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NORTHERN SOCIAL

COMMUNICATIONS

Pilot Project

PHASE I

Progress Report

May 1, 1972

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Socio-Economic Planning Project Office

Socio-Economic Planning Branch

Department of Communications

"There is nothing in your pack, whether you carry video,
audio, or a combination of these, that will make meaning.
It must be within you."

Dr. Art Blue
Film, Video-tape and Social
Change Seminar
Memorial University, March 21, 1972

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INTRODUCTION

In December 1971, a proposal was presented to the Deputy Minister entitled Northern Social Communications Pilot Project. The pilot project is to provide a range of social communications systems to residents of selected representative isolated communities. In condensed form, the objectives of this project are:

- (A) To conduct a trial of equipment under field conditions and in the hands of the residents;
- (B) To conduct these trials over a limited time period (12 - 18 months);
- (C) To build upon experience already gained by operating projects and communications groups, but not to duplicate information already available;
- (D) To consult with all relevant organizations, and above all with the people concerned.

A general description of the range of the project is contained in the attached memo to the Minister from the Deputy Minister dated January 4, 1972 (Appendix "A").

Approval was received for the project which is divided into three phases:

- Phase I Preparation
- Phase II Implementation
- Phase III Operation and Evaluation.

This report covers Phase I and makes recommendations for Phases II and III.

I. Scope of Pilot Project 1972-73 (See Appendix "B")

Summary

The basic proposal is to install and operate, under field conditions in selected communities, a variety of communications systems (H.F. inter-community "gossip" networks, VTR units, community radio broadcasting stations, emergency trail transmitters). As a result of decisions taken earlier this year, the Comminterphone and Snowgoose projects are now included in the range of proposed systems. Still under consideration is the possibility of using a small satellite terminal on an experimental basis.

(A) Basic Pilot Project

(i) Inter-community "gossip" networks:

(a) In the initial proposal, funds were approved for the purchase of from 6 to 8 H.F. units with a maximum expenditure of \$20,000. Equipment selection and purchase was carried out by CRC.

The Marconi Type CH 25 Single Side Band Transceiver was selected, and six were purchased using 1971-72 funds.

(b) The Regional Director, Ontario Region has committed four CH 25's to the Pilot Project. In addition, a tentative commitment was made by the Northern Systems Consultant of National Branch of two CH 25's.

(ii) Community Radio Broadcasting Stations:

Funds have been approved, and purchase action is going forward, for two transmitters (including studio equipment). Equipment type has been selected by CRC following discussions with CBC.

(iii) VTR Units:

Funds were approved for three VTR units. These have been purchased by CRC. The SONY Porto-Pack was selected.

(iv) Emergency Trail Transmitters:

Funds were approved up to \$7,000 for this equipment. Decisions on the type will be made following further field trips.

(B) Comminterphone

In the fall of 1971 Bell Canada, Bell Canada Northern Electric Research Limited, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation co-sponsored a community communications experiment in the Arctic settlement of Rankin Inlet, N.W.T. The project is intended to achieve a greater sense of participation and sharing in local affairs and an increased rate of information flow within the community.

The experiment consists of a CBC type Low Power Relay Transmitter connected to the switching equipment of the local telephone exchange. By dialing "0" a participant can connect with the transmitter equipment and broadcast to the community. The system will handle up to four participants simultaneously on a conference circuit. Reception is via a standard household AM radio receiver tuned to 1110 kilocycles.

Installation of the equipment began on October 19, under the direction of Mr. Paddy Gardiner of Bell Canada Northern Electric Research Limited, and was completed by October 22, 1971.

A report has been received from the Institute of Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan on the Project and discussions are now under way on the next phase.

(C) Project Snowgoose

Conceived by Ryerson students as a means of producing low power, low cost, reliable broadcast facilities for isolated communities. This project has been sponsored by the Toronto Region of DOC and funded under the LIP.

(D) Satellite Terminal

A detailed proposal will be forthcoming if this idea is approved by the Northern Policy Committee. Tentatively, two uses can be foreseen:

(i) As a broadcast demonstration:

For one or two hours per day it is possible to arrange a network feed to the broadcast facilities in use on the pilot project. This would involve a link from CRC, integrated by landline to the CBC network. At the community itself, there would be a communications terminal (with 2-way capability) which would link to the 100-watt transmitter being installed.

(ii) As a link to the Bell Network:

It may be possible to use the terminal as a link to the south as the technicians are installing the equipment in the communities.

These applications could serve a number of useful purposes:

- (a) CRC would like to see the applied use of the terminal under conditions which will be experienced in the Pilot Project;
- (b) The CBC has expressed an active interest in this type of experiment;
- (c) The terminal may be operated by a local resident after some basic training;
- (d) A demonstration such as this could contribute to the "demystification" of satellite use in the North.

(E) Additional Proposals

A proposal has been received from the MacKenzie Institute in Inuvik, adapted from the Skyriver Project in Alaska, for a so-called "mini-TV" system comprising a low-power television transmitter capable of broadcasting 1/2 inch video-tape programs. Interest in the installation of such a system in Nain, Labrador (where 1/2 inch VTR programs, including Sesame Street, are already being shown in the community hall) has been expressed by the Extension Service of Memorial University.

II. Geographical Areas of Pilot Project Activity

In the letter to the Minister dated January 4, two priority areas were identified for 1972-73.

(A) Keewatin, Northwest Territories

Considerable groundwork has already been carried out in this area. The DOC has been specifically involved in the Comminterphone Project at Rankin Inlet.

Mr. Paddy Gardiner, Project Developer for the Project Office, has prepared the attached (Appendix "C") Initial Keewatin Site Visits, March-April, 1972.

As a result of these visits it is strongly recommended that the Keewatin be confirmed as a priority. A list of proposed communities is attached (Appendix "D").

In summary, the following is proposed in terms of equipment use:

- (i) H.F. network (centred at Baker Lake)
 - 5 CH 25's (one spare)
- (ii) Community Broadcast - Baker Lake
 - Subject to policy approval and agreement of CBC.
- (iii) VTR units in three communities.

(B) Northwestern Ontario

A report was prepared during the summer of 1971 by Miss Donna Pace who is now working with the Ontario Region in the Thunder Bay Office. The Ontario Government and the Secretary of State

strongly recommend the area north of Sioux Lookout as the preferred location of the project. A list of proposed communities is attached.

The following is proposed in terms of equipment:

- (i) Installation of 6 CH 25 units.
- (ii) Installation of 1 Broadcast Transmitter.

III. Consultation

(A) Liaison

- (i) Letters have been sent to the following governments, departments, and agencies inviting their direct participation:

Government of the N.W.T.
CRTC
CBC
Secretary of State
Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Regional and Economic Expansion (DREE)

- (ii) Meetings have been held with each of the above with the exception of DREE, who did not respond.
- (iii) A briefing on the Northern Pilot Project was made to the subcommittee on Northern Communications of the Advisory Committee on Northern Development on March 22, 1972.
- (iv) Meetings have also been held with:

Inuit Tapirisat of Canada
Union of Ontario Indians
Ontario Department of the Provincial Secretary
(Indian Community Branch)
Ontario Department of Transportation and Communications
Sioux Lookout Fellowship and Communications Centre

(B) Advisory Committee

Members of the Advisory Committee are:

Mr. Andrew Cowan, Director, Northern and Armed Services
Department, CBC

Mr. Doug Ward, Producer, Radio Current Affairs, English
Services Division, Toronto

or

Mr. Peter Meggs, Radio Program Director, ESD, Toronto

* Mr. G. Kenny, Consultant on Northern Communications, CRTC

Mr. Emmerson, N.W.T. Government

Mr. Warren Langford, Arts and Culture Branch, Secretary
of State

* Mr. E. D. Rainboth, Territorial Affairs Branch, Indian
Affairs and Northern Development

* Informal Nominee Only

(C) Results of Consultation

- (i) General recommendations have been received from virtually all those consulted that the following problems must be faced:
- (a) People tend to lose interest in community radio stations operated on a purely volunteer basis;
 - (b) Pilot Project activity should influence future policy and should be tied in to more global long range plans.
- (ii) On the advice of the Ontario Government, contact was made with the Sioux Lookout Fellowship and Communications Centre. This centre has indicated a strong interest in establishing an H.F. network for use with the Centre. At a meeting with the Centre and the Ontario Government it was agreed that the objectives of the Pilot Project (H.F.) activity in Northwest Ontario would be ideally met through the Centre.
- The Sioux Lookout Centre are now considering the specifics of their involvement in the project (selection of communities, licensee, ideal installation time, etc.) and will contact the Manager of the Northern Project office to discuss further details.

IV. Project Planning

The following surveys of the two areas selected for 1972-73 projects have been made:

(A) Keewatin

- (i) Community Leadership Conference, Pangnirtung, Baffin Island, 15 February - 3 March, P. Gardiner.
- (ii) Keewatin site survey: Belcher Islands, Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Coral Harbour, Eskimo Point, Repulse Bay, Chesterfield and Churchill, 21 March - 16 April, P. Gardiner.
- (iii) Inuit Tapirisat, annual meeting, Frobisher Bay, 15 - 19 May, J. Gilbert will be attending.

(B) Northwest Ontario

- (i) Sioux Lookout Fellowship and Communications Centre, 17 - 18 March, Donna Pace.
- (ii) Sioux Lookout, 19 April, J. Gilbert.

These site visits built upon the extensive prior knowledge of the two areas by P. Gardiner and Donna Pace.

Both P. Gardiner and Donna Pace attended the conference on Film Videotape and Social Change at Memorial University, Newfoundland, 13 - 24 March. Mr. Paddy Gardiner presented a paper at this conference, "Putting Community Back Into Communications".

Implementation plans are being prepared jointly by the Regional Directors and the Project Office to allow the regional implementation schedule maximum flexibility.

V. Budget

See Appendix "E" for allocated budget (per letter Gilbert-Gwyn dated 26 April, 1972).

VI. Staffing

Two man-years have been loaned from Operations for 1972-73.

These man-years have been staffed as follows:

Manager, Northern Project Office

Secretary to Manager, Northern Project Office

The Project Developer and Social Researcher are employed under contract.

VII. Training

It is proposed that training be given considerable importance in the project (see Gardiner's report). Details are to be developed, but interest is developing as follows:

Eskimo Point - for N.W.T. part of project

Thunder Bay - for Northwest Ontario part of project.

VIII. Criteria for Evaluation

Miss Heather Hudson will report on this subject in mid-May. The project has been of considerable interest to Stanford University because of its potential for social evaluation. Miss Hudson has taken part in the Stanford University evaluation of the satellite tele-medicine project in Alaska.

IX. Priority Action Items

(A) A meeting is being arranged to discuss the CBC/DOC approach to Community Broadcasting in Big Trout Lake and Baker Lake.

Specifically, a meeting is planned in Kenora in June which will be attended by Doug Ward (CBC), Pat Reilly (CBC), Chris Kromatie (Trout Lake) and J. Gilbert (DOC). At that time recommendations will be made on the suitability of Trout Lake for a community station.

A similar meeting is planned with Andrew Cowan of CBC to discuss Baker Lake.

(B) Depending on action above, licensing will be a major priority.

(C) Discussions will take place with DSS to determine the specifics of providing equipment for local areas (grant, gift, loan, lease, etc.).

X. Policy Issues

(A) There is a requirement to clearly differentiate between Pilot Project (research) activities and the provision of communications service.

(B) The department has at present no policy on the provision of radio receivers as part of a community radio experiment.

MEMORANDUM

January 4, 1972

TO: The Minister
FROM: A. E. Gouliab
SUBJECT: Northern Pilot Project

Attached, for your consideration and approval, is a copy of a proposal for the Department to undertake a pilot project program involving the installation of a variety of communications systems in remote communities.

The essential aim of the project is to determine, on the basis of objectively-determined criteria of effectiveness, the social utility of alternative communications systems. Such an aim is not easy to achieve. A determination of the social effectiveness of any particular communications system is almost always biased in favour of the personal prejudices and philosophy of the observer, that is by his or her own definition of what is good. At the same time new systems are rarely installed with any provision made to collect, before, during and after their operation, the concrete empirical data from which conclusions about effectiveness can be drawn.

The Pilot Project constitutes an attempt to reach the desired objective by taking into account both these substantial difficulties. A variety of systems (HF, inter-community 'gossip' networks, VHF modules, community radio broadcasting stations, emergency trail transmitters) will be installed and operated under field conditions in selected communities. No decisions on the regions to be chosen have been made, nor will be until field trips by members of the Pilot Project Office have been undertaken and consultations completed with responsible federal agencies, and where appropriate with provincial or territorial governments; however, present thinking within the Department leans towards the view that the Keewatin District, NWT, and North-western Ontario should receive priority attention in 1972-73, with Northern Labrador and Keweenaw-Quebec (for lack of data and because of

transportation difficulties) reserved for the following year.

At the same time as the experimental communications systems are developed, installed and operated, there will be a parallel program to define social effectiveness criteria, to accumulate all necessary empirical data during the course of the projects, and subsequently to analyze the effectiveness of the various systems on the basis of a comparison between the observed results and the effectiveness criteria (i.e. the extent to which the systems enhance or fragment social consensus, the extent to which they promote access to useful and necessary information, the extent to which they promote intra and extra-community understanding.)

In several aspects the program represents an innovation in the operational activities of the Department.

1. The systems involved, notably community radio broadcasting stations and VTR, while clearly communications systems, fall outside the strict definition of telecommunications systems. It will be essential for close liaison to be maintained with bodies such as the CRTC.
2. The technological content of these systems is relatively slight. (All of the components can be acquired off the shelf.) In contrast social factors, that is by whom, how and for what purposes the systems are used, are critical. The actual experiments will have to be undertaken in close cooperation with concerned federal agencies such as Citizenship and IAND, and with appropriate provincial or territorial agencies.

Subsequent to the drafting of the attached proposal, and pending a final decision to proceed, certain interim conclusions have been reached:

- a) the identification of the Keewatin and North-western Ontario as possible priority areas for 1972-73;
- b) identification of the key personnel in the Pilot Project Office: Heather Hudson, a Canadian communications doctoral student at Stanford University as Social Researcher; Paddy Gardner, communications consultant at BNR, with extensive northern experience and the individual responsible for the Comminterphone project at Rankin Inlet, as Fieldworker;

- c) Identification of financial resources within the Department sufficient to undertake the project on the basis of the budget proposals.

Original Signed by
A. E. GOTLIEB

Attach.

R. Gwyn/or

cc.: Minister's Office (2)
Mr. A. E. Gotlieb
R. J. Gwyn/
C.R.

Appendix "B" Equipment Available

(a) HF	Type CH25	
	Purchased by CRC	6 units
	Committed by Ontario Region	<u>4</u>
	TOTAL	10
	Yet to be purchased by CRC	2
	Tentative Commitment by National	<u>2</u>
	TOTAL	4
	Minimum no. of units	10
	Maximum no. of units	14
(b)	Broadcast Transmitter and Studio Equipment	2
	Comminterphone	1
(c)	VTR Sony (complete with camera)	3
(d)	Snowgoose Units (proto-type)	3

Northern Pilot Project:

Keewatin area site visits

draft report for work

carried out March & April '72

Party Coordinator

Project Developer

Socio-Economic Branch

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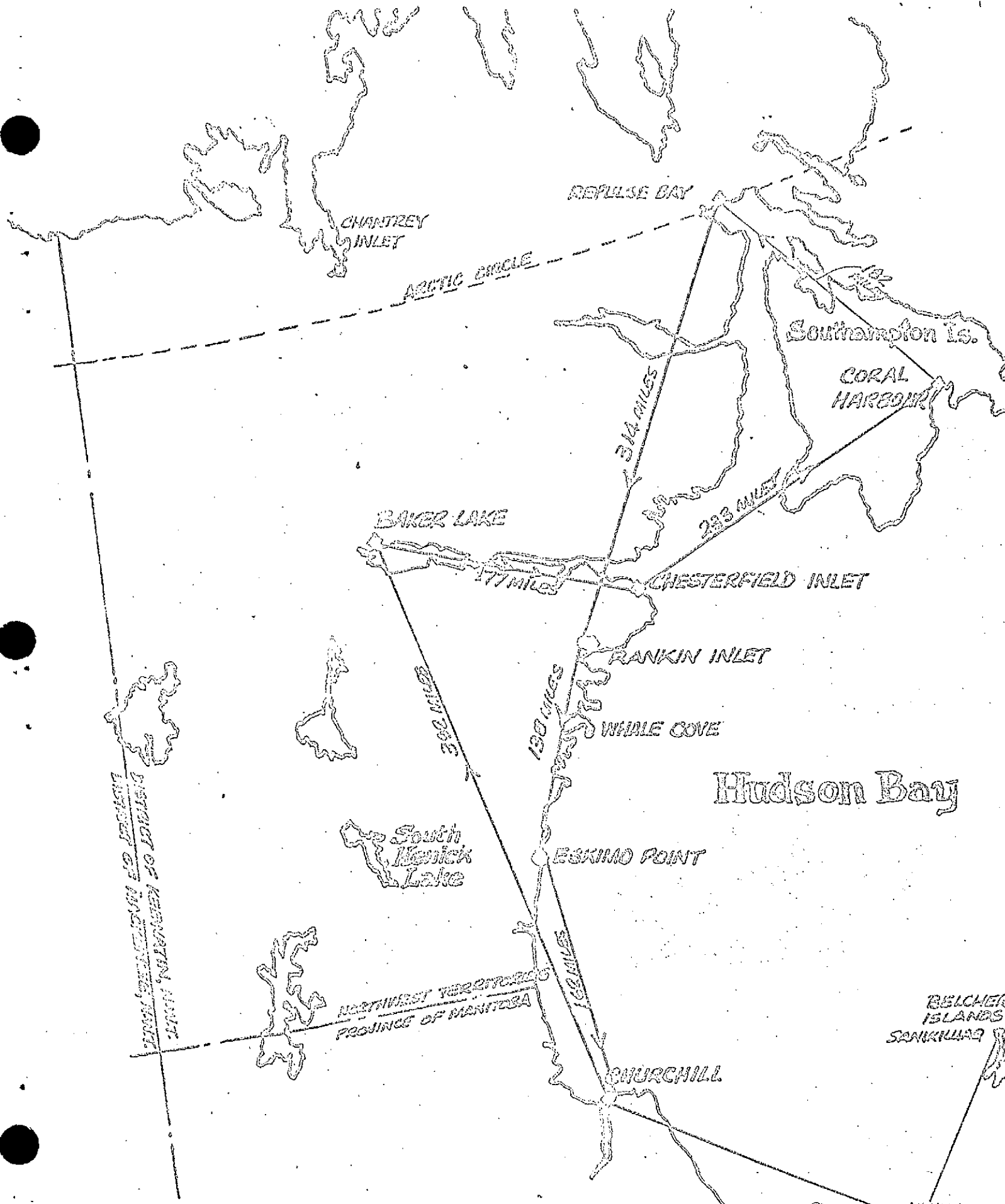
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Appendix



CANADA'S CENTRAL
ARCTIC - the Keewatin
district

INTRODUCTION

The Northern Pilot Project's initial survey trip into the Keewatin has now been completed. This comprises the "site visits" as shown in the original proposal's Critical Path under Phase I - Preparation. It has provided us with some very useful insights into the communications desires of the people as perceived by themselves. Apart from the great distances involved in travelling in this area, there are many other difficulties in getting around and it is largely due to considerable previous experience at this in this area that I was able to do as much as I did within a comparatively short time. The advantages of knowing the area as I do, as well as being known as a person that does not just make one visit cannot be minimized. Even so, it is unfortunate that due to the constraints of time and airline schedules I was unable to talk with the people of two Keewatin settlements: Whale Cove and Chesterfield Inlet.

The communications problems of this area -- like many other problems -- are not so much a result of technology being adequate, but rather an inability to organize, implement and follow-up from a logistical and management point-of-view. In particular there has traditionally been a failure to involve the local people in a meaningful way to the extent that to do this now is going to be a difficult task in the field of encouraging self-actualization. This is, of course, a basic role of the Northern Pilot Project and some recommendations along these lines are submitted herewith:

RECOMMENDATIONS

I With regard to the establishment of an HF radio net to serve in particular the Eskimo language people of the Keewatin:

That such a net be established in essentially two parts to simplify the problems posed by long-haul links as follows:

1. A mainland, or largely coastal link, that will interconnect the settlements of Eskimo Point, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet as well as the inland settlement of Baker Lake.

2. A long haul link that will connect the settlement of Sanikiluaq Harbour in the Belcher Islands with the Inuit Tapirisat HF station in Coral Harbour.

(This latter station is part of a proposed separate Inuit Tapirisat net that will interconnect Coral Harbour with Saglek P.Q. and Forbisher Bay.

II With regard to the establishment of a community radio station in the Keewatin:

It is proposed that this station be established at Baker Lake. It was originally conceived to be a standard AM type station, but if it is technically more expedient to build an FM station, it is felt that this would be entirely acceptable. The settlement of Baker Lake has had formed for over six years a radio committee and they have explained many times in a very detailed manner exactly how they would operate and program a local station.

III With regard to the establishment of a videotape net in the Keewatin:

The success of this area of the NPP depends very largely upon the ability of the people to effectively utilize this very difficult medium. Thus this part of the project depends very heavily upon the proposed training session. Assuming that stage will be carried out then the VTR net is envisaged as follows:

That Sony Portapak units be established at Baker Lake, Sanikiluaq Harbour and Rankin Inlet and that the people in those settlements retained to look after this equipment use it in the way they see fit. It should be noted that the ways that they are likely to see may not be particularly sophisticated within our terms. It is likely that such usage will be on an essentially simplistic basis.

IV With regard to the establishment of an orientation or training scheme:

It is proposed that such a course be set up in an arctic settlement such as Eskimo Point. The framework of such a course could fit within the outlines detailed on page 30. It is imperative that such a course could be given to orient people to their role within the NPP. The goals for such an initial course should not be too high - we are searching in an essentially sparse area from an experiential point-of-view. Such a course could essentially be a pre-conditioner to more elaborate and sophisticated things to come.

V With regard to the staffing of NPP projects in the field:

It is recommended that we come to grips with this problem at the earliest possible time. There are some seven settlements involved with the NPP as detailed in this report. Each of these settlements should have at least one, and preferably two local people as Field Workers who will be responsible for the operation, maintenance and programming of NPP projects. At this time we need people to train and to get involved - such self-motivated people such as we require

do not appear overnight. If there is not a direct prospect of a paid job, potentially good candidates will not be able to join just "on spec" for the training sessions, as they will be busy merely surviving and will be away in boats or hunting during the months of good weather. Some kind of funding for their salaries for a limited time base (say one year minimum) must be found.

If we assume - just as a ball park figure - a weekly stipend of \$100, then the cost involved would be something of the order of (for one year) \$5200 x 7 (min. no. of candidates) = \$36,400.00

There are a number of sources of expertise in the training of native peoples. In particular I have contacts at Canadian National Telecommunications who have done some yeoman work in this area. All these inputs could be utilized, and done very effectively, but this should not be done until the question of staffing for these projects has been resolved.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS...

While strictly speaking not within the terms of reference of this report, it is felt that some comment should be made about some other communications problems in order that some attention be drawn to them:

In the Belcher Islands: it is recommended that

- 1) some kind of link be established between nursing station and some responsible party that can render assistance in an emergency.

2) it is recommended that the MOF install as soon as possible a radio beacon for the airstrip. Until this is installed, the settlement is unlikely to get scheduled air service and as a result are unable to have a post office. Having no post office means that the residents are unable to obtain mail orders from catalog sales. This is significant in a place that has only one store.

Paddy Gardiner
Project Developer
Northern Pilot Project



OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN WILL HOLD US RESPONSIBLE
IF TODAY'S PLANNING IS INADEQUATE

BELCHER ISLANDS

The Belcher Islands' chief and only settlement (called Sanikiluaq Harbour) was visited the 23rd through 25th March. There is no regular air service to this settlement and no regular mail service. My flight there was made possible by a "split" charter flight with the NWT government. The population is 251 in about 35 houses and basically it is a seal-hunting and carving economy. The welfare rate is one of Keewatin's lowest, and the standard of living the highest, in spite of the remoteness from the Keewatin mainland - some 600 miles.

After a six hour flight from Churchill I familiarized myself with the physical arrangement of the settlement. I held discussions with Charlie Crow, chairman of the Settlement Council and an acknowledged community leader. He is blind but has both braille and syllabic typewriters on which he is very proficient. Mr. Crow told me that in spite of linguistic affiliations with Quebec Eskimos and their proximity to the Province of Quebec (105 air miles from Great Whale River) the people of Sanikiluaq Harbour wish to be more closely identified with the mainland District of Keewatin. His views were reiterated in a later discussion with the settlement council and with the settlement manager - a Mr. Don McCoy.

Sanikiluaq Harbour has recently (last year) been provided with a Bell Canada radio telephone that works into the Alma, P.Q. base station. Some concern was expressed at this arrangement, the implication being that they are unable to always understand the operator at Alma, and also that they would like to glean the news from the other settlements on the

Bell HF "net" - all of which are arctic Quebec settlements of limited interest to them. There appeared to be a desire to have this HF radio work into the Keewatin's Churchill base station even when I suggested that technically this probably would be difficult. Other radio systems present here are a MDT 5680 radio and the Hudson Bay radio which works into Port Harrison. Bell Canada has indicated to the inhabitants that it will provide telephone service within the settlement in the next two years at an estimated cost of \$70K to \$80K.

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS

The nurse in charge of the nursing station, Miss Maria Holvbowsky, who is the only nurse there, expressed concern at her total inability, due to the lack of a phone system, to raise help when dealing with a patient who cannot be left alone. This kind of condition is what I mean when I have made references to basic "life support" systems in the past. Perhaps a dedicated phone line of the simplest type could be installed between the nursing station at one end of the settlement and the settlement manager's house at the other - an estimated distance of between a quarter to a half a mile. Our arrival at Sanikiluaq was delayed for 35 minutes while the aircraft attempted to find the air strip. This was in perfect CAVU* weather. There is no radio navigation beacon at this strip which, because of its island location, can often be shrouded in fog or low cloud.

*Clear and Visibility Unlimited

CONCLUSIONS

I explained to the people what the Northern Pilot Project was about. I suggested that of the available techniques the community radio station would be hard to justify because of the low population (251), while VTR would be difficult to supply with program material due to a lack of air service. An HF radio link seems plausible and I left them to ponder this over. Questions of where such equipment would be physically located, who would run it, where the antenna towers would be situated as well as to where such a system would work into were posed, but left at this time unanswered. In my experience of working with native people it is best not to push for quick decisions. The seeds of the idea have been sown. I was received well so I felt, but only time will really tell as this is a difficult and unpredictable state of pre-sensitizing that we must go through.

CHURCHILL, MANITOBA - A MEETING WITH GARY NICHOL

Mr. Nichol is the assistant supervisor of Continuing and Special Education for the Keewatin District of the NWT. My purpose in meeting with him on 27 March 1972 was to consider the whole question of training Eskimo field staff members that may be obtained for the Northern Pilot Project.

After giving Mr. Nichol the basic philosophy of what the Northern Pilot Project is about, the discussion turned to the kinds of training situations that are currently in use in the Keewatin. Generally the feeling was expressed that it would be highly desirable to keep any training schemes that are devised within the Territories. Mr. Nichol suggested that there are many pressures on individuals who are sent outside the NWT for training purposes. He pointed out how culture shock and confusion often arises when native people are transferred outside their own environment for short time periods. In addition to which there are the problems that frequently occur in such situations which tend to encourage excessive drinking.

Although there is no precedent for the kind of course that the Northern Pilot Project (NPP) would offer, it would seem that it would provide an excellent opportunity to conduct this course on a totally different basis. For example, Mr. Nichol pointed out how there is an excellent pool of resource staff who are both resident in and native to the Keewatin. Not only this, but there is a great wealth of experience in one of the settlements the NPP will encompass - Eskimo Point, 162 air miles north of Churchill.

At Eskimo Point the local Adult Education Centre has a contract with the CBC to produce a half-hour radio show each week. This is done entirely by two Eskimo staff members. In the same settlement, an assistant in adult education for the Keewatin - an Eskimo named Mark Kalluak - edits a newspaper called the "Keewatin Echo". In my opinion this is one of the best northern local newspapers. And also at Eskimo Point there has been produced some very interesting video tape. Two in particular seem worthy of mentioning:

- a. A videotape made on co-op and money management
- b. A locally produced play that was put on videotape to help teach language concepts.

Several other topics were discussed at this meeting that bear some relevance to the NPP:

The concepts of a changing value system that has to be taught, so that potential users of equipment will not take it for granted, is particularly important and cannot be minimized. A very useful person in this regard would be one Paul Pudlat of Coral Harbour, a cultural assistant to Mr. Nichol and a person whom many people hold in high regard. The fact that such value systems or "social studies" could be conducted in the Eskimo language is of great importance - the success of the recent community leadership conference held in Baffin Island at which I was present, and which was held entirely in the Eskimo language, would bear this out.

There are three videotape units (that will be compatible with the NPP equipment) currently in the Keewatin. Eskimo Point and Chesterfield Inlet are currently attempting to exchange tapes of meetings and discussions

they have held regarding co-operative managements.

It was concluded that there was considerable experience in the process of generating enough program material locally in the Keewatin settlement of Eskimo Point. (This process traditionally has been a great problem with many community-operated communication techniques). In addition, at Churchill, the technician who installed the Comminterphone radio equipment is now licensed and franchised to service videotape equipment of the SONY type similar to that that will be obtained by the NPP. This is an additional advantage that should not be overlooked as the problems of getting equipment in and out are immense. In addition to which, this technician, a Mr. Brian Ball, could be utilized to give a short instruction course in preventative maintenance on SONY equipment. While in Churchill I spoke to him about this and he was well disposed toward such a scheme.

BAKER LAKE

REPORT OF A MEETING WITH THE RADIO COMMITTEE OF THE BAKER LAKE

RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION HELD MARCH 28, 1972

I arrived unexpectedly inasmuch as my charter flight up the coast had failed to materialize so I hopped the "sched" run to Baker. I was greeted upon arrival by Father Choque, who runs the R. C. mission in Baker and whom I have known for some time. He immediately organized the meeting via Don Ingram, the newly retained Industrial Officer, and now chairman of the Radio Committee of the Baker Lake Residents' Association. The meeting was in his house and a general invitation was extended via the "general" call system currently used in Baker.* Present at the meeting were:

Gerloff Kateon, settlement clerk; Steven Niego, part-time Bell man; Chuck Tolley, school principal; Elaine Inkster, teacher and president of BLRA; Hugh Ungagai, interpreter; John Pudrak, one-time interpreter to the Commissioner; Joe Toologatoark, attendant at the nursing station and chairman of social and recreation committee; David Oowagayark, garage mechanic; Winnie Oowagayark, his wife and noted outspoken spokeswoman of the settlement; David Kabloona, foreman of municipal services; his wife Janet Kabloona, a teaching assistant (reputably the best one); Don Ingram, industrial officer and chairman of the radio committee; and Father Choque, R. C. priest and chairman of the settlement council.

*A useful method of relaying messages around northern settlements wherein each person with a phone calls the next person on a list. Although commonly used, such a system is not without a distortion factor!

The meeting got under way at 8:30 p.m. and began with Ingram giving a history of Baker Lake's attempt to secure a broadcasting station since 1966. Originally it was conceived as a Centennial project. He cited my own previous work in the settlement and how the Rankin project had been started. I then explained the role of the Northern Pilot Project (NPP) in demystifying the media, the plan for the Keewatin and my own personal role in this plan. I pointed out the various techniques we had at our disposal and threw the discussion open to questioning.

Probably because the BLRA had had over six years of frustration and buck-passing with the radio proposal they were very sceptical of their ability to find capital and operating funds, obtain licenses and generally do the mechanics of getting a station together. There was much time spent discussing this detail and much shuffling of responsibility between one committee and the other. Father Choque finally made the point that the Radio Committee of the BLRA was voted in and empowered to make any decisions necessary with regard to the radio proposal.

I pointed out that insofar as I was a representative of the DOC and my recommendations would be considered with regard to whatever techniques were decided, they should not worry too much about implementation of the mechanics of this kind of activity. I pointed out how it was not yet decided as to what techniques would go where, but that in my opinion, Baker was the logical spot for a community radio station. I had already discussed this location with CRC officials prior to leaving Ottawa and they had reassured me. The main point I tried to make at this meeting therefore was:

That the ELRA should not concern itself with the mechanics of getting equipment, licenses and so forth but rather it should consider the role it could play in the question of community involvement. I suggested, therefore, that the discussion include the following general areas:

- 1) Eskimo versus non-Eskimo participation
- 2) Program delineation
- 3) Community input to a) physical construction
b) supplying personnel

The ELRA then presented me with a draft letter they had intended to send outlining their proposal for a radio station. Bearing in mind that they had no idea I was coming and this letter is in draft form, it is a remarkable document. (A copy will be appended.) Briefly it pointed out reasons for having a station as well as the way they propose to program it which would be as follows:

Music 63%, news 15%, education 15%, cultural 5%, religion 2%. Several times during the evening I repeatedly requested that the Eskimo people present indicate their wishes and concurrence of this format. The entire meeting was conducted in both Eskimo and English and in every way I am sure that the Eskimo people present at this meeting agreed completely with the proposal.

This particular meeting adjourned at 11:15 p.m. and the general attitude was one of good cheer. I made no promises, but summed up by assuring the people present that one of our roles is to cut out a lot of the fumbling that has occurred in the past, due to people not understanding the particular local situations. The meeting was very worthwhile from

a DOC point of view as we are now gaining some credibility and becoming more than faceless bureaucrats.

I discussed the concept of a training program that would bear out some of the feelings previously discussed with Gary Nichol. I got a very good view of the feeling of the people present regarding such a program and it largely substantiated my own views. This will be covered in a separate document.

ADDITIONAL WORK AT BAKER LAKE

Early on in my interaction with the people of Baker I had corresponded with one Les Martin. Thus I made a point of visiting him even though he is no longer affiliated with the radio committee. Mr. Martin is a MOT Aeradio operator and he said that he could and would provide news copy for the radio station (if it ever gets organized) from his teletype terminal that is directly connected to Winnipeg. At least four times a week he gets up-to-date news copy over this system. The teletype circuit utilizes part of the LF beacon (Baker's is 2000 watt) and also provides frequent weather forecasts for the general area.

Mr. Martin also said that the MOT employs a full-time technician complete with extensively equipped workshop and that there should be no problem securing his services to maintain the radio station during his periods of off-duty time.

Finally, I spent an entire afternoon going through the ELRA file of radio correspondence since 1966; this is about one and a half inches thick. I made notes regarding the letters therein and my general feeling

was one of amazement at the incredible amount of red tape and buck-passing that has foiled these peoples attempts to help themselves. In particular, total insensibility to the particular problems of Arctic settlements was displayed by the then Department of Telecommunications and Air Services who consistently wrote letters that were evasive and overly complicated. Other letters of note were:

- assurances of help from Bud Orange and Judy
- promise of a radio transmitter from Alphonse Ouimet,
- Richard Rohmar saying the Baker Lake Radio is "top priority - and should be a going thing by Fall of 1970"
- offer of a complete FM station by Ryerson
- letter from Bud Orange saying that Baker would be on the air in 1971
- letter offering the assistance of the Arctic Institute of North America.

The file is incredible and if nothing else is guilty of raising aspirations. The Ryerson offer (which fell through) is also puzzling.

One interesting letter in the file is from Andrew Cowan and dated January 19, 1971. It outlines in essence CBC policy on northern community stations and encloses a set of specs. for such stations devised by a committee composed of CBC, DIAND and MOT people. However, these specs. are only technical and do not concern themselves with programming.

CORAL HARBOUR

Arrival at Coral on March 30 was achieved by utilization of a charter flight found at Baker organized by National Health and Welfare on which I was carried as "incidental traffic". This eliminated the need to return to

Churchill from Baker as the flight to Coral was made direct via Chesterfield.

I stayed at the R.C. Mission run by Father Mascaret who among other things is the Bell Canada agent for Coral. Coral Harbour settlement is some nine to ten miles from the extensive D.O.T. base at Coral Harbour. The trip between the two is made by a tracked vehicle such as a Bombardier and may take some time (on our return, for example, it took us some three hours!)

The main purpose of the visit was to make contact with the settlement -- reputedly one of the strongest in the Keewatin - and leave some thoughts with the people. The population of Coral is 325 with 20 to 25 of that figure non-Eskimo. The settlement was about to become a hamlet as of the first of April and the current administration under settlement manager Harvey McLeod was being phased out. Understandably these people were not in the best frame of mind to discuss the role of communications within the settlement. I therefore confined my activities to making contact with one Paul Pudlat, a prominent member of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. He is also an elected councillor of the new hamlet. The other members of this council are Mike Panika (chairman), Rev. Father Mascaret (vice-chairman), Johnny Ningeongan, Peter Alogut, Raymond Ningeocheak, Samson Epkanak and Guy Enuapik.

The settlement is strong from a financial and leadership base with almost no welfare. They also maintain a camp on Coats' Island where caribou are hunted and where, according to an informant, Comminterphone can be heard

from Rankin. In addition, at this Coats Island camp is maintained a very active SSB transceiver. Paul Pudlat is to be the recipient of one of ITC's new SSB transceivers to be hooked into the net of Frobisher and Saglek. I asked him how he would regard making part of this net, Sanikiluaq Harbour in the Belchers. I told him about the NPP, as an information move, and suggested he keep in touch should any thoughts or developments occur. Father Mascaret informed me all phones were working well the only trouble he had was when a "cat" ripped up a cable causing shorts in the multi-pair unit. The current two-way VHF system between the settlement and the M.O.T. is to be replaced by a 6-pair cable which will provide more capability than the present one conversation system. The incredibly complex Bell antenna gives trouble with icing in a storm. This is a new (allegedly a \$100 K setup) and unlike anything I had seen before. It is also interesting to note that the R.C. Mission's own "vatican" network radio system, with a single dipole antenna can work Pelly Bay, Gjoahaven, Baker and Repulse with no problem.

REPULSE BAY

Technically speaking, Repulse Bay is not located geographically in the Keewatin District, but rather in the District of Franklin. However, because administration is very dependent upon communications and the communications for Repulse emanate from Churchill, Manitoba; the settlement is considered to be part of the Keewatin. Accordingly, the transportation is by a weekly flight from Churchill via Coral Harbour, the total distance is of the order of 600 miles. Similarly, the radio telephone system reports

to the Churchill base station. Repulse Bay is the most northerly settlement of the proposed Keewatin area of the NPP located as it is at $66^{\circ}32'$ (right on the arctic circle). Repulse Bay is one of the more remote places in the central arctic district and has typically more severe weather conditions than most parts of the arctic, being some 600 miles above the tree line and located on the south side of the Melville Peninsula among steep but low hills.

Because of the difficulty of getting to Repulse, the airline service only operates on the once weekly basis when the weather is very certain because of the lack of alternate airstrips in the event of the weather closing right in. Thus, I took advantage of the medical charter that had brought me to Coral and continued its way north via Repulse Bay. As soon as I arrived on the 31st March, I made the now usual protocol visits to the various local leaders. These included the Rev. Father Rivoire at the Mission, the settlement manager Mr. Sammurtok, Hudson Bay manager Mr. P. Jennings and the school principal Mr. Pembroke. Being Easter Weekend, it was difficult to get anything done and a meeting was called for the following Tuesday for me to discuss the NPP and get comments from the people. As this was the only Keewatin settlement I had never before been to, I spent the time studying the layout and dynamics of the place. Accordingly, on Tuesday the 4th of April, a meeting was held between myself as a representative of the DOC, and the settlement council as well as "any other interested parties". Some 10 people arrived. Unfortunately, the settlement manager Mr. Sammurtok, was unable to be present at this meeting. This was a pity, as he is one of the very few Eskimo people in such a position, and also

has considerable experience in communications and in particular videotape from his days with both Pan American airways and the Adult Education department in Churchill. In order to understand the situation at Repulse so far as communications are concerned and specifically the NPP, one has to have some understanding of the kinds of things that make the settlement "tick". Repulse Bay is very traditional in many ways with the accent being placed on hunting/carving-type economy. The population of 242 includes only about a dozen non-Eskimo and is the most welfare-free settlement in the Keewatin administered region. An extremely strong Co-op store founded and largely run by the Mission is responsible for a great deal of the success of the carving economy of the settlement. It is only within the last four years that any school has been established at Repulse, and it has been brought into the orbit of government activities with the resultant permanent white residents other than the mission and Hudson Bay staff.

For one reason or another the sense of community spirit is particularly high in Repulse. This can be observed from many factors but in particular by experiencing some of the things that go on there. Facilities are in good shape; the community recreation hall, the projection equipment for movies, as well as the maintenance of such basic facilities as the airstrip and even the sea ice airstrip which is a huge 6200 feet long by 200 feet wide. In particular, the telephone system works very well (maintained by well-known

Eskimo carver John Kaunak) and the radio communications via both the Bell system and the 5680 system of the MOT seem to work well. One reason for the good state of the telephone system in my opinion is the fact that it is kept in such good state of repair and in particular cleanliness. The switching equipment is isolated in a small room that has filtered air to ventilate it and is separated from the rest of the dirty and greasy equipment in the warehouse. The telephone system has about 40 phones and the settlement has 56 houses.

Accordingly, it is not surprising that the people of Repulse were not too concerned when I announced the principle behind the NPP. Questions were asked about Anik and (this is a typical problem that I have encountered many times before and needs to be examined further, it was necessary to explain to them the concept of Anik as there was some feeling that they should have a Comminterphone system such as there is in Rankin.* A great many people from Repulse are related to people in Rankin and travel between the two settlements and so there is some knowledge of Comminterphone. The other thing which seemed to be of some concern was the fact that at one time a resident of the settlement (who has now left) operated an illegal "pirate" radio station with a home-made 5 watt transmitter. This station did nothing more than play music all day and the people really felt it was a good thing. During my stay at Repulse, the question of this station came up again and again.

* Comminterphone currently utilizes part of the switching equipment in Rankin that likely will ultimately be used for satellite communications. In order to replicate Communterphone this part would have to be re-engineered.

Largely as a result of the leadership of the new settlement manager, Mr. Sammurtok, the settlement council has approved a motion to purchase a video tape recorder system. It was never made very clear to me exactly as to how they were planning to use this VTR, but they seemed quite adamant in getting it. I suggested that one way the NPP may be able to offer help would be to organize a training course in the use of such equipment and make arrangements for a representative of Repulse to attend. I spoke of the concept of installing community-owned HF radio systems and they were not too concerned with this, though I did attempt to get some feeling of where they thought that the important communications links should be between. The reply to this was that they were interested in talking to people in Rankin, Chesterfield, Coral Harbour and Pelly Bay. Pelly Bay has a strong co-operative there and there is considerable interaction between them and the Repulse Co-op. Apart from the discussions as outlined above, my overall impression was one of this is a well run place that has very few problems. It may be better "to let sleeping dogs lie".

RANKIN INLET

It was necessary to make a longer visit in this case, as the air service had just changed to a spring schedule and as a result was less frequent. By fast talking, myself and a companion convinced the pilot of Transair's weekly flight in to Repulse Bay, to stop in at Rankin on his way back to Churchill. Thus we arrived somewhat unscheduled and unannounced at Rankin on a Thursday, April 6th. Normally there are only planes on Wednesday and Friday.

My first task was to borrow a portable radio, which I did from Anawak - a prominent local citizen and excellent ceramic artist. I then listened to CBQR* that evening and discussed the content of the conversations that occurred with Anawak or others who could translate for me. I learnt that the phase of concentrated use that had occurred immediately after the installation of the cartridge tape player had fallen off due to an apparent state of apathy.

The following day, after visiting sundry people around the settlement, I attended a Comminterphone Policy Committee meeting that was specially called. Including myself, there were some 10 people present. The meeting was conducted in both English and Eskimo as usual, and the translating was done by Paul Angutik Tugak. At this meeting a number of points were raised.

- 1) there were complaints from some residents that the proximity of the CBQR antenna, being, as it is, in the centre of the settlement, causes them to miss out on getting reception from other stations that sometimes occurs on a freak and sporadic basis. I replied by saying these stations did not exist when we came to install the equipment and that the present site was only temporary.
- 2) the question of people using the Comminterphone while under the influence of alcohol was again raised, with a request for the time to close the transmitter down at 7 p.m. on Mondays and Fridays. I pointed out how this was not really my responsibility, but rather a question of an arrangement between Willy Adams (who is the official

*The Comminterphone transmitter

on-site technical man) and the Comminterphone Policy Committee (as representatives of the people). The task of adjusting the time switch is essentially simple and can be adjusted on the spot.

- 3) Some more positive feedback was obtained on how the system was being used: a) there had been a useful discussion over CBQR regarding the resident-run Education Advisory Board. b) the local RCMP representative had used the system for various public messages, while c) travellers that arrive by power toboggan from the neighbouring settlements of Whale Cove and Chesterfield - of the order of five hours ride - along the sea ice - would "dial zero" upon their arrival to broadcast to their families at home the fact that they had arrived. This latter detail was seen to be quite significant as at least two people had frozen to death this winter due to being stranded by an inoperative snow vehicle.
- 4) Although initially the Comminterphone was seen to be quite a useful device for the school to get involved in, to date that has not happened. The Principal, who was present at the meeting, stated that he did not want to get too involved as it required a long term investment that he felt could be ill-afforded for the duration of what is still an experiment.
- 5) A major complaint was the way in which small children are abusing the phone system. Again a request was made to see if it was possible to cut off the phone of anyone whose children so affected the network. I pointed out that this also was a community matter that had to be settled by the people themselves and so far as I

was concerned this is all part of the learning process that the community has to go through when it has this system installed.

- 6) There was a complaint from the RCMP that Comminterphone broadcasts are being received on their HF receiver.

Although I was glad to have the opportunity to talk with this Committee, I came away with the impression that most of what we really talked about was essentially trivia and that there were little positive attempts to wrestle with the real issues of control and community programming. The Committee itself, although sanctioned as a sub-committee of the Settlement Council, carries no real authority as it has no budget on which to operate.

Later, during my stay at Rankin, I took part in an impromptu experiment: one evening while waiting to get on the radio telephone to place a call to Churchill - sometimes one waits up to an hour - I got talking to Willy Adams who was doing some maintenance on the exchange equipment which is located in the same room. We decided there and then that we would do a "show" on the Comminterphone. Accordingly, we put together a radio-style program of music and talking that I did in English and Willy did in Eskimo. We invited people to phone and discuss things with us and in particular we said we were interested in their comments on the Comminterphone system itself.

This turned out to be surprisingly successful and a great deal of interest was generated as a result. Even the following day, when I was out and around the settlement, people would comment on how interesting that evening's program was and say "that is how the Comminterphone should be". I had the

feeling that the experiment has arrived at the point where a state of apathy has set in and where there really is no initiative to do anything as there is no one there who is trained in the art of doing such things. Among other things done at Rankin was an attempt to call Ottawa using a ham radio, but although the reception was excellent and clear, we were unable at the time of transmission to raise anyone in the nation's capital. I had the usual difficulty getting through on the Bell system even as near as Churchill. I was trying to resolve flight details and other information via a contact in Churchill and the hang-up, as usual, was not so much the difficulty of reception or transmission, but that the Churchill base station was heavily overloaded with calls from all the other Keewatin settlements. One just has to take one's place in the inevitable line-up that results with the potential callers among 3,000 people who are all trying to place their calls through one operator between 6:30 and 7:30 in the evening.

One realizes the futility of this system when I went to see the local Transair agent to reserve a seat on the plane for Eskimo Point. He immediately used his Transair-dedicated SSB transceiver to get in touch with the airline's northern base at Churchill and got confirmation just as easily and clearly as that. There was a slight delay a little later while they questioned the head office at Winnipeg - which was totally audible to us listening - about the other part of my return trip to Ottawa.

ESKIMO POINT

It was April 12th when I left Rankin for Eskimo Point and I nearly didn't make it, as the plane almost left without me. It used to be that in Rankin the Comintorphone was used to give the latest known time of arrival of the "sched" flight of Transair. Since this programming ceased, no one ever knows when the aircraft is arriving and if it arrives early (as it did this day) then chaos results!

Another reason for going to Eskimo Point apart from the question of NPP equipment locations, was to investigate the Adult Education Centre as a possible place in which to train potential NPP field workers in communications.

In addition, Eskimo Point is probably the most active settlement from the point of view of being self-generating in a cultural sense. They have had considerable experience, in the production of both audio and video tapes on a continuing basis, and have carried on a considerable dialogue using these media with other settlements such as Chesterfield and Whale Cove. And, as has been mentioned before, they also produce an excellent community newspaper called the "Keewatin Echo". Most recently, they have produced a fine collection of traditional folk tales that have been handed down over the years. These were translated by one of the Eskimo adult educators who is also a cultural officer for the NWT Government's department of Continuing and Special Education. This collection - which is very extensive - is entirely done by people in the settlement under their own aegis even to the setting of type and preparation of original artwork. The settlement have also been very active in the realm of amateur entertainment. Recently, for example, they put on a very excellent variety show which, according to all reports was much more competently done than such shows usually are.

In my discussions with Gary Nichol in Churchill (reported earlier in this document) I mentioned how the Adult Education Centre has a contract with the CBC in Churchill to supply a half hour audio tape for airing over CHFC - the radio station at Fort Churchill - every Saturday morning. A girl called Patsy Kowtak, is the main hostess of this show and she does local interviews and other items interspersed with music. An interesting thing about this, is that the music she uses is all played by a local people, including a local rock "group". According to CBC officials these tapes are totally usable in the form in which they are received at Churchill - which says a great deal for the quality of the work. Certainly, there should be no problem with maintaining the appropriate level of "Canadian content".

Eskimo Point, is able to receive broadcast radio from Churchill some 162 miles to the south. In this respect, therefore, there was little point in discussing community radio with the people there although it is a natural site for such a station. Because of their comparative expertise with video tape though, I spent some time discussing this medium with them and it would appear to be a very good base from which to keep in touch with other settlements as well as being also a good base for an HF station as part of the NPP-net. This is significant, as there is a demonstrated ability to seek-out and compile news of interest to the people of the area. Everyone makes sure that now they listen to CHFC Saturday morning yet it is only recently that the Churchill station now includes Eskimo Point in its weather forecasts - after receiving many requests from listeners in the area.

Father Ducharme, the missionary at Eskimo Point, has been in the arctic for 51 years. Not unlike his counterpart at Coral Harbour, he has a liking for ham radio and has quite an extensive 20 meter rig (VE80X). He knows a great deal about the culture of the Eskimo and he has some original ideas on the kinds of techniques that might be employed in training such people. He expressed his opinion about the NPP, saying although it was undoubtedly worthwhile, it may well likely require considerable work to implement. Father Ducharme installed probably one of the first telephones ever in the Barrenlands and today has a vast wealth of knowledge based on experience.

While at Eskimo Point, I also visited the settlement manager, Mr. Hugh Cramm. He showed me a magnetometer and radio rig, that had been temporarily installed by the NRC, to enable them to have reports concerned with the aurora radioed directly into their Churchill rocket range facility. I noted that the operator of this Collins transceiver unit was a fellow called Bobby Suluk.

SOME INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE
NORTHERN PILOT PROJECT (NPP) March 30, 1972

"Training" is a bad word for it conjures up visions of minimum prerequisites and all kinds of formal courses and sophisticated education centers. In my view, we are concerned with building the morale and spirit of people so that they can take part in the decisions affecting their destiny. To this end, therefore, we need enthusiasm and enthusiasm should reign above academic brilliance. Thus, candidates for Field Workers should be drawn from those people who can be described as motivated and anxious "to do their bit". Having selected suitable candidates then the process should be broken down in the following areas:

- I - orientation as to what we are trying to do (i.e. philosophy)
- II - technical expertise training - how to operate
 - how to preventative maintenance
 - how to trouble-shoot
 - how to effect small repairs
 - how to leave well enough alone
- III - program training - standard practices - good vs. bad
 - how to collect news material
 - how to put material together
 - how to input separate culture
- IV - social studies - the role of man in the world
 - the role of native people
 - concepts of value systems and
 - general knowledge about the rest of the world
(e.g. there are whites on welfare; how the government gets its money from taxes, etc. etc.)

The courses may have to be broken down into two parts simply to avoid having people too long away from home. It may not be possible to have both Indian and Eskimo people together due to language, culture and self-perception problems. It would be much more preferable to have the course -- at least for the Eskimo people -- in Eskimo country. I believe a good place for this would be the settlement of Eskimo Point. In this settlement of 600 plus people

there is adequate transient centre for accommodation complete with Eskimo staff, there is a very extensive Adult Education program currently producing audio and video tapes and a local newspaper. Such expertise could be well utilized. A number of Eskimo staff members could be retained and it is the nearest Eskimo settlement to Churchill where frequent jet service to the south is available to enable outside resource people to get to it. Specifically, there is no beer or liquor outlet in Eskimo Point which is an important consideration.

Native peoples brought to large urban centres for training programs suffer considerable emotional and cultural upsets by being in a totally different and alien environment. The great distance away from loved ones, the lack of children and family, strange foods, noise, rush, heat and the confusion of a busy city with its stores, restaurants and topless go go joints only serve to accentuate confusion and a feeling of inadequacy. Such inadequacies or inferiority complexes frequently manifest themselves in drinking to excess to (apparently) eliminate them. Potentially good learners and personnel are therefore immediately at a disadvantage.

There is a great deal of support from the people I have talked to for a training program in an arctic location. It would also provide a useful experience for the non-native resource people and other attendees of the session. Another settlement that could be recommended is Pangnirtung or Cape Dorset on Baffin Island.

APR 14 1972

Baker Lake Residents' Association

BAKER LAKE, N.W.T.

April 4, 1972

→ Mr. P. Gardiner
c/o Socio-Economic Group
Northern Pilot Project
Department of Communication
100 Metcalf Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Gardiner,

Thank you for your letter of January 5, 1972. Your interest in our proposed radio station is greatly appreciated.

Following are some of the ideas that we have on a local broadcasting station. If you require further details do not hesitate to ask.

Baker Lake Radio Station

General Proposal:

It is proposed that the Radio Committee of the Baker Lake Residents Association (BLRA) establish a low power (25-50 Watt) local broadcast radio station. This station would be operated by local people on a non-commercial basis and would provide recreational and educational services to the community.

The Settlement and Its Needs:

Baker Lake is an arctic settlement with a population of approximately 800 people, 85 percent are Eskimos. As a relocation point for the centralization of the people in the area the community has grown significantly over the past decade.

There are three significant characteristics of the settlement which have a direct bearing on consideration of a radio station. These are:

- a.) A general level of education that is very low, and for many adults is non-existent.
- b.) A shortage of employment opportunities.
- c.) A rapid growth in the size of families resulting from improved medical, housing and financial assistance services.

As a result of these factors there is a considerable number of people who spend the major part of their day at home. These people are in need of some form of in-house entertainment and, in some cases, of specialized education. At the present time neither are available. In our opinion

radio would be the most effective means of satisfying these needs. Unfortunately radio reception from southern stations is very limited in the winter and non-existent in the summer.

The Baker Lake Residents Association: (BLRA)

The BLRA was formed in 1961. It presently has over 160 members. It organizes, through volunteer labour, and finances the bulk of the recreation activities of the settlement. The Radio Committee of the BLRA has been in existence since 1965. In 1966 application was made for an operating licence for a station but this was dropped over a technicality regarding the licencing of non-commercial stations.

On various occasions the Committee had hopes of obtaining equipment from such groups as the CBC and Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. Nothing materialized. Other requests for technical and financial assistance have never been effectively answered although much has been said in replies. The Committee has corresponded with, for example:

- The Canadian Association of Broadcasters
- The Mid-Canada Community Services and Broadcasting Foundation
- ✱ The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Director of Northern Services
- Government of the Northwest Territories, Keewatin Regional Directors (2)
- Ryerson Polytechnical Institute
- The Secretary of State
- Bud Orange, M.P. for Northwest Territories

The Technical Plan:

It is proposed that an AM station be established that would broadcast to the Baker Lake settlement and, to a limited extent, the surrounding area. (To a radius of approximately ten miles.) The transmitter would be low power. (Between 25 and 50 watts.) Modest studio facilities would be set up in a building that is currently owned by the BLRA.

Financing:

It is expected that major financing would be required for purchasing the transmitter and the engineer's inspection of the installation. The BLRA would finance the annual operating costs since the station would be non-commercial. They are also prepared to finance part of the initial capital but it is hoped that outside assistance can be found.

As was mentioned earlier there have been groups interested in donating equipment and technical assistance. With some help we would hope to reapproach these and other possible sources.

Programming:

The station would be staffed by volunteer personnel. Initially it would operate from 4 P.M. to 11 P.M. If this was successful consideration would be given to longer hours. We might begin at 12 A.M. for example. Broadcast time would be generally allocated as follows:

Music	63%
News	15%
Education	15%

Cultural	5%
Religion	2%
	<hr/>
	100%

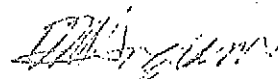
Most of the program would be made up locally with the possible exceptions of educational programs and pre-taped music. It is planned that most music would come from records and tapes owned by private individuals in the settlement. We estimate that this will provide over 900 hours of listening. With regard to the spoken parts of the program approximately 80 percent would be in Eskimo and 20 percent in English.

We hope this will provide you with sufficient initial information. Please let us know if these are any glaring oversights.

You might like to know that the contents of this letter were discussed and agreed upon at a public meeting held for that purpose.

Once again, thanks for your assistance. We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,



Don Ingram
Chairman
Radio Committee

DI/bm

Baker Lake, N.W.T.
March 31, 1972

Dear Paddy,

The members of the Radio Committee and I would like to thank you for coming to Baker Lake this week - unexpected as the visit was. After trying for six years to find support for our proposed station it was truly gratifying to meet someone who was not only interested but concerned enough to come and talk with us. I need not dwell on the effect that your visit had to rekindle our hopes. You can appreciate that we were wondering where to turn next after being entangled in and blocked by "red tape" for the Nth time.

We would like to add our support to your proposal of selecting someone from Baker Lake to be trained in the Arctic to run a station. Eskimo Point would be a very appropriate location with its Adult training centre and its lack of liquor.

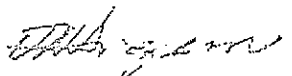
As was stated in our discussions we can assure you of our support in the following areas:

- (1) Provision of a building with heat and electrical power.
- (2) Provision of manpower to perform that work for which we have the technical knowledge.
- (3) Assistance in the selection of a suitable individual to be trained to operate the station.

This is by no means a limitation on but only a restatement of our support for those areas with which you were the most concerned.

Once again we thank you for your interest and support. If we can be of any further assistance don't hesitate to ask. After all you are carrying our torch.

Yours sincerely,



Don Ingram
Chairman
Radio Committee

DI/bm

Appendix "D"

Proposed locations - Keewatin

Five of the following for HF:

* Eskimo Point

* Baker Lake

* Rankin Inlet

* Chesterfield

* Whale Cove

Belcher Island

Coral Harbour

Repulse Bay

* Recommended sites

Broadcast

Baker Lake

(Radio Committee, Baker Lake Residents Association)

VTR

Baker Lake

Rankin Inlet

Belcher Island

Proposed Locations -- Northwest Ontario

HF Five or six (depending on number of base stations)

from the following:

Sandy Lake

Big Trout Lake

Fort Hope

Pikangikum

Cat Lake

Round Lake

Lac Seul

New Osnaburgh

Landsdowne House

Muskrat Dam

Community Broadcast

Big Trout Lake - Subject to further discussion and
advice of CBC and Ontario Government.

Appendix "E"
MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

Mr. R. J. Gwyn

YOUR FILE No.
Votro dossier

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

FROM
Do

John Gilbert

DATE 26 April 1972

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

1972-73 Budget for
Northern Pilot Project Office

The following is my understanding of the budgetary arrangements for the office.

I - Agreed Sources of Funds (as outlined in ADMR letter to DM, dated 16 December, 1971)

CRC: \$51,000 (primarily from 1971-72) Capital

SEP: \$19,530 O & M
\$25,470 Professional Services

National: \$30,000 Professional Services
\$ 5,000 O & M (Installation, testing, etc.)

Finance: \$25,000 (from General Admin. sources)

II - Potential Sources of Funds (per discussions with Regional Director, Toronto)

Ontario Region: \$4,500 Capital (originally approved for purchase of FM receivers for Snowgoose)

Ontario Department of Transportation and Communications: \$10,000
O & M

III - Budget (based on I and II above)

	<u>MAXIMUM</u>	<u>MINIMUM</u>
Capital	\$55,500	\$51,000
O & M	76,530	66,530
Professional Services	55,470	55,470

IV -- O & M Budget Allocation

	<u>Committed</u>	<u>Available</u>
a) <u>Salaries</u>		
Supervisor	18,000	
Secretary	5,000	
Students 2, 2,400 each		4,800
	<hr/>	
TOTALS:	23,000	4,800
b) <u>Installation</u>		
Air Freight		5,000
Construction		4,000
	<hr/>	
		9,000
c) <u>Travel Expenses</u>		
Travel	800	8,200
Living Allowances	500	5,500
	<hr/>	
	1,300	13,700
d) Contingencies (20 %)		18,400
e) Training Costs		6,330
	<hr/>	
TOTALS:	24,300	52,230
	<hr/>	
<u>SUM TOTAL: \$76,530</u>		

Professional Services Budget Allocation

Professional Training Resources		10,000
Fieldworker	17,000	
Social Researcher	17,170	
Social Animator		11,300
	<hr/>	
TOTALS:	34,170	21,300

SUM TOTAL: \$55,470

Capital Budget Allocation

	<u>Committed</u>	<u>Available</u>
Purchase of VTR & HF Equipment (71-72)	14,000	
Purchase of Broadcast Transmitters, etc. (72-73)		36,000
Snowgoose		4,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS:	14,000	40,500

SUM TOTAL: \$54,500

GRAND TOTAL: \$186,500

J: