from all  
11 over Canada and the United States talk to us about  
12 caribou, about whales, about fur-bearing creatures  
13 throughout the north. We've had witnesses from the  
14 universities, from the government, from industry  
15 talking about the impact that they believe the pipeline  
16 and what it will bring with it are likely to have on  
17 the north and of course we've gone to the communities  
18 where the people live who are most closely affected and  
19 have considered their evidence about the environmental  
20 impact and social impact and about their claims.

21 I have only presumed to take  
22 five minutes of your time at this stage to discuss  
23 those things so that you will understand the context in  
24 which we are considering the evidence that is being  
25 heard here tonight.

26 I think I should just add  
27 that this Inquiry is to consider the social, economic  
28 and environmental impact of the establishment of a gas  
29 pipeline and energy corridor in the Canadian north to  
30 bring gas and then oil from the Arctic to the mid-



1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 MR. SCOTT: Mr. Commissioner,  
3 our next submission is to be made by Mr. William  
4 Skewis, the executive director, Ontario Natural Gas  
5 Association.

6 THE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead,  
7 Mr. Skewis, and maybe we could all just give Mr. Skewis  
8 our full attention, and go ahead, sir.

9 WILLIAM SKEWIS sworn:

10 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Sir.  
11 e of the Ontario Natural Gas Association wish to thank  
12 this Inquiry for having allowed us the opportunity to  
13 submit our views and opinions regarding the  
14 construction and operation of the Mackenzie Valley  
15 Natural Gas Pipeline and other lines using the same  
16 access route.

17 The Ontario Natural Gas  
18 Association was, prior to September 1972, known as The  
19 Gas and Petroleum Association of Ontario which was  
20 formed in the year 1919.

21 The Association members  
22 include natural gas and oil transmission companies,  
23 natural gas distribution utilities, natural gas and oil  
24 producers in Ontario, and companies who are major  
25 suppliers of steel pipe, meters, valves and other  
26 materials to the oil and gas industry, and to the  
27 ultimate consumers of that industry's products.

28 The Association is familiar  
29 with the briefs being presented to this Commission by  
30 various of its individual members and wishes to voice



1 | contribution in this area.

2 |   A negative decision or  
3 | unreasonable restraint on the proposed pipeline projects  
4 | could steer us into a "Have Not Country" classification.  
5 | Many of our social benefits all Canadians now enjoy could  
6 | vanish. Thank you very much, sir.

7 |   (WITNESS ASIDE)

8 |   MR. SCOTT: Mr. Commissioner,  
9 | the next submission will be made by Mr. Sean Casey and  
10 | Mr. John Robinson of Energy Probe and Workgroup on  
11 | Energy Policy.

12 |   JOHN ROBINSON sworn:

13 |   THE WITNESS: The Workgroup  
14 | on Canadian Energy Policy welcomes the opportunity of  
15 | taking a presentation to the Berger Commission and of  
16 | adding to our previous submission of two years ago. e  
17 | wish in the first place to stress our position that he  
18 | aboriginal land claims of the native people in the I  
19 | north be settled to the satisfaction of all parties  
20 | involved before any decision is made regarding the  
21 | development of mineral and hydrocarbon resources in the  
22 | Mackenzie Delta.

23 |   More specifically, in  
24 | relation ;o the terms of reference of this Commission,  
25 | it is clear that the timing of a Mackenzie Valley gas  
26 | Pipeline will be of major importance in determining its  
27 | impact upon the north decision about when the pipe-line  
28 | is to be built should therefore constitute a necessary  
29 | prerequisite to the fulfillment of the Commission's  
30 | mandate.





1 | lo you want to just go back again a couple of sentences  
2 | and let's do that again.' I want to make sure I've got  
3 | you, sir.

4 |                                   A     Okay. Point number 2.  
5 |     irreversibility?

6 |                                   Q     Yes, start there.

7 | Sorry. A Once the pipeline is built the gas must flow  
8 | in order to provide a return on the investment, The rate  
9 | at which the gas flows, and the price of the gas, will  
10 | be determined by the economics of this investment. The  
11 | result is that the price and/or the quantity of gas  
12 | will bear no relation to the demand. In effect, it  
13 | must be produced whether or not the demand is  
14 | there in order for the pipeline to be financially  
15 | viable.

16 |                                   The government is responsible  
17 | or gas pricing and may also be required to provide  
18 | completion guarantees for a Mackenzie Valley pipeline.  
19 | The financial burden of ensuring that the gas continues  
20 | to flow and is sold at adequate prices will therefore be  
21 | borne by the taxpayer. Should demand be overestimated,  
22 | then some delta gas may in fact have to be exported,  
23 | perhaps at prices below those necessary to recover the  
24 | investment. The government The government would  
25 | therefore be in the incongruous position of subsidizing  
26 | the exports of Canadian Gas.

27 |                                   A second point concerns the  
28 | precedent-setting character of a pipeline. The cost of  
29 | frontier exploration are so great that assurance of  
30 | approval for a pipeline is virtually a prerequisite for







1 done) he Workgroup believes that approval should not be  
2 given S. Casey for a Mackenzie Valley Natural Gas  
3 Pipeline. It is n longer sufficient that energy  
4 decisions be made in the spirit of inspired ad-hocery  
5 so characteristic of existing policies. Thank you.

6 (WITNESS ASIDE)

7  
8 SEAN CASEY, sworn

9 THE WITNESS: Mr. Justice  
10 Berger, Energy Probe is pleased to again have the  
11 opportunity to express its views on the Mackenzie  
12 Valley Energy Corridor. Two years ago, at the  
13 preliminary hearings of your Inquiry, we appeared as  
14 the Energy Resources Team of Pollution Probe. At that  
15 time, we, among others, urged you to interpret your  
16 mandate in broad and democratic fashion. Since then,  
17 people of north and now people of the south have  
18 watched you just that conduct a broadly-based  
19 democratic Inquiry. Our congratulations.

20 Two years ago, we also  
21 addressed the question of aboriginal rights in the  
22 north. We said then and we say now that aboriginal  
23 land claims have to be settled to the satisfaction  
24 of the native peoples before any development  
25 decisions are taken in either the Yukon or the  
26 Northwest Territories.

27 Our presentation this evening  
28 logically follows that of John Robinson of the Workgroup  
29 on Energy Policy. The Workgroup's brief addressed a  
30 number of issues relevant, not only to a decision about a

1 Mackenzie Valley energy corridor, but also national  
2 energy policy. To diverge for a moment., I wish to  
3 emphasize an often neglected impact of deciding to build  
4 this energy corridor. Now, building these pipeline will  
5 effectively preclude any serious development of energy  
6 conservation and renewable energy sources. This will  
7 result in lost energy opportunities for both northerners  
8 and southerners.

9 THE COMMISSIONER: re you  
10 going to elaborate on that?

11 A No, I'm not.

12 Q Well, would you mind  
13 repeating it, then?

14 A Okay. If our society  
15 chooses to place a number of resources into building  
16 pipelines, we have no resources left to build energy  
17 conservation devices and to build renewable energy  
18 facilities. It's that simple. That impact will ho  
19 felt not only in the south, but will also be felt in  
20 the north.

21 Q I follow you.

22 A Okay, I will begin with  
23 some basic ideas about an ever-elusive but incessantly  
24 called-for national energy policy. What would he an  
25 ideal Canadian energy policy? Well, we think most  
26 people would agree that such a policy should provide  
27 the basis of long-term energy supply as economically s  
28 possible, while avoiding both large-scale environmental  
29 damage and political-social clashes between energy rich  
30 and poor provinces, between natives and whites, and

1 rural dwellers and urbanites.

2 Now, a policy founded on  
3 frontier oil and gas extraction contradicts each of  
4 those goals. A policy founded on energy conservation  
5 and renewable energy sources which are the sun and the  
6 wind, falling water and the heat of the earth, that  
7 kind of policy would act to support those goals. I'll  
8 compare these two policy alternatives in terms of costs  
9 and I'll begin with some very preliminary ballpark  
10 figures on the financial costs of oil and gas from the  
11 Arctic to southern consumers.

12 The recent energy strategy for  
13 Canada predicts that an oil and gas investment of 86  
14 billion dollars will yield a primary energy return equal  
15 to 11 billion barrels of oil, but what is important to  
16 consumers is useful energy. The energy lost in  
17 transportation, conversion, and inefficient end use is  
18 not useful. It is wasted and it amounts to about 50% of  
19 the primary energy generated. So the useful energy for  
20 our investment of 86 billion dollars is equal to 5.5  
21 billion barrels of oil, approximately. That is a  
22 capital cost of 15 dollars per useful barrel of oil.  
23 Now, that's some ballpark. Is that the only cost to  
24 consumers? No, because in discussing ballpark figures,  
25 you must pay the ballplayers, you must maintain the  
26 ballpark, you must earn some profit, and if you were  
27 sensible, you repair the damaged field. So now your  
28 capital cost is only about a third of the cost to the  
29 consumer and a barrel of oil equivalent is costing  
30 approximately 45 dollars. Are those the only costs?







1 are the inverse of the economic implications of Arctic  
2 oil and gas as described by John.

3 Some of the other relevant  
4 features of conserving and renewable energy technology  
5 are:

6 A. They are most energy efficient when site specific.  
7 You conserve or supply at the home, at the factory at  
8 the office. That means that technology is small-scale.

9 B. The technology tends to be easily understandable  
10 and operable. Some designs can be made and/or  
11 installed by the homeowner.

12 Now, these features are  
13 important in relation to other concerns raised by the  
14 Workgroup. The first concern is the irreversibility of  
15 a pipeline. Once spilled, the gas, assuming all along  
16 it is there, must flow no matter what the demand, but a  
17 renewable and conserving strategy supplies energy needs  
18 directly by installing for example solar panels on  
19 roofs and heat pumps in building. Such a strategy does  
20 not produce irreversible flows of energy.

21  
22 The Workgroup also noted the  
23 likely self-fulfilling spiral of development that would  
24 follow a decision to allow a pipeline. This would be  
25 enhanced by the recent generous provision of the oil  
26 and gas regulations.

27 In distinction, a smaller  
28 evenly scale, more distributed, less capital-intensive  
29 energy program retains the flexibility to pursue  
30 frontier energy if it is needed. The reverse is much









1 | man's way. What we do say is we don't trust the  
2 | government nor do we. trust the sincerity of any  
3 | promises made by them or their representatives. We  
4 | will seek to protect the native peoples' interests with  
5 | every means available to us. We're tired of broken  
6 | promises and we can only inform our native brothers and  
7 | sisters to the north to be cautious because if history  
8 | is an indication, the promises won't be kept.

9 | To paraphrase a great Indian  
10 | leader of the past:

11 | "The only promise the white man ever kept was a  
12 | promise to take our land."

13 | That promise is still being kept.

14 | Thank you.

15 | (WITNESS ASIDE)

16 | MR. SCOTT: Mr. Commissioner,  
17 | the next submission will be made by Mr. Graham  
18 | Beakhurst of the Faculty of Environmental Studies at  
19 | York University.

20 | GRAHAM BEAKHURST, sworn:

21 | THE WITNESS: Mr.

22 | Commissioner, your reputation for patience and late  
23 | sittings has preceded you here and I do not want to tax  
24 | you very much more in either respect this evening.

25 | Since this is the closest  
26 | hearing to my own community, I think it's an  
27 | appropriate place to speak personally about my feelings  
28 | towards the proposed pipeline. Later in the formal  
29 | hearings, I will be giving evidence on behalf of COPE  
30 | about my professional interpretation of certain aspects







1 | to lend our own lives in our own communities  
2 | according to our own choices.

3 |   The question of energy demand  
4 | is of course the other side of the coin to northern  
5 | development as presently conceived. I have never yet,  
6 | Mr. Commissioner, met a northerner who has said he  
7 | would deny energy resources to the south if we were  
8 | genuinely freezing in the dark; though I have met a  
9 | number of Albertans who would.

10 |   I think that --

11 |   THE COMMISSIONER: Are you  
12 | sure it was only facetious?

13 |   A     I certainly was, Mr.  
14 | Commissioner. I think that most northerners see energy  
15 | development as an important part of their future but  
16 | one that should be carefully thought out before it  
17 | begins and it should be compatible with their  
18 | aspirations for the north and the real needs of the  
19 | majority of southern Canadians.

20 |   In answering the third  
21 | question, Mr. Commissioner, one cannot avoid the fact  
22 | that we are simply not all equal when it comes to  
23 | energy demand and energy consumption. It would not  
24 | surprise me if northerners begin again to wonder about  
25 | the energy desperation of a society that preaches  
26 | conservation to the majority while initiating  
27 | supersonic transAtlantic air travel for the convenience  
28 | of few high priced businessmen and bureaucrats.

29 |   We have, I think, been told  
30 | just too often to believe it that we will freeze in the





1 THE COMMISSIONER: Well  
2 ladies and gentlemen let me thank you for your  
3 attendance here and let me especially thank those  
4 persons and organizations who took the time and trouble  
5 to make representations to the Inquiry tonight. Let me  
6 assure you that I take the attitude toward each brief  
7 that I can learn something from each one of you and I  
8 appreciate very much the participation of the persons  
9 and organizations who have submitted briefs tonight.

10 May I just say that we  
11 have heard from a variety of points of view. We  
12 have heard a variety of points of view tonight and I  
13 think that's a good thing. I think that if I may  
14 say so, that it is healthy for all of us in this  
15 room to hear not only the views of those whom we  
16 agree with, but to hear and to consider the views of  
17 those with whom we disagree.

18 I think I should say that  
19 representatives of all of the organizations that are  
20 parties to the Inquiry are here tonight. Mr. Horte  
21 the president of Arctic Gas, Mr. Littledale, the  
22 vice-president of Foothills Pipe Lines, Dr. Pimlott  
23 of Canadian Arctic Resources Committee and  
24 representatives of the Indian Brotherhood, the Metis  
25 Association and the Committee for Original Peoples  
26 Entitlement which represents the Inuit people of the  
27 western Arctic and they have heard your views  
28 expressed here and elsewhere and you've had the  
29 advantage of hearing the point of view of all of  
30 those who have spoken tonight.

