



Photo Don Truckey



photo Bob Park

Conference delegate smokes Tuero cigar - counter conference listener chews lip in frustration.

Delegates at the seventh annual conference on northern development paid \$100 to discuss industries' next moves in the energy poker game.

Delegates at the citizen's counter conference on the north discussed native land claims, environmental concerns and ways to frustrate industry's power.

Northern development

Energy must be conserved

While an immediate exploitation of the world's energy resources is imperative, conservation is the key word, said John Partridge, president of the World Energy Conference.

Partridge was one of a series of speakers who addressed the 700 delegates at the Seventh National Northern Development Conference held November 3-6 in the Macdonald Hotel.

Partridge informed the Wednesday night audience that the industrialized western nations must proceed with energy exploration and development in the name of progress and to help less-developed nations.

"The energy resources of the world must be developed. Not sequestered! Not ignored! They should not be the objects of postponement and delay," he said.

Partridge maintained that energy crises have arisen from economic and legislative interference with national exploration and with international cartel operations - not because of resource shortages.

Without energy development there is not economic advancement, claimed Partridge.

He referred to the development of the steam engine and the railroad supported by the coal deposits and the internal combustion engine supported by the petroleum resources. All of these developments aided in the production of food, he said.

Partridge dismissed critics who maintain that the world energy supply is in short supply and pointed out that Herman Kahn, author of *The Next 200 Years*, estimated that the world has enough resources to support an expanding population for the next 200 years.

"We must stand with Mr. Kahn and confidently proclaim the adequacy of our energy resources and our capacity as energy resource developers, to sup-

port a growing and expanding world economy," stated Partridge.

Conservation is important, he said, because it brings public support to energy resource development and brings government approval.

"As an example, all of us can be proud of the way in which the Arctic Gas Project - made up of Canadian and American companies - pioneered the investigation of Arctic gas pipeline construction and operating techniques in preparation for a project which still awaits authorization by our respective

governments. It has indeed been an object lesson in what must hereafter be the conservative development of energy resources," he said.

"We quickly realize that we are locked in a battle for men's minds," continued Partridge, "that we must develop popular support for our objectives in the face of determined opposition from a relatively small group with superb communication skills."

According to Partridge, the last basic element of world energy involves "due consideration for the energy needs

of less-favoured areas of the world - or put another way - international cooperation in the development of world energy."

"Mutually advantageous cooperation between Canada and the United States in sound and orderly development of the energy of this area (North American Arctic) would be one of the major energy achievements of all time," predicted Partridge.

"It would demonstrate unselfish energy leadership and set the pattern for many other global situations," he added.

World energy needs will not grow as rapidly in the next 25 years, says N.Y. consultant.

World energy requirements are likely to grow less rapidly in the next quarter-century than they did in the past 25 years, a New York consultant told last week's conference on industry and northern development.

At the same time, the projected amount of energy consumed will be 2½ times the amount consumed in the past 25 years, said Milton Lipton, executive vice-president of W.J. Levy Consultants, Corp.

Lipton produced figures indicating that world energy requirements in the non-Communist world would rise to 198 million barrels daily from 128 million in 1985 and 85 million in 1975. To meet these projected demands, he said, both the discovery of substantial new oil and gas reserves and large scale development of other energy sources would be required. At the same time, higher energy prices will inevitably mean both private incentives and governmental policies toward greater energy conservation.

Industry, Lipton added, holds the

greatest potential for energy conservation as the increased cost of energy provides an incentive to more efficient use of energy inputs, for example the capture of waste heat lost in manufacturing. Future savings can be expected through improvements in plants and processes designed to reduce the per unit cost of energy, he said.

In Canada, the country's dependence on imported crude oil will continue to grow through the early 1980's, National Energy Board chairman Marshall Crowe told the conference. In the long term, however, frontier oil production could play a major role in meeting Canada's future petroleum requirements, he said.

As for natural gas, Canada will be increasingly incapable of meeting the export demand although it should be able to meet Canadian demands through 1980. "It appears that there is a Canadian market available for Canadian frontier gas if and when it comes available," said Crowe. "The nature and timing of such a development will depend on future

exploration success and the results of hearings such as those currently before the National Energy Board.

"The era of cheap energy is over," warned John Murrell, chief executive officer of DeGolyer and MacNaughton, a Dallas petroleum consulting company. "Energy policy, especially in North America, however, still seems largely centred on the proposition that the consumer has a right to cheap energy."

"I believe that there are many unexplored areas including the Canadian north and the east coast where there is potential for huge discoveries," said Murrell.

"But the physical and economic determinants of energy supply have been all but obscured if not rendered ineffectual by political interference around the world."

All the accusations, suspicions and hostilities which persist (regarding the oil industry) "will not bring forth one Btu of additional energy," and worse, "they are bound to be counter-productive," he concluded.