

NORTHERN MINERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
FEBRUARY 7, 1979

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NAMES OF ATTENDANTS

J. Bruk	President, Cyprus-Anvil Mines	(CHAIRMAN)	(604) 687-2586
R.J. Cathro	BC/YT Chamber of Mines	(ACTING CHAIRMAN)	(604) 688-2568
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D. Bell	Government of the Yukon Territory		(403) 667-5121
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H.W. Woodward	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development - Ottawa		(819) 997-9190
R. Hawkes	NWT Chamber of Mines - Yellowknife		(403) 873-6311
B. Baldwin	Alberta Chamber of Resources -		(403) 232-3434
J. Patterson	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development - Ottawa		(819) 997-9828
R. Granger	Yukon Chamber of Mines		(403) 667-7251
D. Gee	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development - Ottawa		(819) 997-0663
W.G. Jeffery	Department of Energy, Mines and Resources - Ottawa		(613) 992-9240
C. Ogilvy	Yukon Chamber of Mines		(403) 667-2090
M. Davison	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development - Winnipeg		(204) 949-2122
J.A. Carruthers	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development - Ottawa		(819) 994-2944
D. Patriquin	Government of the Northwest Territories - Yellowknife		(403) 873-7115

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R. Douglas                      NWT Chamber of Mines - Yellowknife                      (403) 873-2621

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NORTHERN MINERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meeting in Whitehorse, Feb. 7 and 8, 1979.

Edited Minutes

Present: (see attached sheets)

February 7, 9:00 A.M.

The meeting was chaired by Mr. John Bruk. The first item of business was discussion of the Policy Statement.

Policy Statement

This should be formally presented to the Minister. Irvine will prepare a letter of transmittal for the Chairman's approval.

There was discussion about Jeff Carruther's articles about the Committee in the Globe and Mail and also his interview on the C.B.C. Northern Network on January 30th. Carruther's article makes statements that are biased and incorrect, and these should be refuted. Irvine said that the Minister did not stand behind Carruther's statements, but did not intend to reply to them. Granger, for the Yukon Chamber of Mines, said that Carruther's articles and interview are damaging to the Mineral Industry in the North since they suggest, incorrectly, that the Committee wants mineral rights over all lands, including that of small land owners, farmers and homeowners, to be reserved to mining purposes. This can be cleared up in the presentation to the Standing Committee. The Chambers of Mines should make generalized statements about the policies presented to the Minister, but should not quote them word for word until we get a more formalized response to these by the Minister.

Some members of the Committee expressed concern over the possibility that Native People would have equity in mineral development through their mineral and surface rights given in COPE-type settlements, but it was pointed out that some people, including some on the Committee, are willing to go along with a form of Joint Venturing with Natives.

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The matter of an autonomous board was pressed by various members of the Committee. Two variants were suggested, one being a committee within the ACND, and the other a private advisory board. The principle in each case is the same; balanced recommendations go to the Minister. But the question remained, which is the best mechanism to accomplish this? In the Provinces some process is gone through before Provincial land is turned over to the Federal Government for National Parks, and this could be examined.

The Chairman requested that Carruthers, co-ordinating with Woodward, should study the various mechanisms for screening proposed withdrawals for park purposes and report back to the Committee.

In answer to further questions, Carruthers said that the Parks Canada Policy document has gone through a public consultation stage over the last year and has been revised and presented to the Minister. Whether accepted or not he was not sure. Under the revised policy all parks, including wilderness areas, would be considered in the context of National Parks. There would be no flexibility built into the legislation in terms of allowing exploration of mineral resources within National Parks. He said the prerogative to provide resource assessment in areas prior to park establishment is up to either E.M.R. or the Mineral Industry or the Northern Program. Dr. Jeffery said the matter of attempting to make mineral assessment of parks was to be discussed between E.M.R. and the Parks people, but the problem was fraught with difficulty. What is needed is an agency or panel of some sort to make a judgement about park creation. North of 60° E.M.R. could be that sort of agency but direction as to this is needed from this Committee.

Carruthers then responded to the proposition that reviews would be made periodically to see if the situation regarding mineral resources had changed within Parks since their creation. He said that he did not think we had reached the point in Canada where mineral resources locked up in Parks are so critical to the development of the country for any such process to go ahead now. Possibly in the future a time of crisis could bring this about.

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The draft of the letter of transmittal to the Minister will voice some of the concerns of the Committee.

### Parks

John Carruthers and Morris Davison of the Parks Branch were prepared to answer questions by the Committee.

In response to questions Carruthers said that there is a great deal of flexibility when the establishment of a park is being considered. For example in Bathurst Inlet, the park boundaries would in all likelihood be drawn so as to allow transportation access to the shore of the Inlet. However, there is less flexibility after a park has been established. Their policies preclude mineral exploration in a park. However land is not necessarily locked up forever in National Parks, there have been numerous modifications to boundaries of existing parks over time.

In a discussion of the ways by which the mineral potential of a proposed park site could be determined, mention was made of the fund of unpublished geological information in the files of exploration companies. If there could be some way to collect and use this it would be very helpful, but not all companies will necessarily co-operate. There are some regulations already in place in certain provinces, for the collecting and sharing of this sort of data, but for the North this would strain the capacity of DIAND and EMR to digest, store and use the large amount of information that would be forthcoming.

Woodward put forward the proposition that as things now stand, when application is being made to the Minister for park creation, this is all in the hands of the Parks Branch, and this has to result in what is really a biased presentation. A preferred procedure would be a land use application to which Parks would put their proposal and the Mining Industry would make counter proposals. An un-biased body, sitting in judgement, would put the conflicting ideas together and make the presentation to the Minister. In response, Carruthers said that he felt the decisions made by the Minister were properly balanced between conservation and development.

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Carruthers said also that the final decision as to the boundaries of the Parks in the North Yukon, which includes the COPE area, has not been made.

### Fiscal

Jurgen Lau, a mining lawyer from Vancouver, addressed the meeting. He dealt with means by which prospectors and junior mining companies can be encouraged by changes in the tax laws. His main points were as follows: -

- (1) That individual tax payers and non-principal business corporations be permitted to deduct 150% of the Canadian exploration and development expenses and accrue it, north of 60°, from the income derived from other sources. This should attract available tax shelter funds for exploration and development in the North.
- (2) That prospectors and individual grub-stakers be subject to capital gains tax treatment for the proceeds from the sale of mineral properties resulting from the prospecting. At present the definition of "prospector" is too narrow; it should be broadened to include prospectors, or geologists and engineers, who transfer properties to companies and promote those companies. Also this section should provide that sales of properties for cash, as well as for shares, should be subject to capital gains.
- (3) An individual tax payer who incurs development expenses in consideration for shares in a company, should be subject to capital gains treatment on the sale of those shares. At present such a sale is subject to full income tax. It should be established also that the company that does the actual work can function as the agent for the taxpayer, thus avoiding certain artificial transactions that would otherwise be necessary. Also when the shares are sold, they should be subject to capital gains treatment, instead of full income tax as at present.
- (4) Major companies should be permitted to write-off against their mining income 200% of any option payment or other cash payments, except payments out of production, made to prospectors or junior

mining companies for mineral properties. This would have the effect of encouraging major companies to be more generous in reimbursing prospectors and junior companies, and this would encourage these smaller outfits in their search.

In the discussion that followed it was brought out that in joint ventures shared in by Native groups the smaller companies and prospectors would not be able to participate except as middlemen.

Comparisons were made with the German scheme, that allows 220% of expenditures on uranium exploration to be written off, and the Beaufort Sea drilling, that allows 166%. These have been useful incentives, and the Mining Industry in Canada needs similar provisions tailored to its needs.

#### Parks, Continued after Lunch

Carruthers said that 2800 square miles were withdrawn in 1970 in the East Arm of Great Slave Lake for the future development of a National Park. There has been no staking there since.

Banff National Park has had its boundaries changed 17 times. It started as 10 square miles, and its boundaries have been enlarged, reduced, and modified. This is documented in Herb Lothian's "History on National Parks."

In the Yukon two areas are shown on the map in Natural Region No. 7. The status of the Ogilvy Mountain - Keele Park areas is that of preliminary study areas, but these will not necessarily become natural areas of Canadian Significance.

Carruthers also said that if Wager Bay becomes a National Park, it would not be necessary to make one out of the Thelon Sanctuary.

Arctic sites for parks are larger than in the rest of Canada because the region as a whole is so large and the ecological units are in general larger than in the South. Land ownership also enters the picture; there is little private land in the Arctic.

The matter of Territorial Parks was dealt with; Territorial Parks ordinances are being looked at, and there is an ordinance in the N.W.T. The question of transfer of lands to the Territorial Government for parks purposes has been stalled pending the settlement of Native Land Claims.

Carruthers said that perpetuity was the ideal perspective for parks but it was pointed out that historical changes can upset the perpetual concept. It was agreed finally that when there is an adequate level of national concern, the boundaries, or even status of a National Park can be changed by Act of Parliament.

#### Thelon Game Sanctuary

Dave Gee outlined the history of the sanctuary, which was established in 1927 to protect a small herd of muskox from white hunters. Withdrawal from prospecting followed in 1930. In 1956 there was an amendment to the N.W.T. Game Ordinance, deleting 5,800 square miles and adding 2,100. This was finalized by a later Order in Council. The present size is about 21,000 square miles. Gee did not know for sure whether the original objectives have been accomplished but gets the impression that it is valid to ask if there is any point in keeping such a large area in a state of withdrawal. The I.B.P. has identified a small area of interest along the Thelon River.

It was mentioned that the herds are moving well out of the sanctuary and there is a quota system for hunting them. The sanctuary seems to have outlived its usefulness and we should look for mechanisms by which it could be opened up for mineral exploration. The 1972 Order in Council would have to be revised, and the Territorial Government would have to look at their policy toward the sanctuary under the Game Ordinance.

It was suggested that research by the Industry, if it brings out substantial reasons for re-examination, should be placed before the Minister so that he could use his judgement in the matter.

The Land use Committee was charged with preparing a brief for the Minister's attention.

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The mineral potential of the sanctuary was discussed. It was mapped by the G.S.C. in 1930 and is known to be favorable for uranium occurrence. Existing data should be assembled.

For further action it was recommended that the Land Use Sub-Committee should be enlarged to bring in people with special technical knowledge. Several names were suggested.

Off-shore areas were also suggested as possible matters of concern to the sub-committee.

There was considerable discussion about a proposed Land Use Board, not Federally dominated, that would look into disposing of land in the North. It would be an advisory committee on Land Management, such as in Ontario where it has been functioning for 15 years. Also a similar Land Use Commission is a real forum for neutral objective assessment of conflicting preferred uses today. This body could not be autonomous as to its decisions, but advisory, due to the problem of Native Land Claims. The land use sub-committee should address itself to the basic terms of reference of such a body. It is perceived that the Minister, at this particular time, would have difficulty in creating a body with meaningful terms of reference, what with the Baker Lake Injunction, the ITC and Dene Nation, and so on. The right sort of body may need to evolve.

It was stated by the Chairman that the Land Use Sub-Committee should find ways of protecting Policy Statements (3), (4) and (5).

Appearance Before the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

A list of guests for the luncheon on March 15th, in Room 112 North, Centre Block, at 12:30 P.M. was discussed. The appearance, which is in Room 371, West Block, at 11:00 A.M. on the 15th, is initially a presentation by our Chairman who will probably introduce each of our Committee members, then give an overview of our Committee work. He would then ask for questions from the Standing Committee, and these would generally be directed to our Chairman. It would be a good idea to meet with Ian Watson, the Chairman of the Standing Committee beforehand, so he could develop some ideas as to the questions that would be most informative.

Letter from Prospectors and Developers.

Mr. Thompson, President of the Prospectors and Developers Association, wrote a letter to the Minister asking for someone from their Association to be appointed to the Committee. In discussion it was said that it is now too late to add members and also that the Minister had not appointed the representative of Industry, this was done by the M.A.C. and the four Western Chambers. The Coal Association of Canada had made the same representation to Jack Patterson, but will be satisfied by getting some feed-back. Representatives of both Associations will be invited to the lunch on March 15th.

February 8, 1979, 9:00 A.M.

DIAND Organization.

John McGilp gave an outline of the organization of DIAND. It has about 10,000 employees and a budget of about \$1.4 billion. The Department is highly decentralized, with a movement out of Ottawa during the last seven or eight years. Despite the decentralization, in technical areas there is still a lot of authority in Ottawa.

Historically the Department has evolved as a result of the Glassco Commission, for example, the Indian Program was transferred from Citizenship and Immigration.

The Chairman asked if the advisability had ever been considered of dividing the Department to separate the Northern Affairs from the rest. McGilp said that three A.D.M.'s mainly concerned have an accountability to the D.M. That permits a tremendous amount of latitude. There is an indirect line to the Treasury Board but this contact is a strong one due to the link with the two Territorial governments.

Regarding the structure of DIAND, Jim Smith said that the Department has a provincial type of responsibility north of 60° for administering mineral wealth and providing Government, and a national scope of responsibility for its other functions. A scheme for re-organization could work on separating these regional aspects, and this might resolve some of the perceived problems, but since the people in the Department are merely reacting to policies laid down by Cabinet, re-organization might not change things much.

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Ron Hawkes suggested the possibility that the administering of mineral resources could be separated out to E.M.R., so that a possible conflict between mining and say, Indian interests could be resolved in Cabinet rather than in the Department. Smith replied that the possibility of this sort of thing getting to Cabinet level would be slim. Possibly they would be dealt with Minister to Minister. However he said that any moves should be made with caution, since it does not necessarily follow that either of two Ministers could dominate any aspect; they are trying to feel their way and it would not be wise to become too rigid and too isolated, for the sake of the future.

The Chairman took it from Smith's remarks that we would accomplish much more if national priority was announced to be mining; at this time political and constitutional changes are taking place in the North, and perhaps we should not try to disturb this.

McGillp said that the Minister has the responsibility for co-ordination, and in part this is helped along by the Advisory Committee on Northern Development, with the Policy sub-committee being chaired by the DM. Explanations of the role of ACND might be appropriate for this Committee.

In response to questions, Woodward said that the channeling of ideas for action with respect to natural resources in the North was an in-line process through the Northern Affairs Program. In this regard the Regional Directors being in the Territories provide a direct link to the ADM. He agreed that there was no doubt that one of the most effective ways of communicating the views of the Mineral Industry would be through a committee such as the Northern Mineral Advisory Committee.

There was a strong response to the above statements by Industry representatives. Cathro said that their concerns would not be met until someone at the ADM level in Ottawa has the responsibility for economic development only, and would not be troubled by conflicts with social and political developments.

Hawkes said that the N.W.T. Chamber does make a practice of communicating with the Regional Director; it is only when he has no say, or when his advice is not listened to in Ottawa that it is found necessary to make representation to the Minister and senior people in the Department.

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It was pointed out that in mining matters the Regional Directors' voice was a strong one, and the Regional Directors now report directly to the ADM. Also, the Regional Directors now have broadened responsibilities in mining matters such as mines inspection, and geology.

Douglas, following this general line, said that to get action by the Industry, such as in the Baker Lake situation, it was necessary to go outside the administrative level to the political level, to the Minister directly. Ministers will react to this sort of pressure if there is a reasonable story.

The Chairman summed things up by saying that the desired higher profile can be obtained by the continuation of our Committee in some form.

Infrastructure, N.C.P.C. by Jim Smith, Chairman

Copies of the last NCPC annual report were distributed. Smith pointed out that there was a very large increase in NCPC activities from 1971 to 1974, when the number of plants operated went from 24 to 50, and the resulting burden caused a deficit situation to the extent that in 1977 the corporation debt could not be serviced for the first time. Economies were being effected in part by a reduction of staff.

Most of the corporation revenue comes from the sale of electricity, 1/3 in the Yukon and 2/3 in the N.W.T. 50% of the revenue comes from industrial customers.

Treasury Board has recently advanced a loan of \$7.5 million to bolster working capital. This is required due to the increased cost of fuel inventory.

For the future, the Mid Yukon program is being examined in a \$3 million study that will extend into next year. A market analysis will be prepared and there will have to be a detailed study of a comprehensive power generation and transmission system geared to the pattern of growth. He emphasized that the Mid Yukon investigation is only about a potential hydro site. If conditions there prove unfavourable other alternatives will have to be looked at.

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An investigation of a possible coal-fired thermal plant has to be looked at. There are three basic coal areas, Watson Lake, Wind River near Mayo, and Carmacks. The market analysis would determine which coal area would be considered.

Other areas for investigation would be: - the possibility of supplying the Southern Mackenzie District with power purchased from Alberta; potential hydro sites in the N.W.T. should be investigated; local transmission lines must be fully assessed.

Smith stressed the need for accurate market forecasts; the most important single customer is the extractive resource industry and this industry should do all in its power to contribute to accurate forecasts of need.

The Chairman said that the Secretary will write to the member associations and alert their members to be prepared to co-operate.

In the discussion that followed Douglas complimented the Corporation for having reduced expenditures, particularly for operating maintenance, but feels that the large interest expense will make it difficult for long range financing for future growth. Is it possible to move from debt to equity? Smith replied that the Corporation is targeting to have interest expense reduced to 1/3 of income, down from 49% in 1978. Terms and conditions on loan repayment hopefully can be improved. Equity is a possible solution and it would have a dramatic reception.

Douglas also said that financing would be easier if hydro-electric developments in the Territories could be tied to sales into the U.S. power grid. Smith replied that it is better to export up-graded raw materials than electricity. The one objective of the Corporation is to serve the people of Northern Canada with the cheapest possible power.

The question of using surplus naptha and bunker oil from Norman Wells for power generation was brought up. Possibly this could feed the Inuvik plant; it is too far away to benefit the Yukon at present.

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Cathro asked if there is anything to discourage resource developers from building private power plants when public sources would come on stream too late to fit the development scheme. In reply, Smith said that remote resource developments were best served by private sources. For potential mines closer to established power sources he hoped some interim arrangement could be made to provide public power.

#### Land Use Sub-Committee

Irvine read resolutions of the Land Use sub-committee into the record and Morrison read a particularly useful draft describing the functions of a proposed Land Use board;

"There is a need for a wider application of government policies which have the effect of committing significant areas of land to single, or limited use purposes. At the present time there does not appear to be a body in place that considers all land use on a territorial or regional scale. The unilateral advance of a policy action without due consideration of the possible effects on others could be detrimental to the orderly development of the Territories. The committee believes that this wider evaluation could best be done by a Board composed of both public and government representatives, that through public consultation would review the proposed land use, examine the direct and indirect social, economic and environmental impacts, and consider other development and conservation proposals, and to make recommendations to the Minister on the actions he might take. In addition, the Board would serve as a mechanism to provide overall direction to the Land Management Program in the Territories."

In discussion of this presentation it was brought out that the Board might require a considerable support staff, depending on how it was supposed to function. Possibly a special Board of Enquiry would have to be set up for important issues. Ogilvy stated that a screening device is required that should not be Parks Canada. It was generally agreed that an independent body could be recommended. The Lands Advisory Committee and the Territorial Land Use Advisory Committee are in place now at Yellowknife, and deal with permits, leases, and substantial land matters. The Land Use sub-committee will meet again and come up with recommendations.

Land Use Policies and Regulations

Hawkes outlined a proposed change in Land Use regulations whereby Class B operations, which are recognized as being environmentally inconsequential, could go ahead not by application for a permit but by notifying the Land Use Section so many days in advance that the operation is going to take place.

For Class A operations the procedure would be the same as at present. The arbitrary changing of Class B operations to Class A does not serve any useful purpose. If ecological zoning is established there could be areas where no permits are required.

Ogilvy spoke about the consultation process for "A" Land Use permits. The arbitrary converting of "B" permits to "A" permits should cease, and the consultation process for "A" permits should be reduced in some way. Also, there should be some way of reducing the 42 day period for issuing "A" permits. At Old Crow it generally takes one day for consultation but the 42 day period goes on any way, and so in many cases this delay is unnecessary.

Morrison read a statement of proposed policy, the main points of which were as follows: -

- a- That referral to a community for environmental input be limited to a permit application within the area of concern around the community.
- b- Other referrals to communities be for information only.
- c- No arbitrary change from "B" permit applications to "A" permit application, never for purpose of consultation only.
- d- Place more emphasis on industry responsibility for consultation.

These suggestions will be considered by the sub-committee.

Meeting in Ottawa, March 14 and 15, 1979

The Committee will meet on the 14th at 9:00 A.M. in the large Conference room on the 21st floor, Terrasses de la Chaudière. On the 15th, the Committee will meet in the Colonel By room on the 4th floor of the Conference Centre in Ottawa, (Old Union Station), at 9:00 A.M. They will then adjourn at 10:30 A.M. for the appearance before the Standing Committee in room 371, West Block. This will be followed by a reception and lunch in room 112N in the Centre Block. Gallery tickets will be available for those who wish to attend the Question Period in The House of Commons.

The Chairman would like to have reports from the Land Use and Fiscal sub-committees for the Ottawa meetings. By the end of the 15th we should have a pretty good idea of the shape of the final report. It is understood that if an election is called there will be no Standing Committee.

Future of the Committee after April 30

The Chairman suggested that either this Committee or a follow-up committee could meet sometime in both Whitehorse and Yellowknife with the Commissioners and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies, but this would probably have to be after April 30.

The matter of an Advisor on Mining to the Minister on a more permanent basis may be taken up with him before the Ottawa meeting by John Bruk.

Future of Known Mineral Deposits in the North

Hawkes said that even after the submission of our report, when conceivably the climate for mining in the North will be quite receptive, there are a number of base metal deposits known in the North that cannot go into production because they are too remote, and the constraints of technology do not permit economic operations. An on-going committee could tackle these matters using new thinking to remove the restraints which are impeding development.



Douglas said that certain governmental restrictions such as having to build a smelter, or Canadian content, although generally beneficial to Canada, can make projects uneconomical.

The Chairman interprets this as meaning that the concern of the Committee does not stop at exploration, it should go on beyond this. A development strategy is needed, one that will have to place emphasis on tax incentives, scientific research, transportation, power and so on. But we must not be seen to be using public funds to put uneconomic deposits into production.

Dr. Jeffery pointed out that there is an inevitability to mineral development that will take place, not purely with respect to changes in government policy, but changes in world-wide economic conditions. The Mineral Industry is operating in an international environment.

Woodward pointed out that the Petroleum Industry has an association that looks at common problems North of 60°.

#### Re-organization of DIAND

Cathro read a Statement of Policy as follows:

"As a result of the Government Re-organization Act of 1956 and the increasing importance of bringing the Native people into the mainstream of Canadian life, the Northern Development function of DIAND is no longer competing effectively in the Indian and Parks Program. In addition, economic development has been assigned a lower priority than social and political development within the Northern Program.

In order to better recognize the importance of economic development and provide a strong advocate on the Departmental Management Committee, without disrputing or diminishing the role of the Indian Program, the Committee recommends that the management of resources be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Yukon and Northwest Territories Governments as a means of fostering self government in the Territories, and to provide a more effective and responsive contact between Government and Industry in the management and development of natural resources."

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This was debated at some length by the Committee. Douglas commented that this is a logical development that could be moved over to the jurisdiction of the Territorial Government so that they could manage the resources. The financial benefits would remain with the Federal Government. This also takes a lot of immediate concerns away from the Minister who can then concentrate on long range problems.

Woodward said providing management may be an interim step, ownership could come subsequently.

The Chairman pointed out that it is necessary to distinguish the three steps: - ownership, policy making and administration of policy. Administration of policy will be well received in Ottawa at the present time. "Administration" would be a better term than "management" particularly since there are difficulties now in Canada with the ownership and management of natural resources.

Watson felt that the proposed change would be part of an overall constitutional development in the Territories. There was general agreement that the Territories should administer rather than manage their resources.

Morrison said however that the Territorial Government would have a large role in determining policy, and this would come into management. Patriquin felt that this sort of transfer is inevitable and it is simply necessary to break a 'log jam' to accomplish it, but McGilp felt that it was an evolutionary process, not a 'log jam'.

Cathro said that even if such a change did not happen immediately, if say it were known to be coming into force in five years, it would change attitudes in the interim. Morrison said that it was not possible to apply national policies in the North, due to basic primary differences, and the Territorial Government would be in a strong position to articulate these differences.

#### Possible Meeting with Mr. Drury

This was supported since Mr. Drury is looking at a broad range of issues and is influential. The question was to have time for a meeting.

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Item No. 7 of the Policy Statement, Participation by Northerners

In part the fiscal sub-committee will be dealing with policies that will help the Northerners.

Patriquin wants to put something in front of the Committee at a future meeting as to ways in which a Northern Government will be useful, and he was encouraged to prepare something along these lines.

Irvine drew attention to the Minister's statements at the January 19th meeting in Vancouver: He needs advice from the Committee on how to achieve Land Claims objectives. The needs of the Indians and their life styles need to be taken into account. Irvine will meet with people in the Native Affairs Program to discuss these matters.

Minutes of January 12th Meeting

These minutes were corrected to say that this Committee is satisfied at the reaction of the Department to the Queen's Report. Otherwise they were approved.

Canada Mining Regulations

The draft of the new Canada Mining Regulations was tabled by Jack Patterson.

The meeting adjourned at 4:00 P.M.

*W.T. Irvine*

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W.T. Irvine,  
Executive Secretary,  
Northern Mineral Advisory  
Committee.

WTI:  
March 1, 1979.