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# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1986

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. Angottitauruq, Mr. Appaqaq, Mr. Arlooktoo, Hon. Michael Ballantyne, Hon. Tom Butters, Ms Cournoyea, Hon. Tagak Curley, Mr. Erkloo, Mr. Gargan, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. MacQuarrie, Mr. McCallum, Hon. Bruce McLaughlin, Mr. Paniloo, Hon. Dennis Patterson, Mr. Pudluk, Mr. Richard, Hon. Nick Sibbeston, Hon. Don Stewart, Mr. T'Seleie, Hon. Gordon Wray

ITEM 1: PRAYER

---Prayer

SPEAKER (Hon. Don Stewart): Orders of the day for Thursday, June 19th.

Item 2, Members' replies. Item 3, Ministers' statements. Mr. Ballantyne.

ITEM 3: MINISTERS' STATEMENTS

Minister's Statement 45-86(1): Task Force Review Of Justices Of The Peace Program

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In response to concerns expressed in this House about the training of justices of the peace, I have decided to review the present methods used for training of justices of the peace. Toward that objective, my officials have been in contact with the president of the Justices of the Peace Association of the Northwest Territories to explore the best method of examining all aspects of the justice of the peace program.

After considering the matter I am of the view, Mr. Speaker, that it would be most beneficial to have this matter reviewed by an independent task force. Therefore I am pleased to announce we will be setting up a task force in the very near future to consider this matter. The task force will be comprised of the president of the Northwest Territories Justices of the Peace Association, a senior official within my department and an independent member.

Although the terms of reference for the task force have not yet been finalized, the task force will be asked to examine at least the following areas: 1) the evaluation of the selection and appointment process; 2) increased recruitment of aboriginal people to serve as justices of the peace; 3) minimum qualifications for a justice of the peace; 4) possible development of a tier system for justices of the peace; 5) the tenure of a justice of the peace; 6) suggestions for improvement of the existing Justices of the Peace Act; 7) methods for training of justices of the peace which will accommodate the uniqueness of the regions served and the distances covered; 8) the use of aboriginal languages in the training process and in the justices of the peace court.

These are some of the areas that I expect the task force to consider. There will, of course, be the need to further refine the terms of reference. I am hopeful that the task force can get under way in a fairly short period of time. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. The Chair would like to recognize Mr. John Killulark from Baker Lake, the mayor of Baker Lake. Welcome to Yellowknife.

---Applause

Item 3, Ministers' statements. Mr. Sibbeston.

Minister's Statement 46-86(1): Appointments To Senior Management

HON. NICK SIBBESTON: Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce the results of two recent competitions held for senior management positions in the territorial government. The positions being filled are deputy minister of the Executive Council and regional director in the Kitikmeot Region. The appointments I am announcing today are special in several ways. Firstly, they are being made as a result of an open competition held throughout the North. In the past, positions of this nature have been filled internally through direct appointment. This new approach reflects my determination to open up our government. Secondly, in each case a highly qualified and competent woman has been successful in winning the competition. This is the first time in the history of our government that positions at this level have been filled by women. This reflects both the growing number of competent women managers in the work force as well as our government's commitment to ensure that women are fully represented at all levels of our public service.

The new deputy minister of the Executive Council is Louise Vertes.

---Applause

Ms Vertes has worked for the territorial government since 1977, most recently as secretary to the Priorities and Planning Secretariat. She brings to the position of deputy minister a broad knowledge of territorial government programs and policies. She is very familiar with the workings of ministerial government and I look forward to working with her over the next months and years.

Helen Adamache is the new regional director in the Kitikmeot.

---Applause

Ms Adamache brings a wide range of experience to the position, both from her work in the territorial government and her activities in the community. Most recently, she worked for our government in the equal employment directorate in the Kitikmeot Region. Ms Adamache brings tremendous energy and ability to her new role and I am confident she will serve this government and the people of the Kitikmeot extremely well. Mahsi.

---Applause

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Ministers' statements. Mr. Ballantyne.

Minister's Statement 47-86(1): Review Of Labour Standards Act

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As promised during the last session, I have commissioned a comprehensive internal review of the Labour Standards Act, the legislation which establishes minimum employment standards and sets out the basic rights of employees in the Northwest Territories. The act was first passed in 1967 and provides for employee rights in respect to minimum wages, standard hours of work after which overtime is payable, maximum hours of work, annual vacations and vacation pay, and general holidays.

The only major change since 1967 came in 1976 when provisions establishing the Labour Standards Board, and for payment and collection of wages, were added. There have since been several additions to employment standards legislation in other jurisdictions affording increased protection to workers. Numerous suggestions have been advanced for the improvement of our Labour Standards Act.

The review will examine the legislation of other jurisdictions and the suggested changes to the Labour Standards Act and will make recommendations for amendments. Major areas of proposed changes to be considered include: reduction of the standard hours of work per week from 44 to 40; requirement for minimum notice of termination of employment or pay in lieu of notice; provision of maternity leave; protection for workers who take on employment and later find that the terms and conditions of employment are not as originally agreed; protection for an increased number of workers, including domestics employed in private homes and employees who do "take-home" work; improved protection for employees who are dismissed without just cause; and clarification of the powers and duties of departmental officials and of the Labour Standards Board, to facilitate administration and enforcement of the act.

A report is expected to be completed by July 31st. The views of employer and worker representatives will then be sought. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Ballantyne. Item 3, Ministers' statements. That appears to conclude Ministers' statements for today. Item 4, oral questions.

If Mr. Wray and Mr. MacQuarrie would like to have a private conversation would they mind leaving the ropes and having it so they are not disturbing others?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

MR. SPEAKER: Item 4, oral questions. Mr. Erkloo.

ITEM 4: ORAL QUESTIONS

Question 303-86(1): Income Tax Problems In Communities

MR. ERKLOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is directed to the Finance Minister, Mr. Tom Butters. In the Northwest Territories concerning the wage earners and hamlet employees in the communities, a lot of them have to pay income tax and the deductions for income taxes are given to the federal government. Every year we have to fill in our income tax forms and a lot of times the employees have to pay 43 per cent and the hamlet has to pay 43 per cent more. Because of that when they are filling in their income tax forms they find out they have to pay extra because they did not pay enough during the year. Because of that I would like to find out from the Government of the NWT if they have made any amendments or provisions to the Income Tax Act. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Butters. Excuse me, Mr. Butters, your microphone is not on.

Return To Question 303-86(1): Income Tax Problems In Communities

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, thank you. I received notice of the Member's question just a few moments ago and I would have liked to have had a bit of an opportunity to discuss with him just the specific problem that he is identifying. This government has a contractual arrangement with the federal government to collect our income tax for expenditures on our programs. I do not think it is additional; the income tax collected is collected once and then the 43 per cent of that tax collected is made available to us. But I would talk to the Member at another moment to find out if there is some specific problem that he wishes me to address which is above and beyond the matter which I am speaking to now.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Butters. Mr. Erkloo, is that satisfactory to you? Thank you. Mr. Angottitauruq.

Question 304-86(1): Government Banking Services In Small Communities

MR. ANGOTTITAUURUQ: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is directed to the Minister of Government Services. Just last year in Gjoa Haven they got a new economic planner and the economic planner is to help people start up businesses. The main problem they have in that community is the lack of a banking system and I guess it is across the whole Northwest Territories. People usually try to save or bank their money by putting it into a savings account at the Bay or a co-op. I do not think that is a proper way of trying to save money, once you see all the items that you can buy in the only place where you could try to save your money. My question is to the Minister of Government Services, if he would give it a thought to have the government start up a treasury branch to act as a bank in a small community where it might be most needed. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister.

Return To Question 304-86(1): Government Banking Services In Small Communities

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the honourable Member for giving notice of this question yesterday. We are doing quite a bit of work on this because the problem identified by the Member's question is a very real one. Anybody who has lived in a small community knows how difficult it is to operate when the availability of cash is so limited.

Only nine of our largest communities are serviced by bank branches and, as Members know, banks across the country are closing their branches down rather than opening them up. We are going to do everything we can to ensure that the branches we have in place remain in place. We have looked at a number of alternatives and many of them are very costly. We have looked at subsidizing bank branches, we have looked at and have experienced "flying bank" arrangements which occurred in Tuktoyaktuk, we have approached the Hudson's Bay Company to see whether or not we might ask them to act as a quasi bank to improve the communities' cash position. We are looking at banking machines and the latter option which we are now very actively considering is some kind of government banking services.

The Member in his question indicated one -- which the Alberta Treasury Branch is. We have been in very active discussion with the Government of Alberta. I, as recently as two or three days ago, wrote to the new treasurer of Alberta, Mr. Johnston, asking him to continue the co-operative arrangement we have had with Alberta in the past in this particular area and the area of jointly providing some liability insurance coverage. So, at the present time we have got from the Government of Alberta an agreement to provide us with consulting assistance to conduct a feasibility study. This study will be looking at the development of banking agents in NWT communities that are not currently served. I would hope that the results of that feasibility study will allow us to address and correct the problem which the Member has brought to our attention in this question.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Oral questions? Mrs. Lawrence.

Question 305-86(1): Access Road, Fort Resolution

MRS. LAWRENCE: Mahsi cho. Since I have been elected now for four years the people of Fort Resolution have been phoning me and asking me to see if there is any way we could do something about the access road. It is very important to the hunters and trappers. Can the Minister responsible for highways look into this? It is only about seven miles, a little stretch. The people today cannot even make it to the Nagle Channel where there is supposed to be spring hunting. Mahsi cho.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister.

Return To Question 305-86(1): Access Road, Fort Resolution

HON. GORDON WRAY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Yes, we will look into it and I can indicate to the Member that I think we will be able to do something about it. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Oral questions. Mr. Erkloo.

Question 306-86(1): Response Re Teaching Of Stone Sculpture

MR. ERKLOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a question of the Minister of Education. Last year the co-op conference made a resolution that the students should be taught stone sculpture before the old Inuit artists are dead. The resolution was sent to the Minister of Education. Can you reply to this question? Have you replied to the co-op?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: I would like to take that question as notice, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Question is being taken as notice. Oral questions. Mr. McLaughlin.

Return To Oral Question 208-86(1): Appointment From Tu Nedhe To Stanton Yellowknife Hospital Board

HON. BRUCE McLAUGHLIN: I have a return to oral Question 208-86(1), asked by Mrs. Lawrence on the 13th of March, concerning the possibility of an appointment from Tu Nedhe to the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital Board.

I am sure that the Member is well aware of the direction the Department of Health is taking in the establishment of hospital boards of management. In the Baffin Region we will be establishing a board which will include a representative from each community. This will be a procedure I hope to see eventually in every area of the NWT.

I would also advise that I fully recognize that residents from a large number of communities outside of Yellowknife utilize the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital and I am examining various options available to me to have the widest possible representation on the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital Board. I would hope that the final make-up of the board will allow for regional, if not community concerns to be adequately presented. I can assure the Member that I will indeed consider an appointment from her region. However, I would advise that I have recently written to the H.H. Williams Hospital Board suggesting that they consider an appointment for someone from Fort Resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Oral questions. Mr. McCallum.

Question 307-86(1): Attitude Of Government To Native And Northern Employees

MR. McCALLUM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a question to the Government Leader. Yesterday he replied to one of the questions that I asked. He indicated that if, as a result of this report on regional review in the Fort Smith Region, "If native people are out of jobs then I would feel sorry and apologize for that." He went on to say, "But the requirement of having a management review ... is of a much higher and more important matter than being concerned about the people who may be displaced in their jobs." Mr. Speaker, I and the people in the Fort Smith Region do not want the Leader's compassion, and to use a Chipewyan word, Bek'enasdli, or his apology. What they want is an assurance from this government, from the Minister, that there will be jobs for them. I have a question for the Minister, Mr. Speaker. Is this the kind of callous attitude toward native people, or northerners in the Fort Smith Region and throughout the government, that the Minister is talking about, is that the attitude of the government? Because if it is, the Government Leader should know that his position is very precarious. I know. I was part of the people that put him there.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister.

Return To Question 307-86(1): Attitude Of Government To Native And Northern Employees

HON. NICK SIBBESTON: Mr. Speaker, let me just state again my position or certainly the message or statement that I wanted to have made clearly. I indicated that there was going to be a regional review or a review of the regional administration in Fort Smith and, when the report is done, in the event that it decides definitely that there ought to be changes and a reduction in the number of regional staff in Fort Smith, we as an Executive will consider that and make a decision. All I was stating yesterday was that the matter of the administration and effective provision of services to government in the area is very important. It is much more important than the consideration of whether a few people in Fort Smith are going to be displaced. That is what I was trying to say. I believe in seeing this indicating -- showing a callous attitude, I am concerned and I have feelings for the people who ultimately may lose jobs as a result of changes but the Member ought to recognize that if there are changes in Smith it could well mean that people in other communities may have jobs, may have opportunities to work for our government. So while there may be some displacement in Smith, other people in other communities may gain the jobs and I am sorry if I appear to be callous and insensitive about this. I certainly am not that way, I am sympathetic but the management of government is of much higher order than the concern as to whether a few people may be displaced. And sometimes government has to make hard decisions and I believe this is what we are embarked upon.

MR. SPEAKER: Supplementary, Mr. McCallum.

Supplementary To Question 307-86(1): Attitude Of Government To Native And Northern Employees

MR. McCALLUM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I trust that, in the Government Leader's reply, if there are further reviews it would not only be people in the Fort Smith Region but it would also apply to that area that he refers to as the cradle of Dene Nation culture and language -- his own constituency.

A further question, Mr. Speaker. The group who is doing the review, is that report based on explicit terms? Is it to be a yes or no situation? Are there to be modifications that would be made to the existing structure? In other words, is the regional administration going to be broken down? And to whom does this report go? Does it go to the Executive Council or does it go to the Government Leader himself for a decision? Do we as MLAs in this consensus government that we have, do we have a decision in this as well?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister.



Further Return To Question 307-86(1): Attitude Of Government To Native And Northern Employees

HON. NICK SIBBESTON: Mr. Speaker, in response to a question by Mr. Nerysoo, I was going to provide the terms of reference for the study that was to be done and I think that will be quite revealing in terms of what the study is all about. So I will file this momentarily. I can tell the Member that it is not either a yes or no matter. That there are possibilities of modification to the Smith regional administration. The report, while it will initially be received by myself, will be made to the Executive Council and any decision with respect to changes, if there are to be changes, will be made by the Executive Council and not me alone.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Supplementary, Mr. McCallum.

Question 308-86(1): Decisions Where Policy Not In Place

MR. McCALLUM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. On another matter. In a reply to a question raised by my colleague, Mr. Richard, Mr. Sibbeston was trying to do his best to deal with Mr. Richard's question and one of the things that he said in it: "We did not have a policy on which we made these decisions, but government" and again these are the key words "but government does not always necessarily act on policy decisions." There may be the policy developed after it -- like, we are going to build the barn after the horse cart is gone. I would like to ask the Minister if the government does not act on policy decisions, why does the government develop policies? And what do they act on? Do they act on the Minister's or the Government Leader's whims or other Minister's whims? And who, if it is, who gave him the right to do that? The next thing he is going to tell me is he is going to be able to walk on water.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister.

Return To Question 308-86(1): Decisions Where Policy Not In Place

HON. NICK SIBBESTON: Mr. Speaker, the Member is giving me too much credit really in thinking that I have supernatural powers. I do pray and things do happen occasionally but -- I just want to tell the Member that it is true that government does not always decide things pursuant to policies because there are occasions, rare though they may be, where occasions arise and matters need to be dealt with and government decides to take certain actions without there being a policy. But for the most part most of our actions are done pursuant to policies but this matter of dealing with the Fort Smith Region, as I indicated, is not one for which we have an existing policy because government has never dealt with a matter such as this. So it is a matter that was decided upon after much discussion by the Executive Council and decided collectively by the Executive Council.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Oral questions. Mr. Richard.

Question 309-86(1): Status Of Negotiations Re Transfer Of Sir John Franklin High School

MR. RICHARD: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is for the Minister of Education. Mr. Speaker, in recent months the departmental officials in the Department of Education have been having discussions with the elected school board in Yellowknife Education District No. 1 and also with the representatives of the LEAs in other communities, regarding the running of Sir John Franklin High School or the agreement that is being negotiated for that. It is my understanding, Mr. Speaker, that there has been some progress in recent weeks and I ask if the Minister could advise the Assembly on the status of the negotiations toward that agreement. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patterson.

Return To Question 309-86(1): Status Of Negotiations Re Transfer Of Sir John Franklin High School

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. To be quite forthright with you, Mr. Speaker, I had prepared a ministerial statement on this subject which was not quite ready for the order paper today and so I could provide an answer by way of that statement now or perhaps request consent to go back to Ministers' statements. It is a little more lengthy than the usual answer because it is a fairly complicated matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Would it be agreeable, Mr. Richard, that the paper mentioned be done under Ministers' statements at the next sitting of the House or do you want it done today?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Today.

MR. SPEAKER: Today, please. Do we have unanimous consent to return to Ministers' statements?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any nays? Mr. Patterson, we will return then to Ministers' statements.

REVERT TO ITEM 3: MINISTERS' STATEMENTS

Minister's Statement 48-86(1): Sir John Franklin Territorial High School

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As you will recall, at the February session of the Legislative Assembly, I announced I had initiated discussion with the Yellowknife and the regional education authorities regarding a proposal to give the responsibility for the administration and operation of the Sir John Franklin Territorial High School to an elected board of education. I would like to say that this problem was complicated by the fact that the Education Act at present provides no form of governance for secondary schools which provide programs on a multidistrict basis, such as Sir John Franklin, Samuel Hearne and Gordon Robertson Education Centre. The resolution to this problem across the Territories would require an amendment to the Education Act to provide such a form of governance.

HON. TAGAK CURLEY: Next year.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: As Members are aware, for more than 25 years, the Sir John Franklin Territorial High School has provided high school programs to graduates of the Yellowknife public education system and to the graduates of those other community schools where no high school programs were available. During all of this time, the school has been under direct operational control of the Department of Education. Since 1983, a locally elected community education society has exercised certain administrative responsibilities related to the day to day operation of the school.

In recent years, the Yellowknife public board of education, with the support of all Yellowknife MLAs, has requested that it be given jurisdiction over the senior high school programs within its district and that the Sir John Franklin school be transferred to the board for that purpose. During this same time, I have also received requests from the regional education representatives that any change to the existing arrangement should adequately provide for and safeguard the needs of the regional students.

Mr. Speaker, I am a supporter of local control and local involvement in the provision of education services and I was prepared to reduce the role of the department in the operation of the Sir John Franklin school. Furthermore, it was clear to me that any new arrangement would have to provide a governing structure that would enable its members to discuss, reconcile and resolve the issues brought before it.

Establishment Of Board Of Secondary Education

My conclusion, therefore, was that this approach would require the establishment of a new kind of board, a board of secondary education whose members would be drawn from Yellowknife and from the appropriate surrounding regions. Such a board, while independent of the public board of education, would still provide an effective link to the schools of the public school system. At the same time, the regional members as full voting members could bring forward the concerns of the people and the schools in the regions.

As stated earlier, Mr. Speaker, the Education Act does not provide for the establishment of a board of secondary education and legal advice to me was that such a board should be based in legislation. Since a similar situation already exists in Inuvik, Frobisher Bay, and will soon exist in Rankin Inlet, I proposed to the Executive Council that the Education Act be amended to include the enabling legislation.

In general terms, I recommended to the Executive Council that the proposed legislation authorize the Minister of Education: a) to establish a board of secondary education for a school or schools where in his opinion such a board is necessary; b) to designate such a board to be a body corporate

with the powers and duties as prescribed by regulation; c) to appoint or provide for the manner of appointment of the members of such a board; d) to determine the number of members to sit on such a board; e) to provide the funds required for the administration of the board and for the operation of the programs in the school or schools assigned to the board; and f) to enter into a memorandum of agreement with the board with respect to the details for the operation of the school or schools.

The Executive Council has today approved this proposal and the required legislation will be prepared for submission to the legislation and house planning committee.

Mr. Speaker, more specific to the Sir John Franklin High School, if this amendment to the Education Act is approved, a board of secondary education would be established and the details of that particular board would be prescribed in regulations. It is proposed that:

- 1) The board would consist of seven members appointed by the Minister of Education. Four members would be recommended by the public board of education. Three members would be recommended by the appropriate regional or local education authorities.
- 2) A quorum for the board would be a majority of the members of the board but such a majority must, at each meeting, include at least one member from among the regional members.
- 3) The board would meet at least once a month.
- 4) The board would have the authority to operate the school but would be required to contract with the public board of education for a) superintendent of education services; b) other professional and support services, including financial and purchasing services; and c) office space, meeting rooms, necessary furnishings and equipment.
- 5) The Government of the Northwest Territories would retain ownership of the facility and would provide for the necessary maintenance services.
- 6) Major changes in the programs to be offered in the school would require approval of the Minister of Education.
- 7) The board would have the authority to staff the school and would be funded to provide the employee benefits but the present staff would have the option to remain in the NWT public service.
- 8) Pending the completion of the review of the present provisions for funding secondary schools, funding would be on the basis of a per pupil grant on the determined full cost per student enrolled, less any amount for which the Government of the NWT assumes the cost.
- 9) The Department of Education would continue to staff and administer Akaitcho Hall.

I am pleased to advise, Mr. Speaker, that this proposal has been approved in principle by the Yellowknife public board of education, the Sir John Franklin education society and by the regional education associations, all of whom have been consulted. In my opinion it is a satisfactory and cost-effective interim arrangement. As the capability to provide high school programs at the community level increases and as additional education divisions are established, the necessity to retain the Sir John Franklin High School as a territorial high school to provide such programs will decrease. At that point in time, further discussions could result in the transfer of the Sir John Franklin Territorial High School to the Yellowknife public board of education. I would like to thank all Yellowknife MLAs for their support and patience on this matter. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Ministers' statements. Mr. Wray.

HON. GORDON WRAY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have two statements which I have just received. I did not have them originally when we were there but this saves me getting unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker.

Minister's Statement 49-86(1): Department Of Public Works And Highways Contract Awards, 1985-86

The first statement, Mr. Speaker, is with regard to contract awards for fiscal year 1985-86. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to provide to Members of the Legislative Assembly information regarding construction, maintenance and service contract awards by the Department of Public Works and Highways for the 1985-86 fiscal year. In 1985-86, my department awarded a total of 779 contracts to northern firms. This represents fully 84 per cent of all contracts awarded to northern and southern firms last year. The total dollar value of contracts awarded to northern firms in 1985-86 was \$47.6 million. This is 82 per cent of the total of \$58.3 million awarded to all northern and southern firms and compares very favourably with the 1984-85 total of 76 per cent and 1983-84 total of 66 per cent.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, it is increasing by about eight or nine per cent every year. I am encouraged by these growth statistics as they indicate a continuing expansion in the number and expertise of northern contracting firms. It is this government's goal to maximize the economic benefits accruing to northern residents and businesses and I am convinced that our efforts have been successful and will continue to be important in achieving this goal.

Minister's Statement 50-86(1): Pangnirtung Water Reservoir Project

I have one more, Mr. Speaker, with your permission. This is a statement on the Pangnirtung water reservoir project. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report to the Assembly on a specific capital project where the efforts of Department of Public Works and Highways have resulted in positive effects in regard to the utilization and development of local resources, businesses and the use of local labour. The construction of a new reservoir in Pangnirtung has been under way since the fall of 1985 with continuous excavation throughout the winter months. Work is proceeding well and the project is on schedule.

In a previous statement I noted that this project was the single largest municipal works project undertaken ever by the Department of Public Works and Highways engineering division. In addition to meeting the technical challenges of this project, my department has also made specific efforts to maximize the use of local resources during the project. The results of these efforts are notable and, I feel, worth while reporting to the Assembly:

- 1) Since the start of construction a total of 24,000 person hours of work has gone into the project. Of this total, almost 18,000 person hours have been from northern residents with 15,000 of those person hours being from the community of Pangnirtung alone.
- 2) The contractor is reportedly pleased with the skills of the local heavy equipment operators and this can only improve with experience.
- 3) A significant development has been the establishment of a private company in Pangnirtung as a direct result of the co-operative efforts of the Department of Public Works and Highways, the Department of Local Government and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism. Qiqitaq Equipment Limited is a local business now established in Pangnirtung with assets that include the majority of the heavy equipment mobilized for the project and the maintenance garage/office facilities constructed near the site of the reservoir. The equipment of this company is rented to the reservoir contractor and subcontractor, providing a good foundation for the business to continue successful operations after the reservoir is completed. This company was established on the basis of a 51 per cent share ownership by local residents.
- 4) The involvement of the community has been extensive throughout the development of the project and continues on a regular basis in the construction phase.
- 5) In an effort to keep the general public in the community informed about the project, an open house was held on May 18th, 1986. An estimated 300 residents visited the site to observe the construction activity. With the success of this open house a second open house has already been suggested.

As the priorities of our government are established, the Department of Public Works and Highways endeavours to respond to these priorities in the fulfilment of its responsibilities. The efforts of the department are not always visible. However, this House can be assured of the commitment of my department in responding to governmental priorities.

The results to date on this Pangnirtung project with respect to northern and local involvement reflect the type of project management that the department is dedicated to achieving. Efforts in this regard will continue to be a major thrust for the department and with the co-operation of supporting departments such as the Departments of Education, Local Government and specifically the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, these results can be repeated in future capital projects across the Northwest Territories.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear!

---Applause

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Ministers' statements. That appears to conclude for the second time today, Ministers' statements. Item 4, oral questions. Mr. Ballantyne.

REVERT TO ITEM 4: ORAL QUESTIONS

Return To Question 179-86(1): Replacement Of Houses In Clyde River

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a return to oral Question 179-86(1), asked by Mr. Paniloo on March 11th, 1986. It has to do with replacement of houses in Clyde River. I share the Member's concern that houses in this community have not yet reached the proper standard. I am pleased to advise that I will be tabling the Housing Corporation's five year capital plan during this session.

The 1985/86 construction program includes four four-bedroom houses and four HAP homes in Clyde River. Materials arrived on the 1985 sealift and construction is beginning now. Materials for four four-bedroom houses will be delivered this year for construction next spring. This construction program will help alleviate the housing shortage in Clyde River.

Replacement of matchboxes and substandard houses in Clyde River and elsewhere is addressed in the corporation's five year capital plan. The actual date of replacement will be determined by joint planning on the part of the housing association and the NWT Housing Corporation district office staff.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Ballantyne. I would like to recognize Mr. Wayne Lenton, the president of Canada Tungsten from Tungsten. Welcome to the chambers.

---Applause

Oral questions. Mr. Ballantyne.

Further Return To Question 40-86(1): Housing Assistance For Levi Killiktee, Grise Fiord

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a return to oral Question 40-86(1), asked by Mr. Pudluk on February 18th, 1986, to do with housing assistance in Grise Fiord. The roof of Mr. Killiktee's house was repaired shortly after the wind storm. Further, through the Baffin district office, Mr. Killiktee has been provided with sufficient funding to effect necessary work on his present accommodation. Mr. Killiktee advised the district manager that he would prefer to repair and complete the house damaged by wind rather than wait to build a HAP house after this year's sealift.

Approximately one month ago, the Housing Corporation funded an electrical contract and flew in materials required to complete the house. The HAP house has been allocated to another client in Grise Fiord.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Oral question. Mr. Ballantyne.

Further Return To Question 81-86(1): Delay In Installation Of Electricity In HAP Houses, Fort Providence

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a return to oral Question 81-86(1), asked by Mr. Gargan on February 21st, 1986. It has to do with electricity in HAP houses in Fort Providence. Four HAP homes were delivered to Fort Providence under the 1985 program. One is complete and two have been ready for electrical rough-in for some time. An initial agreement to cost-share electrical installation between the Housing Corporation and clients has not been successful. The clients were not able to cover their share of the costs and the electrician could not commit to a contract for only part of the installation.

I am pleased to advise the Member that a solution has been reached. In order to ensure these homes are completed, the Housing Corporation will fund a service contract which will cover the cost of full and complete electrical installation. I anticipate that work on this service contract will begin within one month.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Oral questions. Mr. Richard.

Question 310-86(1): CMHC Response To Condominium Applications

MR. RICHARD: Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Minister of Housing if he is not out of breath from the last three turns.

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: I am still young.

MR. RICHARD: Mr. Speaker, my question deals with a recent response by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to proponents of condominium projects in this city. The CMHC response is negative toward the underwriting of loans for condominium projects and the negative attitude of the response is as a result of CMHC experiences with condominium projects in southern Canada.

Mr. Speaker, it would appear unfair that that federal agency would apply a southern Canada criterion or standard to applications coming from northern Canada, particularly when the bottom of their stationery has the logo, "Helping to House Canadians", presumably all Canadians. Will the Minister undertake to seek some assurances from his federal counterpart, Mr. McKnight, who is responsible for CMHC, that applications from northern Canada condominium projects will receive full consideration on their merits and not based on experiences in southern Canada? Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ballantyne.

Return To Question 310-86(1): CMHC Response To Condominium Applications

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am aware of the problem and I share the honourable Member's concern. I will be bringing this to Mr. McKnight's attention and I find it ironic that after many people have worked for five or six years toward having condominium legislation in the Northwest Territories -- including the federal government -- and after there was a major announcement by the federal government about how great this legislation is, now they have added a hurdle which is difficult for northern builders. So, I share the concern and I will bring it very strongly to the Minister's attention.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Oral questions. Mr. MacQuarrie.

Question 311-86(1): Status Of Teaching Staff And NACC After Transfer Of Sir John Franklin High School

MR. MACQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, a couple of brief questions for the Minister of Education to clarify a couple of items in the recent statement about the transfer of Sir John Franklin school. Mr. Minister, I believe you said that present staff will have the option to remain as members of the public service. Is it the case then that all new hires will become employees of the board?

The second question is: The Northern Arts and Cultural Centre is housed in the territorial high school at the present time under an agreement with the Government of the Northwest Territories. Is that agreement secured in the transfer to the board?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister.

Return To Question 311-86(1): Status Of Teaching Staff And NACC After Transfer Of Sir John Franklin High School

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Maybe I will answer the last question first. I was not able to provide full details of the plan today in the statement to the House but indeed the Government of the NWT has made a legal commitment to the Northern Arts and Cultural Centre. Certainly that agreement will be respected and the government will have the ability in establishing this new board to require that that commitment be honoured.

As to the question of the employer for teachers in Sir John Franklin. Mr. Speaker, this arrangement, as I said today, has been described by me as an interim arrangement because in the long run I do foresee the day when with local high school programs being developed in larger communities, the great majority of students in Sir John would be Yellowknife students. When that eventuality takes place, then I would foresee the board we propose to establish becoming a full school board, the same as Yellowknife Education Districts Nos. 1 and 2, which would then employ the teachers directly and replace the Government of the NWT as employer.

However, in the interim and I guess subject to consultation with the NWT Teachers' Association over the next few months as the legislation and regulations are developed, it is my recommendation that the new secondary board of education can still have complete control over the operation of the

school, with the employees remaining as employees of the Government of the NWT. So I would recommend that present and new employees would continue to be employees of the Government of the NWT, in much the same way as employees of the Housing Corporation or employees of a hospital managed by a territorial board of management are still employees of the public service. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Oral questions. Mr. Patterson.

Return To Question 294-86(1): Cultural Inclusion Programs, Pond Inlet And Further Return To Question 284-86(1): Increased Funding For Cultural Inclusion

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a return to Mr. Erkloo's questions about cultural inclusion.

The Department of Education makes cultural inclusion funding available to local education authorities to enable them to provide cultural programs to students. Funding is provided at the level of \$42 per student at the present time. Use of these funds is at the discretion of the LEA. In addition to this a funding formula is being established which will enable the transfer of funds from other areas for use in cultural programs at the LEA's discretion.

At the present time the Baffin Divisional Board of Education is undertaking the development of Inuktitut language programs on behalf of the Baffin, Keewatin and Kitikmeot Regions. Funding is being made available to the divisional board to carry out this work. The Baffin, Keewatin and Kitikmeot Regions are represented on the curriculum development committee which guides this development work.

I am pleased to state that my department does have a plan implementing the Inuktitut language arts program. The kindergarten to grade four program will be complete by the beginning of next school year, that is this coming fall. From here on, we plan to complete one grade per year. By 1988 we will therefore, have a complete kindergarten to grade six Inuktitut language curriculum. I believe that for grades seven, eight and nine, we should place greater emphasis on greater land and cultural skills by the students, and at grades 10 to 12, place the emphasis on analysis of current cultural, social and political issues relating to Inuit. My department has arranged for the development of an Inuit studies program at the grade 10 level, which is now under way, with implementation planned for the fall of 1987. By 1989 we will have completed the grades 10 to 12 programs in both Inuit and Dene studies.

Separate funding has been made available to a number of communities over past years, including Pond Inlet, to assist in the local development of language and cultural materials. Additional funding will be available for further local program development of this nature, I expect, when final approval is given to the language enhancement fund proposal. In light of these initiatives in Inuktitut curriculum and language development, it is my belief that it will no longer be so necessary that the so-called cultural inclusion fund be relied on to provide Inuktitut language and cultural values in each school. When all of these measures are in place, I would hope to phase out cultural inclusion grants altogether, as being redundant.

Return To Question 286-86(1): Phone Calls Home For Students In Residences

Mr. Speaker, if I may, I have another return to a question asked by Mr. Erkloo, June 17th, concerning long distance telephone privileges for students in residences in the NWT.

In Akaitcho Hall, Yellowknife, students are entitled to one long distance telephone call a month to their parents. During this telephone call, the supervisor will also speak to the parents and inform them of their child's progress. At Grollier Hall in Inuvik, students only make long distance calls if an urgent situation arises and the student needs to call home. The guidance counsellor at the high school will also allow a student to call home on his number if he feels that a situation is urgent. At Ukkivik Residence in Frobisher Bay, students are allowed one 10-minute telephone call a month, only on weekends, to their home. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Oral questions. Mr. Angottitauruq.

Question 312-86(1): NCPC User-Pay Policy

MR. ANGOTTITAUROUQ: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question will be directed to the Minister of Housing. The NCPC and Housing Corporation have worked together and put up a user-pay policy program. That was to save energy. It has not been used for a very long time and I have seen some great problems in that area. For instance, if I got my bill on June 19th, NCPC would have to cut my power off by July 9th, even though it is only five or 13 dollars. If I live in a house owned by the Housing Corporation, I may be \$2000 in arrears but still if I keep that house properly or if I am in need of a house, I would still be there. The user-pay program is not a safe thing. If I have a large family, if I were cut off in the middle of the winter, where would I go? There are many communities in the NWT that are lacking housing. I am asking the Minister whether he would be able to think about it so that this would be more fair, like housing rentals.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister.

Return To Question 312-86(1): NCPC User-Pay Policy

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Thank you, I think Mr. Paniloo also brought to my attention a couple of days ago the same problem. There have been some problems with the administration of this policy. There have been problems with the mail getting there late and also problems of people being threatened with cut-off. So I am having my officials look at the policy to find ways that we can streamline the user-pay policy.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Oral questions. Mr. Erkloo.

Question 313-86(1): NCPC Policy Of Cutting Off Power To Houses

MR. ERKLOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is directed to the Minister responsible for the Housing Corporation. It is a supplementary more or less to Mr. Angottitauruq's question. The housing associations in the communities have the biggest problems or two major problems. I was told earlier that if a person gets a bill from NCPC for instance, the amount that person has to pay is about 10 per cent of the bill and the rest is paid by the housing association, perhaps maybe 80 per cent for the power. But if that person does not pay on time, right away they are threatened that their power will be cut off. The housing association pays 75 per cent and they have a lot of responsibility, for instance, for other services such as water and sewage. If that house freezes there is a lot of work needed for that house. I would like you to be aware that, especially in the wintertime, this could cause a problem especially in the cold months if you cut off the power. What are you proposing to do about that?

Return To Question 313-86(1): NCPC Policy Of Cutting Off Power To Houses

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: (Speaks In French. No translation) I mean that is a very harmful thing and there was never an intent when this user-pay policy was put in that for a lot of reasons beyond their control, people would have their power cut off. So again I reiterate we are looking into the problem and I will get back to the honourable Member when we come up with a more streamlined method of addressing this problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Oral questions. That appears to conclude oral questions for today. Do we have any written questions? Mr. Paniloo.

ITEM 5: WRITTEN QUESTIONS

Question 314-86(1): User-Pay Bills

MR. PANILOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is directed to the Housing Corporation Minister. I have asked him already about the power in the community. I really did not understand the written answer and I would like to get a clarification on this. Thank you. I am going to ask you the same question. I have asked a question during question period concerning our discussion last winter, about electricity bills coming into the communities very late. Sometimes the bills come to the communities after the due date. The bills coming in too late is our major problem in our communities. This occurs due to the slowness of postal services in remote communities. My question is to the Executive Council whether they have mitigated this problem or what have they done to this date, what will they be doing to mitigate it?



MR. SPEAKER: We will change that, we will ask the Minister. There are no questions to the Speaker. So we will get a written reply then from the Minister with regard to this problem on electricity. Are there any further written questions? Mr. Sibbeston.

HON. NICK SIBBESTON: Mr. Speaker, I actually had a return to an oral question but you slipped into the written questions quickly and I was not able to catch your eye. Can I please return to oral questions to give a return?

MR. SPEAKER: Do we have unanimous consent to return to oral questions? Proceed, Mr. Sibbeston.

REVERT TO ITEM 4: ORAL QUESTIONS

Return To Question 301-86(1): Terms Of Reference, Fort Smith Region Review

HON. NICK SIBBESTON: Yes, Mr. Speaker. This is a return to a question asked by Mr. Nerysoo yesterday with respect to the terms of reference of the contract dealing with the restructuring of the regional organization in Fort Smith. I have the terms of reference here which I will just make available to the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. We are back now on oral questions. Are there any further oral questions? Mr. Gargan.

Question 315-86(1): Mail Withheld By Post Office

MR. GARGAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to direct my question I think to the Government Leader and it is concerning post offices. Last month when I was in Hay River and also in my own community of Fort Providence, from time to time the family allowance or the old age supplement or the old age security has been withheld from individuals who get them. I would like to ask the Government Leader whether this is legal or not, that post offices withhold mail from individuals. I am sure this must be going on in other communities as well. I want to get that cleared up because this problem has been brought to my attention time and time again and I just do not know how to deal with it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister.

HON. NICK SIBBESTON: Mr. Speaker, the Member is asking me questions concerning the activities or policies of a federal corporation, Canada Post. I am sorry that I cannot provide the Member with the answers. I would undertake though, on behalf of the Member to investigate the concern that he has raised and report back to him in due course.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, you are taking the question then as notice. Oral questions. That appears to conclude oral questions for today again.

Item 5, written questions. Are there any further written questions?

Item 6, returns. Are there any returns for today? There do not appear to be any returns.

Item 7, petitions. Item 8, reports of standing and special committees. Mr. Richard.

ITEM 8: REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Second Report Of Special Committee On Rules, Procedures And Privileges

MR. RICHARD: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I wish to provide the second report of the special committee on rules, procedures and privileges. Mr. Speaker, Members will recall that the first report of the special committee was given in March of this year and recently considered in committee of the whole. Since the first report was given in this House, the committee has taken a short trip to four jurisdictions and this second report essentially is a report on the highlights of that trip and the observations made by the committee in its various meetings. The report is in written form, Mr. Speaker, and I wish to have four recommendations that are in the report considered by the committee of the whole with the optimistic hope that they will be adopted and combined with the changes to the rules which were approved earlier this session.

Motion That Second Report Of Special Committee On Rules, Procedures And Privileges Be Considered In Committee Of The Whole, Carried

I move, Mr. Speaker, that this second report be moved into committee of the whole for consideration. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Have we a seconder to the motion? Mr. McCallum. To the motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Question being called. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Will the Clerk add the second report of the committee on rules, procedures and privileges to the orders of the day for today? Are there any further reports of standing and special committees? Item 9, tabling of documents. Mr. Butters.

ITEM 9: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to table Tabled Document 72-86(1), a telex from John Hill, mayor of Inuvik, to Dave Nickerson, Member of Parliament for the Western Arctic, asking him to intercede with his government to increase the current tax credit system to a percentage that will reduce the participation by Gulf and its partners to 25 cents on the dollar. This is related to the downturn in the Mackenzie Delta, sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Mr. Patterson.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am pleased to table Tabled Document 73-86(1), the first issue of "Building Blocks", a monthly newsletter on aboriginal rights and constitutional development in the Northwest Territories. May I also mention that the second issue will be available on Monday or Tuesday of next week. This is the May issue. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Tabling of documents. That appears to conclude tabling of documents. Mr. Ballantyne, do you have a document to be tabled? Item 10, notices of motion. Ms Cournoyea.

ITEM 10: NOTICES OF MOTION

Notice Of Motion 43-86(1): Air Cargo Tax

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on Tuesday, June 24th, I will move, seconded by the honourable Member for Natilikmiot, that the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories endorse the recommendations of the House of Commons standing committee on transport that the proposed air cargo tax not be established in the North and remote areas, and further recommend to the Minister of Transport that all commercial air services operating to, from and within the Northwest Territories be exempted from any application of the proposed air cargo tax.

---Applause

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Notices of motion. That appears to conclude notices of motion for today.

Item 11, notices of motion for first reading of bills. Item 12, motions. Motion 34-86(1), Increase of Exploration Tax Credit. Ms Cournoyea.

ITEM 12: MOTIONS

Motion 34-86(1): Increase Of Exploration Tax Credit

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Speaker:

WHEREAS depressed world oil prices have and will continue to directly, negatively affect exploration activities by oil companies in frontier areas;

AND WHEREAS this will reduce and probably eliminate employment of northern residents employed in oil and gas exploration;

AND WHEREAS it is in Canada's interest to move toward self-sufficiency in oil and gas supply;

AND WHEREAS Gulf Canada's Amauligak oil field appears to hold the best prospect for eventual oil production;

NOW THEREFORE, I move, seconded by the Member...

Mr. Speaker, my seconder is not in the House today.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Butters has indicated he will second the motion.

MS COURNOYEA: Thank you.

...seconded by the honourable Member for Inuvik, that this Legislature recommend to the Government of Canada, in the strongest possible terms, that the exploration tax credit be increased from 25 per cent to 40 per cent for an additional well to be drilled at the Amauligak field in order to enable employment to continue and to take a further important step toward hydrocarbon self-sufficiency in Canada.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Ms Cournoyea. Your motion is in order. To the motion.

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Speaker, over the years the oil and gas industry and peoples of the Arctic have struggled to meet a compromise to allow this industrial activity to proceed in balance and respect to the environmental well-being of the Arctic lands and waters.

We have all experienced many debates on this issue and on its merits with a view to allow industry to operate in the more extreme conditions of the Arctic. The most well-voiced argument put to everyone in the Arctic, has been that it is in the best interest of Canada to gain self-sufficiency, long-term energy knowledge and benefits in developing the Arctic into the mainstream of Canadian society. These arguments were well placed in order to proceed in these developments. If this is the case, then, Mr. Speaker, can these same needs of Canada not be argued to sustain a field in the Beaufort which has the potential to prove the volumes necessary for continued oil and gas activity in the Arctic?

#### Amauligak Field Important To Canada

To date, Amauligak is the biggest field on Canada lands. Amauligak is the only field in the Beaufort that has potential to be commercial. Esso and Dome have conceded that. The program that is contemplated at Amauligak will answer the credibility question of the investment community concerning how much there is in the Beaufort reserves. Amauligak can provide the key to any future development anywhere in the North because the drilling program, when complete, will be able to prove the necessary reserves that could provide for the argument to build a pipeline.

#### Impacts Have Been Dealt With

This government and the federal government went to great lengths in attempting to deal with impacts brought about by those increased activities. The Arctic peoples also struggled with major questions on what the real benefits were and I believe this ongoing debate on Arctic peoples' issues was resolved to some extent. A great deal was asked and that challenge was taken up by the Arctic peoples. However, we are now at a stage where we are facing a complete closure of all oil and gas industry activities in the North.

It is understood that there are national and international situations that continue to set the pace of what happens in our living conditions in the Arctic. But in the same way, we do expect Canada to consider in what manner these critical situations are handled. Surely, as Canadians, some level of consideration should be given to the social impact of a total down-turn and what this would mean to the people and businesses who rely on contracts and wage employment provided by oil and gas activities. This total down-turn would eliminate nearly 200 jobs and would reduce business expenditures of more than \$20 million.

There are other major arguments that could be put forward such as the fact that the social impacts of the community would create, in the Beaufort communities in particular, the need for expenditures to overcome these impacts. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that to immediately shut down, without considering that perhaps Amauligak could provide a major source of revenue to Canada and to the Northwest Territories, would be a severe and poor judgment on behalf of Canada -- to do everything all at once. We are not asking the federal government to back down on all its cutbacks, because we understand some of the financial problems, but to consider that this field has a possibility to prove one of the largest and biggest Canadian reserves. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

---Applause

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Ms Cournoyea. Mr. Butters, as seconder. Mr. Curley.

HON. TAGAK CURLEY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to fully support the motion. I think it is an appropriate time for a motion to increase exploration support in view of the present world market situation of the oil industry. Mr. Speaker, I think it is also important that we at least indicate to the House that the government, the Executive Council, particularly my colleague, Mr. Butters, the Member for Inuvik and I, have been attempting to at least get some indication from the federal government that they will treat the Beaufort Sea as a very important area of Canada, not only as a regional project but also as a national interest. The industry is an important part of the Canadian industry as a whole.

This particular motion would be a welcome relief if it were agreed to. But I think it is also important to note that tax credits alone are not enough at this time to stimulate and increase the project in that area, because in order to pay tax you really have to be making some profit. As a result of that, I would like to indicate to the House that it is going to take more than a tax credit to stimulate that part of the oil and gas industry in that area.

#### Oil Companies At Critical Stage In Decision Making

So Mr. Speaker, the Executive Council and Members of the Assembly had the opportunity to hear from a number of oil representatives during this past week, in particular from Esso Resources. The Executive Council and some Members of the House also had an opportunity to speak directly with the Gulf Oil representatives yesterday. I think they are at the critical stage now, in view of the fact that they have a major find in that particular field, particularly Amauligak. That field is very important and if production were to begin in the future, then the further testing and delineation work should be completed.

Gulf Oil definitely feels if they were to shut down and start again, it would be more costly later to try to prove the reserves than at this time. So they have at the moment been consulting with the Executive Council. As well their president was in Ottawa yesterday to see if there is any way that the federal government could put at least some assistance into the project. Their case is important and I think the House should be made aware of the fact that your support is important in this regard, not only for increasing the incentives for the tax relief but to allow the federal government to consider its discretionary powers and the discretion that it has to grandfather or grandmother certain provisions of the energy policy in that regard.

#### Federal Government Could Grandfather Certain PIP Programs

I remember when Ms Carney appeared before the Beaufort industry conference in Inuvik a year and one-half ago, she indicated that up to 1987 the old energy policy still applies in some cases and that there was some possibility that the federal government would be able to use its discretion to grandfather certain PIP programs and apply them to a particular project. In that regard I think that is one area the Executive Council will be moving in very quickly to try to ensure that she does consider that option that she has. If she can get the federal cabinet's support, I think she would be very happy to do so.

My colleague, Mr. Butters, and I had an opportunity to meet with her, and the Executive Council, along with our Government Leader, has communicated directly to the Prime Minister himself, urging the federal government not only to respond in terms of the tax credits and so on but also to see if they can keep that industry and exploration program alive and support specific projects, such as the Gulf project. In that regard, my colleague, the Minister of Finance, has communicated with the federal Minister of Finance urging him to do likewise. I am happy to report that I have had a

number of discussions with the federal Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and she is receptive to the fact that the Beaufort industry is important and is doing everything possible to convince her colleagues, including the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, to ensure that the oil industry in that area is not totally closed down.

So Mr. Speaker, I think it is important to note that by the end of 1987 the PIP program will have cost the federal government \$7.5 billion. The Amauligak discovery is the best that has occurred under the PIP program and, with a very small increase in the cost of this program that will result from grandfathering, this additional drilling work will make a great difference to the benefit that it will have provided. So not only do I support the motion, but also indicate that the Executive Council will be urging the federal government to see if they can consider a special break for Gulf Canada. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: To the motion, Mr. Patterson.

Amauligak Operation Extremely Impressive

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to speak briefly in support of this motion. I had the pleasure of visiting the Amauligak rig with the premier of Greenland recently and I must say it is an extremely impressive operation. The rig alone is worth some \$250 million. It was designed in Canada. It is the first of its type and on the leading edge of off-shore technology. Premier Mostveltdt was visiting the oil industry in the West because it may be at some point they will be considering off-shore exploration in Greenland. And as an aside, I might point out that the premier was very impressed that while the rig was in full operation there were a number of seals swimming in some leads close on the right and, as well, there were polar bears close at hand. I think he was impressed with that fact. I was impressed from seeing the rig that the company is a very enlightened employer. I was impressed to see not only many northern men working on the rig but also a number of northern women working on the rig. I understand Gulf has a very good record as a corporate citizen in Beaufort communities.

So Mr. Speaker, I believe that implementation of this motion, from my understanding and discussions I have had with Gulf officials, will likely make just enough difference to allow this important operation to continue and this could thereby be pivotal in allowing the oil industry to at least continue a presence in the Beaufort while awaiting improvement in oil prices. I am pleased to speak in support of the motion. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. To the motion. I have a problem, Mr. Butters. You were seconder of the motion and you were offered the opportunity to speak. You turned it down. You forfeited your right to debate when you did that. I understand that in this particular situation, you came in to second a motion because the original seconder was not here. I am prepared to put the question to the House. Do I have unanimous consent to allow Mr. Butters to speak? Are there any nays? I do not hear any. Mr. Butters.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Thank you very much, honourable Members, for permitting me this opportunity. I commend the Member for Nunakput for bringing this motion. It is an extremely important one and as Members will notice it requires this Assembly to recommend in the strongest possible terms to the federal government, to the Government of Canada. My colleague, the Minister for Economic Development and Tourism, has indicated that the Government of the Northwest Territories has not been idle in pursuing initiatives to improve the situation in the Mackenzie Delta. The Minister and I did visit with the federal Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources in late April and as a result of that visit a letter was sent by our Leader to Mr. Mulroney on April 25th, part of which indicates to the Prime Minister, "We require your support to the implementation of federal fiscal incentives for industry. I realize the difficulties you and your Ministers face in reducing the federal deficit. I suggest to you, however, that fiscal incentives for further exploration and the prudent economic choice in the long term, moreover the Canadian goal of reasonable self-sufficiency, is best served in this way."

Tax Credit Of 25 Per Cent Not Enough

Likewise, as my colleague mentioned, I did approach the Minister of Finance and indicated to him that the 25 per cent tax credit introduced on October 30th, 1985 applying to exploration expenses over five million dollars per well is a very welcome program but it is far from replacing the petroleum incentive program payments which could be up to 80 per cent of exploration costs.

Petroleum incentive plan payments could be made to companies which do not have any tax payable but only 40 per cent of the exploration tax credit or 10 per cent of expenses is refundable to companies with no income tax. This is the point that the mover is underlining and stressing, that what has been put in place does not apply in the northern remote situation.

Also the loss of a 10 per cent investment tax credit in the North will hurt our economy. This, I have advised the federal Minister that I find it difficult to comprehend, in view of the fact that the Atlantic provinces still retain a 20 per cent tax credit. I will be speaking with the Minister tomorrow in Victoria and stressing with him the need to re-examine the situation and make changes if he can see his way clear to do that. I did leave a request with him late in April, that he and his finance officials look at the Amauligak field for receiving specific and special site-specific consideration. At that time, I justified that action on the part of the Canadian government by indicating that such site-specific assistance would communicate to Canadians that the Government of Canada will not allow itself and its people to be held for ransom to oil prices determined by Arab sheiks in 1995.

#### The Rt. Hon. John Diefenbaker's Northern Vision

I also pointed out at that time that such an examination and incentive would move to develop a major industry forecast by the Rt. Hon. John Diefenbaker 25 years ago when he spoke of his northern vision. The Amauligak field is the largest petroleum single well find made in Canada to date. After a joint investment of some \$3.5 billion by both industry and government it will be difficult, I suggest, to rationalize leaving that petroleum find undelineated and undeveloped.

Also, I pointed out again to the Minister of Finance that the NWT is considered to be Canada lands and the minerals and petroleum products therein and thereunder belong to Canada and all Canadians. I indicated that Canada owns one third of the Norman Wells field which I would estimate to be approximately 110 billion barrels of recoverable product for Canada and at the present time the rate of pumping that product from Norman Wells to Edmonton is some \$10 a barrel, so that if we could see the Amauligak field developed and a pipeline extended to the Mackenzie Delta, to not only tap the fuel in that field, but also into the areas that have been developed by Shell and by Esso, by Dome, and by the other companies, we could ensure a much greater product flow from the Northwest Territories to southern Canada.

The last argument I made to Mr. Wilson was that it strengthens and reconfirms Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic waters in an area recently a focal point of much international attention. I am pleased to have an opportunity to support this motion and look forward to its unanimous approval.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. To the motion. Mr. Ballantyne.

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I, too, very strongly support the motion and I think the general consensus is that if we do not do something now, we will lose momentum and it may be years before oil and gas activity in the Beaufort ever picks up again. I think we recognize that and somehow it has been lost, I think because of the world prices of oil and gas, that the Amauligak field is potentially the largest offshore discovery ever developed anywhere.

We are talking about over a billion barrels of oil. It has the potential to be a much larger find than the offshore oil in the Maritimes and it has the potential to be at least competitive as far as bringing it out to market. Another factor that I think should be considered is, because ultimately governments are going to be making choices of what areas of oil and gas in the country will be developed, whether it is tar sands, whether it is offshore, whether it is Arctic oil and gas, that the corporate partners involved in this particular field are 84 per cent Canadian and that is compared with only 50 per cent Canadian participation in the offshore oil fields off the Maritimes.

#### Arctic Sovereignty Demonstrated In Oil Development

I think Mr. Butters mentioned the importance of Arctic sovereignty. It is something that has been in the news of late and the federal government is very concerned with it. It has always been our position as a government that the best way to demonstrate sovereignty in the Arctic is the use of the land and water by people in the North. I think that oil and gas activity in the Beaufort is an excellent way to demonstrate that this is indeed Canadian territory, that companies operating, the

companies that we are talking about in this oil field, are Canadian companies. The people employed in this activity are northerners. I think we have a very, very strong case to be made, if the federal government is indeed as serious about sovereignty in the Northwest Territories as they appear to be.

I think another factor is that this particular oil field now needs three additional wells to confirm the magnitude of the find. It will take another year, whether it is with tax credits or with a grandfathering of the PIP policy. I think people should recognize that even if after the end of the year the oil and gas prices are still depressed, and in a year from now it is necessary for Gulf and its partners to leave the Arctic, it means then they will have comparative information about this oil field, as is now available about offshore oil and gas or offshore oil off the Maritimes. So, it will make it much easier to make a strong case that when activity takes place again, our particular oil and gas will have at least as equal an opportunity as Maritime oil and gas to be considered.

Another factor I am not sure that Members are aware of is that the federal government has, in fact, provided more incentives through the Atlantic Accord and the Maritimes have provided incentives to western oil and gas and this is one area that has not really been dealt with. I think that we have an opportunity here now to ensure, first of all a short-term extension of activity in the Delta with which it will be possible to minimize the impact of a down-turn, but more importantly to guarantee the long-term potential of the area. We, as a government, have talked about the future potential of an oil and gas accord with the federal government. I think if we do not do something now there is no point in even discussing it because it is going to be another decade before we can deal with it. So, I strongly support this motion and I urge every Member in this House to do likewise. Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Ballantyne. To the motion. Mr. Appaqaq.

#### Concern For Wildlife

MR. APPAQAQ: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I just wanted to talk about this motion. It does not seem like we are considering wildlife. These oil rigs might be dangerous to wildlife and to the land. It seems to me hearing everybody talk about it you say that it is \$18 to \$20 a barrel for oil and when we go out hunting for food, it is very expensive to buy some gas to go hunting with. When we buy this gas, it is very expensive and it does not last very long, just for a few days. Because the gas and oil are very expensive, it is hard to keep money. We hear that the oil and gas price is very low but when the taxes are increased I am wondering if the price of gas will rise when we have to buy it. Will the plane fares increase? I do not think I will support this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Appaqaq. To the motion. Mr. Gargan.

MR. GARGAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have no difficulty with the motion but perhaps I could express some concern I have with regard to the "now therefore I move". The motion indicates that as to hydrocarbons, Canada should be self-sufficient but we are addressing one rig in a particular oil field. However, in the Mackenzie Valley, for example, there are exploration activities that were going on that have now stopped because of the low oil prices. There was also exploration I believe going on in the Hudson Bay area, which also has stopped because of low oil prices. I am just wondering whether the mover of the motion is just specifically identifying one oil rig and asking us to support that or are we looking at exploration incentives and giving all the oil companies in the Valley the tax breaks that are required to carry on further exploration? This is where I have some concern because if we are only identifying one oil rig in a particular area I find it difficult to support it because I believe that the economy in the North is at a standstill right now because of not only the low prices in oil but also the high cost of exploration. A lot of these companies do need tax breaks in order to carry on their work. That is the only concern I have, Mr. Speaker, and I thought I would address it at this time. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Gargan. To the motion. Mr. Angottitauruq.

### Entire Northwest Territories Should Benefit

MR. ANGOTTITAUURUQ: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would just like to point out where I will be standing relative to this motion, unless it is clarified to me, because I have the same feeling as Mr. Gargan. If it was to talk about the whole exploration of the Northwest Territories to help them out, yes, I would support it. But if it is only one, just that particular one, Amauligak, I would not vote for it, unless it is clarified that it is for the benefit of the whole Northwest Territories. I guess there is a feeling that it is going to benefit the whole Northwest Territories. Also, I have some concern about Mr. Appaqaq's speech to the motion. I can only say that the intent of the motion is just to help that particular oil rig so therefore I would just go along with the ones that are opposing the motion. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: To the motion. Mr. Pudluk.

MR. PUDLUK: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I had the same concern about this motion as the other Members. In my constituency, Panarctic have to stop their operation for a while because of lack of funding and if Panarctic was involved in this or included in this motion I would support this motion but they are talking about just one company which is Amauligak. So, I do not know whether I could support this motion or not. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Pudluk. To the motion. That appears to conclude those that wish to speak. Would you like to close the debate, Ms Cournoyeya?

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that the motion relates to the 25 to 40 per cent for an additional well and rather than amend the motion I would like to say that it does not take away the consideration where there could be an extension to the PIP grant for another year. So, I hope that through this motion, which I hope will pass, the government in its attempt to deal with the federal government would also look at the option of extending the PIP program for this particular field for another year.

Mr. Speaker, we are aware that there are millions of dollars of oil incentives that have been provided to Alberta, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland to lessen the impact of fallen world oil prices. While these incentives have been given to these provinces, none has been granted to the Northwest Territories or the North in general.

### Wildlife Concerns Discussed

To answer a couple of concerns about issues of wildlife. I believe that when I was speaking originally that I said these things were considered. The environmental assessment was made some time ago and there is a regime under the final agreement of the Inuvialuit whereby if anything should happen there are compensation measures that can be enforced at that time. For Members who are not aware of the Amauligak field, it is already there. It is built and it has been operating for some time. So, it has been considered and people have made their normal submissions to a panel who discussed whether that field should go ahead. Now, if it should go into production there will be another set of hearings on what can happen. This project here is to drill two to three more wells exactly in the same location on the same formation that is already established. So, we are not excluding the fact that there has been consideration for wildlife. However, as I stated before, these are very serious questions that are handled every day by the people who are very concerned that the long-term benefits of the renewable resources are kept in a healthy state. I would not support any type of industrial activity unless these considerations have been made and up to this point they have been made.

### Amauligak Has Greatest Potential For Investors

Now, the reason why we are talking about that one field and not other fields is because this is the only field in the North that can prove enough to encourage interest in the Arctic. Esso Resources, Dome Petroleum and Shell have all conceded that they do have some reserves, and so has Panarctic, but not enough to promote any excitement from people who put money into these kinds of investments. This is the only field that has the possibility of proceeding and providing the results that people will want to put more money into developing. There is not any other field in the High Arctic that has the same potential. There is not any other on land in the Beaufort communities that has the same potential.



This week as well as over the last year there have been briefings from Esso on these same issues and it is the opinion of Esso and the other companies that they cannot themselves go ahead and say they have enough to prove that money can begin to flow to support their activities or continue activities in the Arctic. Amauligak is the only field that has that possibility.

Chain Reaction Will Be Created

The Government of Canada is not proposing to open up all incentives in the Mackenzie Valley communities nor in the High Arctic but if Amauligak is allowed to get the incentives and they find the reserves that are necessary to create the excitement, that chain reaction then can proceed to the other lesser fields within the Mackenzie Valley and the Delta and other places, but right now we have a very critical condition where the Government of Canada says there is not a field or the excitement or the financial situation where they are willing to support or extend any incentives to continue the exploration in the Arctic. The companies are saying the oil prices are not high enough to support their continued activity.

So, rather than having us make an all-round motion which we know the government is going to question, we feel and I feel that this is one field that, it is stated by the companies, can provide the volumes that will create interest and will then extend that interest to other fields that to this date have not got it. So, the reason I want your support is not just for Amauligak because it is there. The environmental arguments have taken place but it is there and it has got the potential to do something for the Arctic that will continue the excitement on down the line where there are lesser fields.

So, I am not asking for something in this motion just for one field. It is to put something in place that will create the chain reaction but in no part of the motion would we ever consider, when we are considering further fields or the extension and the development stage of Amauligak, that those environmental and wildlife issues are not going to be resolved beforehand. This is here now. It has that potential if it goes for another year and it is shown that it creates the chain reaction that is required. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

---Applause

Motion 34-86(1), Carried

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Ms Cournoyea. That completes the debate on Motion 34-86(1). All those in favour of the motion, please raise your hand. Opposed, if any? Abstentions? The motion is carried.

---Carried

We are still on Item 12, motions. Motion 36-86(1), Assistance to Mining, Oil and Gas Exploration Companies. Mr. Butters.

Motion 36-86(1): Assistance To Mining, Oil And Gas Exploration Companies

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker:

WHEREAS residents of the Northwest Territories are reliant upon the employment and economic stability derived from mining and hydrocarbon activity in the Northwest Territories;

AND WHEREAS, the current world oil and metals prices have seriously curtailed petroleum and mining activity in the NWT;

AND WHEREAS, exploration companies have requested federal tax concessions which would allow a continued program of oil and gas exploration in the NWT, thereby ensuring a sustained level of employment and economic viability for the Northwest Territories;

AND WHEREAS some NWT mining operations are in difficulty due to the low prices and reduced world demand for our minerals;

NOW THEREFORE, I move, seconded by the honourable Member for Pine Point, that the Legislative Assembly request the Executive Council to urge the federal government to give every consideration to providing taxation relief and reasonable financial support to oil and gas companies exploring and delineating major petroleum reservoirs in the Northwest Territories and to consider providing site-specific assistance to NWT mining operations temporarily experiencing production difficulties.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a partial overlap in your "now therefore" clause. However, inasmuch as it is fairly broad I will allow the motion and say that the motion is in order. Proceed, Mr. Butters.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Yes, it was drafted with that idea in mind since the motion is directed to the Executive Council of the Northwest Territories.

I will allow or request my seconder to speak to the situation as it applies to the mining industry and I will have very little further to say with regard to the oil and gas industry, with the one exception that the motion indicates incentives to oil and gas companies who are exploring and delineating major petroleum reservoirs. This was purposely worded to take into consideration the concern expressed by the honourable Member for High Arctic. The other major reservoir obviously is the natural gas reservoir that is being explored and delineated by Panarctic. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Butters. Mr. McLaughlin.

HON. BRUCE McLAUGHLIN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am glad to be able to support this motion as the seconder. I am interested primarily for my own constituency in the mining side of it, though as a Minister in the government I realize the effects of the downturn in the Mackenzie Valley and in the Mackenzie Delta areas in the oil and gas industry and the fact that people are already running out of their UIC and coming to our department for social assistance. In particular, the area I am most interested in is the mining industry.

#### Mining Industry Brought Great Improvements To North

The mining industry up here employs approximately 20 per cent of people that have jobs in the Northwest Territories. I think it is something like 70 per cent of the jobs outside of government, where people are permanent residents of the Territories. The mining industry has developed communities, originally like Yellowknife and Pine Point, where there are full municipal structures and long-term residents, dating back to the 1930s in some of these communities. Because they are permanent residents of the Northwest Territories, they pay their personal income tax up here. Pine Point Mines pays its corporate taxes up here and this is a significant amount of money that is taken in every year and actually far outweighs what is actually spent by the two levels of government in my community, for example. Pine Point contributes to the general operation of the government through taxes. In addition, mining companies have a history of contributing to the development of infrastructure in areas which serve everybody. The mining activities in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s in the Yellowknife area contributed to some of the pioneer aviation of bush pilots in the North. They contributed to the development of the original road built from Grimshaw up to Hay River. Eventually Pine Point Mines contributed directly to the production route by rail, so the rail line was built from Grimshaw into the Northwest Territories and the cheap cost of rail has served well all residents of the Northwest Territories in the transportation of goods, this government being one of the larger customers on rail and barge for construction projects.

As well, we have seen in the Delta area how mining exploration and their needs have improved commercial air carrier services into communities. Now, with some of the situations we have in mining, especially in the base metal industry, there is not a large demand for these products currently and world prices have dropped considerably causing some mines to be in difficulty, including Tungsten as well as my own constituency. We are not asking for major subsidies for the industry. What we are asking for primarily on behalf of the mining industry is for government to look at existing programs they have, to develop these mines. While the mines were productive and the metal prices were high and there was the need for metals in the world, there was a large amount of taxes taken by government, so what we are asking for is, when times are tough in some of these communities, that the government look at some of its existing UIC programs, etc., in order to help out and facilitate the wage payment at these mines.

### High NCPC Profit At Expense Of Pine Point Mines

In addition to that, as I said earlier, some of the infrastructure was put in place as a result of Pine Point Mines, an example being NCPC which provides cheap power to Fort Resolution and Fort Smith as well as Pine Point. But what has happened over the years is that the power corporation has looked at this as a large source of revenue, so, instead of taking the usual two or three per cent profit that most hydro companies make in the South, they are taking in the area of 20 to 25 per cent profit and in actual fact they are now a major contributor to extraordinary costs for the mine. Eventually, if the mine shuts down, NCPC will lose all of that revenue and it will have to be made up elsewhere in the Territories. So, one thing this government should attempt to do is ask the federal Minister responsible for NCPC to regroup the structure of power rates in the Northwest Territories so that the power company does not provide electricity as a social service but that the government directly provides it as a social service. In that way you will be able to have the mine continue and at the same time have the rates in the Northwest Territories, which are high, subsidized directly by the government rather than by a crown corporation. If they continue along the path they are going and if Pine Point Mines has to shut down partially because of these higher charges, then the government will be faced with that difficulty anyway.

### Mine Workers Have Become Permanent Residents

As well, in my constituency there are lot of former residents of Hay River, Fort Smith and Fort Resolution, primarily native people who were attracted to work there, who see this area as their final residence and do not want to leave Pine Point. They cannot go back to their own communities where they originally came from because there is a lack of housing there for them. They are now living in some of the Housing Corporation's housing which is good three-bedroom housing with bath and a half, and basements and these people have approached me to see whether this housing could be made available to them as public housing, should the mine close. So, Members should realize that these mining companies have invested and the government has also invested money in the permanent infrastructures in some of these communities and I should point out to Members that even a mine that is isolated as a community, like Uranium City in northern Saskatchewan, which still exists. People live there for the long term just like they have in Pine Point and when the mine closed down they did not leave. Through information I received from Gary Lane, the Minister of Finance for the Province of Saskatchewan, the three levels of government there or basically the two levels of government, the federal and provincial governments, spend \$1.9 million annually continuing to maintain that community, even though it has only 300-odd residents now. People should look at the contributions that mining companies make through their employees and their taxes and the amount of taxes collected in those years. Government should recollect, primarily the federal government, that that revenue goes to them in the good times so they should be prepared to give some of it back through their programs in poor times. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

---Applause

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. To the motion. Mr. McCallum.

MR. McCALLUM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I want to indicate at the outset that I obviously approve of this particular motion and most assuredly with the resolution because it is one of the first times that I can remember we have two Ministers asking 15 ordinary MLAs to get the Executive Council to do something.

MR. RICHARD: Hear, hear! Good precedent.

MR. McCALLUM: I am really excited about the opportunity now to have the two Ministers and therefore the Executive Council recognize that there is strength in numbers and when you get everybody on side, things could get done. I especially again am really happy about the idea that maybe you are finally recognizing that there is some wisdom on this side.

HON. GORDON WRAY: Let's not go too far.

MR. McCALLUM: And I...

MR. MacQUARRIE: Bound to recognize it.

MR. McCALLUM: Well, we could say, "No", to this. Do not get excited, I will get to it. He will rule me out of order, not you. I agree that there has to be something done in terms...

MR. RICHARD: He probably will, too.

MR. McCALLUM: ...of making sure that something goes on and I would not want the Executive Council to take a callous attitude about a town that is experiencing difficulties with keeping people at work who are being put out of work like that because I think these people have made a contribution, these people in these communities, in the mining towns, and I think it is only right that something is done to ensure and to maintain the viability of these communities...

MR. MacQUARRIE: Hear, hear!

MR. McCALLUM: ...so that something worth while can come to the government. I would wholeheartedly support the motion moved by the two Ministers of the government to get this Executive Council to take a real hard look and urge the federal government to do something for all peoples in the Northwest Territories, not just with the mining but with hydrocarbon and maybe as a result of that the Executive Council could do something about the rest of us, too.

--Applause

MR. SPEAKER: To the motion. Mr. Curley.

World Market A Problem For Mining Industry

HON. TAGAK CURLEY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am very pleased to indicate to the mover of the motion that I will be glad to receive the recommendation to communicate this particular motion to the Government of Canada. I think it is about time that we, the Executive Council, and Members of the Assembly express our concern with respect to the lack of support the mining industry and the oil and gas have had in recent years. Although there have been some examples created by our friends from Yukon and other areas, I think the Northwest Territories has experienced a lot more difficulty in that it has no alternative means of transportation in some remote parts and in many cases, obviously, we are affected by the world market situation which we, as a government, have no control over. I think that is one unfortunate reason particularly for lead and zinc mines in the Northwest Territories. Not only is Pine Point in a critical stage but Polaris, I believe, is about to close down for a few months this summer and Cominco has already closed down their main, major mine in Greenland and there is some evidence of difficulties in Alaska. So the world market is one that I think is putting a tremendous burden on the mining industry. In that regard I think the time has arrived that we at least express to the federal government that world market problems are not our problem alone in the Northwest Territories but we need support for the industry.

It could be in a number of ways. We have recommended to the federal government that they consider putting in subagreements for EDA for mineral development in the Northwest Territories. Yukon, I believe, has taken advantage of that kind of program. Even though it is small -- I think we have put in our request for five million dollars in that area -- that would give some form of support to the mining industry.

Federal Government And Executive Council Have Not Agreed On Terms

We have had representation from the Pine Point Cominco representative and the Executive Council did consider their original proposal. Unfortunately, the federal government and our Executive Council were not able to agree to the terms that were presented to us but we have asked them to go back to their drawing boards to see if they would be prepared to bring forward more acceptable proposals to us. But, I think that it is important to note here also that the mining industry, particularly in lead and zinc, could be experiencing further difficulties if the practice of bailing out certain mines continues with the federal government. With respect to the report here that I have in The Globe and Mail, Friday, June 13th, it says that lead and zinc could be next on the United States hit list and it went on -- I will just read a portion of it: "Canada's multi-million dollar lead and zinc could be the next resource industry hit with tough protectionist trade measures from the United States. United States' lead and zinc producers believe their Canadian competitors may be receiving government subsidies and have sought information through United States trade representatives through section 305 of the United States Trade Act."

So, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to inform the Members that, however much support we are receiving, we are implicating the world market in that regard and I think we should be more diligent, particularly our officials as well as the government, in our pursuit of the expansion of the business.

Concern For Panarctic As Well As Beaufort

Mr. Speaker, I think it is important to again indicate to my friends and Members of the Assembly, Eastern Arctic as well, that not only are we concerned with the Beaufort but Panarctic sent us a message the other day. In view of the difficulties caused by the downturn in world oil prices they indicated to me in a telegram a report that Panarctic sees little or no possibility of arranging the funding of any well drilling or oil and gas fields development work for the next year. Accordingly he went on to say that the Panarctic board of directors at the meeting of June 5, 1986, took a business decision to reduce Panarctic's staff to a bare minimum to protect its physical and corporate assets and maintain its integrity. Mr. Speaker, by the end of the summer, they believe, they might only be able to afford to keep about 10 to 12 persons in order to allow the company to take care of its assets. So we are not only concerned with the Beaufort but for the Panarctic area as well, that the federal government could come up with something.

Jobs Of 200 Northerners At Stake

Mr. Speaker, I think it is also important to indicate what the federal government has done in terms of providing incentives and support to the oil and gas industry in Canada. We are talking about saving, roughly, the jobs of over 200 northerners with this kind of request, in the Beaufort area and the Panarctic area. We are talking about really trying to keep that over \$100 million benefit accrued to the northern people to keep this business alive so that not only people working in the oil and gas industry, Panarctic and Gulf Oil and Esso, can keep their jobs, but also that businesses can continue to survive.

It is important that the federal government has provided for \$36 million to assist in the continuation of engineering and design work for the Husky Oil heavy oil upgrader project. That is one incentive that the federal government has undertaken. It also has undertaken a tax relief program worth \$175 million through raising the petroleum gas revenue tax exemption level. It has given \$35 million to Syncrude and Suncor through a zero PGRT to the end of this year. The federal government has also provided a 75 per cent contribution to the \$300 million offshore development fund given to Newfoundland under the Atlantic Accord.

Mr. Speaker, no special measures, however, have yet been taken by the federal government to assist in the continuation of exploration work in the North and I did indicate by the end of 1987 the petroleum incentive program will have cost the federal government \$7.5 million. Mr. Speaker, I think our particular oil and gas activity deserves the support of the federal government and that the motion is appropriate. I will be attempting to continue negotiations.

One point that I would like to indicate, too, Mr. Speaker, is that I think we also have to get our house in order if we are to see the expansion and healthy development of the oil and gas industry and mining industry. We must have not only an energy accord settled with the federal government and this government. I believe the energy accord would allow us to have control over the management of resources by the elected people of the Northwest Territories, not by the bureaucrats in Ottawa, and if we can get that energy accord -- the Minister of Energy is anxious to enter into negotiations but we do have difficulties with our native organizations. They believe that this is a part of the aboriginal rights negotiations. We have been attempting to resolve that because unless we agree to settle our differences and travel to Ottawa together and enter into an agreement, we will be faced with not having any control of our resources. We believe the resources are not only important to the jobs but they are important to ensure that the revenues at least return to the North, not only to the federal government and the oil companies, but return to the North to build better roads, better hospitals, better schools and better infrastructures for communities. That is what resource revenue sharing is all about and I would hope that as we deal with this we keep these things in mind because we cannot continue as, nor should we be, the creature of Ottawa forever. I support the resolution of that and see no reason, in the event of division, that we would not find an appropriate means to transfer resources.

Mr. Speaker, I thought it was important that I make these points.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear!

---Applause

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. To the motion. Mr. Wray.

Cullaton Lake Mine Closed

HON. GORDON WRAY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I too will support the motion. I guess unknown to most people is the fact that this year Cullaton Lake mine in the Keewatin closed down because of high operating costs. While the economic benefits to the region were not as great as we had hoped, there was still employment for 30 to 35 men. This mine was shut down almost overnight and no alternative employment was found for these people.

We have to recognize that while there can be some development of a renewable resource economy and some development in the small business sector and some development through government intervention, the fact is that we need resource development in the Northwest Territories, particularly mining and oil and gas. The benefits that accrue to the North are much, much greater I think than most people realize, particularly in the spinoff industries, the airlines and taxis and hotels and the supply companies.

Mining More Labour Intensive Than Oil And Gas Industry

I actually would have gone a little further in the motion because I think that while oil and gas development is fine, the fact is that mining is much more labour intensive and puts much more money directly into the economy than oil and gas. I would even like to see the federal government think about offering the same type of exploration incentives to mining companies as they do to oil and gas. I think that mining is probably much more beneficial overall than oil and gas. I know that they put over one million dollars worth of wages into the Keewatin alone, just from that one mine. I have no problem supporting this motion. I just hope that our friends in Ottawa listen to us. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. To the motion. Mr. Ballantyne.

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a little difficulty speaking to this motion, as a Minister speaking to a motion that was moved by a Minister and seconded by a Minister...

HON. TOM BUTTERS: An MLA.

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: ...directed by a Minister...

AN HON. MEMBER: Then sit down again.

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Okay, just a little humour. I think, Mr. Speaker, that this particular motion demonstrates that the people of the Northwest Territories recognize the importance of mining and oil and gas as cornerstones of our economy and that if we are ever to develop a real economy in the Northwest Territories, these endeavours must be pursued.

I think also that native economic development organizations are recognizing more and more the opportunities in oil and gas and in mining and that it is important for us as a Legislative Assembly to demonstrate not only to the federal government but to the people of the Northwest Territories that we consider these industries critical to the future of the Northwest Territories. I fully support this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to recognize that some of the Members on this side have constituencies as well that they have to look after when they put the motion forward and when these motions are put forward I consider them as MLAs from that particular constituency, not as Ministers.

I believe that issues such as this are very important and I would like to support this motion. Supporting that motion I do not believe is separate from our continuing support of the settlement of aboriginal claims in the Arctic and in the Mackenzie Valley. I believe those things can go hand in hand with that support. We all realize that people really do need employment and they need involvement but in these negotiations with the federal government I believe if we are committed to the resolution that opportunities have to exist in the North that that does not take away from the fact that we are in support of the settlement of these aboriginal claims. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Ms Cournoyea. To the motion. Mr. Pudluk.

MR. PUDLUK: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like you to know that I support this motion. In my area, in High Arctic there are many people that are employed by the gas and oil companies and there are many jobs that are available from them. In the past year, 1986, there were many positions that were closed, in mining companies as well as oil and gas exploration.

The mining company near our community is going to be closed down, Polaris Mine is going to be closed down and they have several people that are employed there as well as Inuit. Not just people from the High Arctic hold jobs in Polaris, but from Kitikmeot as well and from other communities, from south and north. They were of very great use to our region. The mining companies were providing money and economic benefits to our region. For this reason, if you are going to approach the federal government to support these companies, I support it whole-heartedly and I just wanted to make sure that people know that I support this motion. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Pudluk. To the motion. To the motion, Mr. Butters.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Just briefly, I had hoped that I would not have had to explain that I was rising as the Member for Inuvik to make the motion. I think if my record is examined over the last six years while I have served on the Executive Council, I do not think I have made a motion of substance prior to this time and so this just indicates to the House and to anybody that is listening that I consider this of critical importance not only to the Western Arctic but to the Northwest Territories as a whole and particularly to my constituency. So, I make no apologies for rising as a Member for that constituency and making this motion and I am quite sure my seconder, Mr. McLaughlin, feels similarly.

I do have one advantage though, being on the Executive Council, and that is inside information. I do know what our Minister of Economic Development and Tourism is already doing in these areas to support industry in both the mining area and the petroleum, oil and gas industry. I think that this motion will give him support, and confidence that he has the support of this whole House in carrying out his mandate and his responsibilities given to him by Members. He has not been sitting around over the last three or four months. He has been moving on many fronts and this motion in many ways just indicates some of the areas which he is addressing and attacking. Thank you.

Motion 36-86(1), Carried

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Butters. That concludes the debate. Motion 36-86(1). All those in favour of the motion? Ms Cournoyea, is your hand up? Thank you. I cannot tell unless your hand is raised. The count indicates that the support is unanimous.

---Carried

---Applause

We are still on Item 12, motions. Motion 37-86(1), Contribution to "The True North Strong and Free" Conference. Mr. MacQuarrie.

Motion 37-86(1): Contribution To "The True North Strong And Free" Conference

MR. MACQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker;

WHEREAS the Council of Canadians, Edmonton Chapter, and the Physicians for Social Responsibility, Edmonton Chapter, are co-sponsoring a major conference in Edmonton in November, called "The True North Strong and Free? A Public Inquiry into Canadian Defence Policy and Nuclear Arms";

AND WHEREAS this conference will provide for a thorough public discussion of Canadian defence policy and nuclear arms;

AND WHEREAS this conference, by virtue of its many notable participants, will undoubtedly attract a great deal of public attention with the possibility of influencing Canadian defence policy;

AND WHEREAS this House, on a number of occasions, has expressed its deep concern about the proliferation of nuclear arms;

AND WHEREAS the success of this conference could prove beneficial to the people of the NWT as well as to other Canadians;

AND WHEREAS the sponsorship of this conference will involve significant costs;

NOW THEREFORE, I move, seconded by the honourable Member for Aivilik, that this House recommend to the Executive Council that it make a significant financial contribution to the sponsors of the conference entitled "The True North Strong and Free? An Inquiry into Canadian Defence Policy on Nuclear Arms" to help defray the costs of the conference.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is in order. Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This conference will take place on November 8th and 9th. As stated in the preamble, it will be a public discussion of Canadian defence policy and nuclear arms. These I think are matters of great moment to all Canadians and certainly to northerners as well.

#### Participation Of Eminent People

These issues at that time will be discussed publicly by many eminent people. Among those debating, speaking or participating as panelists in the conference will be the Rt. Hon. Pierre Trudeau...

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear, hear!

MR. MacQUARRIE: ...former Prime Minister of Canada; Bishop Remi J. de Roo; Major General Leonard Johnson, retired, of the Canadian Forces; Ambassador Douglas Roche, Canada's disarmament ambassador; David Suzuki, scientist and broadcaster; Gwynne Dyer, historian, author and broadcaster; Hon. Lloyd Axworthy, MP; Pauline Jewett, MP. Invitations have been extended and participation is pending for Hon. Harvie Andre who is the acting Minister of Defence; the Rt. Hon. Joe Clark, Minister of External Affairs; possibly the Rt. Hon. David Lange, Prime Minister of New Zealand; and an invitation has been extended to Georgi Arbatov, foremost Soviet expert on western politics and military strategies. With participants of this calibre, Mr. Speaker, the conference will undoubtedly be a major media event and the various thoughts expressed during the course of the conference will, I am sure, be brought to the attention of the Prime Minister and the Government of Canada.

The conference is sponsored by non-profit organizations which are presently engaged in fund raising to finance it and so I am asking this House to recommend to the Executive Council that they make a significant financial contribution to the sponsors to help defray the costs of the conference.

I am making this request for a number of reasons. First, I believe that any effort aimed at trying to limit or reduce the threat of nuclear war and nuclear annihilation that faces the world, any effort aimed at that is unquestionably worth while and beneficial to people everywhere and certainly to northerners among all others. I have also put it forward because I recognize that many northerners through resolutions passed in various forums appear to be deeply concerned about the proliferation and possible use of nuclear weapons and have expressed concerns about defence issues as well and that the recognition of this general support among northerners has resulted in the past in resolutions being introduced to this House, and passed in this House, concerning nuclear weaponry, for example, on cruise missiles.

In putting this motion forward what I suppose I am saying is that I would hope that all of us would be willing to put a bit of money where our mouths have been in the past. In putting the motion forward, it should be clear that the passage of this resolution and subsequent financial support by the Executive Council, if it should pass, would not imply in any way support for the particular position of any group or any individual sponsoring the conference or participation in it. Rather I put it forward and hope that it will pass as a recognition of the fact that matters of defence policy and nuclear arms, having such serious implications, should be thoroughly reviewed and, I believe, debated publicly from time to time to ensure that patterned thinking and jaded thinking do not prevail in these matters but that we try to ensure that our government adopts the policies in these areas that are realistic, effective and appropriate to the present times.



I note that this conference with its eminent participants holding a variety of views will contribute to that end and I believe, therefore, that it is worthy of our support and I would ask Members to support the resolution, Mr. Speaker. Thank you.

---Applause

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. MacQuarrie. Mr. Curley.

Importance Of Dialogue And Communication

HON. TAGAK CURLEY: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I supported this motion when he asked for it because I think that this is very important, regarding the military's nuclear bombs, and I think we should be concerned about the North and wars and I support this coming conference. I think it is a very worth while conference and I know that there will be somebody from the federal government that will be going to the conference. I am not saying I am supporting nuclear war but I would like to see a conference. (Translation ends)

As a seconder to the motion, I thought that it was important that we discuss this item at the caucus meeting the other day, that it should be the responsibility of every citizen in the world to try to seek dialogue and communication with opposing points of view with respect to proliferation of nuclear arms. Most citizens in the free world should attempt to support conferences such as this so that we can at least get an opportunity to hear what the other side has to say and what the dangers are and so on. So, in that regard, I did want to second the motion because we have a lot of eloquent representatives from the Northwest Territories who are strong believers on the issues such as the Canadian defence policy and nuclear arms race so in that regard I put my support to the motion and I think there is a good chance the Executive may make a contribution to that and, no doubt, that will be announced at the appropriate time.

As for my own personal views on the Canadian defence policy, I have always been supportive of a strong defence policy for Canada but that does not necessarily mean that I am in favour of the nuclear arms race. That is a different issue altogether. In that regard I am happy to be the seconder to the motion and hope that many of the Members will support the motion. Thank you.

---Applause

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Curley. To the motion. Mr. Erkloo.

Northerners Should Participate In Conference

MR. ERKLOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I just want to say that I support this motion for a number of reasons but I am just going to talk about a few of them. First of all the Inuit people are not warriors. We are not warriors. In all of the Northwest Territories there are DEWlines and they are being maintained and people who have their own businesses wanted to join in these DEWlines. There are not many northerners that are employed under these contracts for the north warning systems and I know there are going to be important people going to that conference. I think it would be a shame not to see somebody from the North when they are talking about the North, especially when they are going to talk about the North. So I would like to support this motion and I would like to see one or two Members going down to the conference who will be able to say what they think of this topic. I just wanted to support this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Erkloo. To the motion. Mr. Angottitauruq.

MR. ANGOTTITAUURUQ: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am going to support this motion. True northerners, the Inuit and the Dene people, do not have very much education on the nuclear arms but even though they do not have much education on this, they have a concern about any war starting. I think they should have a chance to speak on what they think at the conference. (Translation ends)

I said that I support this motion. I have always been in support of reduction of nuclear arms wherever they may be produced. I know that that is not going to stop the wars in the world. I believe that with nuclear arms, even though the nuclear war should start in another place in the world, there are a lot of innocent people that are going to be affected by whatever is done by nuclear arms because this substance can travel a long way. I guess it is a good thing to support

this motion so that someone would present the territorial views on behalf of the territorial people and speak to those very important people that could try to make up their minds and work toward something better and to reduce the production of nuclear arms in the world. For that reason I support this motion and not only that, I have a lot more reasons but I believe that we might well be represented on this matter from the NWT. For that reason I support the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Angottitauruq. To the motion. Mr. Paniloo.

MR. PANILOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am going to support the motion but I have a question. If there is a conference that has been set up, people would like to be represented by some different organizations and government. If we support this motion and if this motion is approved, I would like to find out from the people from Baffin, Keewatin and Kitikmeot Regions who have their own council, if they wanted to give their views. After this motion is approved, would they be able to give their views to the representatives? Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Paniloo. You cannot have a question answered directly. Possibly in summation the mover of the motion might provide some information with regard to your question. To the motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Question being called. Mr. MacQuarrie, do you wish to conclude debate please?

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I regret that when the question was raised someone else was speaking to me and I missed getting the question. I hope it was not critical to the outcome as to whether the Member could support the motion or not. I do not have anything further to say in support of the motion, Mr. Speaker. Thank you.

Motion 37-86(1), Carried

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. That concludes the debate on Motion 37-86(1). All those in favour? Opposed, if any? Abstentions? Are there any abstentions? Are there any opposed? The vote is unanimous. Some honourable Members are not raising their hands when the vote is called and it is awfully hard to tell. I would ask Members to raise their hands up so I can see them. Mr. T'Seleie, you did not vote at all. You did not vote for abstention, you did not vote against and you did not vote for, so I am assuming that you voted for. I make the vote unanimous on the last motion.

---Carried

---Applause

Motion 38-86(1). Mr. Richard.

Motion 38-86(1): Defence Of Health Of Peoples Affected By Chernobyl Tragedy

MR. RICHARD: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislative Assembly of the NWT support the following actions to defend the physical and mental health of peoples affected by the Chernobyl tragedy:

- 1) that the United Nations form an international investigative committee of scientists and medical experts to enter Ukraine to assess the extent of danger;
- 2) that Canada declare its preparedness to contribute emergency aid -- medicine, food, technical personnel, as needed;
- 3) that Canada announce an open door policy for family reunification and sponsorship of immigrants wishing to leave Ukraine;
- 4) that the USSR permit communication between Canadians and their relatives in Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, this motion is seconded by the honourable Member for Yellowknife Centre.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Richard. I am going to have a look at this to see whether or not it is in order. We will recess for 15 minutes for coffee.

---SHORT RECESS

MR. SPEAKER: I call the House to order.

Motion 38-86(1), Reworded

We have managed with the consent of Mr. Richard to add a few words to this motion that would make it acceptable. It now reads: "Be it resolved that the Legislative Assembly of the NWT advise the Secretary of State of the Government of Canada that it supports the following actions to defend the physical and mental health of peoples affected by the Chernobyl tragedy:" Does anybody have any objections to this being amended in this way? Do I have unanimous consent to have this amended?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

MR. SPEAKER: And with that amendment then this motion is in order. Mr. Richard.

MR. RICHARD: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Members of the Assembly are aware of the disaster which occurred recently in the Kiev area of the Soviet Union. It took, Mr. Speaker, some time for the rest of the world to even be aware that anything had happened and to get any information about this disaster although more information has been released in recent weeks and although there has been some access given to foreign observers but not full access. Certainly, Mr. Speaker, relatives of some victims, the relatives being Canadian citizens, are still unable to communicate with some of the victims and their families and relatives.

This motion, Mr. Speaker, has national and international implications but it simply calls on the Government of Canada, the United Nations and the Soviet Union to take action in the areas listed in the motion. A motion similar to this is being proposed in provincial legislatures across Canada and presumably copies of the motions passed in the provincial legislatures will be forwarded, as hopefully will this one, to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the federal government with a request for action in these areas. I would urge, Mr. Speaker, all Members to support the motion. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Richard. Mr. MacQuarrie as seconder.

MR. MacQUARRIE: I have nothing further to add than what the mover has already said, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. To the motion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

Motion 38-86(1), Carried

MR. SPEAKER: Question being called. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried. Let the records indicate that the motion was carried unanimously.

---Carried

Motion 39-86(1), moved by Mr. Gargan. Mr. Gargan.

Motion 39-86(1): Declaration Of A Nuclear-Free Zone

MR. GARGAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. For the benefit of Members who might have confusion or difficulty understanding my motion, I will read slowly and precisely.

WHEREAS the United Nations has declared 1986 the International Year of Peace;

AND WHEREAS the United Nations in its 1978 report from the special session on disarmament stated with regard to nuclear-free zones that "The process of establishing such zones should be encouraged with the ultimate objective of achieving a world free of nuclear weapons";

AND WHEREAS the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba on May 30, 1985, passed a resolution declaring its jurisdiction a nuclear weapons free zone;

AND WHEREAS the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, representing Inuit people of the United States of America, Canada and Greenland, called for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Arctic in 1977 and so resolved again at its June 1983 meeting in Frobisher Bay, NWT;

AND WHEREAS the leadership of the Dene Nation meeting at Fort Smith in December, 1983, resolved that all lands within Denendeh be declared a nuclear and nuclear weapons testing free zone;

AND WHEREAS the Legislative Assembly of the Yukon Territory resolved on April 2, 1986, that in their opinion the cruise and any other nuclear or non-nuclear weapon should not be tested in or near the Yukon Territory;

AND WHEREAS the Ninth Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories in 1983 resolved to urge the Government of Canada to refuse to co-operate in any and all future activities that involve an escalation in the nuclear arms race;

NOW THEREFORE, I move, seconded by the honourable Member for Baffin South, that the Legislative Assembly declare the Northwest Territories, land, coastal waters and airspace a nuclear weapons free zone;

AND FURTHER, that this House use all means within its power to ensure that the Northwest Territories be used solely for purposes that are peaceful;

AND FURTHER, that this House declare its opposition to the exploration and exploitation of other materials related to the nuclear weapons industry;

AND FURTHER, that this House declare its opposition to the testing and/or establishment of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons related technology, and nuclear waste dump sites in the Northwest Territories;

AND FURTHER, that the Speaker convey this resolution to the Prime Minister of Canada, the leaders of the opposition parties in the federal Parliament, the President of the United States and the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Thank you.

Motion 39-86(1), Reworded

MR. SPEAKER: I have the same trouble with this motion on the end part again -- of the Legislative Assembly having direct contact with the President of the United States or the Secretary General of the United Nations. So I would rule that the same type of amendment would be required there, that "the Speaker convey this resolution to the Prime Minister Of Canada, the leaders of the opposition parties in the federal Parliament and, through the Secretary of State for External Affairs, to the President of the USA and the Secretary General of the United Nations." Do you agree to that amendment, Mr. Gargan?

MR. GARGAN: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the House give me unanimous consent to make that change? Are there any nays?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

MR. SPEAKER: As amended the motion is in order. Mr. Gargan.

MR. GARGAN: Mr. Speaker, when I wrote to the Members on May 6th about the same concern, it was with regard to the Chernobyl nuclear disaster that spread nuclear contamination over Scandinavian countries more than 1200 kilometres away. Also I refer to the circumpolar conference, the leadership meetings and Manitoba declaring nuclear weapons free zones. But other than that there are 17 other countries that have declared nuclear-free zones: Austria, Greenland, Iceland, Japan, Malta, Spain, Sweden, New Zealand and it goes on to eight other countries. Also in America itself there are over 10 million people that are involved with the elimination of nuclear weapons in their own area too. Out of that, there are over 100 nuclear-free zones that have been declared, either through city council resolutions or through petitions or through town meeting resolutions.

In the NWT the Deh Cho Regional Council, which represents nine communities, has also declared the Deh Cho region a nuclear-free zone. In Inuit places there is the hamlet of Holman which declared Holman and the surrounding areas nuclear-free zones, and in the hamlet of Fort Norman, through a band resolution. Also the Yellowknife "B" Band declared a nuclear-free zone as did the hamlet of Coppermine. So these are all the other communities that have expressed that they want their particular areas declared nuclear-free zones.

#### Cruise Missile Testing In The North

Also, Mr. Speaker, there was a newspaper clipping on the defence in the North stating that a ground-based missile system could well be based in the North. Scientists have suggested Ellesmere and Baffin Island as the choice of location for these cruise missiles. Also many Americans were staggered when Canada agreed to test the cruise missile. There are many US states that will not agree to be a part of the testing. We are so much a part of the Pentagon contingency plan it is terrifying that the Canadian government wants to keep it from us.

The Big River Travel Association also expressed opposition to the testing of B-52 bombers and also Members should consider the two tests that occurred here with the cruise missiles that crashed, one in Cold Lake and the other in the Beaufort Sea. That is as much as I wanted to say, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Gargan. Mr. Arlooktoo.

MR. ARLOOKTOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am happy to second this motion. I was not too concerned about nuclear weapons before this Chernobyl incident. But since I have been learning from other people, Dene people as well, their concern about nuclear weapons in their homeland, I will be supporting this motion. I know it is impossible to not allow it altogether but if, for some reason, it is at all possible to limit it in our homeland, I will be supporting the motion. I think he explained it quite explicitly and I support all his revelations so far. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: To the motion. Mr. Ballantyne.

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Mr. Speaker, I wish to move an amendment to the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: You must remember, however, that you lose your right to speak to the motion. You can speak to the motion and after you have finished speaking to the motion, you can make your amendment and then of course you have the right to speak to the amendment. So, whichever route you wish to take, just so you know. You have the floor, Mr. Ballantyne.

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Thank you for that clarification, Mr. Speaker. I was going to move the amendment and then I thought I would be able to speak later on but because of your ruling I will speak to the motion immediately. First of all I would like to say I welcome the motion and I compliment the Members for putting the motion forward. I think that as a Legislature in the past, we have demonstrated our concern in the whole area of nuclear arms and our opposition to the escalation of the nuclear arms race. So I think it is very important as a Legislature that we remain consistent in our stand and that we do our little bit, even though it might not seem very effective, at least we are doing our little bit to demonstrate to the rest of the country that we are solidly against the escalation of nuclear arms.

My only concern with this motion, Mr. Speaker, and this is the reason I want to move the amendment, is that I am not sure whether or not the Member thought of some of the ramifications of one part of the motion -- when I get to my amendment I will explain my concerns with that one aspect of it. I think that one aspect of it will take away from the overall good intent of the motion. So I do not have a lot more to say except that I fully support the motion. I will be putting forward my amendment and I think motions such as this do demonstrate to the rest of the country and indeed to the world that we in the NWT will do our part to try to stop this horrendous arms race that is going on in the world today. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Ballantyne, your amendment, please.

#### Amendment To Motion 39-86(1)

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Mr. Speaker, I wish to move an amendment to Motion 39-86(1). Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the honourable Member for Aivilik, that the third clause of the resolution portion of the motion be deleted. That is the clause that states, "And further, that

this House declare its opposition to the exploration and exploitation of other materials related to the nuclear weapons industry." I think, Mr. Speaker, when the mover moved this particular motion he might not have been aware of some of the ramifications of this motion. I have a letter from the Chamber of Mines which I will paraphrase and when the motion deals with other materials related to the nuclear weapons industry, these other materials can include such things as wood, water, fuels, lubricants, power, concrete, steel, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, tungsten. I am sure the intention...

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: What about air?

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: And no doubt air. I am sure the intention of the mover and the seconder was not to limit these particular areas and what I am afraid will happen inadvertently, if this motion is passed as it is without the amendment, is a strong message will be sent out to investors and supporters of the mining industry across the country that we want to end mining here in the Northwest Territories, which I am sure was not the intent of the mover and seconder.

#### Mining Industry Is A Cornerstone Of NWT Economy

Everyone knows that the mining industry is one of the cornerstones of our Northwest Territories economy. There are eight operating mines in the Northwest Territories today. There are 2900 direct jobs, which is about 15 per cent of the total jobs in the Northwest Territories, 1000 to 3000 indirect jobs and approximately \$577 million in production in 1986. Some of the materials which would be limited by this motion would include gold -- we have four gold mines, one of which is in my constituency -- and lead and zinc. We have three lead and zinc mines. Tungsten -- we have a tungsten mine. And this would include exploration in many other minerals.

I am sure the intent of the mover was not to limit exploration or mining activity in these particular areas. I also believe, Mr. Speaker, that the intent of this motion is to have the Northwest Territories a nuclear weapons free zone, not to have the Northwest Territories a mining free zone. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Ballantyne. You will be pleased to know that your amendment was in order. If it had not been, I would have stopped you but under normal conditions we give you the ruling first but you were ready to go so I did not interfere. But the amendment is in order. The seconder, please. Mr. Curley.

HON. TAGAK CURLEY: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I believe that his amendment is quite explicit. There are many resources involved in the use of a weapons arsenal. The reason why we want deleted from the motion the reference to exploration and exploitation of other materials is that uranium is not the only mineral used in nuclear warheads; lead, zinc and silver are used as well. Not as much as uranium ore but that is the reason why we want this part of the motion deleted. All the resources that are mined in the NWT -- if we have this statement in the motion then our Legislative Assembly will be known as not helping the mining companies or the exploration companies. I support this motion. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: To the amendment. Mr. MacQuarrie.

#### Support For Peaceful Uses Of Radio-Active Minerals

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I will support the amendment as well for all the reasons that both honourable Members have already stated but there is something in addition and that is some statement concerning other minerals that were not mentioned by those Members but which are radio-active minerals. I think that it is important again that we not create a situation where it becomes impossible to mine those minerals merely because they are radio-active. Those same minerals have many other uses as well, although it is possible that they can be used for nuclear weapons and that is a use which I deplore unquestionably and do not accept, but they do have other uses in certain construction industry aspects and, in areas of health, a variety of medical tests and that sort of thing make use of some of these radio-active elements, and in food processing. There are many other uses for these minerals. I feel that it would be a shame to attempt to halt exploration and mining of these minerals merely because they could be used for nuclear weapons.

If I can I would like to illustrate with a parallel. I feel that this type of thing would be asking or perhaps attempting to outlaw the construction and use of airplanes because airplanes are undeniably used from time to time as weapons of war. I deplore their use as that. I do not want

to see them used for that purpose and yet I would not think of saying that we ought not to have airplanes in the world because there are many, many fine uses for airplanes and certainly people in the North recognize the many fine uses. I think it is possible, logically, to say I support the construction and use of airplanes but I deplore their use for purposes of warfare.

I believe that the same thing could be said with respect to some of these radio-active minerals. We accept exploration and mining of them for their good uses. We encourage it but we will not ever support their use in the nuclear weapons industry. It may sometimes be difficult to determine when that is going to happen or not going to happen but nevertheless, while we do not have total control of that, our own position can be made very clear. I would ask all Members to support the amendment that has been put forward.

MR. SPEAKER: To the amendment. Mr. Patterson.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, the amendment is quite a sweeping and perhaps somewhat crude way of dealing with the problem that was discussed by a representative of the Chamber of Mines on the territorial news today, but none the less it is a real problem and the Chamber of Mines representative said if this motion is approved then the Legislative Assembly will have stopped -- he seems to think the Assembly has perhaps a little more power than it does -- but he said the Legislative Assembly will have stopped mining in the Northwest Territories, all mining.

#### Mining Of Uranium Strongly Opposed

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would not want this important motion to lose credibility by virtue of one clause that can be broadly interpreted. I believe that the mover of the motion probably intended that the House would declare its opposition to exploration and exploitation of materials critical to nuclear weapons. We know that there is steel and lead and zinc in nuclear weapons but the critical ingredient is uranium and I would like to say here that I am opposed to the exploration and mining of uranium in the Northwest Territories. It is a radio-active substance which is dangerous to miners and it is furthermore dangerous to the general public because there is no satisfactory way of dealing with the tailings and the waste that result from the mining of uranium. There is no proven, satisfactory, long-term method of dealing with uranium tailings. However, Mr. Speaker, I am also aware that in fact the clause can be more broadly interpreted and can cover a number of materials that are important to the economy of the Northwest Territories.

One other point I would like to make in speaking to this amendment, Mr. Speaker, is to take strong exception to the statement of Mr. Nutter of the Chamber of Mines today that there are effective laws in Canada which prevent Canadian uranium from being used in nuclear weapons. Those laws and regulations have been proven to be entirely ineffective and meaningless and I would cite as authority for that proposition the book, "Canada and the Nuclear Arms Race", which shows in its entirety how Canada actively contributes to the nuclear arms race and specifically how apparent, so-called controls on uranium going into nuclear weapons are in fact meaningless. The truth is that Canadian uranium goes into nuclear weapons. The proof is in that book.

However, Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat comforted in my concern about uranium mining in the Northwest Territories that the cumulative effects of Three Mile Island, Chernobyl and the other nuclear disasters that have occurred in all parts of the world including Canada, which had one of the first nuclear accidents in history, in 1944 -- I am confident that the cumulative effect of these disasters will, in fact, result in the price of uranium continuing to be so low that indeed hopefully we will never be faced with this problem in the Northwest Territories. This is one economic benefit that I, for one, am not anxious to see occur.

So, I am fairly confident that, first of all, the price of uranium and the poor health of the nuclear industry will continue to prevent this problem of mining being visited upon us and, secondly, I am confident that if uranium mining is to become a possibility in the Northwest Territories, Members of this Assembly or future Assemblies will look at the eight days of debate that the Ninth Assembly had on the problem of uranium exploration and mining and realize that either uranium mining should be prohibited or extremely stringent controls should be in place.

So, in sum, Mr. Speaker, although I would have preferred an amendment which might have confined the opposition to materials critical to nuclear weapons, Mr. Ballantyne has taken a crude sledge-hammer approach and deleted the whole clause...

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Let's see a dictionary, a dictionary.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: ...and it is quite out of keeping with his ordinary approach to things. In light of that, I have, not without some reservation, decided that I should support the amendment only so that the other important clauses in this most important motion can stand. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. To the amendment. Mr. Angottitauruq.

MR. ANGOTTITAUURUQ: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Before the amendment came I thought I was going to oppose the motion, even though everybody knows in this House that I usually vote for nuclear-free in anything to do with nuclear weapons or whatever. I am pleased now that they put the amendment to this motion and I can support it. Then again, I am reluctant to say why I support it but I will be supporting it.

Support For Peace And Safety

There is fear among ordinary people and also in the minds of politicians about nuclear weapons and these substances and there are those that say they are safe because they are making a buck with it. For those who think that it is safe, it is their line of work and they are not afraid of it. They could die from it. There are those who work in the offices that do not get even close to what they produce and they know they have alternatives but industry sometimes does not look for ways of finding the alternatives when that other alternative is far down the line and they cannot seem to afford it so they look for the cheapest way they can find.

I know totally how the Chamber of Mines would feel if the motion passed but I think we are trying to work for the people that are in the Northwest Territories who sometimes cannot be heard, to try and make changes for the safety of the world and the land. So, therefore, I am supporting this motion on behalf of the people who really do not have any voices in the Assembly and in the industries, to make changes and to try and go for a peaceful society in the world.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. To the amendment. Mr. T'Seleie.

MR. T'SELEIE: Mr. Speaker, I am more interested in having a discussion on the aboriginal languages debate so I will not talk for a long time. I think I have some important things that I would like to say here. I think it is a pretty sad thing when we are faced with what is called a reality which is that the mining industry is basically supported by making weapons. At some point, I think people will no longer be satisfied with the excuse of public figures saying that it is no longer possible to get rid of making nuclear weapons because it provides so many jobs. I think that at some point the ordinary citizen who votes is going to have a look at that and say, "I think it should be done away with."

The note that we got from the chamber of commerce says exactly that in reference to the resolution that Mr. Ballantyne wants to eliminate in Mr. Gargan's motion: to include that resolution would basically mean the abolishment of the mining industry. This is what I mean -- in fact in the North the whole mining industry, the chamber of commerce is saying in this letter, is supported by the manufacturing of nuclear weapons.

I do not know what the rest of you think but I think that is a sad situation to find ourselves in. I am not going to be supporting the amendment but at the same time I am not against mining for useful purposes which the letter also makes reference to, that some of these materials are used in medicine, food preservation. I think if there is a level of mining that can be supported for useful purposes then the original motion does not call for that to be stopped. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. To the amendment. Mr. Ballantyne, as mover you can close the debate on your amendment.

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to make one comment. I do not think the intent of the mining industry or this motion is to say that the mining industry is only there to support the nuclear industry. It is not. Obviously the uses of lead, zinc, gold and silver, the vast majority of the uses of those minerals are for other than nuclear weapons. Perhaps you misread the letter.

The wording of this motion is what all the concern is about. I, and I think everybody who spoke, supports the spirit of this motion. It was the wording and the possible misunderstanding of that particular clause. I agree that a motion of this House is not going to destroy the mining industry



but I think what we say in this House is symbolic of our feelings about that industry. So, the intention was only to strengthen this motion, not to weaken it, and to make this motion one that everybody in the NWT has a better possibility of supporting rather than having opposition from a major number of people in the NWT. That is all I have to say, Mr. Speaker. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Ballantyne. I am sorry, I apologize to the House. I should not have called on you to close debate on an amendment.

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: I am in error but I do not wish this to set a precedent so you know in the future that unless I make another error, on amendments there will be no summation. Are you ready for the question?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

Amendment To Motion 39-86(1), Carried

MR. SPEAKER: Question being called. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? Abstentions? The amendment is carried.

---Carried

MR. RICHARD: Point of order, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order, Mr. Richard.

Title Of Motion Reworded

MR. RICHARD: Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gargan's motion in the books and I note also on the orders of the day is entitled "Declaration of a Nuclear-Free Zone". Mr. Gargan's motion, sir, as I read it, calls for the NWT land, coastal waters and airspace to be a nuclear weapons free zone. I know this distinction, Mr. Speaker, was the subject of correspondence between Mr. Gargan and myself prior to this session being resumed. I believe the resolve clause is very clear and although I understand, sir, according to the rules of this House, the title is not part of the motion, I would ask, sir, that you direct the Clerk to have the title and all documentation in this Assembly referring to this motion properly describe the motion. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Richard, your point is well taken but there is one small loophole, as most lawyers manage to find if it is required for protection of their client. In this particular case, if you would go to the second last paragraph, "And further that this House declare its opposition to the testing and/or establishment of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons related technology and nuclear waste dump sites in the Northwest Territories". I do not presume a dump site is a weapon.

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: It could be, Mr. Speaker.

MR. RICHARD: It is still misleading, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: That is possibly correct. However, as you pointed out, the title is not a part of the motion anyway. I will leave the matter up to the mover. Do you wish to change the title or do you wish to leave it as it is? What we are talking about, Mr. Gargan, is that the present title reads "Declaration of a Nuclear-Free Zone" and Mr. Richard is suggesting that we change it so that it would be more in keeping with your whereas clauses, so that it would read "Declaration of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone". It is your title. Which way do you want it?

MR. GARGAN: Mr. Speaker, the honourable Member for Yellowknife South did indicate to change my title previously before I presented it. I was supposed to indicate that it is supposed to be "Declaration of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone".

MR. RICHARD: Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER: Fine then. We have just found a typographical error. It reads now, "Declaration of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone". So be it. Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: I have an amendment I would like to move, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Proceed, Mr. MacQuarrie.

Amendment To Motion 39-86(1) As Amended, Ruled Out Of Order

MR. MacQUARRIE: I move that the motion be amended by deleting the word "solely" as well as the semicolon from the second resolution and then by adding a comma after the word "peaceful" and by following the comma with these words, "allowing for national defence activities that are not related specifically to the use of nuclear weapons or to the support of aggressive warfare" so that the second resolution would now read: "And further, that this House use all means within its power to ensure that the Northwest Territories be used for purposes that are peaceful, allowing for national defence activities that are not related specifically to the use of nuclear weapons or to aggressive warfare".

MR. SPEAKER: Is that amendment fully understood or do you wish typed copies? They have already been typed. It would be nice if somebody gave me one of them.

MR. MacQUARRIE: And it is translated.

MR. SPEAKER: Your amendment is out of order, Mr. MacQuarrie. We have an amendment from Mr. Ballantyne that was voted on and approved. So, next is to the motion as amended. Have I got it right, Mr. Clerk? Thank you very much. To the motion, as amended. Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I fear that I am going to have to vote against the motion and I did not wish to do that because I approve very much of the mover's main intention which was to declare the Territories a nuclear weapons free zone and to act essentially against other activities that are related to nuclear weapons. But the second resolution could be interpreted widely to mean that there should be no military activity whatsoever in the Northwest Territories and that is an interpretation that I, for one, am simply unable to accept, Mr. Speaker.

Defensive Military Exercises Should Be Permitted

We live in a world where there is aggression, where aggression leads to warfare, even to those nations and countries that have peaceful intentions, that do not wish to be aggressive toward anyone else and yet find themselves the target of the aggression of others. Because that is always a possibility, countries everywhere create national defence forces. We have done that in Canada. In this country we value our sovereignty. We value our freedoms and our lifestyle and to try to protect these we have created a Department of National Defence which has an excellent record in the world for using its personnel, the members of our armed forces, for peaceful purposes, for peace-keeping duties everywhere.

The members of these forces must have training that will make them competent personnel, able to do the jobs that they are called upon to do and it must be recognized that at some point in time, although that does not seem to be a threat at this point in time at all, we have to recognize that at some time our sovereignty, our way of life, the things we value could be placed in jeopardy and we would want a defence force capable of defending those things that are very dear to us. Because we would want that, along with other Canadians, I think that we would want our armed forces to be able to carry on defensive military exercises in the Northwest Territories. There are such things as cold weather training that is carried on here and various communications exercises. We have companies of Rangers who perform that task. There is a Department of National Defence headquarters here and I, for one, could not support a motion that said that those kinds of activities should not be taking place in the Northwest Territories.

I may be wrong in the way that I read this motion but if the second resolution were to stand, that is the only way I can read it and I cannot feel comfortable in supporting the motion in that case, Mr. Speaker, yet I very much would like to support this motion with that one further change, and I wish that there were some way that perhaps we could recess and work our way out of it, somehow or other...

MR. RICHARD: Agreed.

MR. MacQUARRIE: ...because I have some reason to believe that even the mover of the motion would not find that kind of defence activity objectionable and if that were possible we might find widespread support for his motion, Mr. Speaker. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. To the motion, as amended. Mr. Curley.

HON. TAGAK CURLEY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Although I had some comments with respect to your ruling I would accept that the ruling is not debatable, but in my view any amendment is normally a proposal before the Members of the House. An amendment changes any clause, or whatever, but in my view, I have some questions about that particular version as well -- the second part of the resolution, on the first page -- because if you say the Northwest Territories should be used solely for purposes that are peaceful, again to me that is so broad that if the aggressor were to come by and try to take over some installation in Canada, that means that I should peacefully roll over so that he can move on and take over my livelihood. I, for one, Mr. Speaker, would never want to indicate to the Communists or whoever is the aggressor that I respectfully would roll over and let them take over my land.

In that regard, that particular version is too broad and not specific enough so that it is difficult to differentiate between a peaceful defence installation or equipment and one that is used by aggressors, whether it be nuclear weapons or not. In that regard I would have thought that the mover of the motion should have been a little more clear so that we can confidently and with a clear conscience vote upon the motion. So, Mr. Speaker, in that regard I have no problem at all that the Northwest Territories should be excepted and that it be a nuclear-free zone, nuclear weapons free zone. That, I think, is supported by all members of my constituency and many members of the public in the Northwest Territories support that. Nobody is going to, within their own conscience, support that the Northwest Territories should be used for nuclear weapons and activity with respect to nuclear weapons in the Northwest Territories.

Amendment To Motion 39-86(1) As Amended, Ruled Out Of Order.

So, Mr. Speaker, in that regard, I would like to move an amendment and I move that the second resolution part be deleted.

MR. SPEAKER: Based on the first ruling, of course I must throw that amendment out too because I am taking this particular motion in two sections: one, that it is a nuclear-free zone and secondly, that the Northwest Territories be used solely for the purposes that are peaceful. Those are the two main thrusts of the motion and if you take them out then you have changed the basic principle of the motion. So, that is, according to our rules, not permissible. I have listened with intent to argument but I believe that protection solely for the purposes that are peaceful would indicate to me that the testing of this rig that they had going around here, the cruise missile, that would be contrary to this particular section. But protection or the training of people in cold weather is not necessarily unpeaceful. There is an awful lot of difference again on how you define the word "peaceful" but anyway, having made the decision to begin with, I cannot turn around and say, yes, you can take it out completely because you would have destroyed the section again. I would have to rule your amendment out of order, Mr. Curley.

HON. TAGAK CURLEY: Point of order, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order, Mr. Curley.

HON. TAGAK CURLEY: Point of order, Mr. Speaker, the precedent was set and agreed to by the House that the third part of the resolution was deleted in its entirety. I do not see how the Speaker could make one ruling and then make a completely different ruling with the same motion. Whether it be a different meaning or not, it was a whole entire resolution part that was deleted by my friend when he amended the motion first and now the Speaker seems to be telling me that is contrary to the rules and I am wondering what rules you are referring to, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: We will recess and I shall give you the rules and what I am basing my decision on, Mr. Minister. We will stand recessed for 15 minutes.

---SHORT RECESS

Speaker's Ruling

MR. SPEAKER: To the matter at hand. I find that we probably can come to a compromise with Mr. MacQuarrie's motion by allowing the words "solely for the purposes that are peaceful" to remain in. Then adding on the section that he had indicated would not interfere with the purpose of the motion itself and it would be in order. So, with regard to Mr. Curley's question on why one can be ruled out of order and another could not be ruled out of order. These have to be a matter of judgment and a matter of opinion, I suppose, and there is going to be no two men that have the same judgment or the same opinion but that particular clause I did not feel was the centre or the heart of the motion. There is an unwritten rule as far as this House is concerned that you cannot make an amendment that would destroy the meaning of the motion itself. In my opinion removing that particular clause did not destroy the meaning of the motion.

So, Mr. MacQuarrie, if you would make your motion, please.

Amendment To Motion 39-86(1) As Amended

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to move an amendment to the motion. It is to the second resolution of the motion. I would like to leave that resolution as it stands now but add after the semicolon the words: "however, allowing for national defence activities that are not related specifically to the use of nuclear weapons or to aggressive warfare;" and that motion is seconded by the honourable Member for Amittuq.

MR. SPEAKER: Your amendment is in order. To the amendment.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Yes, I will not speak at length at all. Simply to say that I do make a distinction between training for aggressive warfare or defensive warfare. What I am saying is that I would not want to see Canadian troops trained to make aggressive warfare against other countries such as, for example, Hitler's troops were trained to do but rather training for defensive purposes, to be able to defend our homeland, our lives and our values. I think with that I will sit down, Mr. Speaker, and call for the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Does the seconder wish to speak to the amendment? Mr. Erkloo.

MR. ERKLOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am not going to say too much to the amendment. These things were already discussed earlier. There is some problem with the motion in that there are Rangers in the Northwest Territories and it is also known that my other colleagues here, the MLAs, are involved in the Rangers. As you are aware, if there should be a war we would not just stand around and do nothing. There are also Inuit from Labrador who are training to become Rangers. Concerning not enough jobs available in the Northwest Territories, we would like to see more Rangers in the Northwest Territories but as you are aware, there are armed forces that exist in the Northwest Territories. As you are aware, they made a map of the Northwest Territories to declare what part is under the jurisdiction of the Northwest Territories and for that reason I would like to support this motion. I would like my other colleagues to support this motion because we recognize this need for the Northwest Territories and that there have been requests that the Northwest Territories should be nuclear-free.

If the amendment is not approved it will make a problem for me and I would not support it. For that reason I am supporting this amendment to the motion to be approved. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

AN HON. MEMBER: Question.

Amendment To Motion 39-86(1) As Amended, Carried

MR. SPEAKER: Question is being called. To the amendment. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The amendment is carried.

---Carried

To the motion as amended twice. There are two amendments in here now. Mr. Gargan, do you wish to finalize now or do we take your okay?

MR. GARGAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. First of all, I would like to remind the Members that the draft motion was circulated to all the Members. It was in their hands for about two weeks. The amendments could have been very well dealt with at that time.

Mr. Speaker, I am 35 years old and I do not bite anybody. I am easy to talk to and I wish that Members who have problems with motions that I present would bring them to me outside the House because the motion really does not have enough teeth as presented. I also would like to say that at times we do have to make concessions for small groups of people at the expense of the general public. The whole intent of this motion is dealing with the public at large and the safety of the people at large. To make concessions to a small minority is not agreeable to me. Because this motion is a crucial one and it does address the main issue at hand, I would like the Members to support it. I would request also, Mr. Speaker, that we have a recorded vote for this particular motion. Thank you.

Motion 39-86(1), Carried As Amended

MR. SPEAKER: A recorded vote is being requested. All those in favour of the motion as amended, please stand.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Hamilton): Mr. Erkloo, Mr. Pudluk, Mr. Paniloo, Mr. Appaqaq, Mr. Arlooktoo, Mr. Gargan, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. McCallum, Mr. MacQuarrie, Mr. Richard, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Ballantyne, Mr. Curley, Mr. Sibbeston, Mr. Angottitauruq.

MR. SPEAKER: Opposed, please stand.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Hamilton): Nobody.

MR. SPEAKER: Abstentions.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Hamilton): Mr. T'Seleie.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is carried 14 in favour, no opposition but one abstention.

---Carried

Do we have any further motions for today? Item 13, first reading of bills. Mr. Curley.

ITEM 13: FIRST READING OF BILLS

First Reading Of Bill 19-86(1): Northwest Territories Energy Corporation Act

HON. TAGAK CURLEY: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the honourable Member for Nahendeh, that Bill 19-86(1), An Act to Establish the Northwest Territories Energy Corporation, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: I have a motion on the floor. To the motion. Ready for the question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

MR. SPEAKER: All those in favour? Opposed, if any? Bill 19-86(1) has had first reading.

---Carried

First reading of bills. Mr. Curley.

ITEM 14: SECOND READING OF BILLS

HON. TAGAK CURLEY: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would like to seek unanimous consent to move Bill 19-86(1) for second reading.

ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Gargan): Do we have unanimous consent to deal with Bill 19-86(1)? Are there any nays? Proceed, Mr. Curley.

Second Reading Of Bill 19-86(1): Northwest Territories Energy Corporation Act

HON. TAGAK CURLEY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move, seconded by the honourable Member for Nahendeh, that Bill 19-86(1), An Act to Establish the Northwest Territories Energy Corporation, be read for the second time. The purpose of this bill, Mr. Chairman, is to establish the Northwest Territories Energy Corporation; to establish a board of directors to manage the corporation; to state the powers and duties of the corporation; to set up the financial structure of the corporation; and to make consequential amendments to the Public Utilities Act. Thank you.

ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Curley. To the principle of the bill. All those in favour? Are there any nays? Bill 19-86(1) has had second reading.

---Carried

Are there any further second readings of bills? Bill 19-86(1) is now ready for committee of the whole.

Item 15, consideration in committee of the whole of bills and other matters. Tabled Document 42-86(1), The Report of the Task Force on Aboriginal Languages, with Mr. Richard in the chair.

ITEM 15: CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF BILLS AND OTHER MATTERS

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER TABLED DOCUMENT 42-86(1), THE REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): The committee will come to order. Could we have the witnesses brought back in, please? Mr. Sibbeston, could you have the task force witnesses come back into the committee of the whole, please? You will recall that we are dealing with Tabled Document 42-86(1), The Report of the Task Force on Aboriginal Languages. Mr. T'Seleie.

MR. T'SELEIE: Mr. Chairman, earlier today I received a note from the president of the Dene Nation, Mr. Steve Kakfwi, in which he requested that he wanted to make a presentation to the committee of the whole since the issue of aboriginal languages was such an important issue with his membership. I would like to ask for unanimous consent of this committee to have Mr. Kakfwi make his presentation.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): The committee has heard Mr. T'Seleie's request that Mr. Kakfwi be permitted to appear in committee of the whole to make a presentation on Tabled Document 42-86(1). Is the committee agreed that Mr. Kakfwi be permitted to enter the committee of the whole? Mr. Curley.

HON. TAGAK CURLEY: On a point of principle. Normally the standard procedure is that the motion is introduced in the House for any Members that wish to appear. I know this is an unusual request, mainly by the fact that if we do this we are defeating the purpose of the task force which went around and held public hearings. We spent a considerable amount of funds, and time and effort by the task force members. An opportunity was there, and now to allow someone to make a rebuttal of the issues is, I think, in my view, really taking up a whole lot of our time in the Legislature when you can just walk across the street and make a presentation to the Government Leader who is going to be implementing the report which will again require the government's consideration. I have personal difficulty in inviting someone at this late stage. I would be a bit embarrassed if someone were to make a presentation other than to the task force members who were anxious to make their comments implemented in their report. On that basis, I could not give unanimous consent.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Curley. For clarification, although Mr. T'Seleie requested unanimous consent, unanimous consent is not necessary, and on your point, Mr. Curley, about a motion in the Assembly, this is not required in this instance because Mr. Kakfwi's appearance as a witness does not come within that rule. Do any other Members have comments on Mr. T'Seleie's request? Mr. Angottitauruq.

MR. ANGOTTITAUURUQ: Thank you. I guess if we are going to make this worth-while, we might as well -- I would be prepared to have that witness come in. If we are going to make something out of this regardless of how long it would take -- we are here to do a duty and we are here to listen to people's comments. That person is one of the important people, I believe, and I do not have any difficulty in him coming in.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Angottitauruq. To assist the Chair, would Members who are in agreement that Mr. Kakfwi appear as a witness raise their hands? Thank you.

HON. TAGAK CURLEY: Is there a motion?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): No, it is just for the assistance of the Chair, Mr. Curley. Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms, could we have Mr. Kakfwi brought in, please? We will take a formal count. Those in favour of Mr. Kakfwi appearing as a witness today in committee of the whole on Tabled Document 42-86(1) raise their hands, please. Mr. Clerk, would you do the count? Those opposed?

HON. MICHAEL BALLANTYNE: Point of order. (Inaudible comment)

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): It is a good seat to be sitting in though, Mr. Ballantyne. Mr. T'Seleie, it is only with the pleasure of the committee of the whole that witnesses are invited in and I am afraid, Mr. T'Seleie, with the indication from Members present, that we are not going to have the opportunity to hear from Mr. Kakfwi today.

On Tabled Document 42-86(1) we were, at the conclusion of business yesterday, on page 29 in the English version and in the Inuktitut version paragraphs 102 to 116. Do Members have any specific comments with respect to the recommendations in this section dealing with the establishment of the office of the commissioners of aboriginal languages? Mr. T'Seleie.

#### Office Of The Commissioners Of Aboriginal Languages

MR. T'SELEIE: Mr. Chairman, maybe it is not a good thing to say but I do not want to waste anybody's time. I think that that part of the report is probably the most important part of the report and as I read the report I think the task force members were also thinking of the future, on how to ensure that government continues to act in order to enhance and protect aboriginal languages. To my mind, that section of the report is the one that goes the farthest. In my mind, it is the backbone of the report. Yesterday, the Government Leader said that based on what Members say today, the Executive Council could begin to act on some of these recommendations and it is my view that that part of the report should be acted on as soon as possible.

I also want to say that being a bilingual person of this Assembly and knowing something of what is required to enhance, protect and make aboriginal languages official, that in reading the report I think that the report is very good. It covers almost everything that is required to accomplish what those objectives are and I wanted other Members to know, those who do not understand the aboriginal languages or do not speak them, from my point of view, that is the nature of the report. I wanted to say that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. T'Seleie. Further comments on this part? If not, we could move to page 31 of the English version, paragraphs 123 to 130 in the Inuktitut version where the task force recommends the establishment of a Ministry of Aboriginal Languages and Cultures, with recommendations as to how the Minister is to be chosen and the establishment of a Dene council and an Inuit council. Do Members have any comments on these recommendations? Mr. Patterson.

#### The Ministry Of Aboriginal Languages And Cultures

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to maybe have a chance to clarify the points I made yesterday. I believe that Mr. Kakfwi has given a press conference today in which he interpreted, perhaps, my remarks and those of some other Members as being against the establishment of a Ministry dedicated to Aboriginal Languages and Cultures. I guess I would like to clarify that I am not opposed to putting this high priority clearly in the office of a Minister and I think we should give native language enhancement and development a higher priority.

I think the two points I was trying to make were: First of all, we already have a ministry in place called the Ministry of Culture and Communications and I think if we are going to establish a more high profile, more effective ministry to deal with aboriginal languages and cultures, we should build on the existing portfolio of Culture and Communications and not establish yet another ministry with perhaps a ninth Minister or something like that. The second area of concern I had was that I believe education should be dealt with as a whole. I think it is difficult to split off the aboriginal language and the English or French language needs of students. So, I guess my concern was with this section. If the ministry proposed is to have education responsibilities and

it includes teacher training, curriculum development and adult education with respect to aboriginal languages, then I would say -- I am not jealous about a Ministry of Education being the one who should have these responsibilities but I would say if you are going to take a major responsibility away from the Ministry of Education, then give the whole education responsibility to this Minister of Aboriginal Languages and Cultures.

My point was I do not think it is in the interests of students to split up the responsibility for English language development or French language development and aboriginal language development. I just think it will not work and I also think that while the task force recommended that responsibilities could be joint between the Minister of Education and this new Minister, with all respect to the task force, when you have a joint responsibility, it is not clear who is ultimately accountable to the public and the Legislature.

Those are my comments basically. I think I understand the idea. I think it is a good idea to give it a high profile and to beef up perhaps the present Culture and Communications Ministry. I think if they are going to take education responsibilities they should have responsibilities for the whole Department of Education and not just pieces of it. I hope that clarifies my position. It is not really against the thrust of the recommendation but I think organizationally there may be problems in implementing what is recommended. I think the spirit of the recommendation is good and I think the government will try to effect that, but I see administrative structural problems, at least from where I sit. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Patterson. Further comments on the establishment of a ministry. Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: I would just like to clarify my comments as well from yesterday. I did speak in favour of the establishment of a ministry. However, in doing that I did say, and I wish to say again, that I recognize the serious complications that arise if this particular method of interrelating with a Department of Education were adopted and I certainly give a lot of credence to the kinds of concerns that were expressed by the Minister of Education. But, again, having said that, I would like to see the government look seriously at establishing the kind of ministry that is recommended and doing what it can to eliminate the kinds of problems that may arise.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. MacQuarrie. Mr. Erkloo.

MR. ERKLOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As I stated earlier, I am in support of the recommendations of the task force and I believe that there has to be a Minister for the aboriginal languages. Regarding the comments that were made by Dennis Patterson, if the responsibilities would be split up, I agree with his comments when he was talking about the responsibilities being split up.

I remember when I was employed with the government in the early 1970s or maybe the later 1970s, a lot of departments were responsible for the education field. It was the responsibility of Economic Development and Tourism and Education as well. The people who were taking apprenticeships and so on were taken care of by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, and the people who wanted to become social workers, they used to be the responsibility of Social Services. At that time I was an adult educator in Pond Inlet and if anyone was to go to Fort Smith to take courses because of the job they were going to hold, we were not too sure of whom we might approach about the person who would be leaving to take the course. Because of these problems I stated, I think there will be a lot of problems ahead of us if the responsibility of the aboriginal languages Minister would be also some of the responsibility of the Minister for Education.

Someone mentioned that if the Minister is not an aboriginal person, if it is a non-native person, they will not be able to represent us. I agree with this. I strongly believe they will not be able to represent us. So, because of the problems I have stated I am not too sure where I stand. I am talking about the Minister for aboriginal languages. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Erkloo.

#### Shared Responsibility Between Departments

MS EDNA ELIAS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am going to apologize to the Inuit MLAs. This time I am speaking in English because after waiting all day yesterday, I lost everything I had stored in my little memory bank and I was floundering for words in my native language. I would like to point



out a couple of things to clarify what Elijah Erkloo just said. We are trying to enhance development of curriculum on language and cultural programs. I am sure that through local education or divisional school boards in the Baffin, Eastern Arctic teacher education programs, they must be aware that there have been great struggles and difficulties within those various departments in conjunction with the Department of Education to develop materials to teach our children in the native languages. It also clearly is described on page 30 of the English version, what the responsibilities and the role of this ministry would be. The responsibility would be that program development and policy planning be done jointly with the two departments. However, the delivery of education would not be affected nor will it be divided. The delivery of education will still be the responsibility of the Department of Education. Knowing from the past that although there was a lot of good intention on behalf of the Department of Education to development of these programs, because they are not familiar with, or they do not have enough adequate staff nor perhaps the qualified staff to produce this material, that perhaps if we do it jointly with them that we may succeed. That is all I have to say and my colleagues would like to comment.

MS ELIZABETH BISCAYE: I am sorry to see that Mr. Patterson is not here, but I would like to mention something, that there is a memorandum of understanding between the Department of Education and the Department of Culture and Communications right now, that divide the language responsibilities. According to their memorandum of understanding these departments, along with other departments that are affected in terms of native languages, will meet on a regular basis in order to share information, provide for proper co-ordination of programs and services and develop approaches that ensure maximum use of available resources. Now if they could sign a memorandum of understanding like that where they share responsibilities between the two departments, I do not see why they could not do it with this ministry.

MS FIBBIE TATTI: Again, in terms of dealing with the ministry and the shared responsibility, the concept of sharing responsibility within this government is not a new one. In fact I would like to say that that happens. An example of that is that if there was a developing project, then Renewable Resources would have to deal with the environmental protection side and the Department of Energy would have to look at the socio-economic impact of such a project. So the concept of shared responsibility is not a new one.

Secondly, if you were getting a hunting lodge, then you would have to approach Renewable Resources again to have a licence to take people out hunting and to charge them. At the same time the Department of Tourism would have to give a lodging permit. So the concept of shared responsibility is not a new one here. As the task force members, when we were looking at the ways in which this could happen, in fact shared responsibility is solely in terms of education. So the concept of the shared responsibility is not a new one here at all. It happens quite regularly. Mahsi.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Ms Tatti. Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, I believe some of the speakers from the task force who just finished speaking took some of the things that I wanted to say. Just to extend on that, I believe the intent of what is envisaged in the Ministry of Aboriginal Languages and Cultures is to clearly define who is going to be responsible for what happens to the \$16 million or the special assignment that we have. I know for a fact in any government system, there is always a concern that funding could be made available and it becomes swallowed up in the whole system somewhere along the line. Now we know the Department of Education has a certain allocation for languages within the school system. And I think that is good and I think that has to be retained. But what this is suggesting is that there would be a Minister responsible particularly for what happens to the new incentive that we have and that it be used and measured from time to time by the two councils that will be set up. I do not see that is a difficult thing to accept.

I realize that there might be a little divergence away from that but the monitoring of funding that has come through for the expressed purpose of aboriginal languages -- someone has to take that important matter under their wing and pay special attention to it. I really think that is what is being talked about here, that the Department of Education continue to do what it normally does and with having these two task forces you will just have the added incentive to do a better job, and have a couple of other groups who are going to pay particular attention to the need to develop the aboriginal languages working with them and making sure that these things happen. I do not see what the difficulty is. In some regard we have that, in putting together the Ministry of Cultures and Communications, because they have a funding as well that deals with these issues.

So I can support the intent of this and maybe when the Executive comes back they might find ways to save some money on maybe superstructures that might get too built up. But the intent here, as far as I feel -- it is very easy to recognize why it is put there and the need for it. Because certainly, we have not worked this hard in the system to get as far as we have in terms of languages, to have things sort of pilfered away gradually within the system. Somebody has to monitor where the money is going and whether it is being effective. I can support this. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you. Mr. McCallum.

#### Development Of Curriculum

MR. McCALLUM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would just want to echo what Ms Cournoyea has indicated and what I think the members of the task force have said. I do not believe there should be any preparation on the part of the government here in relation to this. You have to keep in mind in all instances, that what is being proposed here is to deal with aboriginal languages and cultures, just with those. In the example of the teacher training, the present TEP program is for people who have a facility in two native languages or more. Who better than people who speak that language to be able to develop or work out a design to know what should be included in that program? They are only asking to deal with the Department of Education to develop those things. They are working in consultation, they are jointly responsible for the development of appropriate curriculums for instruction in English classrooms where English is a second language. Again it seems only logical to me that since the track record has not been good in that, it should be done by people who know.

The people, for example on the task force who are here, they are all educators -- hopefully they will be involved. But they know how to go about it. They even know what should be involved with it. I do not think there should be a difficulty with the government or the present Minister of Education because it seems to me that all they are asking for is to develop relevant material so that there can be an appreciation of the difficulties and an appreciation of the languages and cultures of aboriginal peoples. They are not looking to take over the total delivery or development of education in the NWT, it is specific to one particular area. It seems to me that it can be done in here with what they are saying, so that nobody should feel uneasy. There are examples of shared responsibilities in provincial jurisdictions in the field of education. There is a Ministry of Education but there is also a ministry of higher education in places. I do not have any difficulty. They are responsible in conjunction with the Department of Education to develop curriculums.

The new ministry, in conjunction with the department, will be responsible for design and delivery of adult education based on aboriginal languages. It is jointly responsible with the Department of Education for the overall design of the teacher education program and for the delivery, because those native people are involved with the teacher education program -- they have to be, in order to get into it. They are in consultation with the department, with councils, the two councils -- one or both of them, and I do not see where there is a difficulty here. I do not think the government should have any trepidation about following along with that. I believe, at least that is the way I read it, that they are looking for everything based on their own aboriginal cultures and languages, not for the total delivery and that it is with the Department of Education, they are specific in saying that, it is not with the Minister of Education.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Mr. Erkloo.

MR. ERKLOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to thank the witnesses for clarifying this concern that I had. I realize now that there will not be any problems about the structure of this Ministry of Aboriginal Languages and Cultures. I think some of us see it that the \$16 million -- if there is a ministry set up I think that we know the \$16 million would be gone in a very short time and they would have to have a Minister and they would have to have two deputy ministers.

That is how I saw it before. I think we should not think about this. If we are going to implement these recommendations I think that native people would have to work really hard to implement this and set up a department and look at the departments that are set up now. I am going to use Education as an example. The MLAs do not usually worry about the funding and I am pretty sure that if they set up a department that this department would get some funding. So for this reason I will support this recommendation.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Erkloo. Mr. Gargan.

MR. GARGAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. With regard to the establishment of a new ministry or a new Minister of Culture and Communications. I support this particular recommendation although perhaps maybe there should be some reservations made on who should be selecting this individual person. I would like to think that even non-native MLAs in this Assembly would have that option to chose who this person would be. It would have to be someone who is best suited for the job. There are 24 Members, and right now the Executive is comprised of eight Members and we have one impartial person who is the chairman. So perhaps maybe there is an imbalance here and getting a ninth Minister to deal specifically with aboriginal languages and cultures is something that I would look forward to. A lot of times we do have, even with the seven or eight Executives, problems on specific issues that address aboriginal people and we tend to be locked up in the bureaucracy from one department to another. Perhaps if we have specifically one person who deals with aboriginal issues that we could identify, perhaps maybe we would eliminate a lot of this frustration of addressing different Ministers that have responsibility in particular areas of aboriginal interests.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Gargan. Mr. MacQuarrie.

Certain Decisions Should Be Made By Aboriginal People

MR. MACQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Without perhaps getting hung up on the specific structures that will result, it seems to me that what the task force members are saying and did say yesterday when we talked about it being a matter of control, enables us to isolate a particular principle. If that is the case, I certainly have no problem with that principle and it is this idea. That when a decision is made to give aboriginal languages status, official status in the Northwest Territories, and because of that when funds are allocated in order to effect that -- and we know that in the next several years there are significant funds from the federal government to help in the development of aboriginal languages and we suppose that beyond that time the Government of the Northwest Territories or the western or eastern governments or whatever will continue to have a component that is dedicated to aboriginal languages -- when that decision is made and the funding is allocated, I believe that what the task force members are saying is from that point the specific allocation of funds, the determination of programs, the setting of priorities among those programs and the implementation of them, should be matters for which decisions are made by aboriginal people. If that is the principle that is asserted as I say, I have no objection. Not only no objection but I fully support that principle. If the government can support it then it is just a matter of trying to find out how you arrange an institutional structure that enables that to occur and if it is a rational one, I certainly will support it.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. MacQuarrie. Mr. Angotittauruq.

MR. ANGOTITTAURUQ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I support this recommendation for a Minister of Aboriginal Languages and Cultures. I see no reason why someone would be opposing that. It is a 10 year thing with \$16 million and I am pretty sure someone who is named as a Minister to look after this position would have a lot of work because it seems like a lot of work. For that reason alone it would take 10 years or there is a hope that it would take 10 years. So, I believe that the progress of the task has to be reported and how much is spent and I believe that it would be much easier if groups of people were assigned to do it, as it is recommended. It would make it easier. It is reported that the Executive when they have meetings they are confidential. From my past experience in the small little settlements, they are beginning to try to come to this point. I myself have been to a lot of community elected bodies. There are times, I believe, myself, when I am stuck in two positions. Even though I have two different positions I am only one body and I cannot argue with myself and at that time I cannot make a decision properly. I believe that the Ministers have a number of positions that they look after. They work well with their advisers and their deputies and assistants. What is proposed here, I intend to support whole-heartedly because the Executive could work together, but it is just that there are times when I disagree and there are times when I agree.

For this purpose, if the Minister was chosen who already had a position as being a Minister of another department, that is putting some workload -- I am not saying that the Ministers do not do their work. We are only human when we have too much work to do. Some days we just cannot make the right decisions especially when we have to sometimes make a decision for ourselves and for the other duties we have to perform. I guess it is very clear that no matter who is doing a very good job, in his position to do the ministerial work of aboriginal languages and cultures, there are

times he has to communicate with the Minister responsible for Renewable Resources, the Minister of Health and Minister of Education and every other Minister. I just believe that if there was one Minister all by himself, not only that but with more of this position, the work could be carried on much easier. I guess it is all I can say. I do not know how else to try and express it better and more understandable. That is the way I understand it so I am in support of the recommendation.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Angottitauruq. Mr. Erkloo.

#### Structure Of The Ministry

MR. ERKLOO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Under the structure of the ministry here in 1) it states: "The Minister of Aboriginal Languages and Cultures will be chosen by the aboriginal Members of the Legislative Assembly from among themselves".

(Translation) Reading this paragraph in English it says that the Minister will be chosen by the Dene and the Inuit people among themselves but reading the Inuktitut version it states that the Minister will be chosen by the government people and they would chose who the Minister would be among the government people. Reading it directly from the Inuktitut version the Government Leader and the Ministers that are elected by the people and the Inuit and the Indian people would chose amongst themselves. Could somebody tell me if the Inuktitut version is true or the English version is true? Can you tell me the difference in those, please? Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): The English version is the paragraph 1) on page 31 and I believe the Inuktitut version is paragraph 123(1).

MS EDNA ELIAS: Perhaps it is just the fact that they have said "an elected Member from the government" which should perhaps read "MLAs". It is because of the inclusion of the words "elected Member from the government". In reading that section in the translation it excludes all the other Members that sit on this side of the table. So I believe, Elijah, that there is that discrepancy and I am glad you pointed this out to us. But the one we recommend is what is stated in the English version, the person being selected by the aboriginal Members of the Legislative Assembly not aboriginal Members on this side of the room.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Is that a satisfactory explanation, Mr. Erkloo? I have next, Mr. Wray.

#### Responsibility For Preserving Aboriginal Languages

HON. GORDON WRAY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I guess the reasoning behind the creation of a ministry and the reason why it was felt necessary to have such a ministry with specific responsibilities, would be the feeling that without this type of official status, particularly within government, of a department tasked with this purpose, probably what would happen is that the responsibilities would be spread throughout government departments and really become lost in the shuffle. They become just another government program that we just sort of carry on. I guess the feeling of the task force members was that if we are serious -- and we not only have to promote aboriginal languages but we have to sort of go back and undo some of the damage that has been done -- then we very clearly need a department specifically tasked for that purpose and mandated with that purpose.

The concept is not entirely unique because there are parallels that can be drawn from other areas that have been grasping with language problems for hundreds of years. I guess in the western world and Europe the one country that has tried to tackle it and has failed to this point in time is my own country, the British Isles. Only in southern Ireland, which is the Republic of Ireland, where official status is given to the Gaelic language and where in fact it is a part of the school curriculum, is that language alive and well. In northern Ireland the language is dead. In Scotland the same thing has happened. Only in the far north of Scotland is the language now alive. In the bulk of Scotland the language is also dead. I think there are probably about 100,000 Gaelic speakers out of five million left. What has happened in northern Ireland and Scotland is that English of course was a dominant language and in Scotland we were not afforded the luxury of being eased out of the language, it was a crime punishable by death to speak our language up until not that long ago. Our language was legislated out of existence.

When I was nine years old I went to school on a Monday and was told that it was now illegal to speak my own language and for six and a half weeks I was strapped every day because I spoke it because it was the only thing I knew how to speak. Of course I had to learn English and I still

cannot speak it that well. But what we have done and what has happened in Scotland is that there now has been a recognition that the language is dying and even our own people, the lowland Scots, cannot be trusted with the preservation of our own language. So that task has been given to the northern school boards, the Gaelic speakers themselves. They are the only ones who are responsible for the implementation of our own language.

I think that the recognition has been in other jurisdictions that only those that speak the language and only those that can understand the language and only those that know the meaning of having a language, can really be charged with the responsibility of preserving that language. Otherwise it becomes another task. I have some very great sympathy for this approach and, quite frankly, based on history, it is about the only approach that is left because it is about the only approach that will work. I do not know quite how we are going to do it and I am sure there will be some negotiations that will have to take place as to who is responsible for what, but without this type of concept, without this type of profile, without this type of department which is specifically mandated, I do not think there is much chance of succeeding. So, I think that in general I am very supportive of this type of approach. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Wray. Ms Elias.

MS EDNA ELIAS: Sorry, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out one thing which is, if I am correct, I sense a little bit of misunderstanding on the funding aspect of this ministry, if I heard correctly from what Mr. Erkloo said, that this ministry would live on the \$16 million. In our eyes, the \$16 million is just a beginning. No department can live on \$16 million and so we see that just as a beginning, perhaps to help start up this ministry. The \$16 million as it is set out, is for five years. We do not want to see the ministry die after five years just because this money runs out.

What we would suggest is that this government budget for moneys for this particular department within the very near future, perhaps for the next fiscal year, so that it is not eating up the \$16 million that could be usefully utilized in other areas to promote, enhance and develop aboriginal languages. I wanted to make that clear that we do not suggest that this ministry live on \$16 million alone. It is just a beginning.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Ms Elias. Are there any further comments on the structure and duties of the ministry? Mr. Paniloo.

MR. PANILOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do not know if I got this clarified. In the Inuktitut version, paragraph 124.2, it states that the Minister would have two responsibilities for Inuit and for the Indian and that there will be 10 members for each board and there will be older people, elders. I do not think I understand this section. The people from Baker Lake, Sanikiluaq and Kitikmeot do not understand one another's languages, dialects, but for us, some of us here are able to understand other people's dialects that are on this floor. For myself, I understand. I am about 40 years old and I do not read in English at all and I was born inland. Also, I do not understand Dene languages. Could you give me some clarification on this 124.2, what it means? Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Paniloo. Who is going to respond for the task force? Ms Tatti.

MS FIBBIE TATTI: On page 31 it says we have a ministry that will have two councils. In order to get representation from the regions, from the native organizations, from the elders and from teachers of native languages, we have set up two councils. There would be an Inuit council and there would be a Dene council. On these two councils there would be three MLAs on each council. The council consists of 10 members. Seven of these members will be from the communities, from the native organizations, from elders, from native educators, so that it has equal representation from the public as well as from the government. So there will be two councils, one for the Dene and one for the Inuit. If my explanation is not understood, we are here to do it again.

#### Bilingual Programs Recommended For Both Primary And Secondary Schools

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Ms Tatti. Mr. Paniloo, did you need further explanation? Are there other comments with respect to the structure and duties of the ministry in this part? If not, if Members could turn to part six, education, and particularly to page 38 in the English

version and in the Inuktitut version, paragraphs 170 to 173, where the task force recommends that the Education Act should be changed to provide for bilingual programs in both primary and secondary schools. Do the Members have any comments on those particular recommendations? Mr. Wray.

HON. GORDON WRAY: I have one question. One of the most common complaints that you hear, not only from non-native people but from native people in terms of learning the aboriginal languages, they quite frankly say that there is nowhere to go to learn it. If a non-native person wants to learn a native language -- where do we go to learn it? There is not such an institution that exists. I am just wondering how the members of the task force see addressing that. You talk to some aboriginal people who also want to learn their own language in a much more structured and a much better way than the school system provides. How do we overcome that?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Ms Tatti.

MS FIBBIE TATTI: At the regional level we expect that the language centres will be able to facilitate that. However, with the placement of the Minister of Aboriginal Languages and Cultures, that can be taken care of at that level as well. We talk about the need for elementary programs and we have also stated that for adult programs as well. We also recommended that wherever within the government departments there was a civil servant who wanted to learn, he should have an opportunity to learn the language as well and it should be encouraged. We have had presentations from people who have requested a place for that as well.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Ms Elias.

#### No Facility At Which To Learn Native Language

MS EDNA ELIAS: Mr. Wray, when we travelled throughout the Baffin and Keewatin, although the Inuit people are quite strong in their languages in those two regions as in comparison to my region or the Western Arctic region, we observed that they are already worried and concerned that the aboriginal people there might begin to lose their language as their children slowly begin to mix dialects or speak in English and Inuktitut at one time. They are concerned that there is no facility -- although adult education centres are usually available -- but there are no programs for non-native people to enter language courses to learn the language, to perhaps enhance one's language. Suggestions were strongly made that adult educational programs be developed and put in place through adult learning centres to cater to the needs of these people. Does that answer you, Gordon?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Ms Elias. Mr. Wray.

#### Speakers Not Necessarily Teachers Of A Language

HON. GORDON WRAY: Yes, it does, because I know in my own area, for example, that even kids 19, 20, 21 and 22 -- a lot of them cannot speak their own languages very well. What we are finding on the street is that at the younger levels, and even up into the 20s now, there is a sort of pidgin form of language, which is a mixture between English and Inuktitut, that really is not understood by either group. There is a concern that we are already heading down the path where neither language is going to be learned very well and the problem seems to be that there is nowhere to go to learn the language properly because I think there is a fallacy that exists which is that because this person speaks the language, they can also teach it. I think that that is a wrong assumption that has been made. It was sometimes made particularly with the classroom assistants in the schools, that just because they happen to speak the language they can also teach it. I do not think that is a true assumption. I think teaching the language is very much different from having the ability to speak that language.

We are already seeing signs in the Keewatin in a major way that that is occurring. I think there is a desire by people to learn but the problem seems to be that right now there is nowhere to go to learn. That was the only concern I was expressing. The task force answers that they see adult education and regional language centres filling that gap. My only problem is that we do not have too long.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Wray. Ms Look.

MS SUSAN LOOK: I am really happy to see that Gordon Wray sympathizes with them losing their language. I am from the Loucheux language area where we are told by the bureaucracy there is no need for Loucheux interpreters because nobody can understand it anyway. This is why we say there has to be a ministry and if you do not go for the ministry, I hope you find it in your hearts to go for the two language commissioners who will push to get the languages going again. This is where we see the ministry fitting in because when the ministry is established and the councils are there, the councils are going to advise these people of the best way to get our language back and how to implement it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Ms Look. Are there further comments on these particular recommendations dealing with the establishment of bilingual programs? Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Yes, I am looking at item four, goals for a bilingual education system, on page 39 of the English version. I have a question for the member...

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Excuse me, Mr. MacQuarrie, if I could just clarify for the Inuit Members, the part Mr. MacQuarrie is referring to now on page 39 of the English version is paragraphs 174 to 179 of the Inuktitut version. Go ahead, Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: I have a question for the members of the task force. The statement is made that students also will be competent in the traditional skills and cultures to the extent of being able, if they choose, to make a living from the land -- skills they have learned through the education system and the home. Could I ask just for some elaboration from members on what was intended there? It seems to me that if in a school system an aim is to make people competent to the point where they could earn a living, that would consume a fair amount of time in a public school system. I would like to ask whether that would not be seen as detrimental to learning in other areas, or were they thinking at some point of perhaps "streaming" and seeing that certain students may not be academically inclined and it might be better for them to be spending more time in those areas? I would just like that area clarified.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Ms Tatti.

#### Many Young People In A State Of Limbo

MS FIBBIE TATTI: When we went to the Dogrib communities, that point was brought home very, very strongly to us by a lot of the elders that what was happening within the education system right now is that there were a lot of young people between the ages of 15 to 19 that were in a state of limbo. They are the future of the Dene people and what is happening is that they are not properly equipped in either world, to succeed in either place. What they are saying is that in terms of starting programs, on-the-land programs, that that can be fully developed to include skills that can be transferred in both cultures and that that would enable the youth to be able to call on those skills if necessary. What they are saying is that we are ignoring this group and the biggest problem they have is trying to address that problem, that there is a large majority of young people that are not skilled to succeed either in the western world or in the Dene or Inuit world. What is happening is that the education system, the way it is working right now, is detrimental to these people. So, what we are creating is a state of limbo for these young people. We tried to address that by saying that there are ways to include traditional skills that can be academically sound and that we should try to bridge the two. That was one of the biggest concerns that they had, that we had to address that area.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Ms Tatti. Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Yes, that raises the question of the purpose of a public school system and while I very much sympathize with the point of view that Ms Tatti just expressed, I, in making comments to the government, would be very cautious about going too far in that direction. There is the danger that if the integration were not cleverly effected, you could have people winding up not being competent either way. There simply may not be enough time to devote to teaching traditional skills, so that they are not really competent, and there may not be enough time to devote to other types of learning, so that they are not really competent in those as well.

#### Traditional Land Skills Not Essential Part Of Aboriginal Cultures

Rightly or wrongly, in the western education system for many years it has been felt that generally a public education system is not for specific job skills training, at least for younger people, but rather to attempt generally to enlighten young people, to develop their capacity for enquiry and

certainly teaching a number of skills that they will need to use in later life, but with respect to traditional land skills that, in my opinion -- and I could stand to be criticized for this -- but in my opinion, that is not an essential part of aboriginal culture. Language and many other aspects are what I would call essential parts, whereas the method of earning a living at any given time in history depends very much on the circumstances that a people finds itself in at that time in history and methods of earning a living change as the world changes.

I suppose it is not a very good example but with respect to farming on the prairies at one time there were particular methods of earning a living and those have disappeared because the world has changed. If we look at the total Japanese culture, there have been very significant changes over the past 100 years in the methods of earning a living and yet the essence of Japanese culture, the distinct identity of Japanese people, despite the fact that they are involved in high tech and heavy industry, those things about their culture are still very much intact. They are still very much Japanese. So, again, I would merely say to the government that in considering the recommendations I, for one, would ask them to be cautious in how they address that particular matter.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. MacQuarrie. Mr. Wray.

#### Lack Of Unanimity Among Native People

HON. GORDON WRAY: I will not be addressing the government, I guess, as an MLA but this is the one area where there appears to be a lack of unanimity among native people themselves. In my area, and in other areas in fact, there is a school of thought among native people that those land skills should be taken out of the educational system. I guess what the thought is, is that when I think of culture I think of music, I think of history, I think of legends, I think of poetry. To me, that is the essence of culture. That is how you preserve your identity. In that area we have failed miserably because those are the areas where we could incorporate in an academic way the history and culture of the North into the school curriculum. Instead of doing that -- and it was brought home to me just recently when I moved my children from the Eastern Arctic over to Yellowknife and put them into school here. The kids here knew nothing about the Eastern Arctic, they knew nothing about the North. My own kids knew nothing about the West. There is no history curriculum of the North in the northern schools. In their music curriculum there is nothing about the traditional music, there is nothing about the traditional legends. None of that is incorporated into their school curriculum, which could be done. It could be done in such a way as to make it academically possible for those children to learn, in an educated way, their culture.

#### Contrast Between Skill And Culture

Where I sort of depart is that the ability to fish, the ability to hunt, the ability to drive a dog team, the ability to survive on the land is not culture, it is a skill. It is a skill that has been acquired over centuries. About 20 or 25 years ago it was necessary to know how to drive a dog team. Now it is necessary to know how to fix a snowmobile. Twenty years ago or 30 years ago it was necessary to know how to make a tent out of skins. Now it is necessary to know how to pitch a nylon tent. These are skills.

Newfoundlanders are not taught how to fish in the school system. Scots are not taught how to farm in the school system. Those are skills, specific skills. Now, I can see the problem inasmuch as we cannot expect all of our children in the school system to be academically qualified. There is a point in time, and we are looking at it around grade seven or grade eight, where there is a desire by parents that their children do learn the way of the land because the land has much more meaning than just a place to go to fish or go to hunt. The land is sometimes a release for people, it is a mental thing. What I say is that one of the problems with the education system and one of the problems with government trying to promote culture is that we have taken too much away from the family. We have taken too much away from the parents. If the school system is responsible for teaching children their language, teaching them their culture and now teaching them the skills of how to survive, then my question is, what is the parents' role? Where are the parents in this whole scheme?

#### Skills Should Be Learned Outside School System

What we are saying is that the government is going to do everything and you just sit at home and we will look after your children for you. I say, no, that is wrong. There has to be a saw-off, there has to be a recognition that perhaps those skills should be passed along by the older people



outside of the education system but in an educated way. And that is, if the parent decides that his child in grade seven or grade eight really -- his leanings are toward the land and his future is going to be some form of subsistence living off the land and mixing it with wage employment, then what we should have is specific land schools. Schools set up on the land, staffed by older people, where those children go to learn those skills but do not mix them with the academic education because what is happening, and one of the many complaints that we are getting, and Mr. MacQuarrie highlighted it, is that we are trying to do too much for everybody and the problem is, we are not doing enough.

We touch a little bit on each area but we do not touch enough so that somebody is well-grounded in any one feature. I think this is where you are getting -- the witness used the words "in limbo". In the Keewatin we call them "the walkabouts", about 700 of them between the ages of 17 and 24 who fit neither world. They are not confident enough to survive in the modern wage English society but they are also not confident enough to survive in the traditional society because they have not been given the skills to survive in either society.

#### Separate Institutions To Teach Skills

So, what I am saying is that I think, and I guess the technical word is "streaming", at some point in time around grade seven or grade eight there has to be a decision made to move those children to a specific task and if there are going to be traditional skills taught and taught by government legislation and taught by government mandate, then there have to be separate institutions to teach those skills. I do not think that they can be taught in the academic institutions. That way people can have a clear choice as to what area they would like to pursue. Sometimes, and I know I have dealt with my own education society on the cultural inclusion program, somehow as a government or somehow we have convinced people that what being Inuit means is knowing how to build a komatik or how to build with a snow knife. If you know how to do that then you are Inuit and I am saying that is wrong, that is terribly wrong because anybody can learn to build a komatik. I can build a komatik, I can go out hunting, I can do those things but I am not an Inuk and never will be an Inuk. Anybody can be taught those skills and let's not mix the two up. Culture is very different from skills. They are two very different things. Skills may form a part of the culture but culture is much, much more than traditional skills and I think that is why we have fooled ourselves over the years because if you look at the money that we allocate to the education societies for what is called cultural inclusion, what it does is to pay for trips down to the land once or twice a month to hunt caribou. That is not culture but somehow people now think that is what we mean by culture and I am saying no, that is a terrible mistake we are making if we think that. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Wray. Do Members have further comments on these recommendations regarding changes to the Education Act and targets and goals for the education system? Ms Tatti.

MS FIBBIE TATTI: When we made these recommendations there were five of us on staff that are educators. Educators of the language and to some degree culture because we are talking about a perspective of people, perspective that people have of themselves. We talked about the integrated approach and we talked about, for an example, on a rabbit unit, you would tell them how to set snares but they would have to write a report, they would have to sequentially put it together, they would have to be fluent to be able to speak that way to talk about the process. We looked at this area very carefully. We have made the choices that we did here as educators and as speakers of the languages.

This area is an area that we concentrated on very hard. We talk about traditional skills and here again it is really, really difficult for me to come between -- what I want to say, it is really difficult because we are not making educated guesses here, we are saying that, from our perspective, this might be the best way to go. Our ability to speak English does not necessarily always provide us with the ability to express ourselves as clearly as we want and here is an example of that. If we put it like that, it is semantically not sound for the Members and that is fine but we want people to be very clear that we have seriously considered this area and that we have made our decision in regard to this particular area as educators and as speakers of the language and this is the position that we went with. So, maybe the word "skills" is not the right word but that is the decision that we came up with and that is the route that we thought would be necessary to help these limbo-state people.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Ms Tatti. I think it is important that you pointed that out, given the discussion. Are there further comments on these recommendations dealing with the Education Act, education system, its targets and goals? Mr. Erkloo.

MR. ERKLOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just want to tell you a short story. I was young myself once. When my family and myself moved to Ottawa, our oldest child was not yet a year old when we moved to Ottawa and we had two more children while we were living in Ottawa. As our children grew up down in Ottawa they could not speak Inuktitut so they spoke in English and they thought they were from the South originally. As we went back to the Baffin area that was my traditional home and started taking my children out on the land to go hunting and fishing with them, you should have seen me at that time because I used to get really frustrated with my oldest child. I thought he should know the Inuit culture and I was getting frustrated that he did not know his culture. I wanted him to know his own culture and I knew that he did not know his own culture so I found it very frustrating.

#### Parents Not Always The Best Teachers

As parents we are not all very good educators to our children, especially to our own children or relatives. I was told by a white lady when she was learning how to drive and she was trying to teach her husband to learn how to drive but her husband was just getting upset with her. No matter what tradition you have, you will always be frustrated with your close relatives. I think for this reason we should teach the tradition and we know that young people will want to become doctors or Members of the Legislative Assembly. They will grow up to do something but there will be some young people that will grow up to be hunters and they will have to know what to do on the land. I think there should be a place where this is taught, not just in the homes. I agree with what Mr. Wray had to say and I just wanted to comment on this. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Erkloo. Mr. Wray.

#### Establish Schools On The Land

HON. GORDON WRAY: I want just to clarify. What I was saying was not to get rid of it but what has bothered me for a long, long time is the pitiful amount of dollars that we give education societies for what we call cultural inclusion. To me it is no more than a token gesture. The money cannot do anything in a meaningful way if we are really serious about it. What I am saying is that if the decision is that for a certain element of a school population the desire is to learn traditional skills, one of which is survival on the land -- to hunt, to trap, to fish -- then we should do it so that it is a learning process and done in a meaningful way. I am serious when I say that perhaps you should look at establishing schools on the land where people go to be taught that. If somebody wants to be a trapper nowadays then there are very scientific methods to trapping that can perhaps be better than the old ways. There is no reason why those could not be incorporated and taught on the land. But let us not fool ourselves that the cultural inclusion program and the \$30,000 a year that we give Baker Lake is going to do anything meaningful, because it is not. It pays for maybe one or two trips onto the land for a class to see somebody shoot one caribou. They are not going to learn too much from that. That is what I am trying to say. Separate, but not to downgrade one but to upgrade both. Let us put them in their proper place and let us do it in a meaningful way. That is what I am trying to say. I have trouble with English too sometimes.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Wray. I note that we are now discussing something that is specifically referred to in the English version on page 40 under the title "Different Learning Styles" and in the Inuktitut version, from paragraph 183 but particularly 187. Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MACQUARRIE: I would just like to make clear that if there were an alternative system like that that I would be much more supportive of that. That if after a period of time in school it became apparent that some students will be more suited for a life on the land, then do it in a meaningful way. I would hope after they have had a chance to absorb general learning that it would be to their benefit later on. If that kind of traditional land school were also linked in some way with learning other skills that may be useful in a practical way in their communities, such as wiring homes or small maintenance or something like that -- what I am saying is that if the land school did not occupy all the time but you had practical skills, training for community life in other ways combined with a program like that, yes, I would be very supportive of that. My main concern was at the same time trying to do two quite different things, then maybe doing neither very well. That is what I would be concerned about.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Ms Tatti.

Look At Existing Programs Elsewhere

MS FIBBIE TATTI: On page 40, one of the suggestions that we had was that there are on-the-land programs outside of Canada in Greenland and on-the-land programs there and that last paragraph on page 40 under the different learning styles, one of the suggestions that I think we had in mind is that the Greenland approach to on-the-land immersion programs might be an excellent opportunity for people that are involved in developing programs that are culturally relevant to take a look at that program and see how it is being done. We have made suggestions stating that if we cannot find the answers here, maybe it is time to look elsewhere where existing programs are successful and are recognized as part of the school curriculum.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you. I had underlined that in my copy and note that it is possibly a very good idea. I did note that on that same page there is a little bit of an irony, I thought, that underscores what Mr. Wray was pointing out earlier. That is when teachers in one community want to take their students out on the land, for example, the Department of Education said they had to stay on the school grounds for the school day and could not use the school bus to take students outside the community. That is perhaps where you are getting a little of this and a little of that and really not anything at all. I just wanted to observe that on the same page as well.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. MacQuarrie. Are there further comments on these recommendations? If not, if we could turn to the last part of the education part dealing with adult education and particularly there is a recommendation of the task force on page 44, and in the Inuktitut version it is paragraph 215, where the task force is recommending that adult education programs be developed for drop-outs along the line of a model in Greenland. Comments on this specific recommendation? If not, we can turn to the next part of the report.

Part seven, interpreting and translating. There is a recommendation on page 45 of the English version, and in the Inuktitut version it is paragraph 226, where the task force recommends that the government recognize interpreting and translating as professional occupations. Are there comments on this specific recommendation? Mr. T'Seleie.

Interpreters And Translators Recognized As Professionals

MR. T'SELEIE: Mr. Chairman, one of the recommendations in here is to recognize interpreting as a professional occupation and to recognize the value that it provides citizens and to classify and compensate interpreters accordingly. In my view, it is an important recommendation. I think that for the government to get good interpreters is going to cost money and I do not know what a French interpreter would be paid but I would recommend that the government look at how interpreters are classified, etc., in other places in order to classify and compensate them properly. I think that in that area, things are not starting from scratch. In Canada, anyway, there are English and French translators and the government could maybe copy some of what applies to this part of it.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. T'Seleie. Are there any other comments on interpreting/ translating, part seven? If not, we can move to part eight, within the GNWT. There is a recommendation on page 47 of the English version, and in the Inuktitut version it is paragraph 239, where the task force recommends that the government employees be encouraged to voluntarily learn the aboriginal languages. Are there comments with respect to this recommendation? Mr. Wray.

HON. GORDON WRAY: Thank you. I see a recommendation in here that, as a naive MLA, I made because I did not have to worry about where the money was going to come from. On page 48 it says that in advertising positions, the Department of Personnel should indicate when the ability to speak an aboriginal language is a requirement or is desirable and jobs which require aboriginal language ability should be advertised in the appropriate language. It does not address it specifically but to me, if -- and I guess this really deals with the program areas of government where your job requires you to deal with the public -- to me, if the requirement that you have an aboriginal language is necessary, or it is desirable, then I have always thought that that requirement should also be compensated for because it is just as much a requirement as a degree in social work or a degree in education or some other kind of qualification that you need for the job.

Ability To Speak English Should Be Compensated

I guess I am asking the task force, do they see that in fact that should be so, that in fact the ability to speak that language should be compensated for just like any other qualification, because we classify jobs based on qualifications? The higher the qualifications the more money you get. The higher the classification the more money you get. Conversely, interestingly enough, if in fact that job requires you to be in Yellowknife and you have to deal with an English-speaking public, if you happen to be bilingual, if you happen to be a native person who speaks English, then perhaps should there not be recognition of the fact that English is also a qualification?

We seem to take it for granted that everybody speaks English and we are not going to recognize that. Well, perhaps there are some unilingual people out there who would learn English if they knew they could get a job which would pay them for that. That is always something that has bothered me. We always seem to take for granted that English has to be the base qualification. We take for granted that native people can speak English. Why should we take that for granted? Why should a unilingual person in one of the small communities have to learn English? If English is required for the job and English is put down as a qualification and they have the ability to speak English and it is not the native tongue, then why should that not be compensated for? I do not know. I just ask the task force on this one what their thoughts are on that.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Mr. Wray is referring to the recommendation on page 48. In the Inuktitut version it is paragraph 252, calling for a review of the job classification system. Do one of the members of the task force wish to respond to Mr. Wray's query? Mr. Wray.

HON. GORDON WRAY: Maybe to simplify my question. When the task force suggests that the ability to speak an aboriginal language through the government's classification system be recognized, what they are saying is that we should recognize it financially. Is that what they mean when they say "through the classification system"? I think that is what they mean but I am not sure.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Wray. Ms Biscaye.

MS ELIZABETH BISCAYE: What we are referring to in that is those people who hold positions that have direct dealings with the native people, especially in the smaller communities, like social service workers where they have to deal with the community people, not just those people who speak English but those non-English-speaking people, like the elders. That is the kind of position that we are referring to, where it would be good to have a native language. Does that answer your question?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Mr. Wray.

HON. GORDON WRAY: No. What I am asking is, is the task force saying that we should also recognize the employees financially? In other words, should there be extra money for the position if in fact an aboriginal language is a requirement of the job? Should there be compensation for that qualification just as we compensate for other qualifications like degrees or whatever?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Ms Tatti.

MS FIBBIE TATTI: Yes.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): You have your answer, Mr. Wray. Are there further comments on these recommendations having to do with government employees? Mrs. Lawrence.

MRS. LAWRENCE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will just make a short comment. Recognizing the language and giving the language allowance, my understanding of that is that in some positions in the smaller communities, some of those positions and job descriptions have to be classified so that aboriginal language is recognized. Based on that, then they should be given an allowance. That is what I understood. Am I correct in thinking that?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Ms Elias.

Members Of Different Unions Compensated Differently

MS EDNA ELIAS: You are correct, Eliza. In talking to teachers who have gone through the teacher education programs and also talking to classroom assistants we found in some areas or in some communities, although the native teacher may be able to very well deliver instruction in the native

language, because they have a classroom assistant the classroom assistant delivers the native language instruction as well and there is, we noticed -- and it was pointed out to us quite clearly by these two groups of employees -- just because they belong to different unions one group of employees was getting the language allowance and one was not when both of them were doing the same duties. It would also affect perhaps other employees who have to work with the language.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Ms Elias. Mrs. Lawrence.

MRS. LAWRENCE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. So once we pass this and implement it, some of the job descriptions will have to be reclassified and for some areas they have to specify -- if it is Snowdrift then it has to be someone who speaks the language, I would support that.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mrs. Lawrence. I want to indicate for Members of the committee that we have made a commitment to continue with our consideration of this document until we finish it. We are not going to take an adjournment but we have arranged for snacks, foodstuffs, to be in the Members' lounge next door for Members and for witnesses, for that matter, if Members wish to leave in small groups, or for the interpreters or the Hansard staff downstairs. Ms Biscaye.

MS ELIZABETH BISCAYE: If Mrs. Lawrence will look at paragraph four of that same thing, that is exactly what the task force recommended -- that a review of the job classification system be done by the Department of Personnel.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you. Are there further comments on these recommendations dealing with the government employees of the GNWT? Further on page 48 there is a recommendation at the bottom of page 48, and in the Inuktitut version it is paragraph 256, where the task force recommends maps be revised regularly to reflect changes or the adoption of aboriginal names. Are there any specific comments with respect to that recommendation? Mr. Erkloo.

#### Place Names On Maps

MR. ERKLOO: (Translation) Firstly, I would like to say I really support the last discussion we had on the floor concerning the employees of the government, the natives. Also, the maps, place names and maps. It would be very good if you could place the names in the maps in Inuktitut. For instance, in our community some of the lands have names in both Inuktitut and English. For example, there are two places called Quarnak and Nallua and both of them also have names in English. When a white person mentions either place by their name, I would not know what place he is talking about. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Erkloo. Are there any further comments on these recommendations? If not, if we could turn to the next part. Part nine, outside the Government of the Northwest Territories, on page 50 of the English version and in the Inuktitut version paragraphs 266 to 270. There are recommendations of the task force dealing with federal jurisdictions, particularly the air transport committee, calling on the air carriers to publish their information in aboriginal languages.

Are there comments with respect to these recommendations? If not, then if the committee Members could turn to the final part, entitled "Implementation", on page 52 of the English version and I am sorry I do not have the reference to the Inuktitut paragraph but it is the final part, implementation, where the task force sets out what it believes to be a reasonable schedule for the implementation of the major recommendations of this report. Do Members have any comments with respect to the reasonable schedule? No? It must be a very reasonable schedule then, ladies. I am sorry, Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, I would assume then that we have come to the completion of the recommendations and I believe that Mr. Nerysoo had a motion that was drafted on the floor and I do not know, did he read it out? Since he is not here what is the process? I believe that the motion was in order and it seemed to reflect what the general consensus was that we should be doing. What is the procedure now?

Motion That Assembly Accept Report And That Executive Council Respond At Fall Session, Tabled Document 42-86(1)

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Erkloo): Thank you, Ms Cournoyea. Notwithstanding the absence of the mover, the motion was moved so it is the property of the committee. Is it the wish of the committee that we call for any debate or comments on the motion at this time? To the motion. Ms Cournoyea.

Motion To Amend Motion That Assembly Accept Report And That Executive Council Respond At Fall Session, Tabled Document 42-86(1), Carried

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MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, I can fully support that recommendation. However, I would like to add another further. "And further, that this Assembly acknowledges its appreciation to the co-chairpersons, Ms Edna Elias and Ms Fbbie Tatti, and task force members, Mr. Jose Kusugak, Ms Sabet Biscaye, Ms Leena Evic Twerdin and Ms Susan Look, including task force support staff, Mr. Wilf Bean and Ms Rosemary Cairns. Ms Rosemary Meyok assisted in the researching and writing of the report."

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Ms Cournoyea. Your amendment is in order. To the amendment. Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Just a point, but it could make a difference. Ms Rosemary Cairns -- there is also a Rose Marie Carnes and I think it was Rosemary Cairns who was the task force person.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): That is the way we have recorded it, Mr. MacQuarrie. To the amendment. Mr. McCallum.

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to stop anything going but if we are going to take a vote even in committee perhaps we could have enough people here to do it.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Don't anyone move. I am sure we will have the numbers before we vote on the amendment. To the amendment. Mrs. Lawrence.

MRS. LAWRENCE: Mr. Chairman. What motion was that?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Nerysoo's motion, if you have a copy of it, has three resolve paragraphs. Ms Cournoyea has moved an amendment to add a further clause expressing appreciation to the task force members and staff. That is the amendment. Did you wish to speak to the amendment, Mrs. Lawrence? Do I hear the question being called on the amendment?

AN HON. MEMBER: Question.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Do I hear the question being called on the amendment? Those in favour? Opposed? Abstentions? Carried unanimously.

---Carried

To the motion as amended. Mr. T'Seleie.

AN HON. MEMBER: Question.

Motion That Assembly Accept Report And That Executive Council Respond At Fall Session, Tabled Document 42-86(1), Carried As Amended

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CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Question being called. All those in favour of the motion as amended? Opposed? Abstentions? The motion as amended is carried unanimously.

---Carried

Are the Members agreed that we have concluded our consideration of Tabled Document 42-86(1)?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Mr. Erkloo.

Request For Task Force To Meet With Inuit MLAs

MR. ERKLOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ms Elias told us yesterday that they would like to meet with us Inuit MLAs to give us more clarification as to the content of the report. Also, as you are aware as Inuit MLAs and the Dene MLAs, after the next meeting of the Legislative

Assembly there will be questions to the Ministers as to what recommendations are being taken into consideration and to proceed with them. Yesterday when we were dealing with the report there were all kinds of numbers written here and a lot of us noticed that some of us who do not read in English could not really read through it as well as we should have. Because of that, I would like to proceed perhaps in the fall, if we could maybe get together with Edna Elias to give us clarifications on the report. Maybe Culture and Communications could do something about that. Are we going to lose the aboriginal languages? What is going to happen to them? Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Ms Elias.

MS EDNA ELIAS: To respond to Mr. Erkloo's comment and his request in regard to this task force having wanted to meet with the Inuit MLAs. Because we were so short of time before the task force ended, we put in a request with the honourable Government Leader, Mr. Nick Sibbeston, to allow us plenty of time before this report was debated and discussed in order for us to brief the Inuit MLAs completely on this report. Because we did not have time in the end of February to do that, if the Inuit Members still wish to have such a session, I guess that is out of our hands but if it is agreeable to the Government Leader, then perhaps he is the one to ask to get a commitment on this.

In closing, I want to apologize to the Inuit MLAs for any discrepancies in the translations. As you all know we were very pressured for time because the report had to be in the hands of the Government Leader by a certain time to be tabled as a document before the Legislative Assembly. As it was being translated it was being sent off to the typesetters and that did not allow us any time for very thorough proofreading and if there are differences in dialects, that is because we had to use more than one translator to help us get it done by the time it was needed. So, I apologize if there are any perhaps discrepancies or any errors in the translation into Inuktitut.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Ms Elias. Mr. Erkloo.

MR. ERKLOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Therefore I am going to ask the Government Leader because I talked with Inuit Members and to one other Member and he also thought that I said yesterday we were looking at this for over the weekend and we did not mind it at all but it is not only for our native languages but it is also for our culture, so it is important that we understand it thoroughly. I am wondering when we can meet with these task force members and I would like to ask the Leader, Nick Sibbeston, if he would support our request to meet and if he would have funding available.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Mr. Sibbeston.

HON. NICK SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, very much so. I will keep in touch with Mr. Erkloo and other Inuit Members and when they think it is a good time, I will ask the task force members if they would be kind enough to come back and spend some time with them. While I am on the mike, here, I would like to thank the task force members for their patience in the last couple of days and thank them very much for their hard work and their giving so much of themselves in making this report possible.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Sibbeston. Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that with the motion that was passed, the Government of the Northwest Territories will come back after looking at the report and making their recommendations on what can happen, so when we come back in October there will be another discussion on what the government recommends out of that task force report as being possible as well as having another discussion in relation to what the government comes up with and what was in the task force report. My understanding is that in October we will be discussing it again.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Ms Cournoyea. Mr. Erkloo.

MR. ERKLOO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For us Inuit Members, in order to have intelligent questions and to be able to have input to this important document, I feel that before October we have to be ready for whatever we have to do because this not only deals with our language but also with our culture and we want to know exactly what this is all about. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you, Mr. Erkloo. Mr. Erkloo, are you content then just to contact Mr. Sibbeston's office directly to arrange the meeting with the task force?

MR. ERKLOO: Yes.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): Thank you. This matter is now concluded. Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): I want to thank the members of the task force once again. You heard the motion of appreciation. We really appreciate your patience over the last few days in waiting through our other business so that we might deal with your report. Thank you again. Do I have the overwhelming support of the committee to rise and report progress?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: You have got it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Richard): I will rise and report progress to the deputy Deputy Speaker.

ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Richard.

ITEM 16: REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF TABLED DOCUMENT 42-86(1), THE REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES

MR. RICHARD: Mr. Speaker, your committee has been considering Tabled Document 42-86(1) and wishes to report that this matter is concluded.

Motion To Accept Report Of Committee Of The Whole, Carried

Mr. Speaker, I move that the report of the committee of the whole be concurred with.

ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Richard. Members have heard the report of the chairman of the committee of the whole. Are you agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Carried

ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am sure Members are concerned about the health of the Speaker. I am pleased to advise you that he has been checked out of the hospital and is now feeling a lot better. He is at home.

---Applause

Mr. Clerk, orders of the day.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Hamilton): Announcements, Mr. Speaker. There will be a meeting of the standing committee on finance on Tuesday, June 24th at 9:30 a.m.

ITEM 19: ORDERS OF THE DAY

Orders of the day for Tuesday, June 24th at 1:00 p.m.

1. Prayer
2. Members' Replies
3. Ministers' Statements
4. Oral Questions



5. Written Questions
6. Returns
7. Petitions
8. Reports of Standing and Special Committees
9. Tabling of Documents
10. Notices of Motion
11. Notices of Motion for First Reading of Bills
12. Motions: Motion 42-86(1); Motion 43-86(1)
13. First Reading of Bills
14. Second Reading of Bills
15. Consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bills and Other Matters: Tabled Document 67-86(1); Tabled Document 37-86(1); Report of the Standing Committee on Legislation on Bills and Other Matters; Bill 21-86(1); Bill 20-86(1); Second Report of the Special Committee on Rules, Procedures and Privileges; Bill 19-86(1)
16. Report of Committee of the Whole
17. Third Reading of Bills
18. Assent to Bills
19. Orders of the Day

ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Clerk. The House stands adjourned until 1:00 p.m. on Tuesday, June 24th.

---ADJOURNMENT

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