



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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Speaker: The Honourable Robert H. MacQuarrie, M.L.A.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1980

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. Appaqaq, Mr. Arreak, Hon. George Braden, Hon. Tom Butters, Mr. Curley, Ms. Cournoyea, Mr. Fraser, Hon. Arnold McCallum, Mr. McLaughlin, Hon. Robert H. MacQuarrie, Hon. Richard Nerysoo, Mr. Noah, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Pudluk, Mr. Sibbeston, Mrs. Sorensen, Mr. Tologanak, Hon. James Wah-Shee

ITEM NO. 1: PRAYER

---Prayer

SPEAKER (Hon. Robert H. MacQuarrie): Item 2, oral questions.

ITEM NO. 2: ORAL QUESTIONS

Do I understand, Ms. Cournoyea, that you have an oral question? No. Mr. Tologanak.

Question 90-80(1): Extension Of Spence Bay Airstrip

MR. TOLOGANAK: Mr. Speaker, my question is directed to the Minister of Local Government. I just got this information a couple of minutes ago. I understand the Canadian Armed Forces still have their heavy equipment in Spence Bay and it should be barged this summer to Gjoa Haven. The Spence Bay airstrip is not quite what the people want. They would like to extend it another 800 feet. I understand also that a representative from the Northwest Territories government will be heading down to Ottawa to negotiate with the Minister of Transport. I am asking whether or not the Spence Bay airstrip can be extended another 800 feet before the equipment goes to Gjoa Haven before the barge season and to carry on with the work in Gjoa Haven this summer.

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Mr. Braden.

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In Mr. Wah-Shee's absence I will take that question as notice and have a return, a response prepared.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Other oral questions?

Item 3, questions and returns.

ITEM NO. 3: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

If there are no written questions, are there any returns from Ministers? Mr. Butters.

Return To Question 82-80(1): Fees And Disbursements To N.W.T. Lawyers

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, in response to a question asked by the hon. Member for Frobisher Bay, Question 82-80(1), on February 26th relative to fees and disbursements to Northwest Territories lawyers.

Total amount of fees and disbursements paid to lawyers in the 1978-79 fiscal year for providing criminal and civil legal aid services in the Northwest Territories under the federal-territorial legal aid agreement: \$199,588. I will not read it, but this sheet I am holding sir, contains the names of all the barristers referred to and the amounts they received. I will ask that that be filed.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Hon. Mr. Butters. Are there other returns from Ministers?

Item 4, petitions.

Item 5, tabling of documents.

Item 6, reports of standing and special committees.

Item 7, notices of motion.

ITEM NO. 7: NOTICES OF MOTION

Hon. Mr. Butters.

Notice Of Motion For First Reading Of Bill 19-80(1): Labour Standards Ordinance

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on March 7, 1980, I shall move that Bill 19-80(1), An Ordinance to Amend the Labour Standards Ordinance, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Other notices of motion?

Item 8, motions.

There being no other business, is it agreed that we resolve into committee of the whole? Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I notice in the order in which the appropriations now come it is Renewable Resources, Economic Development and Personnel. I would just like to indicate that I am to put forth the estimates on Personnel but that I have to leave this afternoon for Hay River. At the rate we have been progressing I am afraid we may get into Personnel some time today. So, I would ask that we would take Personnel out of the order it is now, so we would be able to move into another one and come back to it if it would be all right with the rest of the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: I appreciate your problem, Mr. McCallum, but I would leave that to be sorted out by the committee of the whole. It seems to me it would be possible but perhaps Mr. Tologanak would deal with that as soon as we are in committee of the whole. Ready to resolve then?

---Agreed

Item 9, consideration in committee of the whole of bills, recommendations to the Legislative Assembly and other matters.

ITEM NO. 9: CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF BILLS, RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND OTHER MATTERS

This House will resolve into committee of the whole to discuss those items listed on the order paper with Mr. Tologanak in the chair.

---Legislative Assembly resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 1-80(1): Appropriation Ordinance, 1980-81, with Mr. Tologanak in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 1-80(1): APPROPRIATION
ORDINANCE, 1980-81

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): The committee will come to order. Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Could I have consent from this House to have my Deputy Minister sit with me?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Is it agreed?

---Agreed

Motion To Promote Native Language Training And Survival For Renewable Resources
Recruits, Restated

We had a motion on the floor by Mr. Curley and the motion reads as follows: I move that the Department of Renewable Resources and the Executive Committee strongly urge this Assembly to provide at least six months of in-service native language training for new recruits and present staff working in the wildlife management field and further that new recruits working in the field be given in-service training in northern survival during their first six months of employment. Any further discussion? Hon. Mr. Butters.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Only to ask, Mr. Chairman, if during the previous discussion on the motion it was determined where the moneys for providing such training would be found if the motion is approved? Was that determined in the previous debate?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Yes, it has been. Hon. Mr. MacQuarrie.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Again, as with the teaching profession, I certainly approve of the idea of people being given the opportunity to learn the language of the area in which they are going to be working, but I do know that it would be difficult to undertake that unless these officers were actually removed from the field for a period of time so that they could concentrate on language training. If that were to happen, I am not clear what would happen to the program in the meantime. Also, I think this would have implications for the proposed on-the-job training program and I am not sure. Apparently there are only ten people designated as being suitable to train candidates for the on-the-job training program. Would these people be expected to embark on this native language program? If so, does that mean the on-the-job training program will be set aside for a time until they have such training? Could some of these things be clarified, please?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, in the long run the on-the-job training program and the Renewable Resources technology program in Fort Smith are going to solve this problem of the need for language training because the graduates are going to be native wildlife officers. In the short run the question posed by Mr. MacQuarrie and others really I think, must be answered by the Executive Committee and the Minister of Renewable Resources. This motion would ask them to look into doing this and it is going to be their problem. All I can say is that I do know that wildlife officers receive training on-the-job as it is now. They leave their settlements. I saw the officer from Pangnirtung in Yellowknife recently and I presume that whatever his duties were in Pangnirtung his assistant filled in the void. In-service training is not new in the Northwest Territories. We are just saying that it should apply to wildlife officers.

Learning Basic Minimal Communications Skills

One last thing I would like to mention, Mr. Chairman, in this business of language particularly, we do not expect that in the course of six months wildlife officers from the South will learn to speak a native language unless they are exceptional people, but this is not what the motion seeks to do. It is important that they make an effort and learn basic minimal communications skills, because first of all it means a great deal to the people they deal with, even if they have minimal skills. Secondly, it will bring home to the wildlife officer himself, that in effect he is operating with a handicap in that he does not speak the language and there is a wealth of information from the Inuit and native peoples through communication. It will bring home to him that he has something to learn from the people as well as something to give to them based on his professional training. So, this has more than practical importance; it has great symbolic importance as well. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any further discussion? Mr. MacQuarrie.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: Thank you. To me I certainly do not see the striking of a language program as any problem. I quite expect that people who are eligible would be overjoyed to be given the opportunity, as I would have been when I first became a teacher, to be informed that I first did not have to be in teaching but rather learning the language of the people. I think it would be the same with game officers, providing at the same time they are not expected to be carrying on a full load of duties. What I am saying then is, do we have the resources to undertake it properly? That is what concerns me.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any further discussion before I let Mr. Curley speak for the last time? Mr. Curley.

A Possible Goal

MR. CURLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do not think this is the kind of request that should be thrown away at all, I think it is one that is long overdue. The department, the government should begin by instituting such training programs right from the beginning, right from the day they attempted to walk into the native communities. I think if that would have been the case we would not be in this unacceptable or difficult situation. I do not think it is a goal that is unachievable, I think it is a very real possibility because throughout the whole department we see the need and items in the budget proposed that there be a training grant, training opportunity for all the staff of all the departments. I see that Personnel has over one million dollars allotted for in-service training for personnel and no doubt they would be supportive of that kind of program. I do not think this particular motion would contribute to the hardships of any field officer in the North. Otherwise it would actually be more harmful to the relationship with the communities, with the people. No doubt, I do not think and we may not be able to achieve the full language training required in one year, but I think as we progress that that would possibly be one that would be very much welcomed by the communities. As a result I think the Assembly should support it, it is a guideline that this Assembly should try and give to the administration. No doubt at the end of the year they may come to us and say they could not achieve it and time itself will be the only factor that may solve the problem. However, I would want to see that we try at least to insure that field officers are able to have some communication ability to deal with the local concerns. Thank you.

Motion To Promote Native Language Training And Survival For Renewable Resources Recruits, Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): The motion reads as follows, moved by the hon. Member from Keewatin South. I move that the Department of Renewable Resources and the Executive Committee be strongly urged by this Assembly to provide at least six months of in-service native language training for new recruits and present staff working in the wildlife management field and further that new recruits working in the field be given in-service training in northern survival during their first six months of employment. All those in favour of the motion would you please indicate by raising your arm? Opposed? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Renewable Resources, O And M, Directorate, Agreed

We are on page 10.02, directorate, \$226,000, and the details are on page 10.07, I believe. Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: I noticed that that last vote was unanimous.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Yes, it was. Any discussion?

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: I am sorry, where are we?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Page 10.02, \$226,000, and the back-up is on page 10.07. Mr. Curley. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

Capital, Directorate, Agreed

Capital, \$10,000. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: I have just one question with respect to capital, and maybe it should be under the wildlife service and I will defer my question to the wildlife service.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Is the amount agreed?

---Agreed

O And M, Wildlife Service

Page 10.03, operations and maintenance, wildlife service, \$4,377,000. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We were not able to agree yesterday during the opening discussion with respect to the setting up and other types of mechanisms such as a committee to overview the caribou herds and all that in the district of Keewatin. What we possibly require is assurance that the study itself would be controlled by the people. I think, provided with the guarantee that the study, that the committee would be able to operate independently rather than with the continuing interference of headquarters, I think it could possibly work and be acceptable to the people in that region. I know in that region there have been conflicting views with the wildlife officers and those people who spend all their lives in the hunting economy and are out on the land. I know people who are to my mind, caribou experts. They may not have university degrees but at Eskimo Point in particular, there is an old man I know who is known as the caribou expert in that area. As far as my knowledge is concerned he has never been consulted. That is a gentleman, and as a professional he is not treated as such because he does not have the education. Now, this man, I assured him that I would do anything in my ability for him to be involved in any caribou survey.

As a result of that, there is a reluctance of the people in the communities in that region to form this management committee again because it might get to be the committee such as the Game Advisory Council which was formed as a result of a request by ITC, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, to be able to review proposed regulations on wildlife and so on. It became a creature of the Commissioner; it became a creature of the administration; it became a creature of the wildlife management people rather than the mechanism by people to express their views openly and receive submissions and whatnot and concerns from the people. It became an untouchable sort of isolated advisory council. I am ashamed to say the people in the Keewatin have been very disturbed with that council which was formed really to try and represent the people so that it becomes a bridge to headquarters and to the field. However, I know in my experience that people have been very frustrated that they have not been properly consulted through that council and that there have not been enough public input, public input through it.

Terms Of Reference Of The Management Committee

You know, these are the kinds of things that worry the people in the community. If we are going to set up another wildlife management committee to investigate the caribou problem over there and the consensus of the government seems to be in sticking to it, they are in danger. You know, without even saying it, maybe they are not in danger. They continue to stick to it and try to stick this stuff down my throat until I swallow the darn thing. The thing I wanted to say to you is that my colleagues and I would continue to reject that proposed committee unless we have some input to it either as Members of the committee or as the chairman of that group. I do not think we would be prepared to see any more civil servants chairing that committee and if it is going to be involved with non-Inuit people I think the people in that area would want to see an independent committee set up.

That is one side of the argument to the problem of setting up a management committee to deal with the caribou problem. Now the question is whether we as Members of the Assembly are prepared to accept the funds allotted to that. I wonder if maybe the Minister could respond whether in fact this is one of his priorities in that area. The reason I asked is he seems to have put that as a condition to revoking the regulation affecting the hunting season of caribou in that area again. That is another problem that the people are not prepared to do where the government has been asked to do something and they put in a condition on it. I think they are tired of those kinds of experiences. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: In reply to basically who would determine the terms of reference I guess you could say of that committee, I have stated already that my department will not in fact write the terms of reference of that committee. It will be up to the region and to the regional hunters and trappers to determine the terms of reference of how that committee will operate. I do not intend to write up any guidelines for that committee. I think it is only proper that I should approach, as the hon. Member has stated, to approach the users and to get suggestions as to how that committee will operate. I will not write those terms of reference up.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any further discussion? Mr. Curley.

Protecting Hunting Rights Of The Aboriginal People

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, what I could not understand is why the Minister -- in my opening remarks I said that he was one Minister who had indicated publicly that he was interested in bringing about further hunting rights to the people, to the native people in the Northwest Territories. Now the Assembly's

instructions last fall were to lift, to revoke the regulation that is in place with regard to the caribou hunting season in that area. Now the Minister seems to be telling us he would like to put a condition on that. I wonder whether or not this is in conflict with his earlier position.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: What I stated earlier in previous sessions was that I would protect the interests of the aboriginal people and their hunting rights. I think that I am trying to set up committees and have representation on these committees and the terms of reference of these committees are determined by the hunters and trappers and not by myself or my department. It is a step at least in that direction. I did not, as I said before, try to say that the season could not be open, yet I do not understand what it is the hon. Member has been trying to ask, whether or not he says that the region itself should have the ultimate legislative authority or not is basically the question I would like to ask him.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Curley.

More Management Control And Enforcement On Existing Regulations

MR. CURLEY: The Minister knows very well that the people in the Keewatin, in that region and many other regions have been asking for more management control and enforcement on the existing regulations. In fact, people in the Keewatin have sent various resolutions to the Minister stating the first thing they would like to see is to change the hunters' and trappers' bylaws which were drafted by the government ten years ago or so, stating that they are associations formed to assist the Government of the Northwest Territories in game harvesting programs. So, the people in the Keewatin have asked the Minister to change their bylaw, assist the hunters and trappers and holders of general licences and to continue game harvesting programs. The Minister, in his reply to that request for a change in the objectives said "Unless you are ready we cannot give you the responsibility." To me I think that was a slap in the face, "You little brat. You do not even know how to put on your own shoes yet" or something. The people there were so insulted they have not bothered asking the Minister again because they thought that the Minister did not understand the people in that area and therefore there was no point arguing with a junior Minister who had never been in that area.

So, these are the kinds of things they have been telling the Commissioner. "Look, we want more control. We want more input rather than just being given the legislative role only in terms of choosing who should be eligible for a general hunting licence." That is all the legislative authority the hunters and trappers have. They have been asking for management control. They have been asking for enforcement of the existing game laws so in effect the eventual transfer of the programs either through local government -- the local governments would be so happy to see hunters and trappers become their agents in running game affairs because I think everyone can agree here in the Eastern Arctic particularly that the hamlets and settlement councils would become very stable forms of local governments and the wildlife area is the one where the people are very confident they can take over. If the Minister did not understand that I hope that clarifies it for him. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: I do not know really yet whether or not the Member interpreted the letter that I did write. I think that the intent of that letter was to ask which areas would go to the local institutions and which would go to the regional institutions. That has not yet been completely determined and I will in fact be attending some meetings within the next week hopefully to begin discussion on those issues.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Ms. Cournoyea.

Equal And Meaningful Participation

MS. COURNOYEA: I would just like to support Mr. Curley in this attempt to try to get an idea across in terms of wildlife services. I do not know how many people in this House have been in active negotiations in trying to get the plight of the people and their relationship with wildlife at a level that we feel comfortable with. I know ourselves, we have been in negotiations and we have had a very difficult time agreeing to what we call equal and meaningful participation. Every time we put those two words down we go away and we come back three or four days later, or two months later thinking we have agreement, and equal and meaningful participation is always wiped out and substituted with lesser words with lesser value to people.

I really believe that I am not very happy with the attitude of the wildlife service personnel in the higher level of negotiations within this government. I do not really believe they understand what native people are talking about. For some reason they feel that the wildlife resources are approached by native people as a greed to own wildlife. It has been very difficult to overcome the attitude towards native people and the attitude is "You are not ready yet you know. We are better to deal with it. We are professional people and we know better how these things can be handled." You get the idea after a while that these people who are in a technical sense, the higher echelon of this government, really do not understand the relationship of native people and wildlife and they continually downgrade the native people's interest in wildlife as greed. It appears to me that way anyway. They feel that native people really do not have the ability to have anything to give other than eating the animal. No matter how much you talk and how many meetings you have and how many committees you set up, it is like an ongoing process that eats up money, eats up your time, eats up your dignity and your pride. After a while you feel, "Why am I here talking about this because someone else has got a budget to do this and that?"

Attitudes Must Change

The local game officer sitting in the community almost is at the same loss because he has to live with the people. We have had some very good game officers and the good ones have a tendency after a while of leaving because after a while it seems like this whole department is at war with the animals and the people who are using these resources. Until that attitude changes I do not know where we are going because I do not believe, other than other committees being set up, I do not believe that is the answer. I think the whole attitude of the people who are making the decisions, writing the letters, writing up the ordinances, until those people take it within themselves that native people really do have an equal and meaningful role in that whole area of game, wildlife resources more than just eating the animal, until that attitude changes, we are in trouble and we are not out of that trouble today. I do not see a significant change.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo, do you wish to comment to that? Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I tend to agree as well that a lot of progress must be made in order to improve the credibility of the Department of Renewable Resources with hunters in the Northwest Territories and their organizations. Particularly I think in the past there has been a tendency for the Department of Renewable Resources to feel that in order to be respected it is best and wise to use the tool of enforcement to flex one's legal muscles in order to earn respect, if not the fear of the hunters, in order to urge them to comply with hunting regulations in the Northwest Territories. Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, this approach seems to have the opposite effect where it is used. It is used to produce anger, bitterness and resentment in hunters and their organizations.

Need For Improved Communications

I think the direction that the department must go is to use enforcement as a tool extremely selectively and instead to try and urge hunters to respect laws if they are reasonable laws by enlisting their support, by accepting their advice, by being willing to bend at times and recognize exigencies that crop up now and then. There seems to be, particularly in some areas of the Northwest Territories, and I would say in my region this is not a serious problem, but there seems to be almost a state of war existing between the hunters' and trappers' associations and the officials of the Department of Renewable Resources. Sometimes this occurs right on the community level between these local wildlife officers and the local hunters' and trappers' associations. It is hard to say who is to blame when these situations develop, but I think it is clear, Mr. Chairman, that at least in some instances the heavy-handedness of departmental officials does a great deal of damage and sometimes current game officers who are more enlightened are paying for the sins of their predecessors. It points out to me the need for improved communication and the need to step up the process of consultation and communication with the hunters and trappers associations and the like, on an equal footing, to let the hunters realize that in fact, they have an expertise and a knowledge and an interest in that resource that is as great as the expertise of the experts. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Mr. Chairman, I agree with Mr. Patterson, and I have at least attempted to try and meet with people of other regions other than people of my region, of the Western Arctic. I did go to the Keewatin and in fact as my first trip as a Minister, I went to that region to find out what their concerns were. I responded to the issue that was addressed at Igloolik of the management committee. I am attempting to meet with ITC, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, and will meet with KIA, Keewatin Inuit Association, but I think that over the last three months we have had a month and a half here and approximately a month dealing with the issue of the budget.

Now, in between that time I have at least tried to find time to deal with communities. We will be attending the BRC, Baffin Regional Council, meeting and if in fact I was not interested in hearing the concerns of the hunters' and trappers' associations, and those people concerned with hunting, I would not for instance agree to fund regional meetings of hunters and trappers. I am very interested in hearing their concerns and will address issues according to those decisions made by the regional meetings and the regional committees or, in that case, there will be issues addressed probably by the Baffin Regional Council.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you, Mr. Nerysoo. 0 and M, \$4,377,000. Any further discussion? Mrs. Sorensen.

Fur Incentive And Trappers' Assistance Grants

MRS. SORENSEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My comments concern the incentive grants and the hunting and trapping assistance programs. There was strong feeling, Mr. Chairman, on the finance committee that both programs are very important to the people of the Northwest Territories. During our December finance meetings we learned that it had been decided because of restraint to do away with the fur incentive grants and this greatly concerned the Members of the committee. So, at the time we advised the Executive Committee to review that decision and, as well, that the Department of Renewable Resources prepare a paper detailing the pros and cons of both the fur incentive grants and the trappers' assistance grants, in other words, review both programs.

Now, since that time the fur incentive grant has been reinstated, but from some comments I have been hearing over the past two days it seems that some Members are still concerned about the programs, about the time and the method of payment and about the amount of payment and some other things. The finance committee does have a motion to present with regard to a review of the programs but before we do that however, I would like to get more of a feeling from the Assembly with regard to a formal review, whether Members feel it is necessary now that the program has been reinstated, and generally, just what their feelings are towards a review.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Yes. I would tend to agree that there is a need to review, I think, all the programs that we do have and maybe come up with alternative suggestions as to how they are managed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Curley.

Polar Bear Red Tags In The Keewatin

MR. CURLEY: I have a number of questions with respect to the wildlife service, the first one being that I would like to ask the Minister what in fact has happened to the existing regulations which state that it is possible for four settlements in the Keewatin region to request ten additional polar bear red tags, provided that the four agree that they be distributed amongst themselves.

Now, my understanding is that without any advance consultation or information, and it mainly seems to be because of the disagreement last fall with the administration on the opening of the polar bear hunting season that the Commissioner or the Department of Renewable Resources seems to have dropped or revoked that policy or regulation. Now the communities, particularly the southern Keewatin communities have now been told that the polar bear red tags are no longer going to be provided between the four. Could the Minister for the first time now properly explain why that policy was reversed? It was barely six months from the time the Commissioner signed the last regulations, and without advance notice telling the people that the polar bear red tags that the communities would normally be enjoying amongst themselves have been dropped off. Their suspicion is that that was done mainly because of the disagreement on the opening of the polar bear hunting season from the government's recommended December 1st back to October 1st. So, could the Minister explain what the latest policy is with respect to the polar bear red tags in the Keewatin?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Yes. As you are probably aware the wildlife service recommended regulation amendments which would delay the opening of the polar bear season across the Northwest Territories and the season was to begin on December 1st, changed from the opening date of October 1st. The hunters in the Keewatin disagreed with the regulation change and asked the Commissioner to

retain the October 1st date as the opening date. The wildlife regulations have been amended accordingly. However, all the experimental polar bear quotas, the red tags were removed for the southern Keewatin pending a spring survey of suspected denning in the area and confirmation that the October 1st opening date is not adversely affecting the polar bear population. When these questions have been resolved the red tags will be reinstated.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any further questions? Mr. Curley.

Informing The Communities About Polar Bear Quotas

MR. CURLEY: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Is the Minister then prepared to inform the people in the communities as soon as possible, so they are not in a state of war with the Department of Renewable Resources, and so that they are satisfied with the government's explanations? The regional office did not seem to have informed the community exactly what it is. They were not sure why it was done and I think in the minds of the people, the government was trying to very quickly come up with a reason for withdrawing those ten tags because the Commissioner in his telegram to me in October stated that Repulse Bay was the only one that was going to get an increase, a small increase to their quota because they were the ones who agreed to the government's recommended opening season for polar bear, and all the rest of the communities did not agree with the government's proposal. Therefore, the view is that the government was doing this as a penalty again for their right to protest the government's decision and that seems to have been the case. Perhaps very quickly the Minister should explain to the people that in fact their reversal of policy is for reasons other than that type of situation because they have asked me to try and increase their quota. Would the Minister be agreeable to at least giving them some consideration to that effect, even if it is below ten because it seems to be a very harsh step for the government to completely reverse its policy when in fact they allowed it in the first place?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Yes, I will inform the people in the communities of the change and I will in fact review the situation regarding the polar bear.

A Polar Bear Death At Wager Bay

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, I have one more question and then I will have a motion if you would permit me at the end. Mr. Chairman, I asked the Minister whether he would table that report prepared by Mr. Furnell up in Wager Bay with respect to the polar bear tagging operations and the incident that occurred where the polar bear was, in the view of the Inuit people who were involved, given an overdose of a drug and the polar bear died and the polar bear hide left behind and the paint that was marked on its rump was chopped off and later put in a fire. Could the Minister explain to us why there was no disciplinary action to the wildlife biologist because that is again another big factor in the disagreement with the people in that area because normally the local hunters are not allowed to do that sort of thing? You know, they are not allowed to chop a polar bear and later put it in the fire. The polar bear was left there to rot forever. Could the Minister maybe justify this to this committee why this sort of thing was allowed and there was no disciplinary action taken? I realize polar bears do die as a result of overdoses from time to time but to allow the polar bear skin to rot and part of it thrown in the fire is not a very good practice for Inuit people to witness because they are eye witnesses who have seen that happen. Could the Minister answer my question earlier as well that he table that report because the report did indicate that this particular incident happened during the fall of 1978?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: The Member did ask me to table the document in the session and I will in fact be tabling that document. Would it be more proper if I gave a reply at that time?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, I think it is important for the committee to have that information prior to approving that wildlife service appropriation because the wildlife service does carry on the work of the tagging and surveying of polar bears. I think it is very critical at this time that this particular item be deferred until all these papers are tabled.

Suggestion To Defer Wildlife Service Allotment

I will move that this item be deferred until that incident is thoroughly and properly investigated because I think there have been existing laws of the Northwest Territories broken by the very wildlife people who attempt to enforce them. I think we need that information because the people have completely lost faith as a result of that one incident. There were three Inuit people involved and the report states that the polar bear did die and they claimed that the reason they cut a piece off was because it started to rot. But I tell you, Mr. Minister, that the Inuit hunters said in the fall the polar bear skin does not rot overnight, particularly during the month of September and that excuse was not agreeable to the senior people that I asked during my own check-up to that effect. Mr. Chairman, unless the Minister is prepared to hand over the report quickly because it does exist and it has been shown to me, unless it is tabled I would not be willing to approve the budget, the appropriations at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): I am sorry, Mr. Curley, did you make a motion? I was listening to a conversation here.

MR. CURLEY: First of all, Mr. Chairman, I would like a reaction if it would be possible for him to maybe have one of his officers table it prior to completing, if it is possible, then I would just maybe ask the committee to deal with other sections of the budget. I do have another motion which deals with the hunters. I think it is under wildlife service.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Curley has made a motion to defer the estimates on wildlife service until certain questions have been answered and some information is available. Is that correct?

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: That is not what I understood. I thought he said he was reposing the question and if it was not answered satisfactorily he would make the motion. Am I right?

MR. CURLEY: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Actually I do have the document with me but it is quite lengthy and that is the reason I said I would rather table it and have the Member read it.

Behaviour Of Wildlife Officers Must Be Reviewed

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, I think the best time to deal with the kind of investigation incident like that, is through the committee of the whole. I think it would be very difficult to deal with that kind of review of the problem that the wildlife service and the biologist have been known to exercise. I think it is only appropriate that the committee does review the behaviour of the wildlife officers and that particular kind of incident while it is considering the appropriations. Otherwise it would be in the way of a formal session.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. MacQuarrie.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do not think I can agree with that approach. Certainly that is information that Mr. Curley ought to be entitled to if he wishes it and the rest of us as well. However, we can get that through the document being tabled and certainly in my opinion if there is a wildlife officer who has acted wrongly then the department ought to be concerned about it and take some action but I cannot see that has a direct bearing on estimates of the department. I could not support a motion that would ask that the estimates be deferred until that matter was dealt with.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any further discussion? Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I can see that this is an important question of principle for Mr. Curley and his constituents in the Keewatin. It does not seem like a big order if the report is in the Minister's hands to send it upstairs, get it copied and pass it around. Surely that can be done in a hurry. I am suggesting a compromise. Let us continue our discussion of the estimates of this department and I am sure the Minister will agree to send the paper to the Clerk's office and have it copied and sent around.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Is it agreed? Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, that is agreeable to me, yes. I do have another motion which deals with the other one afterwards in that section.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Could I get some indication? Could we break for ten minutes for tea and coffee is available and I suggest we take ten minutes, is that agreed?

---Agreed

---SHORT RECESS

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): The committee will come to order. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Thank you. Where are we?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): I wonder if you could give some indication whether you are going to propose a motion?

MR. CURLEY: Very briefly may I explain what the intent of my motion is? I am concerned with the wildlife service, the protection of hunters and trappers in the Northwest Territories which has never really been adequate enough to encourage hunters and nowadays it is becoming more and more difficult for hunters to obtain their equipment even with all that difficulty because of high costs of transportation and other equipment, whether it be summer or winter. What I would like to see is that this department at least examine the possibility of setting up an insurance fund that would be able to provide assistance to people in the North who are in a state of difficulty due to the harsh weather, due to the harsh sea. We have seen many times this year that hunters have lost their equipment. At this moment I do not believe, Mr. Minister, you would answer my question if there is any kind of compensation for people who have lost their equipment while engaged in the pursuit of hunting and trapping in the North.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

Disaster Insurance Policy For Hunters And Trappers

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: We do have a disaster policy whereby we pay up to \$3000 and this payment would occur after an investigation of the losses, the occurrence of that loss.

MR. PATTERSON: Speak up, please.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, could the Minister maybe explain that program a little more in detail, how it operates, whether there are conditions to it or what kind of conditions exist with it as to what kind of program, what are the criteria for this particular kind of program? Maybe he or his Deputy Minister could explain a little further before I deal with my proposal.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: I would like to ask my Deputy Minister to respond to this.

MR. IVOR STEWART: Mr. Chairman, the department has a disaster policy which deals with losses through fire or losses through causes which an individual has no control over. This policy has been used for the Fort Smith fire disaster that we had last summer. The program simply works on the basis that such losses are first of all, handled at the regional level where it is investigated and where a statement of claim is put in, and based on the reasons for the loss, it is either approved or rejected at the regional level. This year I think we have paid out something in the neighbourhood of \$47,000 to the Fort Smith hunters and trappers who have lost equipment, buildings, traps and such type of equipment. That policy is known in the regions. It was developed or redeveloped this year and it was approved back some time, I believe, in September.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Patterson.

Insurance To Cover Natural Disasters

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister if that program would cover natural disasters such as, for example, the wind shifting and setting one's skidoo and komatik adrift on the ice, machines going through the ice, this sort of thing.

MR. IVOR STEWART: As far as my interpretation of the policy is concerned, where the equipment is required for the individual to make his livelihood and it is lost in the manner described by the Member then it would be eligible to be reviewed under the policy and if the circumstances warranted it be placed before the review committee, they would make a decision as to whether it warranted being replaced.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: I must say that this is good news and new news for me. I suspect many people in our region might not know about this program. It is an insurance fund of some kind and if the program was publicized, as I suspect it has not been publicized, would the fund be able to handle more claims than it has in past years?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Minister.

MR. IVOR STEWART: There is no specific amount of money set aside because it is a very difficult matter to deal with, in setting aside a specific amount of funds for such a program. In the case of the Fort Smith situation, we located funds from other areas and paid off the claims. The program should be advertised down at the regional community level, I see no reason why it should not and I was aware that it had been advertised down there. It is not insurance. It is not something we can guarantee in the manner of insurance and there are no premiums paid as you realize and as I say, it depends upon the equipment, the use the equipment is put to and the amount of money that the equipment is worth up to a total of \$3000.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Ms. Cournoyea.

Objections To The Wildlife Ordinance

MS. COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, I have two questions. My first question is what are the intentions of the Northwest Territories Renewable Resources to change or review the controversial elements of the Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance that was passed in the last Assembly?

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Could I get a further explanation, please?

MS. COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, I think as we all know in the last Legislative Assembly there was a Wildlife Ordinance which was passed through, which many native people objected to, objected to it being passed through at that time. There are elements in the ordinance that have been brought to the attention of the Northwest Territories Renewable Resources or game department. I am wondering what the intention of the department is to review or redo or change the Wildlife Ordinance to a satisfactory approach that people would like to see in that Wildlife Ordinance. To further clarify, it had been brought up earlier and there was no answer to the question. I believe that at the time it came to the Assembly there was only one abstention and that was Mr. Pete Fraser, and the intention, or the words that have been said since that point in time, have been that it would be reviewed or brought back or there would be a process to re-evaluate some of the laws that have been put into the Wildlife Ordinance.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Mr. Chairman, I do believe that the Wildlife Ordinance is a document that was passed by the last Assembly, and was I given direction to review areas within that ordinance, then I would abide by that direction.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Ms. Cournoyea.

MS. COURNOYEA: Then, it is my understanding there has been no process or no thought given to having it reviewed and you are waiting for direction.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: I have given it thought but I think there is a need that the Assembly itself give direction that a review take place because it is a document as I said before, of this Assembly. Now, that is not necessarily this Assembly but the Assembly has jurisdiction over that ordinance.

Trapping Licences For The Northern Yukon

MS. COURNOYEA: Has the Northwest Territories game department received the trapping licences for the northern Yukon for the hunters of Aklavik and Inuvik?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: No, we have not received the hunting licences.

MS. COURNOYEA: Have they been requested?

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: I did request that those licences be sent to the Aklavik game office through a telex which I am sure the hon. Member is aware of.

MS. COURNOYEA: A supplementary directed to the Minister. If the licences are not secured by March 31, 1980, according to the Yukon game ordinance it may be that the people who normally use the Yukon will be in breach of another section of the Yukon game ordinance which says that they would have to have continuous licences for a number of years. If they have not received them by the 31st of March it may be that the Yukon game department will rule on the other section. I strongly urge your department to continue to try and secure those trapping licences for those people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Yes, I will continue to pursue those licences.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Does that complete your question, Ms. Cournoyea?

MS. COURNOYEA: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any further discussion? Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I take it we are dealing with the wildlife service.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): We are.

Renewable Resources Technology On-the-job Training Program

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I would simply like to ask the Minister what his intentions were as regards the proposed Renewable Resources technology on-the-job training program. Did he think that the matter would be reviewed at this time or was he proposing to bring it forth in any other way?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Well, firstly it is difficult right now to say whether or not I should bring it forward because we have not yet secured funds for that program. In fact, the program itself would not come into existence if we did not secure some kind of funding and my intent in allowing Members of this House to review that and to make recommendations, to make changes, is so that it would reflect the choice of program that you wished. But I did not intend at any time to bring it up in committee of the whole, for instance, unless this House directed me to do so.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Do I understand then that at the moment if we do not deal with this document there will be no other opportunity to do so?

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: I am not sure because we still have time until the end of this session to deal with it in committee of the whole.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. To the Minister of Renewable Resources. He said he wanted to form a committee for the caribou. The reason for forming a committee; I do not really understand why he wants that committee for the caribou. I wondered why Renewable Resources and the hunters and trappers in the community, who are the best ones who know about the animals and the hunters are the best ones, they know the best about hunters and animals and if he wants to form a committee these would be the best people, who would know, instead of looking for people to get into the committee. He should go to the hunters and trappers because these people know better about hunting.

Closing Of Hunting Season For Caribou

Secondly, he was talking briefly about the closing of the hunting season on caribou. Before he formed the committee talking about the regulation we, as an Assembly, have already changed this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): You are going too fast, Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) I am sorry.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Please continue, Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Right now, the change that we made about the closing of the caribou hunting season has already been heard by the people in the Northwest Territories. If he is going to try and continue with the closing of the caribou season in the springtime, before he forms this caribou committee, I do not like this idea. I do not like this at all and the people in the Keewatin will not like this. I want to say, the people in the Keewatin, we heard that we are overhunting the caribou of the Kaminuriak herd and this is not true at all. In the 1960's the wildlife officers, wildlife services were tagging a lot of caribou, over 25,000, but after that we did not hear about the tagged caribou, whether anybody caught any tagged caribou and I wonder if they were tagged and just died naturally.

The Kaminuriak Herd

Now, I want to talk a little bit more about the Kaminuriak caribou. The Kaminuriak today have to go to Baker Lake in the springtime but since the exploration started going there exploring and going to Kazan River they stayed on the caribou's route and they had to go a different route by going around the lake and the caribou had to migrate around Baker Lake to Wager Bay. I have talked to a lot of people from different communities and now I understand. In Pelly Bay there are a lot of caribou. There are a lot of caribou around Pelly Bay and before there were hardly any caribou in Pelly Bay. When there were a lot of caribou in Baker Lake and Repulse Bay the hamlet council, I met with the hamlet council in Repulse Bay and they said that around Wager Bay a lot of caribou are there now when there were hardly any caribou before. The caribou came from the Kaminuriak and there were 35,000 caribou back by Baker Lake toward Kaminuriak Lake. These 35,000 caribou are not known by the wildlife service and we asked whether they knew about these caribou but they do not know anything about them. These people should know but they do not know. We do not want to hear we are overhunting and the government cannot say that we are overhunting and they do not know about this when they are just sitting in the office and they do not go out hunting like we hunters who know more about this. Thank you very much. I am saying too much now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Again responding to the committee, I do not intend to set up a committee without the hunters and trappers agreeing as to how that committee should work. I am only responding to a motion that was passed in Igloodik to which the Commissioner responded that a committee be set up.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo, have you finished replying to Mr. Noah?

MR. NOAH: (Translation) I have nothing more to say right now. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, just to correct the Minister on the resolution he is referring to. There was never any motion passed in Igloodik to form a management committee. As a matter of fact, the management committee that the hunters and trappers passed in the Keewatin region was asking really the federal government to set up a committee to deal with wildlife and so on, as they negotiate the hunting rights and so on, of the Inuit people. It had nothing to do with giving the mandate to the territorial government. You people have completely misunderstood what it was.

Transferring Musk-oxen

Correcting that, Mr. Chairman, I would like to deal with one area of the wildlife service that people in the Keewatin requested through one of their resolutions, the hunters' and trappers' regional meeting, not sponsored by the government. It was sponsored by the Keewatin Inuit Association, but still the regional hunters and trappers. They asked that this government, this administration, the wildlife service to provide a transplanting of musk-ox from regions where they are bountiful to less populated areas, for instance places like Southampton Island would be a good location for transferring musk-ox. Without even examining the possibility of it or without even stating whether they would present this possibility to the Assembly, the Minister's response was that they have no money. It is very costly, so forget it, that type of answer. I would like to ask the Minister whether or not this type of request is a very helpful solution to the problems that we see in overpopulated places like Banks Island? Would the Minister be interested in reviewing the possibility of transferring, transplanting musk-ox from places in the Northwest Territories rather than just transferring them to some zoo here and there in the United States and sending some musk-ox as a gift to the communist countries like Russia?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Mr. Chairman, I would be open to review on that very thing. I do not think that we should just say the cost is too high. I think we should review it and come up with some alternative suggestions, or whatever, to that if possible. As I said, I am open to discussion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Curley.

Musk-ox Quotas In The Keewatin

MR. CURLEY: The musk-ox situation, our people in the Keewatin region have been urging the hunters that the quota be increased in that area. I believe there are some musk-ox around the Thelon Game Sanctuary and more and more hunters have been locating musk-ox from time to time. So, there is a very real threat these days of hunters taking it into their own hands now. As a matter of fact, I was asked if they were able to do that and I was unable to encourage them except to say that if he feels he has to do it on the basis of the need for food and everything, I do not think the law can stop him on that basis. Will the Minister indicate to the committee whether or not he

is prepared to give at least some quota to some communities by providing quotas to communities in the Keewatin region?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: As you probably are aware, because of the lack of information on the numbers and the places where they inhabit, it would be very difficult for me to say "Yes, I agree" until I have that information and was pretty positive about it.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, again unless the Minister responds soon, he is going to end up charging someone in the Keewatin very soon because more than one hunter has said "If I locate one because I know where they are, I am going to kill one." I would just like to advise the Minister that unless he attempts to make it possible for some communities, they are going to be facing them in a court or something. I do not think the people in the communities will accept that because they have given fair notice to the government to try and increase at least one or two to each place because the hunters in the region are in places where there are musk-ox on their long distance traplines throughout the winter. So, I would just like to advise the Minister that I think they should come up with some guidelines or else they are going to end up fighting each other through the courts and so on. Could he give a little more realistic answer to the possibility of allowing quotas to the communities in the Keewatin? Repulse Bay has certainly asked for one. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I will review the situation as soon as possible and to deal with that issue and try to come up with a more realistic answer as the Member has said.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you. Mr. Parker.

Support Of The People Of The Keewatin Is Needed

COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, while the committee is on the subject of caribou in the Keewatin, I feel that I have a responsibility to say just a few words on this subject because I was part of the action on this item before the Minister took up his portfolio. At the Igloolik meeting of the ITC in the fall of 1979, I made the suggestion there in response to questions on the Kaminuriak herd that the government recognized the problems with the herd and the problem that we had created for them with the regulation on spring hunting. I said that we recognized these as very major difficulties and in an effort to try and find a way out of those difficulties, to seek solutions I suggested that the government join with the people concerned in the Keewatin to form a committee to meet together and to discuss these concerns.

It was never the government's intention to form this committee, as the Minister has said several times, without utilizing fully the hunters' and trappers' associations. The suggestion was made only as a means of trying to draw us together to find a common solution and it was certainly never made with the view of the government trying to maintain or take an upper hand or to impose its will, quite the contrary. In fact it was a move to try and work with the people of the Keewatin and that is why I say that it is so important that the people understand this, that they understand that we are not saying that we have all of the answers to the caribou question in that area by any means and we do need the help of the people there. That is why I am so anxious to support the Minister in his desire to get the people together to talk about these questions. It is certainly not the position of the government to come down with a heavy hand and we do need the help of the

people in the Keewatin. We need their help to determine the true facts of the situation. Mr. Noah has outlined certain things concerning the Kaminuriak herd as to numbers of animals and locations of animals. That is the kind of thing that we wish to hear from the people and discuss with them and it is our very earnest desire to sit down and do this so that the Minister can, in fact, make whatever changes are necessary to meet the desires of the people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): I believe it was agreed at caucus that we adjourn for lunch at 11:30. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

We stand adjourned until 1:00 o'clock.

---LUNCHEON ADJOURNMENT

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): The committee will come to order. We are on page 10.03, operations and maintenance, \$4,377,000. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, I have a number of concerns with that department. One is that I wanted to ask the Minister whether or not he would be prepared to table that policy regarding compensating hunters and so on, because it is fairly new and we have never known anything about it, and I wonder whether in fact it did exist or not. If he tabled it, that would be a sign that the department is serious with those people who lose equipment while hunting or trapping.

The other thing is that I would like more assurance with respect to musk-ox in the North. I would like to move that this Assembly support the transplanting of musk-ox to other locations, places like Southampton Island or other locations in the Northwest Territories and that the Department of Renewable Resources should continue to examine the possibility of an ongoing transplant rather than just sending them to southern cities and so on.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): So you are making an actual motion then?

MR. CURLEY: Pardon?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): You are actually making a motion now?

Motion To Transplant Musk-oxen From Populated To Less Populated Areas

MR. CURLEY: I do. I would like to move that this Assembly support the transplanting of musk-oxen from other populated areas to less populated areas, and I will just give as an example a place like Southampton Island, and that the continued policy of Renewable Resources be to do so.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Could we have the motion, please? To the motion. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think it would be a good policy of this Assembly, or the government to carry on the transplanting of wildlife. It is not enough for the department to be faced with the threat of caribou extinguishment and yet, at the same time, I think there is some surplus of musk-oxen in some areas. There has been an increase in the quota for musk-ox for places like Banks Island. I do not want to leave the impression that we are trying to take away all the musk-ox from Banks Island, but I think a few would be a safeguard on the protection of the herd, if sent to some place that was neutral. I am not picking on Southampton Island just because it is my home town, but that island is one of the larger ones in the area and it has very good vegetation as far as the land is concerned. So, I would like to see it as a policy that we support that rather than just seeing them shipped out to some other countries and so on. So, I would hope that the Minister would support this motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Curley, Mr. Remnant will bring you a copy of your motion. Any further discussion? Mr. MacQuarrie.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: Could I ask the Minister to clarify for me what the implications of this motion are; cost-wise, whether animals would be brought into areas where they did not normally run to begin with, whether this would become a policy of the government in areas where local game is being hunted, perhaps not accessibly but at least to the point where there may be some danger about the existence of herds, whether this would be a policy of the government in the future? There are just so many implications that I do not know anything about and if the Minister could enlighten me in some way, I would certainly appreciate being enlightened.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Minister.

Cost Of Transplanting A Single Musk-ox

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Yes, there are in fact, or there will be a need, obviously, to get an idea of the kind of vegetation and food that is available for musk-oxen. However, I do not think that would take a long time to do. The cost of transplanting musk-ox is approximately \$6000 for a single musk-ox, or it was about two years ago. Also I think the cost would be up by now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Does that answer your question, Mr. MacQuarrie?

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: Partly, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any further discussion?

Motion Reworded

I will read the motion: I move that this Assembly support a policy of transporting musk-ox to establish populations in areas where they do not now exist but could be sustained. Is there any further discussion? Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) We know now that the people from the Western Arctic have indicated that there are numerous musk-oxen and the vegetation for musk-ox is on the decline. If the population of musk-oxen is starting to increase, then perhaps the musk-oxen will be starving and I think it would be better if we transplanted the musk-oxen from their existing grounds due to the fact of the availability of the vegetation. I think it would be better if the musk-oxen were transplanted. I know it for a fact that some of the musk-oxen can find food or vegetation anywhere and it was mentioned by Mr. MacQuarrie that he was concerned about the cost and the food availability for the musk-oxen but there is plenty -- we are not concerned where the musk-oxen will be transplanted but there is plenty of vegetation for the musk-oxen. Thank you.

Motion To Transplant Musk-oxen From Populated To Less Populated Areas, Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any further discussion? All those in favour of the motion please indicate by raising your arm. Opposed? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, within the same area of wildlife service, I indicated earlier that there was a tremendous concern these days with respect to search and rescue measures and the need for at least more programs to allow the kind of awareness among the young people and whatnot and for less experienced hunting people being engaged on the land and sea in terms of hunting and trapping, that lifestyle. I am concerned that this department has not done well enough in terms of attempting to provide an awareness or at least taking steps to support local emergency groups in terms of funding. I would like to ask the Minister whether or not he has any plans for expanding funding for local search and rescue groups in settlements. There have been some direct requests from my region to provide funding for local emergency search and rescue in the local communities and I know there might be financial implications but if the program and the objective is good the money can always be found here and there. Firstly, I want to know whether the Minister has developed any kinds of plans for that area.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo.

Program For Search And Rescue

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Yes, as I mentioned earlier yesterday, we are in fact, trying to develop some kind of a program since my trip in the Keewatin region where they expressed concern in this area, because you are probably aware that it has not been, in the past, under the jurisdiction of Renewable Resources but has rather been the responsibility of the armed forces, Ministry of Transport, MOT, and also the RCMP. It is our intention to come out with some sort of a report that we will forward to the Members of this House.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, related to that concern, if it is in order I would like to move a motion which would contribute to the safety of the hunters involved, in the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Are you going to move a motion, Mr. Curley?

Motion That Renewable Resources Develop Emergency Survival And Flare Kits For Hunters And Trappers

MR. CURLEY: Yes. I move that this Assembly urge the Department of Renewable Resources to develop compulsory emergency survival and flare kits for hunters and trappers in the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Have you a copy there, Mr. Curley? The hon. Member from Keewatin South moves that this Assembly urge the Department of Renewable Resources to develop compulsory emergency survival and flare kits for hunters and trappers in the Northwest Territories. To the motion.
Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, I think it is long overdue that the department take some precautionary measures that would save the lives of the people in the North who are engaged in the hunting and trapping economy. There have not been enough protective measures provided to the hunters and trappers in the North. Again I do not want to sound too harsh toward the Department of Renewable Resources but you know hunting has been known as being very risky, a risky business in the North. The hunters and their families and the wives of hunters have lived always with the threat of maybe not ever seeing their husbands again, once they start out on the sea or whatnot, hunting on the land for several days. I think the department should realize at this time it has a role to play and it could do so provided -- I realize there may be other financial implications -- but again our business as legislators here is to ensure the protection and the best possible protection is provided in the North. The hunters no doubt should be supported by this Assembly. If some hon. Members or the Minister has no idea what it would involve, I would like to make a few suggestions. If it is in the summer, summer operations for fishing or hunting out with their boats and so on, I would like to suggest that the department make it compulsory that they do carry a sail or canvas, enough to be used as an emergency sail. If his engine broke down or something I think it should be compulsory for all the boats in the North anyway, to carry paddles, an anchor, flare kit and so on, the list could go on. I think we should ensure that the young kid who has no experience trying to engage in hunting should be provided with the protection that he should have.

Flare Kits Can Save Millions Of Dollars

In the winter, I suggest again, a flare kit is very important because it could save millions of dollars for the search and rescue rather than sending a plane and whatnot. I think it would be easier for local volunteers to make an early start, provided the hunter who might be lost is known to carry a flare kit. I think it should be compulsory to carry knives and matches and canvas again and so on, things of that kind I am suggesting should be put into a compact. So, it is not too costly and I think that kind of protection would be very much of interest to the hunters who are engaged in a serious, risky responsibility in the North. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any further discussion? To the motion.
Mr. Appaqaq.

MR. APPAQAQ: (Translation) Can you hear me now? I am fully in support of the motion. I personally understand the meaning of the motion. It is very risky and very hard when people are lost when they are out hunting in our whole area. In January, the end of January, we could not find one of our local hunters for a whole week. There were three of them. We knew where they were and we could not find anybody to conduct a search and rescue. However, the hamlet council had serious emergency meetings and they could not get approval to conduct a search and rescue of an emergency nature. I fully support the motion that was brought forward. I have experienced it myself. If people have the search and rescue and they cannot find us there is going to be a lot of money involved. If the hunters should perish while they are out hunting -- one of the drawbacks we have, locally, is the lack of availability of search and rescue facilities and I would like this to be known. This is in support to the motion. Thank you very much for letting me speak on it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Patterson.

Conduct Of On-the-ground Searches

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I think everyone can realize that this is a need in the Northwest Territories. I think Mr. Curley at last session mentioned the tragedy in Cape Dorset where a party of people in boats saw evidence that a boat had capsized which was travelling ahead of them, saw equipment on the water and this sort of thing, but because it was dark and presumably because there were no flares in the boat that capsized they could not locate the drowning men. That is an example, I think, of the type of situation which flares and emergency survival kits would perhaps prevent from happening. I think it is also important that this equipment be urged on hunters simply because with all the equipment and resources in the world, the RCMP and the military simply do not know the land well enough to conduct the sort of on-the-ground searches that really are the only way of finding missing people in bad weather.

Any resources that we can give to the hunters by legislation, if necessary, will help protect them in view of the absence of efficient search organizations in the Territories. I notice that the motion asks the department to develop kits, compulsory kits and I presume that we would be getting a report later on as to what equipment the administration recommends, what sort of costs would be involved and how the compulsory aspect of the kits could be enforced or how hunters might be required to possess this equipment. I do not see it as costing any money immediately and I see it as a motion requesting the administration to look into this possibility and report back to us later. Perhaps there are great economies that might be realized if emergency kits are purchased and distributed on a territorial wide basis. Maybe we can get some help from the military or the Government of Canada in some way. All of these things I am sure the administration will look into if this motion is approved and I will vote in favour of the motion. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Motion That Renewable Resources Develop Emergency Survival And Flare Kits For Hunters And Trappers, Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any further discussion? Question being called. It has been moved by the hon. Member from Keewatin South that this Assembly urge the Department of Renewable Resources to develop compulsory emergency survival and flare kits for hunters and trappers in the Northwest Territories. All those in favour of the motion, please indicate by raising your arm. Opposed? The motion is carried.

---Carried

We are still on page 10.03. Mr. Pudluk.

MR. PUDLUK: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In regard to Renewable Resources, our local hunters and trappers, the wildlife people, rather, they are not responsible enough in my home community. They do not seem to know what is happening to the ecosystem with the animals. They write reports. That is about the main responsibility they have. I know, for example last spring we found caribou that had been strangled by wire, or cable and we reported this immediately to our local fish and wildlife officer. It took approximately three to four months when the Baffin Regional Council was in session. The regional superintendent in Baffin was not even aware of the incident we reported to our local fish and wildlife officer. Perhaps if this incident was investigated immediately perhaps it would have been easier to find out who was leaving wire and cables lying around.

Our local fish and wildlife officers have reported the incident but the administration was not looking into it. Now, the Renewable Resources officers should improve the administration of the wildlife, in particular the debris that is left lying around. The local administrator we have, or rather the investigator we have, cannot stay around our area for too long at a time. We are in the unique position in our area that some of the responsibility is handled by headquarters and it is also being handled by the Baffin region. That investigator is located in Frobisher Bay, the investigator who would be investigating such incidents. It seems to me that Frobisher is closer to our home community than Yellowknife and it is so much easier to have frank and open talks with people at the regional level.

Dissatisfaction With Polar Bear Quotas

The other thing is that I was very unhappy when I heard the quota of polar bear per year at Rae Point. The Rae Point area has a quota of 12 polar bear. First of all, we split the quota when the quota system was introduced and Resolute Bay was under the impression that the quota would be given to Resolute Bay residents. This simply was not done. The quota system was given to somebody else and residents of Resolute Bay were very unhappy about this. I would like to say that it was evident during the hunt, that polar bear hunters were killing polar bear very close to our home community of Resolute, when in fact their quota calls for the area of Rae Point. Now, the wildlife officer should be aware of this, that the Rae Point hunters are hunting polar bear in our area.

Lastly, I would like to comment and say that when I was with the last Assembly I moved a motion that when the mining companies have to kill a polar bear in self-defence, the polar bear skins should be given to the community closest to the kill site and be turned over to the wildlife officer in that community. I said it should be given to the hunters' and trappers' association in the community so they can get additional revenue.

When I first joined the Legislative Assembly somewhere in either 1975 or 1976 I asked the question, and I will continue to ask the same question I asked at the last Assembly. There was an Inuk who shot a polar bear, he was a polar bear hunter and that Inuk had a tag and when he went out hunting he inadvertently left his tag behind. Actually he was out seal hunting and when he came upon a polar bear he shot the polar bear. When he got back the polar bear skin was confiscated. The polar bear skin was confiscated because he had inadvertently left his polar bear tag behind and did not have it with him. Actually his name was recorded with the wildlife officer that he was entitled to kill a polar bear. That polar bear skin has not yet been returned to him and it was promised that the polar bear skin would be returned to the hunter. I believe that that polar bear skin is still in Frobisher Bay. I would like to know what has happened to that polar bear skin. Has it been dumped or is it still being kept or has it been sold? If it has been dumped, do you not owe us one polar bear? Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: I will ask my Deputy Minister to respond.

Regulation Concerning Polar Bear Tags

MR. IVOR STEWART: Mr. Speaker, on the last point concerning the kill of a polar bear by a hunter who did not have his tag, I suppose this can cause a problem. However, the unfortunate thing is that the wildlife officer is in a position where he must place a legal interpretation on the regulations and it is simply that the tag must be in the possession of the individual. I can see how it can cause a concern that with the individual in a position he is in, with no immediate support, he takes action in accordance with the regulations and the directions he has been given. Certainly it is an area that should possibly be looked into but that was certainly the case in this particular case.

In so far as the initial point that was brought up by the hon. Member, I am sure that yes, there would be wire in certain areas of the country which has not been picked up by those people who may have been in the area. However, it is normal that the wildlife officer, where he has a report of that nature, reports it to Indian Affairs because they are the people who have the land use control. Certainly we should be aware of it and as the wildlife officer in Resolute reports to Baffin, he does not report to headquarters. Any reports dealing with matters of this nature should have funnelled their way as quickly as possible, in my opinion, to the regional superintendent so he would be aware of it and could have given specific directions if he felt it were necessary.

I believe the Member also raised the question of the polar bear in Rae Point. I must say that I am unaware of this however I am not sure whether I got the message clear as it was being translated. I believe he had expressed some unhappiness, if I am correct, that the quota in that area had not been given to the communities that he represents. Also, I believe I may have interpreted that he was concerned about the hunters outside of the particular area of Resolute killing bears close to the area and I would like to confirm that if I may. Is that correct?

MR. PUDLUK: Mr. Chairman, could you say that again and a little slower?

Polar Bear Quota On Melville Island

MR. IVOR STEWART: I am not sure I interpreted the portion of your question correctly dealing with the polar bear quota but I interpreted you to mean that you were concerned that the polar bear quota, I believe on Melville Island, was not allotted to your communities or the communities which you represent this year. Is that correct? Is that what you are referring to?

MR. PUDLUK: Mr. Chairman, I was really concerned about the people -- let me give you an example -- the people from Arctic Bay or Pond Inlet, they came through to Resolute Bay to have quotas from Melville Island. When they left from Resolute Bay on the skidoo, as soon as they saw a polar bear they killed it, even if they were going into that area where the quota of 12 is. That was my concern.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Could you at least give me some time to look into that and find out what it is, your concern, and to have some sort of, at least, a report or a discussion with the game officer in Resolute and the hunters' and trappers' association as well, so I can try to rectify that? I would like to rectify that situation of people hunting in areas where their quotas are not issued for.

MR. PUDLUK: Mr. Chairman, perhaps it might be better if you try to get the information from the hunters' and trappers' association and also include the wildlife officer because our wildlife officer came in about a month or two ago and he may not know of this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any further discussion? Mrs. Sorensen.

Motion That Fur Incentive Grants And Trappers' Assistance Program Be Reviewed

MRS. SORENSEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. On behalf of the standing committee on finance I have a motion to present: I move that the Department of Renewable Resources be requested to thoroughly review the fur incentive grant and the trappers' assistance program, the information to be prepared for the Assembly by the department after consultation with individual Members of the Legislative Assembly.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): To the motion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): The question being called. All those in favour of the motion please indicate by raising your arm.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What is the motion again?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Could you read your motion again?

MRS. SORENSEN: I move that the Department of Renewable Resources be requested to thoroughly review the fur incentive grant and the trappers' assistance program, the information to be prepared for the Assembly by the department after consultation with individual Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Motion Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): All of those in favour of the motion please indicate by raising your arm. Opposed? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Mr. Curley.

Motion That Defence-killed Hides Become Property Of Local Groups

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, I have a motion concerning the wildlife service: I move that this Assembly recommend to the Department of Renewable Resources that defence-killed hides become the property of local hunters' and trappers' associations or local band councils.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any discussion on the motion? Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to indicate to the committee that defence-killed bears and the people involved with certain incidents of that type, the wildlife officers have continued to quarrel with the polar bear hunters and there have been continuous threats to local hunters who have killed bears as far as the courts are concerned. I feel that a request for the local hunters and trappers to have the property, the ownership of the hides, should be supported by this Assembly and I would urge that the Members do support this motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): To the motion. Mr. Fraser.

MR. FRASER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I fully support that motion. That was quite a concern in the past Assembly, on confiscated animals in the communities. You get bears in the community and the wildlife officer comes along and shoots the bear and no one knows what happened to it. I asked a question last year or the year before in the House, as to what happened to those animals and they said they were turned in but it was not quite clear to me where they were

turned in to. Further to that motion, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask a question again. What happens to those polar bear hides or bear hides or whatever, that were shot in self-defence, what happens to them, do they sell them or give them to somebody?

MR. CURLEY: Give them to their friends.

MR. FRASER: Do they give them to their friends? What happens to them?

MRS. SORENSEN: Shame, shame, shame!

MR. FRASER: I know there are a lot of bears killed in the Norman Wells area every year and I do not know what happens to the hides. I would like to know from the witnesses what actually happens to those hides. I do not think it is a shame either because the hides have gone some place.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

Special Account For Proposed Hunters' And Trappers' Federation

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: The defence-killed bears are sold and the money is deposited in an account set aside for the Hunters' and Trappers' Federation that has not been established yet. There is \$6000 in that account right now and the department itself is not spending that money.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Fraser.

MR. FRASER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I understand \$6000 from the furs being confiscated and sold. I do not know if I am in order right now with a motion on the floor, but I would like to know how many hides were sold. A polar bear hide is worth quite a bit of money and if the Member from the High Arctic mentions one polar bear was taken away from the hunter, I do not think this is right myself, if that polar bear was taken and is part of that \$6000. I am sure there should have been a lot more than \$6000 in that kitty. If we could maybe get a record as to how many bears were taken that way and how much money they were sold for, I do not know if they could provide that information for us, but it would be nice to have. I am in full support of the motion. I had better get off the subject or I will be shamed again.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Prior to the money being set aside for the Hunters' and Trappers' Federation it was put into general revenue for the government itself and that was a very insignificant amount of the general revenues but within the last year or year and a half it has been allocated to the federation itself.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Fraser.

MR. FRASER: Thank you. To the motion again, I think the motion reads that any bears that were shot in self-defence go back to that locality where the bear was shot, so you would have to have a record of where that bear was shot and the money go back in, if this motion is passed, is that right?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): I will read out the motion here: I move that this Assembly recommend to the Department of Renewable Resources that the hides of defence-killed bears become the property of local hunters' and trappers' associations or local band councils. It does not specify what you are raising, Mr. Fraser.

MR. FRASER: I beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): The motion just is in wide terms and it only refers to the local hunters' and trappers' associations or local band councils.

Intent Of Motion Needs Clarification

MR. FRASER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am maybe not quite clear then. I think the mover of the motion had the full intent of returning those funds where the bear actually was killed, to that particular hunters' and trappers' association in that area. I wonder if the mover could maybe clarify if that was his intent?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Fraser, the motion only talks about the hides. It does not talk about the sale or the funding that comes from defence-killed bears. It says the hides of the defence-killed bears become the property of the local hunters' and trappers' associations or local band councils.

MR. FRASER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will support the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. MacQuarrie.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: I have to again confess ignorance in this area and I would like a little information, please. I assume that when it is declared that a certain animal was defence-killed there is some method of investigation to see whether that, in fact, is so. Could you tell me first of all, what is the method of investigation? Secondly, please, Mr. Minister, again would you inform me as to what the implications are of passing a motion such as this?

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: I would like to ask my Deputy Minister to respond.

MR. IVOR STEWART: Where there is a defence-kill, Mr. Chairman, the situation is thoroughly investigated and once it has been determined exactly what has occurred if it is, in fact, a defence-kill then as I say, the bear skin is taken by the department. In the past it had been sold and the money received has been turned over to internal revenue. Now, we felt that in order to fund the Hunters' and Trappers' Federation, there is a need for some funding, or some means of funding this federation and it was decided that the best thing to do would be to put this into a fund for the Hunters' and Trappers' Federation. It is our feeling that if there is not control over defence-killed bears or defence-kills, that that would be an incentive to the people to kill more bears.

MR. CURLEY: Shame!

Careful Control Of Bear Quotas

MR. IVOR STEWART: As you know, the bear quota is very carefully controlled. It is an international problem. It is not just a Canadian problem. We are very conscious of this particular situation. I personally feel that if it was decided that defence-killed bears went to the community from which the hunter came or the hunters' and trappers' association, then I think consideration would have to be given to reducing the quota of bears for that particular area to ensure that you did not overkill.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. So, in other words, in your opinion if we were to pass such a motion there may very well be a danger that it would act as an incentive to declare that certain animals were defence-killed. Is that the way I understand your position?

MR. IVOR STEWART: Basically yes, that is what our feeling is.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, with all respect to Mr. Stewart, I think that his suggestion that turning over defence-killed skins to the local hunters and trappers would be an incentive to fabricate and fake defence-kills as a ruse to killing more bears is an insult to the hunters of the Northwest Territories.

---Applause

Mr. Chairman, there is a quota system on polar bears in the Northwest Territories. It is working well I suggest not simply because of the efforts of the wildlife officers, but because of the co-operation of the hunters themselves.

MR. CURLEY: Hear, hear!

MR. PATTERSON: Without the co-operation of the hunters the quota system would utterly fail. I suggest also, Mr. Chairman, that the polar bear is a dangerous animal. It does attack man and I challenge the department to show that there are a significant number of instances where bears have been killed in defence as an excuse or as a fabrication for killing a bear. My experience with polar bear hunters, and I have defended some of them in court and I have defended other hunters in court, is that they are always honest. If a game officer asks a circumstance of a kill, the truth is told and there is no attempt, or rarely an attempt, to cover up and fabricate.

Proprietary Interest In Natural Resources

I suggest that this is a very emotional issue in our region. Hunters' and trappers' associations feel that they have a proprietary interest in natural resources of the region. The Baker Lake court case suggests that there are indeed aboriginal hunting and fishing rights existent in the Northwest Territories. That is why the hunters' and trappers' associations want the skin. Not so they can have an excuse to shoot more bears. Further, Mr. Chairman, I am not impressed that the people of the Northwest Territories and even the hunters' and trappers' associations in the Northwest Territories would be disappointed if this source of funds for the Hunters' and Trappers' Federation was cut off.

MR. CURLEY: Hear, hear!

MR. PATTERSON: In the Baffin region, and this was discussed at the last Baffin Regional Council, no one seems to know of the existence of the Hunters' and Trappers' Federation. It may well be a lame duck organization...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): I must cut you off at this point to slow down once again. I remind Members that interpretation is very important and you ought to slow down. I have had to tell you a few times yesterday and I hate to tell you too often today.

MR. PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am sorry.

MR. FRASER: Slow down. Be brief.

MR. PATTERSON: The Hunters' and Trappers' Federation, Mr. Chairman, seems to have run into problems so far in its existence because there already is a Game Advisory Council which seems to have representation from all across the Territories. Many people that I have spoken to seem to wonder just what the purpose of yet another territorial wide organization is. I understand that the Hunters' and Trappers' Federation was consulted about the possible changes in polar bear regulations in the fall and obviously, if that was the case, it failed to communicate with the other hunters' and trappers' association in the Territories because the regulations, when they came down, were a great surprise to most people in the Eastern Arctic anyway. So I suggest that we do not need to particularly worry about taking the source of revenue away from the Hunters' and Trappers' Federation and again I say strongly, Mr. Chairman, I think it remains to be seen whether or not hunters will abuse this. I do not think there is any evidence that this has happened in the past and my personal opinion is that polar bear hunters and bear hunters in the Northwest Territories are not that type of person on the average, that they would abuse this self-defence right which is given to them by legislation. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Noah.

Various Kinds Of Bears In Baker Lake

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Mr. Chairman, thank you. We were out from Baker Lake and we cannot kill polar bears or grizzly bears. Once in a while the bears come close to that area, for example to the settlement. Sometimes there are black and grizzly bears in the summertime in our area. I will get more information if everybody asks for it, information on polar bears or any other kind of bears. Last summer the Minister and his Deputy Minister were told when we had a meeting in Baker Lake, and you are probably aware of what they had heard, in Baker Lake three people have killed a few grizzly bears. We have been having a lot of problems concerning the skins of bears because we did not get them back. I would like you to be aware of that.

I would like you to know, because we do not seem to be changing any of the regulations here in this House. Last summer, the mining companies, when the bears and the cubs had come into the exploration areas around Baker Lake, got an Inuk person to shoot the grizzly bear because they were so scared. He did not shoot right away because he knew he was not allowed to kill grizzly bear. The grizzly was getting too close and was going to attack so he shot the grizzly bear and the cub; he also shot the cub. I know of a few people who have killed grizzly bears in Baker Lake just to defend their lives. Also, we have been meeting with the wildlife committee and the hunters and trappers are asking if we could get the skins back. We have never been informed about the grizzly bear skins yet. I am supporting the motion. The polar bear skins and grizzly bear skins should be returned to the hunters by the hunters' and trappers' associations in the communities.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Before I allow people to speak for the second time is there anyone who has not spoken who wishes to speak to the motion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mrs. Sorensen.

Decentralization And Devolution To Local Authorities

MRS. SORENSEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I tend to agree with many of the comments made by the hon. Member from Frobisher Bay. We expect the people in the regions to be responsible in their actions. We have recommended many times since we began four weeks ago that further power be decentralized and devolved to the regions, or the community level. I for one, think this Assembly, has to trust that the hunters' and trappers' associations and the band councils are responsible bodies and that the turning over of defence-killed hides will not mean an increase in the kill of the polar bear. If the federal government had had the same opinion of this body, that was recently expressed by the Deputy Minister about the hunters' and trappers' associations and band councils, I am afraid this body here would not be in existence today.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): To the motion? There are some people who wish to speak. Mr. Fraser.

MR. FRASER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would just maybe like to clarify or maybe explain a few things on Mr. Speaker's statement. We have a different situation in the valley than they have in the Arctic with polar bears, the killing of bears in self-defence. In Norman Wells we have too damned many of them and it would not spoil the quota, they should open a bounty, there are too many of them around. However, we have instances where bears have come into town and the game warden is the only one with the authority to shoot the bear, usually black bears. He was going to get real wise and not shoot them but haul them away. There was one bear out behind the hotel in the garbage and

they made a live trap and trapped him in a big culvert and they hired a helicopter and hauled him across the river but before he let him loose the game warden put some red paint on his head. The bear was back the next morning and almost beat the helicopter back. Now, in cases like that, I think the bear should be shot and no questions asked.

---Laughter

Bears Plentiful In Mackenzie Valley

The bears are getting really plentiful in the valley and you see them all over the place and they are afraid of nothing. Now, with grizzly bears we have had two people killed in the last two years, by grizzlies. One guy, they found 20 pounds of him left, that was all that was left of him, and the other one they never did find, but they are doing a bunch of research in the mountains in the same areas where these guys were both killed. I do not know if this research they are doing is making the bears mad. They have never had killings by grizzly bears prior to this. I think the one grizzly that killed this guy had a collar around his neck or was supposed to have, somebody said they spotted him with a collar around his neck. The guy was not molesting him, he had a rifle, but there was nothing left of him. We have had instances up there as well where grizzly bears were bothering the camp. So, it was reported and the game warden was going to go and kill the grizzly bear. This was in the winter. So, the company chartered a helicopter and took him out there to kill this grizzly. He got out there and he picked up the grizzly tracks and followed him and he was sitting 1000 feet up in a helicopter but the helicopter pilot said they were going to run out of gas and they had better get back. They could not get the grizzly today. So he said "Go another five minutes", and he followed for five minutes and he was following a bull moose. Now, there was a game warden for you. Now, he was from the country but if he does not know the difference between a moose track and a grizzly track, he should not be out there tracking a grizzly.

Now, there are black bears and I think without any joking they should open a bounty on them because there are getting to be too many in the valley. The hunters and trappers would be the richest hunters and trappers in the area if we could kill them and turn them over to the hunters and trappers. You can go up to the dump in Norman Wells and count seven or eight bears any time you want. You cannot kill them at the dump but they wait until they get back downtown and they maybe hurt somebody, and then they will shoot them. I think, Mr. Chairman, that we are still on that motion and I think that motion should go through and maybe we could get some report back from Renewable Resources as to the hunters and trappers getting the kill or the hunters and trappers even doing the killing.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. FRASER: Maybe that would make it better even yet. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tolganak): Thank you, Mr. Fraser. Did you want to elaborate?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tolganak): Mr. Curley is the last speaker. Mr. MacQuarrie.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: Just a question. Do I understand Mr. Minister that the polar bear is an endangered species and the subject of international concern?

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: It is not an endangered species. However, there is an international agreement by which we abide as to the numbers we are allocated to kill as a country.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you. Mr. Curley.

Possible Reason For Lack Of Local Responsibility

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, I am just a little concerned with the Department of Renewable Resources director's view or his attitude towards the local organizations. No wonder that might have been the reason for never giving them more responsibility in terms of management and enforcement of the regulations with respect to the Wildlife Ordinance. If they continue to have that kind of an attitude I wonder whether or not they should be in that position. I would question that because with that kind of attitude I would not want to be running a department, having such a distrust of local organizations, and I think this is serious, Mr. Chairman.

My other point is that those directors who claim that this kind of motion would create an incentive, I think that is completely out of line. I know of one incident this last summer in Chesterfield Inlet where a man and his wife risked their lives while attacking a polar bear. He actually fought the bear. He did not kill because of the respect of the existing rule or the law; he did not kill the bear. This is in the records of the regional office in Chesterfield Inlet and also at Rankin Inlet. So, if it is the view of the director that this kind of thing would create an incentive, that to me implies there is no trust with the local agency and I do not think that should be accepted by this Assembly at all.

My other point is, Mr. Chairman, that if this kind of a policy continues where the revenue is given into the general consolidated revenue, or used to be, which is part of the Members' salaries, indemnities and so on, my people in the region are getting to the point that defence-killed bears unless they are transferred, are not going to be worth a cent because they can either cut the head off or legs and just leave the bear like the wildlife biologist did in Wager Bay. I think that would be the consequence that we would have to pay if the defence-killed bear hides are not given to the local hunters' and trappers' associations. Some hunters have expressed that they will not bother skinning them or they will skin it in such a way that it is worthless and that is the possibility, that that could backlash if these steps are not taken. I do support that the hunters are responsible and would not abuse such a thing and I do not think they have up to this point. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): The motion reads as follows moved by the hon. Member from Keewatin South: I move that this Assembly recommend to the Department of Renewable Resources that the hides of defence-killed bears become the property of local hunters' and trappers' associations or local band councils.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo, did you want to comment?

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: The Deputy Minister would like a chance to make a few more comments.

MR. IVOR STEWART: Mr. Chairman, I want to apologize if I left the wrong impression. It is certainly not my intention to infer that the hunters and trappers or hunters are not honest. I did not mean that at all. I have simply lived many years and know the nature of things and sometimes, unfortunately, things that we do not expect or would want to happen, do happen. I certainly did not mean to cast aspersions or infer that the hunters and trappers were dishonest in any way at all. That is all I wanted to say, thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

Motion That Defence-killed Hides Become Property Of Local Groups, Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Curley is the mover and he has had the last opportunity to reply to discuss the motion. So, I will now ask for the people who are in favour of the motion to raise their arm. Opposed? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Mr. Fraser.

MR. FRASER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I had my hand up quite some time ago when the Member from the High Arctic made a statement about a polar bear being confiscated by the officer. I would like the Minister to look into this important matter and find out what happened to the hide of that polar bear and return it to the trapper if at all possible, or the hunters' and trappers' association in that area. The reason I request this, Mr. Chairman, is we have had instances in the Northwest Territories and actually convictions where guys were killing polar bears and I do not think they lost the hides. So I would like the Minister to look into that one instance and find out if that polar bear is any good or is still in the freezer like Sikyea's duck or something and find out where it is and see if it can be brought back to the hunters and trappers.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Would you briefly reply to that, Mr. Nerysoo?

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Yes, I will.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): We are on page 10.03, in case some of you have forgotten, and we are now on operations and maintenance. Mr. Curley.

Request For Report On Keewatin Polar Bear Incident

MR. CURLEY: I would like the Minister to table the report of the polar bear incident in the Keewatin region formally and I have a few questions with respect to that. The conflicting view of the people is that according to eye witnesses, this polar bear, as reported, did not die as a result of acute digestive failure. On that basis I would like to ask the Minister whether he is prepared to ask for a full investigation of the incident and what disciplinary actions have been taken to prevent this kind of thing. According to eye witnesses, the polar bear skin that was cut from the rump of the polar bear was in fact thrown away into the fire and that to the hunters implied that they were trying to fabricate the accident. Really it did not become known until some members of that party expressed concern that this polar bear had died as a result of the polar bear tagging operation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you.

MR. CURLEY: I want to know if proper steps have been taken to prevent this kind of thing. If the polar bear hide was left there to rot, how is he prepared to justify when, in fact, there are conflicting eye witness reports on the situation? Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: In reply to that I would like to look further into this issue. It is a fairly new issue to me as you know, and I would like to reply to him at a later date after talking to those people who were, in fact, involved in this issue.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. McLaughlin.

Funds For Research And Studies

MR. McLAUGHLIN: I wanted to ask the Minister if under the \$1,026,000, other O and M, is included in that area, funds for research? Approximately how much money would there be involved in research, etc., by contract basically, outside of the department?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: The total in studies is \$268,125. In the contract area it was \$71,000.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. McLaughlin.

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Because there was a lot of controversy about the caribou population and migration when Members were speaking of the Science Advisory Board, which I realize is another area in this budget, it was indicated that maybe that might be an area where all parties might feel if this Assembly asks them to do the work, that they could come up with a neutral person to do the research necessary on some of these wildlife counts, in order to settle once and for all these arguments. I was wondering, if this was decided, could funds come out of this O and M part of your budget to contract whatever group the Science Advisory Board might recommend to do the work?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: I do not think we would have a problem with that.

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: A short question, Mr. Chairman. This is to the Minister. Can you tell me whether or not we will be able to enjoy the services of a biologist in the Baffin region in the coming year?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Minister.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: I have a fairly lengthy reply. With regard to any kind of biologist in both the Keewatin and Inuvik region, we did not, in fact, budget for any money this year. However, I feel, the department feels that there is a need for those biologists in the regions. That is the other addition to which I have made a presentation and asked for from the finance committee, an additional \$500,000 approximately, which included not only the training program but also money for biologists in the regions.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you. Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: A supplementary, Mr. Chairman. Was that money approved?

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: No, that money has not been approved.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, in whose hands does that decision rest?

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: The decision lies within the hands of the Assembly to provide both the moneys for the training program and for the biologists.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask: Will that issue be raised during the life of this session?

MR. FRASER: Raise it now.

Need For Training Program In The Fall

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: I would hope so because I think it is an issue of finances and if we want to begin at least our training program in the fall, we do need some time to develop a training program for that and to do the recruitment of people for the on-the-job training program. We do need biologists in areas where we feel, especially in Inuvik, where there is a lot of exploration and a lot of petroleum and other industry activity and also in the Baffin region.

MR. PATTERSON: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. MacQuarrie.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: A quick question if I may. Mr. Minister, I notice that under the details of grants, page 10.07, under wildlife services there is \$101,000 given to assist hunters' and trappers' associations to meet administrative and operational expenses. Am I to understand from the earlier motion that these associations do not have enough money to carry on the activities that they ought to carry on? Are they giving them short?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Minister.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: My personal response is yes, we are not giving them enough money.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: Mr. Minister, do you have some specific examples of where associations ought to do certain things and are unable to do so because they do not have funds?

Administrative Costs Of Hunters' And Trappers' Associations

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: I think every association wants to do something in the area of wildlife management. The problem lies, when you give them only \$2000 a year to carry out administrative costs to try to do that work. You are aware that in the past, the Department of Renewable Resources was not considered a priority department and therefore funding to encourage people to do the work in the area, to develop the community in the area of management, did not occur and this is one of the areas I feel is lacking funding.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you, Mr. Minister. I remind Members that we do have a very brief ceremony in the Members' lounge right at this point. I would like to break for tea for 15 minutes.

---SHORT RECESS

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): (Translation) We are on page 10.03 under the wildlife service.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: If I may, Mr. Chairman, a follow-up to the question that I asked earlier.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Go head, Mr. MacQuarrie.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: On learning that it is possible that hunters' and trappers' associations need more funds than they have, as the Minister said, I could have found it far easier to support a motion that said we had to increase funds to local hunters' and trappers' associations rather than a motion which tempts a group of people -- that is no reflection on the Inuit because, as I explained to my hon. colleague here a moment ago, you could have the same kind of reflection if he said, "We are going to pay policemen based on the number of arrests that they make, or tickets", then they are tempted to do something that may not be on the up and up. I feel that if hunters' and trappers' associations need more funds to do the things that they have to do, I would far rather see a motion that says let us give them more funds.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): We are on page 10.03, wildlife service, 0 and M, \$4,377,000. Mr. Patterson.

Migratory Birds Convention Act

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister what position the department has taken on the chronic problem of migratory birds in the Northwest Territories? What efforts have been made to change this, change the Migratory Birds Convention Act to reflect the realities in the Northwest Territories?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Mr. Minister.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Yes. With regard to the Migratory Birds Convention Act we are presently in the process of trying to negotiate spring hunting for Inuit and Dene. However, no decision has been reached at this time and we are in fact participating in that discussion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Mr. Patterson.

Motion That Hunting Of Migratory Birds In The Spring Be Permitted

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to move a motion which I trust will support the position that the Government of the Northwest Territories is taking in these negotiations. I have circulated the motion and it reads: That the Minister of Renewable Resources and the administration urge the provinces of Canada, the Yukon Territory and the Government of Canada to take steps necessary to permit all native persons in the Northwest Territories, including the Metis, to hunt migratory birds in the spring; and further that the provinces of Canada and the Yukon Territory and the Government of Canada be urged to take steps necessary to permit sport hunting of migratory birds in the Northwest Territories in the spring by non-native residents of the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): There is a motion on the floor. To the motion? Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I think it is well known that the habits of migratory birds in the Northwest Territories, their comings and goings are different from their comings and goings in southern Canada. In fact, generally the rule is that while the season is open under the present law in the fall of the year, migratory birds may be in southern Canada and the United States, but in most parts of the Territories they are not here at all. The migratory birds are here in the spring, however, and are an important source of food for aboriginal peoples in the Northwest Territories.

I understand that the federal government has agreed in principle that this problem should be corrected and what is required is an amendment to the international convention between the United States and Canada governing migratory birds, and some other countries may be involved, I am not sure. We need agreement in order to amend the Canadian position from all of the provinces and the other territory in Canada. I understand, Mr. Chairman, that the position taken by some provinces, and the position advanced by the federal government, is that they will recognize the rights of aboriginal persons to hunt migratory birds for food but that they do not define Indian people to include Metis. They rely on the restrictive definition of Indian persons found in the Indian Act and they are perpetuating the status and non-status distinction.

Metis People Should Have Special Rights

However, Mr. Chairman, in the Northwest Territories the Government of the Northwest Territories long ago recognized that Metis persons are aboriginal persons and have a special right to hunt birds among other things, or should have special rights to hunt animals for food. For example, Metis people have been given general hunting licences. Therefore, the first part of the motion urges the territorial government to urge the federal government and the other provinces to permit all native persons, including Metis, to hunt migratory birds in the spring. I have gone further, perhaps I have gone too far some hon. Members may suggest, but I have gone farther and suggested that the non-native persons too, should have rights to hunt migratory birds in the spring. In southern Canada non-native persons who are residents have the right to sport hunt migratory birds with certain limits in the fall but there are no birds in the Baffin region anyway, in the fall. Therefore I suggest the motion should go so far as to include non-native persons and give them the right to hunt on a sport hunting basis, which would be a limited quota, in the spring when the birds are here.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I recognize that there may be a significant lobby in the South to prevent this from taking place but I would point out, Mr. Chairman, that in the United States and in Canada, there is a generous sport hunting season for residents in both of those countries. In fact, in the United States many hunters not only hunt birds in the United States but they come up to Canada and hunt them while they are on their way down to the United States. Now, the number of birds that would be taken, both by the native subsistence hunters and by the non-native residents of the Northwest Territories would be but a small fraction of the total number of birds taken by the southern Canadian and American hunters. I think that if this motion passes our government will take steps to prove our case, and advance our case in the international discussions and in the national discussions amongst the provinces.

Special Case For Metis People Of N.W.T.

I would also say, finally, Mr. Chairman, that maybe the Metis in the Northwest Territories should be given a special status when they live North of 60. Maybe they should be recognized as being people who are, in fact, aboriginal people, at least North of 60. Now, I recognize that in some provinces of Canada and I think Manitoba may be one such province, where there are a significant number of Metis persons in that province, the Government of Manitoba has determined that it would not be in the best interests of conservation that such large numbers of people to have subsistence hunting rights. I would suggest that this motion does not necessarily conflict with that view, that our government, if this motion is approved, could lobby for a special case for the Metis people in the Northwest Territories. They are certainly not a significant part of the hunting population, but are important people who have aboriginal hunting rights as well as any other native group in the Northwest Territories. That explains the motion, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you, Mr. Patterson. I believe everyone has a copy of the motion so I do not have to repeat it. To the motion. Mr. Fraser.

MR. FRASER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I agree with the Member's motion, at least the top part of it. The bottom part, if it is the same motion that I have got here, where he mentions sport hunting for migratory birds in the Northwest Territories, "to take steps necessary to permit the sport hunting of migratory birds in the spring for non-native..." I never knew there ever was such a thing as sport hunting in the spring. However, it is not quite clear to me and I wonder if the mover of the motion would care to maybe delete the bottom part of that motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Mr. Patterson. Would you answer that question for clarification?

MR. PATTERSON: The law presently permits the sport hunting of migratory birds by non-native persons in the fall when there are no birds here. I am not prepared to withdraw the motion, or that part of the motion. I think that the non-native residents of the Northwest Territories have some rights to hunt the same as if they lived in southern Canada. While I would not go so far as to recommend that they have the right to subsistence hunting or hunting for food, as is presently being proposed for native persons by the federal government and the United States government and the provinces of Canada, I do think that the non-native person in the Northwest Territories, who is a resident, should be able to shoot a goose just like any other non-native person in Canada or the United States, in the season when the birds are there and in certain numbers. My constituents certainly would not be happy to see my agreeing to withdraw that privilege. May I speak for myself and say that I am a person who would like to have that privilege, even though I do not happen to be a native person? I am interested in hunting migratory birds in the spring without breaking the law. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you, Mr. Patterson. Mr. Fraser.

Hunting And Fishing Rights Under Treaty 11

MR. FRASER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In that case maybe I should elaborate a little further. There was a paper passed around on Treaty 11 which states that "His Majesty the King hereby agrees with the said Indians that they shall have the right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing..." Then, there is no law for the native people to go ahead and hunt in the spring. If the Treaty 11 stands as it is, that is. Therefore we do not need a motion for the native people to go ahead and hunt in the spring. I have my reservation now about supporting the motion, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you, Mr. Fraser. Mr. Curley, to the motion.

MR. CURLEY: On the motion I would like to move an amendment to the motion.

Motion To Amend Motion That Hunting Of Migratory Birds In The Spring Be Permitted

That the Minister of Renewable Resources and the administration urge the provinces of Canada, the Yukon and the Government of Canada to take steps necessary to permit the sport hunting of migratory birds in the Northwest Territories in the spring by non-native residents of the Northwest Territories. Mr. Chairman, that leaves the portion, "all native persons". Any reference to natives be deleted from the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): To the amendment. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, my reason for that is that the native groups and so on are already negotiating the problem of the Migratory Birds Convention Act as a part of their land claims settlement and the federal government is the one that the native groups should, as a matter of fact, be negotiating with. They can do so through the land claims negotiations and I feel that setting up a precedent with a third level, like this Assembly, would set up a precedent of settling native rights and negotiating them separately with the provinces. I feel we would be interfering with the native claims negotiations and as a result I think the motion should only refer to the non-native residents of the Northwest Territories.

MR. FRASER: To the amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): To the amendment. Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: I do not agree with the amendment. For one thing, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, ITC, have already extensively lobbied with the federal Government of Canada to have them amend the international convention between Canada and the United States. That international convention presently recognizes a limited right of native persons to take migratory birds for food, but it does not go nearly far enough and it does not recognize that spring hunting is a fact of life in the Northwest Territories. I simply wished by the motion, by mentioning native persons, to add the voice of the Northwest Territories government and the voice of this Assembly to those discussions. ITC has urged the federal government quite successfully and an amendment to the international convention has been agreed to in principle. Now I say the Metis should be included and this Assembly should urge that the Metis be included. I also do not think it is taking any negotiating position away from the native organizations.

Native People Need Support In Negotiations

I think it is adding to the direction they have already begun and if representatives of native persons in this Assembly feel that this government's voice cannot aid the resolution of this problem, then they are entitled to that opinion. I believe that my constituents probably would like to have all the help that they can get at these conferences and negotiations and would urge the Minister to add this Assembly's voice to the ammunition that he presents in justification of this change. So I am not going to vote in favour of the amendment, Mr. Chairman, although I think I am voting against the amendment perhaps out of the same motives that Mr. Curley is proposing the amendment. I think that it would be in the interests of aboriginal peoples if the Northwest Territories government supports the position already taken by native organizations. Maybe that is what the sessional paper on constitutional development is all about, and maybe we should defer this motion until that paper is discussed but I for one, am not sure that we have to wait for that. This issue is one where the territorial position and the native groups' position and the Government of Canada's position should all be the same because we all agree that aboriginal people should have these rights. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): To the amendment. Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Mr. Chairman, I will not make any comment at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Curley, in making the amendment, I think is under the impression that native people, Inuit and Dene people presently have rights to hunt migratory birds in the spring. I am not aware that this is the case at the moment. As far as I know the Migratory Birds Convention Act is still in existence. It has not been changed as yet and I appreciate that attempts are being made or there is general recognition I know in the Inuvialuit land claims, the Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement, COPE's proposal, that the federal government agrees that they will attempt to make it possible for the Inuvialuit to hunt migratory birds in the spring. This is still dependent on the United States, the federal government, the Canadian government getting agreement. So, as of now the law as it stands does not permit anyone in the North to hunt migratory birds in the spring. So because of this, I cannot support the amendment proposed by Mr. Tagak Curley because it is based on a wrong assumption of law at the moment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): To the amendment. Mr. MacQuarrie.

Policy Of The Department

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Could I ask the Minister whether that part which has been deleted in the amendment, Mr. Nerysoo, that all native persons in the Northwest Territories including the Metis be allowed, permitted to hunt migratory birds in the spring, is that a fact, as it was stated earlier but not by you directly, that that is a policy that is being pursued right at the present time by your department?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you, Mr. MacQuarrie. Mr. Minister.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Could I ask my Deputy Minister to speak on that?

MR. IVOR STEWART: Mr. Chairman, we are in favour of including the Metis. However, we are also in favour of including the non-native but we are supporting it very quietly, if I may put it that way.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: That is in addition, but certainly it is a policy to try to have spring hunting for native people, the part that has been deleted?

MR. IVOR STEWART: Right.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): To the amendment. Ms. Cournoyea.

MS. COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, I would like to request from Mr. Tagak Curley on the motion that this be deferred or withdrawn for the simple reason that at the international level there is an agreement that some hunting should take place. Presently it is tied up with an agreement within the provinces and I believe a lot of this information should be placed before this Assembly because a lot of those changes have taken place only recently. I think if we have that information we could more fully discuss what is included, what is permitted and where the log jam is. Right now I think we are talking sort of in a vacuum because we do not have all that information right now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you, Ms. Cournoyea.

MR. FRASER: Hear, hear!

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Mr. Curley.

Amendment To Motion On Hunting Of Migratory Birds In The Spring, Withdrawn

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, first of all I would like to say it is common knowledge that Inuit native people do hunt migratory birds whenever, in spite of the act. They do hunt because there would not be any room to put them in jail in the whole of the Northwest Territories. They do hunt and they will continue that and I even know that some non-natives do hunt migratory birds in the spring. You know, this is a sort of legal question only, but I would also, before going any further, withdraw my amendment. I would also recommend to the mover that he defer his motion for another time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you, Mr. Curley. Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I respect what the other Members say about this. I believe other similar motions have been made by previous Assemblies in the past. I think the feeling is that we should have more information about current developments before we pass this motion. I tried to find out as much as I could about current developments and based the motion on those current developments, but if other Members wish to receive information so that we can all support this motion unanimously, which is what I would like to see, I will certainly agree to defer the motion until more information can be put before the House. Is it in order for me to defer the motion, Mr. Chairman, or do I have to withdraw it to defer it?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): If this committee would like to defer this motion for further information, somebody else can move that but you are the only one who can withdraw it. Somebody else has to make the motion. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, I just have a question to the director.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Go ahead.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, my question is, how is the director carrying on quietly negotiating the sport hunting rights for non-natives?

MR. IVOR STEWART: Mr. Chairman, when I said "quietly" we are in favour of them but we are not pushing them. That is what I really meant. We are not pushing it to the same degree as we are pushing it in the case of the Dene.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): The motion is still on the floor.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: I was going to raise a point of order. What is the disposition of the motion?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): To the motion, Ms. Cournoyea.

Motion That Motion On Hunting Of Migratory Birds Be Deferred Till Next Session

MS. COURNOYEA: I move that the motion presented by the hon. Mr. Patterson be deferred until another time, until maybe the next session.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you. Is that the fall session? There is a motion on the floor now to defer this motion until the next fall session.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: .Question.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I think the motion was to defer it to the next session. The next session might be the spring session. That is a point of order.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): The next session.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

Motion Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): The question has been called. All in favour of the motion, show your hands. Down. Opposed? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Thank you. Wildlife service page 10.03, 0 and M, \$4,377,000. Mr. Sibbeston.

Motion To Recognize Dene Band Councils As Officially Responsible For Wildlife

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a motion and I move that this Assembly recommend to the Minister of Renewable Resources that in the western part of the Northwest Territories, excluding Inuvik, where Dene band councils exist, and where the majority of the Dene people so desire, that the Minister recognize the Dene band councils as the official local bodies responsible for advising and assisting game officials in the management and administration of wildlife matters and that appropriate legislation...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Mr. Sibbeston, could you slow down, please?

MR. SIBBESTON: ...and appropriate legislation be brought forward at the next session to reflect the intent of this motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): To the motion, Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I was just going to refer briefly to a page of the Treaty 11 which I have given to the Assembly, in which the government and even the King entrenched certain rights to the Indian people as regards hunting and fishing and I will just read the section which says: "And His Majesty the King hereby agrees with the said Indians that they shall have the right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as heretofore described..." and so forth.

In the Northwest Territories Act which gives powers to this Assembly, one of the powers given is that of game, but in section 14, subsection (3) it provides that, or provides generally that the Commissioner in Council, inasmuch as they can make laws in regard to game, cannot restrict or prohibit Indians or Eskimos from hunting for food, on unoccupied crown lands. So, I see this as an attempt to continuously and forever protect the fishing and hunting rights of the aboriginal people in the Northwest Territories. During the past number of years the territorial government has set up hunters' and trappers' associations amongst the Dene people and the effect of this has really been to take away some of the rights that they have by law because instead of the band councils dealing with hunting and fishing rights of their own members, this territorial government has given certain rights to hunters' and trappers' associations and on these associations you can have anybody, you can have white people, Metis people, anybody. The government sees this group now as the group which is to advise it and it even gives it some powers to deal with hunting matters.

So, in this way, I feel that the powers of the Dene people down in the Mackenzie Valley have been eroded or are capable of being eroded. The way things have happened has caused conflict or has created a lot of problems and conflict in the communities. So, this motion is really just trying to have this government recognize band councils as the body in the communities, if the majority of Dene people do wish, the body which this government should deal with in matters of hunting, fishing and trapping. I do know that if this motion is passed it will go a long way in the Dene people thinking that this government is a good government and thinking, I suppose, that those of us who are elected from the Dene people are doing the best in their interest.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you. To the motion. Ms. Cournoyea.

Inclusion Of The Metis People

MS. COURNOYEA: I have a question and I also have an amendment. The first question I would like to ask Mr. Sibbeston is, when he talks about Dene councils does he include the Metis people and would the Metis people feel as though he would be including them in as a Dene council?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Mr. Sibbeston, do you wish to respond to that?

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, the situation in the communities, in most communities is that the Dene band councils have opened up their membership so that Metis can become involved in and be part of the Dene band councils. In places like Fort Providence, I think about half the band councils are Metis and in Simpson, I do not think there are any Metis on it now, but at one time there had been. As far as the Dene Nation is concerned, they are fighting in a sense for native people in the North, and they also include Metis people in their membership. So, I feel that this provides for all persons, all native persons, all persons of Dene descent to take part in band councils.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you. Do you wish to make your amendment now?

MS. COURNOYEA: I would like to ask a supplementary to the question. I do not think I asked Mr. Sibbeston about how he felt about it, I wanted to know if in fact, we are going to say that we support the Dene council to have this direct route in terms of game. I just want to be assured that the Metis people are not left out and I am not talking about particular communities, I am talking about it as a total. If I can be assured that that is the case.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: I do think that Metis people will be protected, what rights they do have will be protected under the Dene band council.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Ms. Cournoyea.

Amendment To The Motion Recognizing Dene Band Councils As Officially Responsible For Wildlife

MS. COURNOYEA: I will make the amendment now. I asked Mr. Sibbeston previously, if he made the motion, I requested that Inuvik and Aklavik be left out of that area because I feel it has to be a co-ordinated effort because there are many Inuvialuit in Aklavik. I would like to make the amendment that as well as Inuvik, Aklavik be left out of this motion; Inuvik and Aklavik.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): To the amendment. Hon. Mr. Wah-Shee.

HON. JAMES WAH-SHEE: I cannot support the amendment. I will give my reasons why. Firstly, in the area in the Delta, including Aklavik, Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River there are two claims that are being negotiated, one on behalf of the Dene people and their descendants, which would include Metis people as well, and the other on behalf of Inuit people in that area. So, you have two organizations that will be negotiating aboriginal rights. Aklavik, as a community, has a Dene band council that exists and the Dene Nation I understand will be negotiating on behalf of the Dene people. There are two organizations involved and the Dene people in that community have the right to get involved through their local organizations in that particular community. So, it would be improper to exclude that community.

This motion particularly just gives the opportunity for the local Dene band council to take on more responsibility if they so desire. If they were excluded then the impression would be that COPE does have a land claim and that they are going to represent the Dene people, which is really not the situation as I understand it. The Dene Nation is going to negotiate land claims. More particularly, I think you do have a Dene band council that does exist, and I

think they have the right to get involved in the administration and management of wildlife matters that deal with their basic aboriginal rights as a group of people. I can also appreciate the concern that Ms. Cournoyea is raising, but I do not think that you can really sort of come up with a motion which is going to be cut and dried. I think it allows the opportunity to have the local band council get involved and if there is some co-ordination that needs to be made later on, then that type of co-ordination can take place between the Dene Nation and COPE and also the representative of the Metis people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you, Mr. Wah-Shee. To the amendment?
Ms. Cournoyea.

Some People Are Being Left Out

MS. COURNOYEA: I just want to clarify it. I am not saying that the Dene council in Aklavik should not be involved in this, or the Dene people in Inuvik. The Minister has recognized the Dene council as the official body, then that excludes people. If the Minister is to recognize the Dene council as the official local body I think that is unfair to other people. Maybe there could be other wording on that because I do not want to see other people excluded. Certainly, if the band council in Aklavik and the Dene in Inuvik want to be involved they should be, but the way this motion is written is that they will be the official body and there will be no others. That is the way I read the motion. Now, if the motion could be reworded there would not be a required amendment because I think we are leaving out some people, the Inuvialuit, because if you make the Dene band council the official body where do the Inuvialuit fit in? That is all. Maybe you could reword it a bit, I do not know.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you, Ms. Cournoyea. Mr. MacQuarrie, do you wish to speak to the amendment?

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: No, to the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): To the amendment. Mr. Patterson.

Recognizing More Than One Local Body Responsible For Advising Game Officials

MR. PATTERSON: Maybe I can suggest a way around this problem. I am grateful that in the Eastern Arctic we do not face these sort of problems. It seems to me that there is a possibility in the Delta settlements that there might be an organization representing one group of aboriginal peoples, namely the Inuvialuit and an organization representing another group of aboriginal people, the Dene, whose interests and histories and traditions may well be different. Therefore, perhaps the motion could recognize the possibility of more than one local body being responsible for advising and assisting game officials in addition to the hunters' and trappers' associations. I would just offer as a suggestion to the mover of the amendment that one easy way of amending this motion so that it would be palatable to both the mover of the motion and her concern would be to simply substitute the word "an" and put it as "recognize the Dene band councils as an official body responsible for advising and assisting game officials". That word if it were put in there would leave open the possibility of there being more than one such body in places where there is more than one group of people. If the Dene band councils were recognized as an official local body, then they would be listened to and be respected and presumably be entitled to some support from the government, in addition to the other body which may presently exist. However, that is just a suggestion, Mr. Chairman.

MR. FRASER: Slow down.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Anything further, Ms. Cournoyea?

Protecting The Inuvialuit

MS. COURNOYEA: It is not that I am in support of giving more responsibility to Dene bands and I do not believe this has anything to do with claims. I did not take this motion in that light. It is that when you make anything an official body, that means it is the only body, so it appears to me that the intent of this motion is to ask the Minister to deal with the Dene band councils. I am not against that, but if that is the only body that is going to be consulted, which it seems to me is the intent of the motion, then I would think that all band councils, if I were them, I certainly would say, "Yes, I am interested and I want to be involved", but I would like to support this motion and I also have to support the Inuvialuit as well. I am saying excluding Inuvik and Aklavik, so there could be more punch to what this motion is attempting to do. Otherwise, I do not know. We could say an official body but then if we put "an official body", then we are also recognizing the other bodies which it appears this motion is attempting to exclude, to bring down to a focus dealing with band councils. My desire is to protect the Inuvialuit and how we do that. I do not want to do it by watering down this motion. I can see possibilities of doing it, saying "an official body" as an official local body but I do not know how the mover would feel about that because if you say that, you mean there could be other bodies that the Minister can deal with and I do not know if you want your motion to be brought down to that level. I have to have a feeling about that because I certainly do not want to take anything away from the intent of the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you, Ms. Cournoyea. Mrs. Sorensen, the amendment.

MRS. SORENSEN: I want to speak to the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): To the amendment.

MS. COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, could you just hold that a minute because I think Mr. Sibbeston and Mr. Wah-Shee are working on that and if they come up with a workable solution I will withdraw my amendment just to expedite things.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Hold your horses. Is there somebody else who would like to speak to the amendment? Ms. Cournoyea.

MS. COURNOYEA: I was advised by Mr. Sibbeston that they would be in agreement to accept my amendment saying "excluding Inuvik and Aklavik". Is that right?

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, what I suggested is...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you, Ms. Cournoyea.

MR. SIBBESTON: What was your amendment?

MS. COURNOYEA: Mr. Sibbeston has advised me I can move my amendment without causing any undue hardships.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): To the amendment.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

Amendment To The Motion, Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Question has been called. All in favour of that amendment, let me see your hands up. Down. Opposed? The amendment is carried.

---Carried---

Now to the motion. Hon. Mr. MacQuarrie.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: As amended, yes. It seems to me that the discussion over the amendment points up a very difficult problem with the motion as a whole and that is that it is calling on this government to undertake something, the implications of which are not very clear. It is recognized now in the motion that two communities ought to be excluded because there is some confusion as to who should have the right to advise and assist the government. I have maintained that same problem exists in many, many other communities. While I certainly support the idea that this government must turn to local people and particularly local native people for advice and assistance in this area, the motion leaves the government open to all kinds of difficulties because, in fact, there are local Metis associations in many communities and if this motion is carried what will their response be?

There is not a Member to my knowledge right here to speak on their behalf, that is someone who is an active member in the Metis Association and consequently, it seems to me that they would have a very legitimate grievance if this motion were passed. I also see that this government has already given status by virtue of the fact that it funds hunters' and trappers' associations and I believe accepts that they are organizations which ought to advise and assist the government. I wonder whether the Metis associations and the hunters' and trappers' associations will be excluded. I notice the motion talks about "local bodies" so perhaps that would not have an effect on the Dene Advisory Council which is largely made up of native people, but on the other hand it might. So, to me it seems if we pass the motion we will be getting ourselves into a very great kind of difficulty and that we cannot foresee all its ramifications right at the moment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you, Hon. Mr. MacQuarrie. To the motion. Mrs. Sorensen.

Rights Of The Long-term White Residents

MRS. SORENSEN: Yes, Mr. Chairman. My concern is for the long-term white resident, who because of this motion will have some of the rights that he now has, removed from him or her, the right of the general licence holder to sit on the hunters' and trappers' association which now seems to be the body that is recognized to provide assistance and advice in the handling of the management and the administration of wildlife matters in the Northwest Territories. The white long-term resident who is the holder of a general hunting licence is not eligible to sit on a Dene band council and because of this motion his rights would be removed.

In addition, it is my understanding that not all band councils allow Metis people to sit on their council and so we could have a situation where some Metis people in some communities would lose their rights as well. I think as territorial legislators we must remember that we do have a responsibility to the minorities in the Northwest Territories and should bear that in mind. In addition, it is quite evident that band council members in any area can simply take over the hunters' and trappers' association if they choose and could outnumber any white or Metis individual in most communities. So they can achieve the same or similar results I would think, by doing that just as has been done here in this Assembly.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): (Translation) Did you want to speak, Mr. McLaughlin?

Motion To Defer Motion To Recognize Dene Band Councils As Officially Responsible For Wildlife

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Mr. Chairman, I think this motion deals with aboriginal rights or the devolvement of authorities of this government to the Dene. When we dealt with the ITC the other time we deferred that motion until after the sessional paper handed down by James Wah-Shee and I would like to move at this time we defer this motion until after that sessional paper is dealt with.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): There is a motion on the floor to defer this motion. To the motion. Mr. McLaughlin.

MR. McLAUGHLIN: I think I already made it fairly clear. I just think we are bordering on setting policies which are reflected in Mr. Wah-Shee's sessional paper and I only think it is fair to all people concerned that the motion should be deferred until after that paper is dealt with.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you, Mr. McLaughlin. Ms. Cournoyea, to the motion.

MS. COURNOYEA: Basically I did not have any problem with the intent of this motion. I do not think it has anything to do with native rights. You know, you have got to understand that in the communities the people who have the most at stake in terms of game management and all the conservation controls you can put in, are the Dene people in a lot of the areas. We seem to be talking around them all the time. This is not a motion concerning native rights, which I think I made myself very clear about a little earlier. I just see it as a way of saying "Well, look, we know you are there and you are utilizing the resources." It is not something that can be put aside because someone is saying it has to do with native rights because you can keep on deferring everything on the basis of that if you want to and it will go on forever. Either you want to take things by the hand and say "We are going to do something about it", or we are just going to keep having no direction in the department. I do not think that is fair because by deferring you are saying "Well, I cannot make up my mind now and I am going to blame it on aboriginal rights." I think that has been going on long enough.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): To the motion. Mr. Sibbeston was the first. Mr. Wah-Shee.

HON. JAMES WAH-SHEE: Yes. I would like to just comment on the motion. I think the Dene band council is a legal body that has been recognized by the federal government.

---Applause

I think that is the reason why they make treaties with them, Treaty 11 as a matter of fact. I think we are talking about people in the Mackenzie Valley who are making a living off the land, not sport hunting or sport fishing or whatever. I think we are talking about aboriginal people who are entitled to harvest the natural resources of the Mackenzie Valley. I think later on in the long run when they have to negotiate their aboriginal rights and they want to administer and manage the wildlife matters, then who are you going to delegate these authorities to? I think the question is very fundamental. The band council wants to be involved and participate in wildlife management and administration and I do not really see any problem with it.

Majority Should Rule

The other thing too, is that the Metis people will be involved in the band council. As a matter of fact, some of them are already involved in there. They are not treaty but they are sitting right on the band council. The Dene Nation has already opened their membership and I understand they are going to be meeting this summer. So, I would hate to see the band council being held back because of two non-native residents living in a community. I think the majority ought to rule. This is why we are here. What is democracy all about anyway?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

---Applause

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: I would like to indicate my support of the motion. I think it is about time this Assembly woke up and realized that there are band councils that are there legally and incorporated and that they have a role to play in local affairs. I do not think that the game officers were sent there just for the sake of having a game officer there.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Can you hold on for a second? We are now dealing with the deferral motion by Mr. McLaughlin, we are dealing with Mr. McLaughlin's motion which is to defer Mr. Sibbeston's motion.

MR. CURLEY: I did not hear him say he moved, he did not move a motion, he indicated he would like to see it be deferred but he did not move a motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Hold on. I think Mr. McLaughlin did move that as a motion. Is that correct, Mr. McLaughlin?

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): To that motion. Mr. MacQuarrie.

A Government For All The People

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would agree we should not defer. I think there is enough wrong with the motion that we should face it head on and defeat it today and not defer it. Now, if I may explain why, I believe as Mr. Wah-Shee said that there are Dene band councils that are recognized by the federal government, truth. But another truth is that there is also this government which as it is presently constituted is a government for all the people. Maybe that situation ought to be changed and maybe it will be changed but as long as it is not changed it is our responsibility to try and ensure that all the people have rights that are protected. It is not enough to say that the Metis are welcome to join the Dene Nation. I think that was the attitude of the Eighth Assembly as a matter of fact, who were condemned by some of these people, that native people are welcome to participate. The truth of it is, a lot of them did not want to participate because they saw some other solution more acceptable to them. I think we owe that same consideration to the Metis. Maybe the invitation is open to them but maybe they do not want to join and as long as there are legitimate Metis associations which are also recognized by the federal government and also recognized by this government, we simply cannot say they are insignificant and forget about them. I say that the motion ought not be deferred and it ought to be defeated and that is not to say that I believe that native people should not have control over game, I think that is a commendable and desirable goal. I hope that some day it will largely be realized. I cannot support the motion and will not move to defer.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you, Mr. MacQuarrie. The motion is to defer and there is one more speaker here. Mr. Braden.

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: I will speak to the motion after we defeat Mr. McLaughlin's motion.

---Laughter

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): On the motion to defer.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Mr. McLaughlin.

MR. McLAUGHLIN: I would like to speak again and wrap things up on this. I have no problem with the basic intent of the motion but I do not like the way it is worded, it has implications we should look into. I wish it had been put out as a formal notice of motion so we had 48 hours to look at it first and then you could get some of these things straightened out. I really do believe that it takes a bit of a movement in the direction of constitutional rights as well. I was against a deferment of Mr. Wah-Shee's paper to start with because I thought it should have been dealt with at this session. For that reason I still would like to defer this issue. I think we took a move as an Assembly not to head off in any particular direction and now we are making all sorts of little moves in all sorts of little directions. Thank you.

Motion To Defer Motion To Recognize Dene Band Councils As Officially Responsible For Wildlife, Defeated

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you, Mr. McLaughlin. Now, I am going to call the question. The question has been called. All of those in favour of the motion to defer Mr. Sibbeston's motion I would like to see your hands up. All those in favour of the motion? Down. Opposed? The motion is defeated.

---Defeated

Now, back to the main motion as amended. To the motion. Mr. Braden.

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am concerned that we are getting overly paranoid about the intent of the motion. Now, sure we have Dene band councils that exist in law and we have Metis Association locals, we have settlement councils, band councils and city councils. In theory, I would hope that our game officials are taking the advice and assistance of all concerned hunters and trappers in a community or a region. Perhaps in practice that is not always the case, as Mr. Curley suggests. However, I think we in the Executive Committee have been asked numerous times to take decentralization and devolution more seriously than has been the case in the past.

Achieving Devolution Of Wildlife Management

Now, as I read this motion it is being proposed that our game officials take the advice and the assistance of Dene band councils as a priority. Now, at this point in time I have no real problem with that. I am assuming that our officials will also consult with others before they make their decision. With respect to the near future, and on the prompting of a number of Members in this Assembly, I am confident that Mr. Nerysoo and officials in the Department of Renewable Resources will be working with a region or a community to develop a system whereby local people do more than just advise and assist game officials, but a recognized representative organization actually conducts the management of wildlife in an area. I see that is something that is coming in the future and hopefully in the life of this Assembly, that we can achieve a satisfactory devolution to the community level...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: ...of wildlife management responsibilities. So, as far as this motion is concerned I have no problem with it, it is in order and I think that we, as a committee, have to recognize that in the West anyway, this is just a first step. Then we will keep working on it and come up with something that is recognized and representative. So, in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I will support this motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): I have two more speakers on this motion but let us take a coffee or tea break whichever you want to call it, for 15 minutes.

---SHORT RECESS

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): The committee will come to order. To the motion as amended. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to put my support to the motion because I am in support of it namely because I would like to see in future that the overall management and enforcement eventually be transferred to local government in my own area anyway and to local hunters' and trappers' associations, that they become the agents of the local government. I think eventually we will probably see the day before I disappear from the face of the earth that this will happen, and I will work towards that. For that, I would like to give an indication of my support for this motion.

The other thing is that the Minister and the director did indicate to us earlier today that they were trying to develop a fund from snatching polar bear hides from the local hunters and for an organization that did not even exist. I think when local band councils are the ones that are in their hands they certainly can achieve or can develop better co-operation and working relationships and I think that is what the intent of the motion is. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I will support the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you. Mr. Butters.

Decision Should Be Made By Communities

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Just briefly to indicate my support for the motion also. I do not really see why it is giving us so much concern. I am quite sure that in the smaller communities many of the people we are speaking about would also find it difficult to understand our concern and the length of time we have spent discussing this concern. From my own personal experience I recollect a situation where a band council requiring a delegate to attend a very important function on behalf of that band, chose the person they felt was the best representative and the most responsible representative to make their case for them and that individual was a Metis. So, I think if it is left to the communities they will make the best decision possible for their own needs.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Fraser.

MR. FRASER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am not too clear on the motion, as in the first part of it he mentions Renewable Resources in the western part of the Northwest Territories including Inuvik and Aklavik. I do not understand that, why he mentioned Inuvik and Aklavik and nobody else. Another thing, Mr. Chairman, where "Dene band councils exist". There is a definite difference between a Dene band council and a band council. The band council in the communities are treaty Indians and they are recognized by the federal government as a ward, a government ward, where the band council is set up. Now, you do not need to be an Indian to belong to a Dene band council. You can be anything you want. According to Mr. Erasmus, anybody can be a chief if he belongs to the Dene band council and I do not understand those words "Dene band council". I understand band councils definitely, but when you put the word "Dene" in front of it then it could be anybody. They are not mentioned, no one else has mentioned anything about the Dene band councils which, if this motion is passed will be the governing body for any settlement including game and any other matters pertaining to that settlement.

Dene Band Council

I believe sooner or later they will get that authority. They have to get it. Once the land claims are settled they will get that authority. It is coming but at this time to make a motion here and have it stating "Dene band council set up in any community officially in the Territories", up to now there are not any. I mean if there are any I do not know of them and I have been around this country a few years.

I would like to support the motion on the principle that they change the name to "band council" rather than "Dene band council" because they are the governing body as far as the Metis people are concerned. If it comes right down to it, all these motions that we have had passed here, we have been passing motions like they were going out of style here this afternoon, and I do not know if it has anything to do with the witnesses we have here. Some of it may have, but some of it could have been passed in the House. The motions that were passed here this afternoon, Mr. Chairman, that poor Minister, he must have a good secretary sitting behind him to keep track of all that is going on and he is going to have to be a mastermind...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): I am going to stop you here and tell you to slow down. You were complaining about the interpreters doing too much hard work. You make them do hard work when you talk too fast.

MR. FRASER: Wait until I start complaining about the chairman. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I would support the motion providing the words "band council" are used rather than "Dene band council" and that would involve treaty Indians only. I cannot support the motion with the words "Dene band council" until I know if there are any in existence and how they are operating. As I said, I do not know of any that are in operation right now but sooner or later there has got to be. There will be. Until such time I cannot see where they can take any control of any game management in the area when there are not any in existence. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you, Mr. Fraser. Are you moving an amendment? I am also advised, sir, that half way down the motion it says "as official bodies responsible for advising and assisting game officials..." they are not talking about turning them into local governments. Did you want to move an amendment, sir?

MR. FRASER: Mr. Chairman, I do not think I want to move an amendment to the motion. I would like to ask the mover of the motion to remove the word "Dene" and just put "band councils" rather than "Dene band councils" because using the words "Dene band councils" there is no such thing right now. There are not any set up right now. I say there will be sooner or later, but right now there is not any set up so where does the Minister get his direction from when there is not any Dene band council? There are band councils set up in almost every community and they should have some control. They work very closely with the Dene, but we are talking about a body here that does not exist, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Does anyone wish to comment on that?
Hon. Mr. MacQuarrie.

Interfering With The Authority Of The Federal Government

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I cannot agree with the remarks made earlier by the Hon. Mr. Braden in which he said that we are getting excited about something that we need not get excited about because the intention is to confer it to a local level and so on. I simply cannot agree with that. I would say that too often we have had vaguely worded motions, or maybe not vaguely worded motions but at any rate motions whose intention later is declared to be something other than what the words say and I think that we have to get away from that kind of thing. We need sharply worded motions, the intent of which is very clear so that the people to whom they are directed are not able to evade them later because it was not very clear as to what was meant.

I would say that if people can support this motion knowing that they are calling for Dene band councils to be the official local bodies and that this is going to be entrenched in legislation in the fall and they can support that, fine. If they have something else in mind then I would suggest that this motion ought not be supported because in a sense what it is doing when you look at the words as they stand there, is anticipating the results of aboriginal rights negotiations and to that extent interfering in the relationship between native people and the federal government, although obviously some native people feel it is a favourable kind of interference and therefore maybe it is acceptable. I say it is interfering in that relationship and to that extent attempting to usurp the authority of the federal government. I would say that we had better be careful. I certainly will not support that motion. If there were a motion in front of this Assembly which called on the establishment of local organizations made up of local people in proportion to their inhabitancy in that area and they were 90 per cent Dene, then you would have a 90 per cent Dene populace on the council and it was their job to advise and assist the government in the game administration, then I could support that because I am not against that principle. I say here we are giving official recognition to a particular organization and in that excluding other organizations which, believe me, we are going to be hearing from in the future.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any further discussion on the motion as amended? Mr. Patterson.

Existing Local Bodies Allowing Participation From All Segments Of The Population

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, the motion does call for the preparation of legislation to reflect its intent and we will have an opportunity to look at that legislation and decide whether it meets the concerns expressed by the movers and supporters of this motion if it should carry. In response to Mr. MacQuarrie, Mr. Chairman, I would say that there appear to be local bodies existing now which allow participation from all segments of the population. Those are the hunters' and trappers' associations and while those hunters' and trappers' associations certainly seem to fairly represent the interests of hunters in Nunavut there obviously seem to be more serious problems with the representative character of the hunters' and trappers' associations in the Western Arctic, the western part of the Northwest Territories about which I frankly confess I do not know very much. I have been interested to hear the comments. I wonder is it enough to say "Dene people are welcome to participate in the hunters' and trappers' associations"? Obviously that has not worked in the past for some reason. I am also curious about some differences that do exist between those who say that the Metis or the non-status people might be allowed, might be well represented by this Dene band council and others who seem to think, people like Mr. Fraser, who seem to think that that will not work or that should not happen.

However, another observation I would also make is that this debate seems to be echoes of the debate which resulted from a motion I made earlier on recognizing the legitimate aspirations of the Inuit in their negotiations with the federal government. Some of the people who spoke against considering that motion at the time now seem to feel that it is quite all right to encourage the Dene, their local governments to be recognized by this government and presumably by the federal government. Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, I am baffled by the various opinions expressed in this motion although fundamentally I am in agreement with the principle that local people should have the power to advise and eventually manage their wildlife resources.

Special Position With Regard To Hunting Rights

Also, I do feel that, like it or not, the aboriginal people in the Northwest Territories have a special position with regard to wildlife and rights in connection with hunting. They have a special position by virtue of history, by virtue of law, not just statute, but also decisions of the courts. They also have a special position based on moral principles. (I am tempted to agree with Mr. Braden and others who say that this motion, we are taking it far too seriously. In fact it calls upon the administration to look at recognizing local bodies. Dene seems to include Metis according to the mover of the motion who I would point out, since I checked with him, himself is a Metis person. Therefore, maybe the process by which legislation might be prepared as a result of this motion and the consideration of such legislation will permit us to resolve some of these problems of definition and semantics.

In contrast to some of the opinions expressed on the motion concerning Nunavut I feel we should not wait and I am willing to support the motion as an expression of a principle which should be further investigated by the Assembly when legislation is prepared. So, I am going to vote in favour of the motion, recognizing that it asks for legislation to be prepared and I do recognize that whoever is involved in preparing that legislation may have a challenge before him but I am looking forward to seeing this sort of legislation. I think this is the general direction in which we should go and if there are groups such as the Metis who may feel left out, then we will certainly have a chance to hear from them. If they are not represented at this Assembly before we consider any legislation which is prepared then I would like to see steps taken to prepare these changes. I think the general direction suggested by the motion is a good one and I am going to vote in favour of it for that reason, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Motion To Recognize Dene Band Councils As Officially Responsible For Wildlife, Carried As Amended

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you, Mr. Patterson. Question being called. It has been moved by Mr. Sibbeston that this Assembly recommend to the Minister of Renewable Resources that in the western part of the Northwest Territories, excluding Inuvik and Aklavik, where Dene band councils exist and where the majority of the Dene people so desire that the Minister so recognize the Dene band councils as the official local bodies responsible for advising and assisting game officials in the management and administration of wildlife matters and that appropriate legislation be brought forward at the next session to reflect the intent of this motion. All those in favour, please indicate by raising your arm. Opposed? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Motion To Provide Special Polar Bear And Musk-ox Quotas For Outpost Camps

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, I have a motion concerning wildlife and I will move that this Assembly recommend to the Minister of Renewable Resources to provide polar bear and musk-ox quotas to existing outpost camps separate from community quotas.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): To the motion. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This request has been echoed many times from the region which I represent. There has been some conflict with the community quota and the outpost camps in the southern Keewatin. So, therefore, I think it is important that the silver tag, the polar bear quotas that are allotted to a community are not decreased by the outpost camps. I think it is important to establish, even though they may be small in numbers, outpost camp quotas so that they in fact can provide, or at least have their own quota to pursue polar bears and musk-oxen as requested in the small outpost camps around Baker Lake. I think the motion is simple, that outpost camps, the ones that are existing and supported by the government, should really have their own separate quota. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any further discussion on the motion? Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: I believe that that is a problem that also exists in the Baffin region and I think it is a good idea. I am not sure that the motion could or will result in increased quotas to particular areas but I do know that for example, in Frobisher Bay, there have been some problems between an outpost camp and the Frobisher Bay Hunters' and Trappers' Association where it was not clear whether or not the quota belonged to the Frobisher Bay Hunters' and Trappers' Association or whether by past practice a certain number of tags were guaranteed to the outpost camp. This problem was amplified with the recent experiment in sport hunting which is going to take place or which is taking place this winter between an outpost camp, or involving an outpost camp down Frobisher Bay. The concern came to a head when it was discovered that apparently by policy of the department, tags which are given to sport hunters are lost, whether or not the hunter obtains an animal or not, and this caused some resentment on the part of the Frobisher Bay Hunters' and Trappers' Association. I think the motion proposed by Mr. Curley would avoid these kinds of problems and others that have arisen, although as I said I do not think it necessarily should be seen as a way of trying to increase the quota. Although, if outpost camps are far enough away it may well be that an area can be studied with a view to how many tags it can support, and that area can be considered separate from a settlement whose hunters are not able to hunt in that area. So, I will support the motion, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Can I ask the Minister to comment on this? Is that all right? Is it agreed?

---Agreed

Quotas Are Already At The Maximum

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Obviously I would have to take the direction of this Assembly if the motion were passed. However, I think that we should realize that at present we are at the maximum take, according to the kind of information we do have, and based on the data we do have with regard to polar bear. The allocation is made to the hunters' and trappers' associations and then they reallocate the quota that has been allocated to the communities and to the regions.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. MacQuarrie.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: Could I just have a clarification from the mover? Was it the intention that the quotas would be increased significantly in an area or simply that the existing quota would be apportioned between the community and the outpost camps? I am sorry, my attention was diverted for a moment and you may have made that point, but would you repeat it for me please?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Curley. Mr. MacQuarrie, as the motion reads it suggests it is separate from the community quotas.

HON. ROBERT H. MacQUARRIE: That still does not answer the question. You could say if there were seven polar bear in an area that four will go to the community and three to the outpost camp or you could say leave seven for the community and give an additional five to an outpost camp in the area. That is what I want clarified.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Yes, I will answer that question and can give you a specific example. There will be ten polar bear less than last year killed in my region if the government changes its policy to allow -- they call them red tags -- but it is just a tag as far as I am concerned, just a label. So, there would be ten less polar bear killed this year compared to last year under the quota. So, this motion would not significantly, but it would increase the quota. The quota of polar bears has not been increased significantly for many years and the experience of the hunters is that there is an increase of polar bears in the Keewatin, especially around the Chesterfield Inlet, in that area, but as far as the surveys are concerned I realize they are way behind. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you. Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In Baker Lake we are allowed a quota on musk-ox, I think it is four and that is not enough. We also have two outpost camps in that area. The outpost camps would like to have their own polar bear quota and they want, or they would like to have this looked into before the regulations are put into effect. For this reason I am in favour of this motion and I would think the polar bear quotas should be handled by Economic Development and under other wildlife offices.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Appaqaq.

A Major Problem In Inuit Communities

MR. APPAQAQ: (Translation) Concerning this motion I am supporting this motion. Although I have heard repeatedly about this in my constituency, in Sanikiluaq, I think people are getting tired of this. We have been told many times in the past as far back as 1968, and right now we are in 1980 but the hunters themselves know for sure about this problem. Each year or they were told each year, they would increase the quota but it seems as though they have not increased in any of those years yet. I know for sure that I think we could increase the polar bear quota, or at least that is what I understood. To my knowledge in Sanikiluaq last year they killed 20 polar bear and up to now the total is 39 and I do not think any one of them has been tagged. For these reasons the Inuit have no confidence in tagging polar bears by biologists. The hunters know there are a lot of polar bear being killed which have not been tagged. I do not know where these polar bears which have not been tagged, where they go to, but I know now if the polar bear quota is not increased, I know they will bring this problem to me again. I think that will be a problem between myself and the people I am representing. We do not come in every week like people who are employed by the government or the other agencies. For these reasons people are very concerned over the polar bear quota because it is their source of income.

Also, the community, and you probably do not want to hear this but it is a big problem in Inuit communities. To my knowledge, I think the problem in the Inuit communities should be heard by the officials in Yellowknife especially. I think this is almost the first time that the people are discussing this in public and for these reasons I will not hesitate to bring this up and perhaps later I will ask if the officials have heard of this. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): To the motion. Can I call the question?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Pudluk.

MR. PUDLUK: (Translation) Can you read the motion again?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): The motion reads as follows: That this Assembly recommend to the Minister of Renewable Resources to provide polar bear and musk-ox quotas to existing outpost camps separate from community quotas. Can I call the question?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

Motion To Provide Special Polar Bear And Musk-ox Quotas For Outpost Camps, Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): All those in favour of the motion, please indicate by raising your arm. Opposed? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister what efforts the Department of Renewable Resources has made to represent the interests of aboriginal peoples in the Northwest Territories concerning the inshore harvesting of narwhals and beluga whales? I recognize that this is a federal responsibility, but I understand that the territorial government has been involved in some discussions and I would like to know if we could be briefed on that, since this area is of particular concern to the Inuit hunters.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: I did forward a letter to the previous minister of Fisheries and Oceans suggesting that we have a representative from this government present during any discussions with regard to whale hunting and killing, or quotas, sorry.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: A supplementary. Was anything done?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: The whole discussion or the revival of the suggestion for a committee to participate within the federal group came up again when I was over in Repulse Bay and they were unhappy about the quota and basically what it was was the quota in regard to narwhals and bowheads. I then forwarded a letter to the person responsible in Manitoba or Winnipeg and also the Assistant Deputy Minister and there was a meeting held in Repulse Bay and they had the narwhal quota increased to 25 but nothing has come up with regard to bowheads. The other thing is that no reply has come from the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans because of the election situation and we are hoping to work closely with them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Patterson.

Motion To Defend And Protect Rights Of N.W.T. Aboriginal Residents To Ensure Harvesting Of Whales

MR. PATTERSON: I have a motion which I circulated earlier, Mr. Chairman. The motion reads, and I am going to amend it slightly at the end: That the Minister of Renewable Resources and the administration be urged to work with native organizations and the Government of Canada to advance, defend and protect the rights of aboriginal residents of the Northwest Territories to ensure harvesting of whales including narwhals and beluga whales.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): To the motion. Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: Yes. Mr. Chairman, I make this motion, recognizing first of all that the territorial government has in the past made some efforts to participate in discussions both on a national basis and on an international basis through the International Whaling Commission on the subject of the whales. I understand that the International Whaling Commission had, at its last meeting in London, considered possibly including narwhals and beluga whales within their jurisdiction although presently narwhals and beluga whales are not within the jurisdiction of the International Whaling Commission. There also would appear to be a significant world lobby, conservation lobby which might conceivably result in the International Whaling Commission including narwhals and belugas in their jurisdiction in the coming year and more specifically banning inshore hunting of narwhals and beluga whales in the Northwest Territories.

This is an important resource to the Inuit from time immemorial and the native organizations or at least the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, I know has made considerable efforts in the past to have the Canadian government recognize the special position of the aboriginal people of the Northwest Territories in harvest rights to this important food source. I think it is fair to say that the federal government cannot be reminded often enough of their obligation to protect the rights of native peoples to harvest whales within reasonable quotas. This motion seeks to give this Assembly support for any efforts made in that direction by this government in concert with the native organizations.

I think it is also fair to say, Mr. Chairman, that the federal government cannot be reminded often enough of its responsibility to do the necessary studies, to provide the necessary data to ensure protection of these herds. I think it is fair to say that the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans has in the past been relying on very old out-of-date data and been acting on the basis of incomplete information in setting quotas. There is a great deal of concern amongst many Inuit communities that the quotas that are set are based on inadequate information and should be adjusted based on the new information. This government could help urge that those studies take place. This government could help urge that the quotas be reviewed, as it appears the Minister has successfully done recently as a result of a request from the Keewatin.

I would just emphasize once again that I have urged the Minister to work with native organizations who have already expended considerable effort in this direction but who may well not have the resources to attend international events and make the sort of representations to defend people that must be made.

Protecting The Rights Of Aboriginal Residents

I also would draw Members' attention to the use of the words "while protecting the rights of aboriginal residents of the Northwest Territories" and by that I mean that we should urge the administration to take whatever steps it feels are necessary to gather the data so that any management scheme which is implemented and the setting of quotas will be based on information which will allow the resource to be protected and by that I mean conserved and preserved for the use of Inuit hunters forever. So the motion calls on the Minister to defend the rights of aboriginal people to harvest, to advance those rights so that their voices are heard in any discussions where this government may be called to participate, including discussions in Ottawa. And further that this government will protect that resource by ensuring that the necessary support is given to managing the resource and setting quotas that will allow the population to thrive but will also allow the Inuit hunters to be provided with an important food source. Members may well be aware that this is a very significant concern of Inuit hunters in the Northwest Territories and I know in the Baffin region the item will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Baffin Regional Council. It has been a subject of great debate in many settlements of the Baffin region and I feel confident that this sort of motion will be greeted, if it is passed, will be greeted with a warm response from Inuit hunters of the Northwest Territories who sometimes feel that their voice is not heard internationally or even in Ottawa. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you, Mr. Patterson. Ms. Cournoyea.

MS. COURNOYEA: On a point of clarification, Mr. Patterson. He has inshore harvesting. Most of the time we harvest, it is offshore and maybe he could tell us what "inshore" means because I have never heard that term before.

MR. PATTERSON: I will accept deletion or I will delete the word "inshore" if it is going to cause any problems. The reason I put that word in was to distinguish the sort of harvesting that takes place by aboriginal people from the sort of harvesting that takes place from deep sea vessels...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Would you slow down, please?

Motion Reworded

MR. PATTERSON: I used the word "inshore" harvesting to distinguish between the sort of shore based harvesting that takes place by Inuit hunters, to distinguish between that kind of hunting and the kind of harvesting that takes place in deep water by the big deep sea vessels of Japan and Russia and other countries which are taking significant numbers of bowhead whales, among other things. So, maybe the word is not necessary because we all know that the aboriginal peoples do not hunt whales the way the Japanese and the Russians do. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will delete that word because it is not necessary and I do not want to create any confusion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): It is done. Ms. Cournoyea.

MS. COURNOYEA: That is fine, thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Hon. Mr. Butters.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: I do not know whether the motion I have is complete. I wonder if the mover could indicate why he neglected to include bowheads. He has mentioned bowheads twice, I believe, and yet the motion only reflects the protection of native people to take narwhal and beluga whales. I would feel if my colleague from the Western Arctic would agree that the motion should be enlarged or I would move an amendment to enlarge it to include the bowheads.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Butters, after the word "harvesting" it says "harvesting of whales including narwhals and beluga whales".

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Okay. On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if when we get deluged with a number of motions that we could be informed which motions are the ones that are pertinent and most current. If we get the motions delivered to our desks not pertinent and current for study then maybe they should be removed from our desks.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you, Mr. Butters, your point is well taken. File 13 is beside you. Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Mr. Chairman, I have a question. I would like to add something else to the motion. After the words "harvesting of whales" there should be something between "narwhals and beluga whales" or right after.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): You want to put the words "bowhead whales" between "narwhals and beluga whales"? Mr. Noah.

Amendment To The Motion

MR. NOAH: (Translation) I would like to put "bowhead whales, narwhals and beluga whales" in that category.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you. Any further discussion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Shall I call the question? Mr. Sibbeston.

Motion Reworded

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I do think in hearing Mr. Braden discuss the difference between "transferring" and "delegating", that "delegating" would be the more appropriate word and so I would like to change the feasibility of "delegating" responsibility if that could just be changed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Yes. The motion now reads: I move that this Assembly recommend to the Minister of Renewable Resources that he examine the feasibility of delegating responsibility and management of wildlife to the regions and communities in the Northwest Territories and present a report of his findings to this House during the fall session.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

Motion To Examine Feasibility Of Transferring Wildlife Responsibilities To Regions, Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): The question being called. All those in favour of the motion please indicated by raising your arm. Opposed? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Once again we are back to page 10.03, operations and maintenance, \$4,377,000.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mrs. Sorensen.

Motion To Concentrate On-the-job Training Programs On Native People And Required Funds Be Identified

MRS. SORENSEN: I have another motion from this side of the House and this one considers the on-the-job training proposal. On behalf of the finance committee I move that this Assembly recommend that every effort be made to have the training of Renewable Resources personnel concentrated on native people through an on-the-job training and, furthermore, that this Assembly recommend that the required money to begin the program be identified in this existing 1980-81 fiscal year.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Would you forward a copy?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mrs. Sorensen moves on behalf of the finance committee: I move that this Assembly recommend that every effort be made to have the training of Renewable Resources personnel concentrated on native people through on-the-job training programs and, furthermore, that this Assembly recommend that the required money to begin the program be identified in this existing 1980-81 fiscal year. To the motion. Mrs. Sorensen.

MRS. SORENSEN: In December during the standing committee on finance deliberations, the committee in response to a letter from the hon. Mr. Sibbeston, and after due deliberation, recommended that an on-the-job training program for wildlife officers be instituted. That was in addition to the program now taking place at AVTC, Adult Vocational Training Centre. Mr. Sibbeston over the last couple of months has worked with the department, as did other Members of this Assembly to develop the program and we now have a program outline that has been tabled in this House, but no funds to operate it. This motion is to recommend that these funds be found during this fiscal year.

Native Training And Employment Should Be A Budget Priority

Mr. Chairman, we have often stated that this Assembly, wanted to make this budget our budget as much as possible. We have also said that this Assembly recognizes the tremendous need for native people to have the jobs that are available in the North and, in addition, we have identified Renewable Resources as a department which could be staffed almost wholly with native people in the very near future. It is the finance committee's view that this government needs to put much more emphasis on native training and, in fact, from the debate which has taken place over the last several weeks, and from the last session we see that native training and employment is more than likely to be one of the very definite evolving priorities of this Ninth Assembly and will most certainly be one of the priorities for the 1981-82 budget as well.

So, certainly the sooner we get at it the sooner we will see results. As far as the actual proposal tabled by Mr. Nerysoo is concerned, and I am talking about Tabled Document 19-80(1), Proposed Renewable Resources Technology On-the-job Training Program, I feel we certainly must deal with it during this session, particularly if this motion is to pass and if the outline is acceptable to the Members and if the administration can identify the funds required then the program can get under way this fall.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Any further discussion? Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to speak in support of the motion. I have studied the proposed training program as made up by the Department of Personnel and the Department of Renewable Resources. I think it is just what we wanted. I feel the specific need we seek to address by this program is to try to get the older persons involved in training for wildlife officers since the younger persons are more willing to take the academic training away from home. The older members who may now be working as assistants or who may yet wish to apply for this program, the people who have the most credibility with local hunters' and trappers' associations have not really had a way of getting training up to the preparation of this proposal. I would like to once again commend the department for acting so quickly and urge Members to support this motion since we should start this process as soon as possible.

I would also note that motions that have just been passed suggesting that wildlife management be devolved to local authorities and that this be investigated as a priority of this Assembly, we require manpower. We are not going to want to take over responsibilities for wildlife management and hire southerners to do the job, so we have got to build up the manpower. I hope that ways will be found in the near future to make the program eligible for many more than just ten people.

Skills Associated With Being A Wildlife Officer

Just finally, Mr. Chairman, one thing I would like to observe is that I am very pleased with the way the program was developed in that what they did and I am going to pass around for Members and I am afraid it is only in English, but what they did was they identified all the skills that are associated with being a wildlife officer. It covers everything from reading aerial photographs, to answering the telephone, to trapping a bear. When we see a job on a piece of paper in terms of all the little duties a person must do, we find a very easy way to train people on the job. With this chart any trainee can look at any course or at any stage in the four year program and see which little boxes he has become proficient in and, of course, once you get through the four years and fill up all the boxes, you are a wildlife officer.

This is a very significant way of handling an on-the-job training program, Mr. Chairman, because at the end, the graduates will have the same sort of satisfaction that they would have got if they went to school and got a diploma.

They will see for themselves the skills that they have learned and they will see their job as it should be seen, as simply a collection of skills. This training can be acquired on the job or with some classroom work or it can be acquired mostly with classroom work and with some on-the-job training. The people that we really want to employ or a segment of the people we want to employ in the near future, are people who want to learn on the job.

I was surprised, Mr. Chairman, in reading, the somewhat conservative fear expressed in the proposed training program on page three, that there might be a danger that this program could remove potential positions with the wildlife service from graduates of the Fort Smith program. If that happens, I think we will have a very, very pleasant problem to deal with. I hope it does happen but the present situation of course is that there are far too few natives -- I should say resident northerners, long-time resident northerners holding these jobs. This program is an important step in that direction and I would urge that it be given our full and immediate support. I will just pass this chart around, Mr. Chairman, for Members to see. I would like it back. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Maybe you should pass it to Mr. Fraser to see if there is anything about how to track a bear with a helicopter. Mr. Curley.

Degrading The Native People

MR. CURLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am not very much in support of the training program because it is very degrading to me as a native person and it sounds like the only people who have to go through extensive training are native persons. I was never very impressed with that word and I think again it is always an insult to many of our people in the North who exercise their living, depend on the hunting economy, but I will support the motion mainly because I think it is one area the people should be involved with. I think there should be enough of this training of native people, training in every department. I think it has become an abusive word, training native people to skills. It seems like they were born without skills. To that effect I would caution the Members to proudly refrain from using that word "training" and successfully carrying out motions which will put the native people through the grinding machine, when in fact we should be just changing the qualifications so that people with natural ability who know the land and the environment in the North, could become a priority in hiring wildlife people, rather than just so much of this southern skills that the present wildlife biologists must have. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Sibbeston.

Original Idea Of Involving Native People As Game Wardens

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, when I first raised the idea of getting native people involved as game wardens, I had a certain conception or idea of what I wanted. I must say that the government did respond quite quickly after the last session. Mr. Norm Simmons and one other person came to Simpson and discussed the matter with the chief, myself and a number of other people, I thought that when we were in Fort Simpson we had come to some conclusion about this program and the conclusions as I understand them were that it would be possible to just get a mature person, respected in the community with perhaps little formal education, who the people thought could become a good game warden and who would in a sense take a position with the present game warden and in the course of two years have worked in the field and a little bit in the office, who would eventually take over the game warden's position. The idea was that in just two or three years from when the program starts the present game warden would have to disappear and that was my understanding. I thought that government officials understood this. So, I must say that now when I see the paper and I see it in its present form, I see that it has been changed quite a bit. For instance, they talk about having grade 11 or 12, they talk of taking four years and they talk of taking lengthy courses, so the whole thing has been changed and I am just wondering what has happened in the meantime. I guess it got into the system and that is how it has come out.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: The Member is talking about a very different program in that there is a whole area of assistant wildlife officers and the training is in that area. We do not have enough money in order to recruit assistant wildlife officers for everyone. We have been looking into that area, but we again have not really had a chance to come out with a suggestion to this Assembly as to where it would be most vital that we do in fact have assistant wildlife officers. The other thing, it is not essential in the new program to have grade 11. It just says that you will be educated up to that level by the time you have completed that course in various areas like math and English and sciences.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Sibbeston.

Try Something Different For A Change

MR. SIBBESTON: What happened to the original idea of just getting an ordinary mature person with perhaps little education but a respected person in the community to become involved with the present game warden and through the course of two years attach a title to him as a game warden? His strong characteristics, his strong qualities now would be knowledge of the language, knowledge of the people, knowledge of the land and a lot of his efforts have become concentrated on helping present hunters and trappers make a better living. You recall I mentioned something about the fact that at the moment the role of the game warden is much more complex than it should be. He is kind of like a policeman checking on possible offenders. He has got to be some kind of a bookkeeper and be able to type and read letters and write letters. I see the game warden all the time just sitting in his office with his desk piled higher than ours with paper. I was suggesting a proposal quite different from what we understand of the present game warden and obviously, as I said in Simpson, Mr. Land was there and he seemed to understand what we were talking about, and since then the whole thing has changed around back to the usual government way of doing things.

I am saying for once try something different, something that will be suitable to the people in Simpson. As I mentioned when this idea of a game warden was raised in Simpson, and Jim Antoine talked about it on the radio, there were five people, five good solid individuals who came forward and said they would just be interested in a job like that but now if those guys realize it is a four year program and they have got to have grade 11 and 12 and take all these funny courses in Fort Smith, I do not think anybody will want to go through that. On top of that, he does not know in three or four years what kind of job he will have. There is nothing said about replacing the present game warden with the finished product.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): We have a motion on the floor which was moved by Mrs. Sorensen from the finance committee. Mr. Fraser. To the motion.

MR. FRASER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am not quite sure what this document is. Has this got to do with the motion, Mr. Chairman?

---Laughter

I would like a reply. Has this got to do with the motion?

MRS. SORENSEN: No.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Yes, it is in-service training.

In-service Training

MR. FRASER: If anyone wanted to take the course they would certainly give up after looking at this. It takes a Philadelphia lawyer to figure it out. I do not understand. The training of natives? That is what it says. Here they

are telling them how to use a canoe and how to set nets and how to set rabbit snares and I do not see that as having anything to do with the motion. I am not sure but just by looking at it and looking through it, I cannot see where it will train some of those guys to use a canoe. However, there are some things in here like using binoculars, that might be handy, maybe no one knows how to use them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you, Mr. Fraser. Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: The House should deal with the issue and the simple thing is that those are items which in fact people would already have, they would not have to go through a training period for those items. If they have them, you could cut the training program to a one year program or two year program if it was necessary, if they had all the skills. There would be no question about that. It is a matter of marking off those skills they already have.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Once again I might remind Members that we are talking about an on-the-job training program and saying that it be required that funds be identified. Ms. Cournoyea.

MS. COURNOYEA: Mr. Sibbeston made a couple of statements about what he thought he was doing and what happened and I just want clarification. When Mr. Sibbeston proposed his feelings about the involvement of native people in the game department is this the outcome of it or is Mr. Sibbeston talking about something entirely different than the training program?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Nerysoo.

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Could I have my Deputy Minister respond to this?

MR. IVOR STEWART: I think we are perhaps getting a little off-base. I think we understand what Mr. Sibbeston was raising and the area in which I associate that to, is really the position of assistant wildlife officer, where you could bring a lad in, or a gentleman in, with certain skills and could do some basic work within the community relating to the people and doing some very basic things. The problem is, if you bring a person in at a low level and do not give him the opportunity to advance then he stagnates and remains there forever. It is our hope that any training program we develop, the local people will have the opportunity of coming to the top automatically through having the skills and the ability and the desire to get there. We have had for some time an assistant wildlife training program and it was cut out a couple of years ago simply because we did not have funds for the salaries, nor did we have the man years.

Wildlife Officers Must Be Trained In Certain Skills

The wildlife service and I totally agree with it and feel that if you are going to have wildlife officers and if they are going to assume the responsibility of taking over the management of wildlife which is your desire to achieve, eventually then you must have people who have certain skills. There is no way you can train a lawyer by putting him in the job and letting him work with someone any more than you can train shall we say a member of the armed forces.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Could you slow down, please, Mr. Stewart, for the interpreters?

MR. IVOR STEWART: Oh, sorry. So, we have the resource school operating and I think everyone is aware of it. We have three people graduating this year. It is a two year course, but it appeared under the circumstances that the program was a little heavy and we were trying to get students to a wildlife officer level too quickly. Therefore we have come up with a compromise. I think what Mr. Sibbeston is really looking at in his proposal, is to go back to the assistant wildlife officer situation where we can have a few positions designated as assistant wildlife officers and bring those people in who prefer and who wish to work at that level and train them through on-the-job training. This, of course, will take much longer and as I say will possibly not be as structured or give the individual the opportunity that we feel he should have for achieving a level which will be beneficial to him and to the service.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Is there any further discussion on the motion?
Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I really wonder, I am really bewildered because I am really wondering myself whether I am way off or if I am naive or stupid or just out of touch with reality. I thought what I had been talking about was a reasonable idea and certainly to the people in Simpson, the people we talked to, it was absolute common sense.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SIBBESTON: So, I am wondering what other people think. Is it reasonable to expect just ordinary people who are good hunters and trappers, is it possible to make them into game wardens? Am I way off, or am I crazy in thinking that that is possible?

A New Approach To Wildlife Management Needed

The other thing is obviously we must change the rules of the game. I am suggesting a whole new approach to the matter of wildlife management. Instead of training people as they suggest, just having people who go mainly on their common sense and what they presently know. What are the most essential things for a game warden? I would have thought they were the language, maturity and respect in the community, to know something about hunting and trapping, to know the land, to know the rivers and lakes; that seemed to me to be the most important quality that that person could have, but obviously these things are not what the government thinks are most important. In proposing all of this I was suggesting something in the eyes--or from among the people and obviously it just seems to the government like it is not possible and they suggest alternatives. I would certainly like to know what my colleagues here think.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I participated in some of the discussions which led to the development of this program with officials of the Department of Renewable Resources. If the standards are too high or if it has become too complicated then maybe I should take part of the blame because I suggested that the department should follow a model that seemed to work very well in training social workers in the Baffin region. I think I mentioned it before to this Assembly, but in the Baffin region, southern social workers have virtually 100 per cent been replaced by native people, and those people have come to the job with relatively little formal education, some of them grade eight, grade nine, etc. Through no fault of their own they have just had no chance to get the formal education. The approach that was taken by those who educated, and I will use that word instead of trained, but by those who educated the welfare worker trainees was to sit down and say "What skills do you need to do this job?" Okay, there were certain things that they need to know that they might not know, even though they were a person who cared about other people. To be a social worker there are certain bureaucratic skills you need to master. The way those people were trained was that those skills were lifted out on a chart like this, and as with an on-the-job training program with a more or less one-to-one relationship between the existing social worker and the person who was going to replace him, those skills were developed and the faster you can develop the skills and master the skills, the faster you can take over the job. I went back to some of the people whose opinions I respect in the Baffin region and said "Have you seen this proposal? How does it look? Are the entrance requirements too high?" The general impression I got from the people who I consulted, who I trusted, was "Sure, grade 11 is a lot more than anybody has got right now but they have got a chance to develop this grade 11 through upgrading in the course of the on-the-job program or even once they are hired." The general impression I got from the people who would be interested in this sort of job was that they felt they could reach that.

The Program Will Work

Now, there is one danger, Mr. Chairman, that I think we should be aware of and that is that you must think of the person who is taking this training. They do not want to feel that they are getting something for nothing, that they are getting a good job and housing and all the benefits that the southern officers are presently getting, just because they happen to come from the area and know something about animals. I think there is something more to this job, at least the way I see it, and this course is a way of giving them additional skills that they can recognize, that they have acquired, and I think it would give the graduates a much greater feeling of satisfaction if they do make it through. I guess the question that Mr. Sibbeston has posed is, are they going to make it through? My opinion seems to be that these are good paying jobs, once you take the job and there will be people at least from the Baffin region who will take the program eagerly, those sorts of people who have not been willing to go to Fort Smith for two years. I suggested in earlier remarks that I am not happy even with six weeks academic training in Fort Smith and I would hope that the classroom sessions could be given a little closer to home in the regions where those people come from, but if Members think the skills that are set out on that chart are too ambitious and that no one will apply for this program, or if they do apply they will not get through, then I could well be wrong. That is the direction which I came from and that is the feeling I seem to get in my region. I think the program will work. Maybe the true test is going to be its implementation but I thought the problem was that the last program was too short and too little, that on-the-job training by itself without a structure behind it...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Tologanak): Thank you, Mr. Patterson. It is now 6:00 o'clock and I have to report progress to the Speaker. We will continue tomorrow afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tologanak.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF BILL 1-80(1): APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1980-81

MR. TOLOGANAK: Mr. Speaker, your committee has been considering Bill 1-80(1), Appropriation Ordinance and I wish respectfully to report progress.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Mr. Clerk, please read the announcements and orders of the day.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Remnant): For March 5th, tomorrow, 9:00 a.m., a meeting of the unity committee in Katimavik A. At 11:45 a.m., the Members' Services Board will meet in room 303. For Thursday, March 6th, a sitting of the Assembly at 9:30 a.m.

ITEM NO. 10: ORDERS OF THE DAY

Orders of the day, March 5, 1980, 1:00 o'clock p.m., at the Explorer Hotel.

1. Prayer
2. Oral Questions
3. Questions and Returns
4. Petitions
5. Tabling of Documents
6. Reports of Standing and Special Committees
7. Notices of Motion

8. Motions

9. Consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bills, Recommendations to the Legislative Assembly and Other Matters: Bill 1-80(1)

10. Orders of the Day

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Clerk. This House stands adjourned until 1:00 o'clock p.m., March 5, 1980, at the Explorer Hotel.

---ADJOURNMENT

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