REVIEWS

with the basic issues in these complex and difficult negotiations. They don’t confront the basic difference between the government position and the position articulated by both Dene and Inuit leaders. The government continues to insist on the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government while the Dene and Inuit, and every other First Nation, oppose the extinguishment policy.

The report places the onus on the Inuit for the effects on the environment of the pipeline system which the Committee recommends. Meanwhile, an agreement was quietly being worked out with the Dene and Inuit leaders which is allowing a small-bore pipeline from Norman Wells as an experiment which may spill over into the north. The Committee projects a price per barrel of oil from Norman Wells at $75.60 by 1990, a figure which would require prices to triple over the next six years. It does not anticipate the direction that world energy markets have actually been taking.

The tanker recommendation assumes that technology now being developed for gas can readily be applied to oil. It also reflects the insensitivity which surfaces in the "streamlining" report. When the industry witnesses were advocating a tanker route down the west coast of Greenland, Senator Guay asked if Canada had not objected to similar proposals for Alaskan resources coming down our west coast. The answer was that it was "their ships and our coast". Apparently, when the tables are turned the other way — when the environmental hazard is to someone else's coast — the morality of "beggar thy neighbor" takes a sort of imperial acceptability.

At the Northern Transportation Conference in Whitehorse on 5-7 October 1982, Marc Denhez, former legal counsel to the Inuit Tapirasit of Canada, presented a paper entitled "Some Inuit Concerns With Economic and Other Impacts of Transport Activities". In it he says: "Elsewhere in Canada, the infrastructure has either been provided or general subsidy formulas were adopted to compensate. A similar subsidy program should be introduced in the north, to bring northern costs in line with those of a developed system."

The Senate Committee does recommend that mega-projects be allowed to proceed following an "approval in principle" by the federal cabinet. This, their clearest recommendation, is intended to speed up an otherwise lengthy bureaucratic tangle of regulations and approvals. The report writers have done a reasonable job of clarifying a complicated procedure by attempting to explain why projects are held up and what the problems are with overlapping jurisdictions. It is less clear that either the Dene and Inuit or their Senate colleagues would favour allowing mega-projects to proceed by Order in Council without legislative action and a system for ensuring that prior conditions be met before each stage of development.

In June 1982, the Banking, Trade and Commerce Committee of the Senate (a body long headed by Canada's foremost expert on tax law and clearly dedicated to our present economic system) adopted a recommendation made by Dene Nation witnesses on the energy bills. They said that all recommendations affecting the local public interest in the north should be automatically referred to the appropriate policy committees of both Houses, as a political appeal. The Dene witnesses had based this recommendation on previous reports of another Senate Committee which routinely studies the form and structure of regulations and statutory instruments. It is clear that while the Senators interested in the transportation of gas and oil in the far north want to cut the bureaucratic red tape, both the Banking Committee and the Regulations Committee think it is time to revive some sense of due process and to introduce fair play into northern development. Unfortunately, the apparent tension between the "streamlining" and the "due process" in the Senate has not yet surfaced into the direct confrontation which would provide a much-needed public debate. This is an area where the Senate has true expertise and there are Senators on both sides of the issue with both knowledge and passionate conviction. Instead, they have wandered into an area that requires a continuing rise in world prices. The report anticipates a constant price of $34.00 a barrel. But a later section of the report admits prices are falling.

The Committee has drawn guidelines responsive to industry pressures, based on a deadline no-one believes anymore. They have coined the phrase "smoothing out the bumps in the road" from the idea of smoothing out government policy with company expectations. But by the time they were able to deliver a report in published form, the government was already changing its beat. And economic circumstance was giving a slight edge to the Inuit resistance against being pushed into the oil drum.

The Special Committee was originally created to oversee regulations on the Northern Gas Pipeline from Alaska (as was a parallel Commons Committee which restricted itself to reports to the Prime Minister from the idea of conserving off the ground). The Senate Committee has been transformed into a Standing (permanent) Committee on Energy. It is now beginning to do a study on future directions for the NEP. This is probably the most positive development to arise from the previous report of the Hastings Committee. It will allow a very able and dedicated group of Senators to now consider in public what we may suspect they knew all along: the National Energy Program, seen in its most positive light, was obsolete by the time it was legislated.

They will also need to address the point that the Dene made to their sister Commons committee regarding the whole idea of Canadian lands. Canada Lands can be divided into two kinds: those that are underwater and those on which Dene or Inuit live. If the federal Parliament is going to maintain responsibility for northern development it will have to distinguish between submerged lands and populated lands before northerners are impressed by a system that keeps power in Ottawa.

They have to consider that dynamic tension between the demand for due process (fair play) and streamlined regulatory procedures is nowhere greater than in the combined fields of energy and northern development. This tension, which has characterized parliamentary politics for the past century, is fast coming to a head because of high technology. It assures the need for continued Senate Committee studies. But it raises serious doubts about the usefulness of book-length reports which cannot be published for eight months after the evidence is heard. Perhaps the Committee should consult with the Dene and Inuit leaders on reaching a consensus.

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This collection of three interrelated papers on the Arctic cisco, Coregonus autumnalis, as well as the introduction by the series editor, might well be taken as a stimulating challenge to those who have questioned the money spent and the validity of much biological work carried out in the name of environmental impact assessment. However, it is another gauntlet — probably rather casually dropped — that I would like to pick up, but only after an examination of the papers themselves.

The first paper is an assessment of the Arctic cisco stock in the Colville River Delta as revealed by the results of a fishery there over a 15-year period, combined with considerable monitoring of the catch. The model developed, barring one glaring exception, gives a remarkably good fit to the data. The rather extraordinary and unusual feature is that very little information is available on the abundance of the spawning stock, its location, or frequency of spawning. (Apparent internal contradiction of statements on the percentage of spawners is resolved when it is realized that "sexually mature" means those fish physiologically capable of spawning rather than those in a pre-spawning or ripe state.) It is rather difficult to know exactly what these catch data represent beyond the bare fact that they reflect changes in abundance and regular fluctuations in size distribution. This is largely because of the great remoteness, apparently over 400 km distant in the Mackenzie delta, and lack of information on the spawning component of the stock from which these fish originate.

The second paper investigates the temperature/salinity preferences of the Arctic cisco, and this is clearly done in standard conditions using accepted methods. The results confirm what is generally recognized about fishes and their temperature preferences, including the fact that Arctic freshwater and anadromous fishes usually express temperature preference for brackish water. They will have to consider that dynamic tension between the demand for due process and streamlined regulatory procedures is nowhere greater than in the combined fields of energy and northern development. This tension, which has characterized parliamentary politics for the past century, is fast coming to a head because of high technology. It assures the need for continued Senate Committee studies. But it raises serious doubts about the usefulness of book-length reports which cannot be published for eight months after the evidence is heard. Perhaps the Committee should consult with the Dene and Inuit leaders on reaching a consensus.

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TRADITIONAL knowledge is the basis of Whitehorse heritage, a heritage that is preserved and celebrated through the Whitehorse Heritage Buildings: A Walking Tour of Yukon's Capital. The book provides an overview of Whitehorse's history and architecture, describing the city's many buildings and the stories behind them. The guidebook is well-organized, with a clear and concise layout that makes it easy to follow. The descriptions are detailed, providing insight into the history of each building, and the photographs are of high quality, giving a sense of the buildings' appearance and ambiance.

The book covers a wide range of buildings, including historic homes, commercial structures, and public institutions, all of which have played an important role in Whitehorse's development. The guidebook is an excellent resource for both residents and visitors, providing a rich understanding of Whitehorse's past and its impact on the present.

The book's authors have worked hard to ensure that the information is accurate and up-to-date, and they have made a conscious effort to include a diverse range of buildings, reflecting the city's cultural diversity. The book is well-researched and well-illustrated, making it a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history and architecture of Whitehorse. Overall, Whitehorse Heritage Buildings: A Walking Tour of Yukon's Capital is an excellent guidebook that will be appreciated by both residents and visitors alike.