



COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES DEBATES

58th Session

8th Council

Official Report

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1976

Speaker David H. Searle, Q.C.

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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1976

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. Steen, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lafferty, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Butters, Mr. Wah-Shee, Mr. Barnaby, Mr. McCallum, Mr. Evaluarjuk, Mr. Ernerk, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Kilabuk, Mr. Pudluk, Mr. Searle, Mr. Nickerson

ITEM NO. 1: PRAYER

---Prayer

THE SPEAKER (Mr. Searle): Turning to the orders of the day, Item 2, questions and returns.

ITEM NO. 2: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

Are there any written questions? Are there any returns?

Return To Question W42-58: Motion Picture Classification Regulations

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, February 5, 1976, Councillor Nickerson asked Question W42-58, concerning the Motion Picture Ordinance and pursuant regulations. Councillor Nickerson is correct in pointing out that presently the regulations to the ordinance provide only for the showing of films classified by a provincial censor board. It is thus the intention of this administration to amend the definition of censor board to mean either "an officer appointed by the Commissioner, or an organization established by a province." Regarding the employment of persons under the age of 18 in a theatre in which a restricted movie is being shown, the regulations will allow for this if consent in writing is obtained from the parent or legal guardian.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further returns?

Item 3, oral questions.

Item 4, presenting petitions.

Item 5, reports of standing and special committees.

Item 6, notices of motions. Mr. Lafferty.

ITEM NO. 6: NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Notice Of Motion 14-58: Adoption Of Terms Of Reference Of The Standing Committee On Indemnities, Allowances And Members' Services

MR. LAFFERTY: Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, February 10th, I intend to introduce Motion 14-58, Adoption of Terms of Reference of the Standing Committee on Indemnities, Allowances and Members' Services:

WHEREAS the 8th Council of the Northwest Territories has established a standing committee on indemnities, allowances and members' services;

AND WHEREAS the duties and responsibilities of this committee are not identical to those established for the standing committee on indemnities and allowances of the 7th Council of the Northwest Territories;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that the terms of reference for this committee be adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. McCallum.

Notice Of Motion To Introduce For First Reading Bill 11-58: Rent Control Ordinance

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on February 10th, 1976, I shall move that Bill 11-58, An Ordinance for the Temporary Control of Rents in the Northwest Territories, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further notices of motions? Mr. Ernerk.

Notice Of Motion To Introduce For First Reading Bill 14-58: Council Ordinance

MR. ERNERK: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on Tuesday, February 10th, 1976, I shall move that Bill 14-58, An Ordinance to Amend the Council Ordinance, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. McCallum.

Notice Of Motion To Introduce For First Reading Bill 13-58: Strathcona Sound Development Loan Agreement Ordinance, 1976-77

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on Tuesday, February 10th, 1976, I shall move that Bill 13-58, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow Funds for the Purpose of Developing a Townsite at Strathcona Sound in the Northwest Territories, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further notices of motions? Mr. Pudluk.

Notice of Motion 15-58: Land Use Permits

MR. PUDLUK: Mr. Speaker, I would make a notice of Motion 15-58, for February 10th, 1976, land use permits, for Somerset Island near Resolute Bay and Spence Bay. Must I read the whole thing?

MR. SPEAKER: You must give the sense of it, if you know what I mean, Mr. Pudluk, you should tell us what you plan to do.

MR. PUDLUK: I will read it. I think I would ask the Clerk to read this, if you do not mind, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Clerk.

THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL (Mr. Remnant):

WHEREAS that portion of Somerset Island lying west of a line from the intersection of the 74th parallel of north latitude and the 95th meridian of west longitude to Fury Point is a good hunting area visited by residents of Resolute Bay and Spence Bay;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs has stated that the issue of land use permits for work in this area would be subject to the approval of the settlement councils of Resolute Bay and Spence Bay unless such work is in the interests of Canada as a whole;

AND WHEREAS a work party from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources is now in this area making soil tests to find out the ice depth;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that this Council request the Minister to ensure in future that all land use permits for this area are issued only after approval by the settlement councils of Resolute Bay and Spence Bay.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further notices of motions?

Notice Of Motion 16-58: Banding Swans

THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL: Mr. Speaker, Mr. Pudluk has two additional notices of motions which he would like me to read for him.

WHEREAS the Canadian Wildlife Service uses large aluminum neck collars to band swans;

AND WHEREAS ice buildup on the upper and lower edges of these collars can cause injury to these birds;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that this Council recommend to the Canadian Wildlife Service the use of some other way of tagging swans.

Notice Of Motion 17-58: Tagging Caribou

A third notice of motion:

WHEREAS caribou in the Northwest Territories are being tagged around the neck by the federal and territorial governments;

AND WHEREAS these tags are put on in the summer when caribou's necks are much thinner than in the fall;

AND WHEREAS some caribou have died because of collars which are too tight when their necks grow larger in the fall;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that this Council recommend to the federal and territorial governments that some other way be used to tag caribou.

MR. SPEAKER: Item 6, notices of motions.

Item 7, motions.

ITEM NO. 7: MOTIONS

Motions 12-58 and 13-58 I am advised are the only ones left. Motion 12-58. Mr. Butters.

Motion 12-58: Cost Of Living In The N.W.T.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker:

WHEREAS the federal Dominion Bureau of Statistics has confirmed that the cost of living in the Northwest Territories on balance, is approximately 50 per cent greater than that experienced in southern Canada;

AND WHEREAS the recent Food Prices Review Board study, entitled "Food Prices in Northern Canada" published December, 1975, noted that in two northern settlements, "the cost of the food basket was more than 60 per cent higher than in Edmonton";

AND WHEREAS territorial residents depending mainly or wholly for their maintenance on federal pension moneys have an exceedingly difficult time to make ends meet;

AND WHEREAS regrettably, federal agencies responsible for implementing and administering federal pension programs have to date neither recognized nor accepted the significantly higher cost of living borne by northern pensioners;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Commissioner re-examine the desirability of developing and subsequently providing all Northwest Territories residents receiving federal pensions with an appropriate territorial supplementary allowance, until such time as the federal authorities recognize and remove the disparity that exists between the purchasing power of pensioners in southern Canada and their contemporaries residing in Northwest Territories communities and that the Commissioner communicate immediately and most urgently

(i) the hardship wrought on Northwest Territories pensioners as a result of this cost of living disparity and anomaly of residence, and

(ii) encourage federal authorities to re-examine the limits and strictures laid down by the federal government which restrict and/or deter pensioners or their close relations from entering gainful employment themselves to supplement their inadequate federal pensions.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there a seconder? Mr. Stewart. Any discussion. Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: I will be very brief, sir, in view of your constant reminders to us that we must move on. I think the motion and the "whereas" clauses are self-explanatory. However, by way of brief historical background a motion was made in Frobisher Bay in October of 1972, similar to this, seconded by my colleague Mr. Pearson and amended sir, by yourself which improved the motion considerably. The motion at that time called for the Commissioner and his staff to examine the feasibility of developing a supplementary allowance to pensioners. The officials of the government did examine its feasibility and found it to be substantiated, or found the need to be substantiated.

The Commissioner moved to set up such a supplementary allowance as has been implemented in the Yukon and we were assured that this would be announced in 1974 when Council met at Inuvik. Unfortunately, at that time the Commissioner after even issuing a press release to note that there would be such an announcement, regrettably had to inform Council that the supplement was not going to be made. He indicated that, I think in part, the reason for this was the program related to the guaranteed annual incomes which the federal government was moving to develop and hopefully implement in the near future. As we know this program was not implemented and the motion just requests that the Commissioner get back to where we were two or three years ago.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any further discussion?

SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: The question.

Motion 12-58 Carried

MR. SPEAKER: The question being called. All in favour? Contrary?

---Carried

MR. BUTTERS: Would you record that it was unanimously carried by all Members?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you wish to have it recorded?

MR. BUTTERS: I wish a recorded vote.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you must ask for that before the vote. You must request that before the vote and not after. Motion 13-58, Amendment of Acts. Mr. Butters.

Motion 13-58: Amendment Of Acts

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker:

WHEREAS by amendment in 1974 the two federal acts relating to Canada's two northern territories, specifically the Yukon Territory Act and the Northwest Territories Act, people of both territories were permitted a greater degree of autonomy and home rule;

AND WHEREAS one provision of the amended Northwest Territories Act permitted the Council of the Northwest Territories to designate two of its Members to sit on the Executive Committee of the Government of the Northwest Territories;

AND WHEREAS in addition, to sitting on the Executive Committee of the Government of the Northwest Territories, these Members, as announced by the former Minister of Indian and Northern Development, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, in the House of Commons on March 18, 1974, were to "be given responsibility of managing one or more departments of the territorial government";

AND WHEREAS this Council is, with the Government of Canada's encouragement, moving towards greater independence and is willing to accept increased responsibility for the management of our own affairs;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that henceforth this Council designate in all our forms and references

- (1) this house as the legislative assembly of the Northwest Territories, and
- (2) the two Members of Council chosen to accept departmental responsibilities as Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there a seconder? Mr. Lafferty. Any discussion. Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Again sir, I will be very brief. The matter was raised when this Council first met and I think it was generally accepted at that time and this motion only formally recognizes that objective and agreement.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further discussion? Mr. Stewart.

Opposition To The Motion

MR. STEWART: Mr. Speaker, I stand to oppose this motion. I do not believe that it is proper to change the name of this Council until such time as the Northwest Territories Act under which this Council is authorized does so. I would support a motion asking that the Northwest Territories Act be changed to recognize the facts of this motion, but for us to arbitrarily do it, we are basically calling ourselves something that we are not. I do know that the Yukon has done it, but I do not think that this proves anything. We are what we are by the Northwest Territories Act until such time as that is changed, and I think this is an improper act on our part.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further discussion?

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Speaker, last night I was going through some literature on this subject and I have some notes which might be of interest to the Members. I find that the term "legislative assembly" is used with legislative bodies in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and our sister territory, the Yukon. The term "house of assembly" is used in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, although in the latter provinces the politicians refer to themselves as Members of the Legislative Assembly. Of course the term "national assembly" is used in Quebec. The term "legislative assembly" therefore, appears to be the most widely used and accepted. Also the word "assembly" appears in the title of each house and nowhere is the word "council" used.

In other federal countries of the Commonwealth where they have provincial, state, or territorial legislatures, I find the situation to be this: in Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia and the Northern Territory, they all use the term "legislative assembly"; whereas in South Australia and Tasmania the term "house of assembly" is used.

In India all state legislatures are called "legislative assemblies". I think that by continuing to use the word "council" we create a great deal of misunderstanding between what we do as a territories-wide legislative body and what is done by a municipal council. Therefore, in the interest of both clarification and uniformity with the rest of Canada and other commonwealth countries I add my support to Mr. Butters' motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Further discussion? Mr. Lafferty.

Confusion As To The Powers Of The Council Of The N.W.T.

MR. LAFFERTY: Mr. Speaker, the words have been taken out of my mouth by my colleague, Mr. Nickerson. I have become aware of this motion some time ago and since then I have made it a point to find out how other provinces have been operating and it so happened that I also looked into the Commonwealth countries and how they function. It is true what my colleague, Mr. Nickerson, said. I think that there is a misunderstanding between village councils in some cases, or town councils and city councils, and city councils are gaining a lot of authority to run their own things. There seems to be a sense of confusion in the community as to the powers of the territorial Council and what their position is. In that view I support Mr. Butters' motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Further discussion? Before Mr. Butters winds up, is there anyone else who wants to speak because once he speaks the debate is closed? Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Just to comment briefly on the remarks of my honourable colleague from Hay River, his reference was to the authority that was given this house by the parliament of Canada through the medium of the Northwest Territories Act. I would remind him that power is not only given but power is taken, and that there are two means for this to be transferred. There is not only a written constitution, there is an unwritten constitution. The unwritten constitution is developed by precedent set by what we do here and we set these precedents every day. I think, as it is the precedent aspect of our goal, we are examining at this time, not so much the legislative authority which has been granted to us by the Government of Canada.

Motion 13-58 Carried

MR. SPEAKER: Are we ready for the question? Question being called. All in favour? Down. Contary? One. One abstention.

---Carried

Are there any further notices of motions that Members wish to give that are not in the book?

Item 8, tabling of documents.

Item 9, second reading of bills. Bill 3-58.

ITEM NO. 9: SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Second Reading Of Bill 3-58: Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, No. 2, 1975-76.

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill 3-58, An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st day of March, 1976, be read for the second time. The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is, I believe, fully explained in the title.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there a seconder? Mr. Steen. Discussion in principle? No discussion. Question. Question being called. All in favour? Down. Contrary?

---Carried

Item 10. Is it the wish of the Executive that we continue Bill 4-58?

---Agreed

ITEM NO. 10: CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF BILLS AND OTHER MATTERS.

Consideration in committee of the whole of bills and other matters. Council will resolve into committee of the whole for continued consideration of Bill 4-58 with Mr. Stewart in the chair.

---Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Bill 4-58, Appropriations Ordinance, 1976-77 with Mr. Stewart in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 4-58, APPROPRIATIONS ORDINANCE, 1976-77.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): This committee will come to order. We are on the vote Education on page 12.07. We have approved activity 7070, administration.

Education, O And M - Activity 7071, Schools.

We are now directing our attention to activity 7071, schools. This activity is responsible for all school programs carried on in the Northwest Territories. The amount is \$21,768,500. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could be told by the Minister of Education what is the cost of keeping a teacher on the payroll for a period of one year, that would include both his salary and all the other supplementary payments that are necessary to be made. Obviously it would differ in various locations for teachers of different standings.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I wonder, Mr. Minister, would you like to call an adviser to the table with you?

MR. McCALLUM: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would like to have the approval of committee to have Mr. Macpherson come into the chamber.

---Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Call Mr. Macpherson, please. You have the question, Mr. Minister. Have you an answer at hand or do you want time to figure this out?

Average Salary Of Teachers.

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, it is very difficult to give a particular answer to that because of the number of teachers who are on staff and the varying years of experience and training that they have and the various salaries that have been established by the negotiations between the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association and the government, as well as taking into consideration what Councillor Nickerson has indicated because of where they are. I would think that the average teacher that we have has about eight years experience and an average of four and a half to five years of training, that is beyond junior matriculation. So I would think that the average salary that we have for teachers would be in the range of \$17,000 to \$18,000, taking into consideration where they are, from whence they have been recruited, the assistance given to a teacher once a year under their contract for holiday pay and the rest of it. I guess adding this all together it would be \$20,000 plus, but it is very difficult to pinpoint an exact amount other than the salary. I trust that would be satisfactory.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 7071. Are there any further speakers? Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: I wonder if it would also be possible for us to be told what the likelihood is of an increase in teachers' salaries going through or being negotiated sometime this year, and what kind of figure might we be looking at for an increase? Would it be the eight per cent as recommended by the Anti-Inflation Board or would it be likely less or more than this?

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I would anticipate that the association would come in beyond the guidelines, that it would be our position to hold them to the guidelines. We have, indeed, in terms of grants and so on with the school boards kept them at this line and we would do everything in our power within those guidelines of eight to ten per cent. I would expect that they would come in looking for even more.

MR. NICKERSON: Therefore, the sum of \$15.5 million which is allowed for salaries and related costs in here, that \$15.5 million would include the anticipated pay raise you are going to give the teachers this year?

MR. McCALLUM: That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Minister, I must apologize for not asking you if you wished to make comments of a general nature on this vote as we have done in the past. I think with such a large vote you would possibly just entertain questions. Mr. Pearson.

Government Should Pinpoint Exact Costs.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, I am rather dismayed at one of the answers the Honourable Minister gave when he said he was unable to pinpoint the exact cost of a teacher to this government. I think this government should be able to pinpoint exactly how much it costs, how much a teacher earns, how much a teacher costs this government and I think they should pin it down. After all, under schools, we see this incredible amount of money, \$25,189,000, on the summary of activity, page 12.08.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): As I understood the reply, I understood he could give you an average salary by dividing, but because of the various levels that these salaries were at, the average salary would swing considerably and it would be very difficult to find something of any real value.

MR. PEARSON: I put it to you, Mr. Chairman, that the cost, whilst salaries may vary from person to person, the cost of providing or getting that teacher to a community can be pinpointed. The cost of bringing people of this sort into the North and providing them with the necessary backup services and housing. I understand the teachers' conferences, there are currently teachers' conferences, or a conference being held in the Baffin region, and I received a complaint from that region that the duration of the conference has caused the hostel inmates, and I use that word loosely, to remain in barracks, as it were, from Friday of last week until Tuesday of this week, which makes it approximately 11 days without a complete week of any education program whatsoever.

In the course of the year we know there are only some 200 school days, if that, counting bad weather. The cost of these conferences to the over-all school year is pretty prohibitive. We have discussed these conferences at previous Councils and I see none of my colleagues of those Councils are here at the moment, but I was always under the impression that we had urged that these conferences be held not during the school year but after the school year. I wonder if Mr. McCallum has any views on that?

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

MR. MCCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, if I may comment, first on the costs. We estimate that the average cost per teacher for removal, annual leave, and medical leave, is about \$900. Housing for teachers is looked after by the Department of Personnel. The utilities, power and heat, power is paid by the Department of Public Works. The Department of Finance is involved with heat; water and sewer services for these houses is a responsibility of the Department of Local Government. We can indicate, as I have said, the average cost of a teacher, and we can give again the average cost for the removal or the leave and that is by formula and it is \$900 on the average.

Conferences And Professional Improvement.

As far as conferences are concerned, by negotiation between the government and the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association, one and three-quarters per cent of the total salary moneys is set aside for conferences, or for professional improvement. That is one and three-quarters per cent, and that includes summer school assistance, it includes as well to a maximum of five days in any school year for teacher conferences, and again this is a concept that is negotiated and done throughout most jurisdictions. The school year is 190 days. Those are the comments I would have on it, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Just again, to argue with the Minister, I do not care who pays the bills, whether Local Government is responsible or the Department of Public Works is responsible, it is still a cost to education and it is still a cost out of the taxpayers' pocket. Therefore, no matter which department is responsible, it must be and has to be attributed to the cost of education, because if there were not those teachers in the communities they would not require the houses and the fuel oil to put in the houses etc. The conferences, of course, whilst they may be entitled to five days at a conference, what is the travelling time to the conference and back from the conference? Those are the unknown factors and the costly factors and the cost is tremendous anyway, but the unknown factors are the ones which cost the money, particularly if there is a delay of one, two or three days in aircraft because of bad weather.

I strongly oppose the matter of conferences during the school year and have been, after all a lot of the schools cease to function, or some of the schools in the more remote areas cease to function sometime around the end of May. They are lucky if they get going again by September in communities such as Port Burwell where there is one teacher because that is all they could recruit for that community. If he attends a conference what happens to the 35 children that he has in school, ranging from grade 1 right through to grade 8, that one man supposedly has to look after and teach?

Now, I will admit that that is an isolated incident but, nevertheless, a very costly one to this government and a very costly one to education and how much bearing that has on the products that are coming out of these schools I will not say at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Councillor Pearson. Would this committee allow the Chair to ask one question?

---Agreed

Times Of Teacher Conferences

I wonder, Mr. Minister, it has occurred to me it would be far more acceptable if these teacher conferences were held either prior to or immediately after the Christmas holiday or the Easter holiday. So that the families, if they wished to take trips at this time could be attached to a general holiday time rather than being split off separately during January or February, when actually parents can not use this type of time for anything constructive, because the time is not really that long. Is there any reason why this could not be followed?

MR. McCALLUM: Well, Mr. Chairman, in some areas this is what has been done. This year in Cambridge Bay it was done during the Christmas holidays when teachers were on their way back from their Christmas holidays. In other areas it is done during the Easter recess as well. I do not think there is any particular reason and I can not think of any reason it can not be. It is usually done, and it depends upon the area in an attempt to get people together. Whether or not it is accepted by the Council that these may or may not be worthwhile, the fact remains that teachers, by their agreement, are entitled to five professional improvement days. This is an attempt by teachers in a particular area, district or region to get together. We are attempting, and have allowed teachers to hold these conferences in times when the school would normally be closed, Easter and Christmas, but school starting times differ. There may be some schools which do indeed close in May but they open in August, and that is a result of a community request to have various opening and closing days for schools.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Mr. Minister. I would hope that out of this committee we may have a motion directing that Education, where practicable, have these conferences either prior to the Christmas holiday, after the Christmas holiday, prior to the Easter holiday or after it, so that we could make some practical use of the time for the citizens of the territories. The Chair recognizes Councillor Lyall.

MR. LYALL: Mr. Chairman, I think the money that is spent on the teacher conferences is money well spent, because of the fact that -- speaking of the particular conference they held at Cambridge Bay -- I was at that conference and the teachers all exchanged ideas. I think they learned a heck of a lot about other areas of teaching and what the other teachers do, and I think this is money very well spent.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Councillor Lyall. Activity 7071. Councillor Lafferty.

Educating The People Of The Future.

MR. LAFFERTY: Mr. Chairman, I must have a terrible voice as I could not get the thing out. Looking at these figures, \$21,768,500 is a hell of a lot of money. When I look at figures like that under schools, and then the administration budget of \$2,956,700 and the total package of \$32,970,000, that is a lot of cash. Going back, as my colleagues in the house know, I was not present last Friday due to an illness, nonetheless I went through the debates of Friday and saw the comments and remarks made by some of my colleagues. These comments and remarks leave me, Mr. Speaker, with the view that seemingly we do not know where the hell we are going.

I do not think too many of us realize what direction we should take in educating the people of the future. If this is the case and we take a look at the total educational budget, and then we look at the numbers of people that we produce in the professional field, in the technical field who are able to take their respective places in these industries and in society, I can not see a figure of this size justified.

I am sitting here presently wondering what is this money being spent for? Are we spending this money for the construction of schools or for educating the people? Presently we are talking about schools to a tune of \$21,768,500 and this is for the activity for all school programs carried on in the Northwest Territories. I understand this includes conferences and so on. I see a need for conferences to familiarize the teachers with the social conditions in the North and the varying and differing ethnic values of the people, racial customs and so on, but I do not think that it should be at such a fantastic cost because I can not place too much importance on culture in the schools.

School Is Where Culture Is Founded.

I think that the school is an area where culture is founded. I think that school is a place where a person is taught something of another culture and cultures do change in schools, so perhaps we should not spend such great sums of money educating school teachers, who are primarily from the South, in the native customs, whether that be Indian, Inuit or Metis. I, for one, do not place great emphasis on languages. Languages sometimes leave me with questions. Are languages so important to us that we can not see the need to create the kind of environmental atmosphere in schools where students can communicate effectively with each other and their teachers? I do not think that building more schools or hiring more teachers is the answer.

On the subject of languages, Mr. Chairman, I wish to point out for the benefit of my colleagues my own experiences with languages. I speak many languages and I do not use them in this Council which I had intended to. I speak French fluently, Cree, Slavey Indian and I understand a great deal of Chipewyan. When I was nine years old I was unable to speak English. I understood French fairly well and the Slavey language, but because of the kind of school system that we had at that time I was taught to speak English in spite of the fact that much of our curriculum in the Catholic school was in French. There were certain standards that I had to achieve because, if I did not, I failed and there were no exceptions, whether you were white, Indian or whatever you were. The teachers did not adjust to the student need, the students adjusted to the need of the education system and the cost was very, very low.

Some of my teachers of that early age are still around, Sister Sarazin for instance at Fort Smith and Father Turcotte at Fort McMurray and old Sister McQuillan passed on. Those of us who were students of these teachers have succeeded in life, while others who chose to go the other way and live the traditional life failed. Those who failed did not have to fail. They could have gone on if they were willing to change and understand other customs and cultures. I would like to go back to my own life's experience of travel and I feel that we need a cultural change. I put that responsibility on our Minister and directors of education in the territories, not the people. The direction of change must come from the administration. It is like teaching a child at home. If I ask my child what he wants to learn in school or at home, chances are he will try and get away with what he does not want to learn because it is too tough.

A Question Of Adjustment

My early educational experience was entering the military where I had to sit at attention with a stiff collar around my neck and could not eat until I was given the order to go ahead and eat and I was starving. This was very tough. I studied subjects that I had no need of in the Northwest Territories, or so I thought, but when I went abroad I found that it was very easy for me to make the adjustment necessary to work with people that I did, such as the Arabian people, the Asian people and the East Indian people. I worked among all of these people and I had no difficulty adjusting to their way of living because I understood much of how they lived.

When I returned to Canada and came back into my own native environment, I had no difficulty, none whatsoever. I found that I was still a native person, a Metis person. I was able to communicate with the whites who were living in my community very effectively and I was able to communicate with the Indian people, as well as the French speaking Metis people. If I could not speak the language, I understood the over-all. I guess you could say I was an improved Indian and I think this is an education. Only on that I place emphasis. I do not place emphasis on a budget. Cost does not matter too much, but our job as elected representatives of the people is to try and keep costs down and provide the best services we can. That service is to educate people, not to serve people.

I do not want to get into a long-winded discussion because I could never keep the record established, but there are some points I feel are very important in the future education of the youth who are northerners. I have always had hopes that other native people in the Northwest Territories would not go through some of the things that I have in order to achieve what I did. This is not saying very much, but nonetheless, it is a beginning. From here I see a chance that maybe we would find northerners sitting, as I said previously in my talks, sitting in the Commissioner's office or sitting in Mr. Macpherson's office or sitting managing one of the banks in the Northwest Territories or being an owner of a hotel, aircraft pilots and so on. I would like to walk into a dental office and have a native person examine my teeth, just because I know from my educational background that native people do have different teeth than the Caucasian people.

Mr. McCallum, you are an educator, you should know that. I am not singling you out. Anyway, it is a fact. Even I, in my limited knowledge, I see it. It is visual. I see the characteristics of these people as being different and the characteristics and habits of the Metis people are different. The characteristics of the Eskimo people are different. Then we have linguistic differences which are multiple in the Northwest Territories, in groups of ethnic languages which are Slavey, Chipewyan, Cree and there are about six or seven languages in this region. I understand most of the native dialects including Cree and they are so different from the Slavey that I do not know how we are going to teach the native Indian languages and include them in the curriculum without destroying future generations, without denying the future disciplines of these people.

High Hopes For Native People

I think that it is a hidden factor, designed to keep the native people down. I think that it is our refusal to bring that native person up to our level of thought and ideas. When I look at it in that light, I ask what are we spending \$21,768,500 for? Are we spending that amount of money to suppress the native people, or are we spending that amount of money to place the native people at the same level with ourselves? That is important. Are we just building fancy schools, cafeterias, meeting rooms, meeting places and fancy books to trap people into schools and to let them back out on the street bewildered, floundering, disillusioned? I have high hopes for a lot of native people. Some of these people are very, very intelligent people and very sensitive, sensitive in the sense that they are quick to learn. Most natives will not ask you a question. They will just look at you and they sense what you feel. They are sensitive to the touch of things. They are close to nature yet

and the educational processes begin in their formative years at home. The struggle begins for survival that you do not find in southern-type homes. That indicates to me, my colleagues, that we must be very careful in how we spend the money and for what purposes we are spending the money. Are we spending it to build more schools or are we spending it to educate our future people?

There was a document left on the table here in front of me, or in front of all of us, which shows in the apprenticeship training programs of the Northwest Territories that the majority of students on apprentice training programs are Metis people while the Indian constitutes only six out of the total number in the apprenticeship program.

I ask you, then, how come it is expressed by the very same people who make these records that these expenditures are in the best interests of the Indian people? By the same token I heard Mr. Pearson's remarks so often that the natives are in the clear majority in the North and there seemed to be contradicting viewpoints and statements here. They do contradict one another. The Eskimo who are the majority of native people in the Northwest Territories, as an ethnic group, have only six, as well as the Indian. I ask you again if this is the case, who is benefiting from the amount of money we are spending? The Metis people, by status, are white. There is something wrong and I am left wondering which direction I should go and that is a responsibility of the Department of Education. That is not the responsibility of the territorial Council unless we put our foot down and say no. I want to see my future son-in-law as the director of Education, Mr. Macpherson. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Councillor Lafferty. I would point out that activity 7071 does not include any capital for the building of new schools. I got the intimation from what you said that you thought that this was for the building of new schools, but the explanation of this figure is to be found on page 12.13 and page 12.13A. Mr. Minister, is there anything here you may be able to get your teeth into by way of reply?

MR. McCALLUM: I did not hear the last part.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I said is there anything you might be able to get your teeth into here that you might like to reply to?

Councillors Have A Voice

MR. McCALLUM: Well, Mr. Chairman, if the Education department, as Councillor Lafferty charges, does not know where it is going, I would suggest it is because there does not seem to be much of a consensus among the Councillors as to which way we should be going either. On the one hand we have people saying that we should be teaching more languages, retaining the native cultures, moving away from the schools of the past into something that is more. We have about 11,000 or more students in the schools and we have over 500 other students, either at university and other institutions outside or in the Adult Vocational Training Centre. In addition, last year there were close to 3000 adults who took evening courses, adult education courses, and what we are attempting to do in Education is reconcile the various comments that we get from the communities and those that are voiced here in Council.

We try to meet all requirements. As I indicated on Friday, our operation and maintenance costs bring us to a level that is equivalent to other provinces and the Yukon back in 1972 and 1973. The amount of money that we spent of our total budget, I said was approximately 18.5 per cent. Other provinces spend a great deal more. Alberta spends approximately 50 per cent of its budget on education. We are not hiring more teachers, we are trying to train more teachers, not only by sending them outside to university, but within our own teacher education program and trying to employ people in the communities.

We are trying to take the direction that is being voiced now and that has been voiced in the past, in meeting the needs that have been expressed by the people in the communities. All the figures that are on pages 12.13 and 12.13A under grants, which is \$3,625,000, those are the grants given to the school boards and the school societies, the Tree of Peace and the salaries cover most of it. There is no question of that, but our grants and the cost of operating schools is not that large an amount. As far as capital is concerned, our capital requirements for this year are down by \$3 million, so we are not building larger schools and more of them, but trying to again meet a need where it is expressed, but we are not going on as though we had a Master Charge card and spending it irresponsibly.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Lafferty.

Education Standards Should Be Equal To The Rest Of Canada

MR. LAFFERTY: I hate to enter into debates with teachers, but I feel in replying to Mr. McCallum's remarks that I do sympathize with the effort that the administration is making and the attempts Mr. McCallum himself, and no doubt Mr. Macpherson are making, trying to set up the kind of conditions where we can train more native people. Nonetheless, I still feel that the standards of schooling should be set at a par with any other education system in the country, or perhaps even better for the amount of money we are spending, so that the native people of the Northwest Territories can enter universities and become teachers on an equal basis, and that they be fully qualified teachers coming out of the universities to teach and take their proper places in the Northwest Territories teaching their own native people.

I can not see a person who supposedly has graduated from high school with a grade 10 level of education then having to go at a fantastic cost into a training program in the Indian language, one of the Indian languages or the native languages, and hoping that eventually they will become teachers. Are we training teachers of languages or are we training teachers? These are questions which arise in my mind in listening to such a response.

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

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, that is not our sole purpose to train teachers and get everybody into education. We would hope that a large number would go into education. The teacher education program we run, it is not the primary purpose to simply teach or to train teachers of a particular language nor would I suggest would the people at university become teachers of a language, they would become teachers.

Now in our teacher education program one of the requirements has been that these students speak another language and again that is in response to requests of Councillors in the past. We have to have, and Councillors have said that we have to have teachers who can speak the native languages and that is what we have been attempting to do.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: It is unfortunate that Councillor Lafferty was not here on Friday as he might have learned something. It is obvious that Mr. McCallum was not listening when he just made the comment that it is difficult for Council to express itself, or something to that effect. Council expressed itself very clearly on Friday when it supported the motion I made by, I think, nine to two or nine to four and none against. It is very clear on Council's feelings on this matter of education.

Dropout Rate In The Teacher Education Program

The question of the teacher education program, I have a question of the Minister, and I would like to know how many are currently on the course and what has been the dropout rate over the past year and a half that the course has been in operation?

Mr. Chairman, the other point, while I have the microphone for the moment, is teacher conferences. Surely they should be held before the teachers even go into the North so they can be familiarized with the North and the kind of responsibilities they will have when they work in the communities that they are being sent to so that they have some basic groundwork and understanding of what lies before them and what to expect in terms of responsibilities and contributions that they should make as responsible people to the communities into which they are going.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Mr. Pearson, I believe this is done in most cases and the teachers are briefed. That is a personal opinion of mine, and I think that the five days during the rest of the course of the year is probably necessary to iron out difficulties they have found out themselves after being in the field. However, that is just a personal viewpoint. Mr. Minister.

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, just on a point of clarification to Councillor Pearson, I indeed did hear and listen to him on Friday, and the other Councillors, and I said at that time that that in fact was what we were doing and that we would take the direction to hire more people, older people from the communities.

As far as the question concerning the number of students in the teacher education program is concerned, we began this year with 16 people in the first year program and at the present time there are ten people still in it. Of the six people who dropped out, one went back to Arctic Bay, one went back with her husband to another community in the North, two were dropped from the course because of the difficulties involved with their social lives, and the other two students dropped out for some similar kind of reason.

In the second year we started with 12 people and there are now seven in it. Of those five who dropped out, two graduated at Christmas and the other three dropped out to take employment in other areas. So at the present time there are approximately 17 in the teacher education program. Out of the group that started -- 28, two of them graduated at Christmas, now those are the rough figures on it and I think that perhaps we could get it down and made a little more precise but I think those are the correct figures.

Orientation Program

As to having teachers become aware of what teaching in a community is like, we do in fact do this at an orientation, usually on a community, or a smaller area basis. If I may, for 1974-75, at the teacher education program, in the first year there were 15 enrolled, 13 graduated, and in the second year of the program there were 22 enrolled and 16 graduated. We have a number of people who have taken the teacher education program who did not finish or graduate and in some cases who have graduated, who are now involved with other organizations and other government departments, hostel supervisors where we have hostels, settlement managers and in other departments of the government.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Mr. Minister. Are you ready for the vote on activity 7071 in the amount of \$21,768,500? Councillor Nickerson.

Concerning Grants

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I have two questions yet remaining and the first is what is the position taken by the administration on the view of the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association that teachers should not be required to perform layman's duties, to look after road highway crossings and that type of thing? The second thing is, could we have some idea as to where the sum of \$3,625,000 under grants is going to go?

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, by tradition it has been that teachers do perform other duties and the department's policy is that we support this.

As to the amounts of money that are under the grants, the \$3,625,000 that Councillor Nickerson is referring to, School District Number 1 gets \$1,905,000. School District Number 2 gets \$881,000. The Rae-Edzo School Society gets \$838,000. The Tree of Peace receives \$130,000 in grants and the student exchange program is \$35,000. Lest Mr. Nickerson add this up and it will come to \$3,625,000, I should have said School District Number 2 and the Rae-Edzo Society, the \$500 there -- it is \$881,500.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Lafferty.

The Subject Of Language

MR. LAFFERTY: Going back to the subject of language, I just thought on it as Mr. Pearson talked, but reviewing the debates of that day over the weekend, I could see certain items in that debate which disturbed me a great deal. One of these things is that I would think that native people who master the English world wide language would have a greater chance to have an input into a changing society. The whole world itself and the whole Canadian society is changing. By the same token, we are the people who are mostly affected up here in the Northwest Territories. The northern society is very rapidly changing economically and socially because of the world trends of adopting a universal language for technical reasons. If any people in the world need to know changes because of the imposition of work techniques and habits that have been created over so many years outside, we are that people. All we have to do is look at our climatic conditions and you can see there are certain things we can not do manually. We must have equipment to do these things and that means that we have to adapt to the English language. I think this is where we find a lot of people dropping out of school, because they end up frustrated. They are unable to understand what is being taught to them, particularly in the higher fields of learning. Even I have difficulty understanding what is really being said.

I would like to believe that in the future we should prepare our native people, all native people in the North to master the English language, thereby having an input with their cultural values or using their cultural values in the mainstream of society which we are presently talking about to the tune of \$21,768,500.

If we are going to spend that much money this year, we are going to spend a larger amount next year, but what benefits do our native students get out of this expenditure of vast sums of money? Who really benefits? We can build lots of schools, just a building and it does not mean anything. We could have all sorts of conferences, that really does not mean anything. To have conferences with teachers and parents, I could see a lot of value in that kind of thing. The teacher who is unfamiliar with the living habits and customs of northern people learns by such activity. I could see a need for that, but I can not see great big conferences by teachers, funded by the territorial government, to learn to speak the native language or to learn the native habits or native ideas and make that into part of the curriculum where it is hardly feasible, because why?

In the Mackenzie area alone let me tell you something that may throw light on what I am saying. Among the Slavey Indians there is less than a total of 2000 Slavey Indian people. The combined treaty Indian population of the Northwest Territories totals about 8000 and among these 8000 people are four linguistic groups which are the major groups and then there are others. There are the Nahannis and then there are the Cree and there are some Beaver Indians and there are a few Saulteaux. So this breaks down the linguistic groups into very small numbers and this is what I am saying. We are spending vast sums of money on developing a language which is now dead. It is gone.

MR. PEARSON: Shame, shame!

MR. LAFFERTY: It is a shame but that is a fact. It is a fact.

MR. PEARSON: It is a shame you are making those statements.

Native Languages Of The N.W.T.

MR. LAFFERTY: A Slavey Indian from Fort Simpson has a hell of a time understanding a Chipewyan Indian and for that matter a Dogrib. In some instances they do not understand each other, while all native people in the Northwest Territories do have an understanding of the English language. It is their working language. Greater numbers from at least my area in the Mackenzie region, I would say about 90 per cent of the native people in the Mackenzie area, right throughout the Mackenzie, understand the English language. They may not speak it fluently, but they do understand it. So, look at this, it is sad for me to say that we are spending great sums of money in a struggle to keep a language alive which can not survive in a technical society. We can not create doctors and so on in the Slavey language. This is a demand of the people. They want to take their just place in Canadian society. They want equal participation, equal rights.

Another factor to consider and this is moral and I wish you would give this great thought, because of an educational system which affects the very existence of being of the native people and because of native people being human, seemingly the girls do better in school and the boys drop out of school at an earlier age. The majority of native men who come out of our schools do so around grade 8 and grade 9, while the greater number of our girls are graduating out of school with grade 11 and grade 12. Most of these girls are training in office work and clerical positions or are being placed in clerical positions and have learned that they could find security through the acquiring of knowledge and because their men have not, they marry into the white society, taking away the native culture.

The Days Of Hunting And Trapping Are Over

The men are becoming more and more womanless. That creates resentment, bitterness and hatred because the men have not attained the level of thinking that the women have and they are unable to provide them with the comforts of society. The days of trapping and hunting are over, a long time ago with my generation. Those men who do reach the level of thinking with whites in the country and because of a treaty which provides security forever and ever and ever as long as the grass grows, as the quotation goes, are sought out by the educated white women because they too provide security, leaving great numbers of native people floundering in disillusionment and not knowing what is really happening. When I look back, I say this is the fault of the educational system. It has not prepared the people to cope with fast changing society.

MR. PEARSON: Hear, hear!

MR. LAFFERTY: So these figures really do not mean very much but fancy buildings and fancy parties and so on. The native people are still outside looking in.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Councillor Lafferty. I have as a speaker Councillor Pearson. However, the hour is coffee break and we will adjourn for 15 minutes.

---SHORT RECESS

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The Chair recognizes a quorum and calls the committee back to order. Mr. Searle.

MR. PEARSON: I thought I was next.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, just speaking to the matter not of education, but generally the business of this house. I wanted to just advise Members that I have asked the Clerk to prepare a list of all of those items which are left outstanding that we have to do this week. I will have that circulated to Members and I think it would be apparent, just on first glance, that we are in the position of it being virtually impossible to finish it unless Members exercise serious self-restraint in debate on the budget. At the present rate we would not likely finish the budget and we have almost a week of work on all of the other things that Members want to have discussed in committee of the whole. So, we will get the list and I will try and put some estimated times to it as to how long these things can reasonably take and I think you will see the point. Short of that, I do not know what else to suggest.

I suppose we could look at changing our rules and instituting procedures in committee of the whole that might limit time and limit the number of times people can speak. It is too bad if we have to do that as it makes it tougher on Members, tougher on the chairman, but short of those sorts of things -- an ultimate closure of debate -- I do not know what else can be done. That is all I have to say.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Mr. Searle. The Chair recognizes Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Well, I am very conscious, Mr. Chairman, of the views expressed by Mr. Searle and as I say, here we are discussing a budget of \$200 odd million, and because time dictates these things we have to hurry through it and approve. We have never disapproved anything in this damned thing, this budget -- just one after another. I think we are remiss in doing our duty. I have a lot to say on Education as always and I feel it is vital, it is a very large item and I have a lot to say on the Department of Public Works as it is another one. I am sure that other Members have their own pet projects. I do not know how to go around this and perhaps Council in caucus could try and figure out a formula for doing these things in future years or another approach to it, I do not know.

Responsibility Of Schools

However, I would like to ask the Education department one question, and I would like to give notice that I intend to ask some questions about adult education and I would also like to ask the following question: In light of the comments that the Commissioner made in his Address, is the Department of Education seriously considering handing over the responsibility of schools, and the running of schools in the smaller communities to those communities so that the people in those communities, particularly in the native communities, have a very large role to play, or will have a large role to play in the running of those schools on a school district basis, or whatever you want to call it, so that they can dictate who will teach in those schools. So that they can dictate the length of the school year as I see no reason why they should be subjected to the directives developed in such a remote and isolated community as Yellowknife, especially in the elementary -- particularly and only at the elementary level.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart); Mr. Minister.

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, the development of the Education Ordinance is that, that is exactly as I indicated in my remarks about the ordinance, that is exactly what we intend to do. We will turn over to local communities who want it, that part or all of the operation of schools in those communities, not only who would teach, the make up of the school year, but as well in terms of the curriculum.

MR. PEARSON: Good.

MR. McCALLUM: Any that the local community would want to do under the ordinance, the proposed ordinance, that is exactly what we would want to do. I made reference to that, I think, on Friday when we were talking about the disposition of the Education Ordinance.

THE CHAIRMAN (MR. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, three points and then I will say no more on this ordinance or on this aspect of the budget as I approve the expenditure items for all the sections.

One, I agree with the Speaker, speaking in committee of the whole that we must exercise self-restraint and give consideration to the time available or to the time that is left to us to cover other important business of this house.

Recommendations From Native Organizations

I wish to make a few comments on the Education Ordinance and Mr. Pearson as a Member of the last Council saw that ordinance being born and saw that ordinance being developed by the legislation committee and is quite aware that that ordinance provides for all the things that he is speaking of here. He remembers too that that ordinance went to the legislation committee and the legislation committee sat for three days and heard representations from native organizations, from teachers, from school boards and individuals expert in education matters in the Northwest Territories. The result of those meetings was that the draft ordinance was turned over to education committees in native organizations for study and recommendation. That was done, I think, something approximating a year and a half ago and the Council is awaiting the return of that draft legislation to its legislation committee for further examination. So, it is not the Government of the Northwest Territories that is dragging its feet on implementing these matters which Mr. Pearson wishes to see done. It is not this Council. We are still waiting for the draft legislation to come back with the recommendations attached to it by the native organizations.

I just wish to make one comment and this relates to the matter I raised with regard to the letter that Mr. Pearson brought to Council this summer on the curriculum that the Frobisher Bay education advisory committee recommended to this Council. I did not find it in the tabled documents, as he suggested it would be, and I wish to compliment the curriculum division of this government under Mr. Brian Lewis for moving very quickly to give direction to provide a concentration on the basic matters of education in the various areas that are needed by students to meet the challenges of the real world today. I think besides throwing bricks we should throw a few bouquets and one I think is deserved by Mr. Lewis and members of his section.

O And M - Activity 7071, Schools Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 7071, schools, in the amount of \$21,768,500. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 7072, Continuing Education

I direct your attention to activity 7072, continuing education and information sheets are to be found on pages 12.14 and 12.14A and the amount of this vote is \$5,989,600. Would you like to make any comments, Mr. Minister, on this activity?

MR. McCALLUM: Just to say, Mr. Chairman, that we have a lot of new people in this division of the department and that we are attempting to place within this context of new personnel

a greater emphasis on settlement programs, at academic upgradings, literacy programs and vocational type programs. For example, the business course at Tuktoyaktuk, heavy equipment courses at Baker Lake and Clyde River, snowmobile machinery courses in Spence Bay and home management programs in various settlements.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): If there are no speakers, are you ready for the vote on activity 7072? Councillor Pearson.

Little Development In Adult Education

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, I do not agree and could never agree to the development in this particular area. I am rather dismayed to hear Councillors simply agreeing to an item, especially this one because I have seen very little improvement, very little development in the area of adult education. I have stressed for years that there needs to be a much greater emphasis in this area. I have felt for years that this question of education must go hand in hand, adult education must go hand in hand with the education of younger people, of the school people, the school population so that the parents are given the opportunity to learn some of the things that their children are learning, particularly in the more remote areas. I have felt for years that if there was a worth-while program of adult education and I do not mean reading, writing and arithmetic, but political awareness courses, understanding the changing world in which you live, playing a responsible role in your own community, how to live in a house, how to live in the new strange world that is developing in the North, I think that this whole area has been given short change by education.

The number of the adult education programs which are currently operating in the North are too few and too far between to really come to grips with this problem. I at one time expressed the view that this government could improve unemployment or, rather, could improve employment by hiring two people to do the job of one and that half the day would be spent in a classroom, on pay, and half the day spent at work. One group would work in the mornings and another group could work in the afternoons and native employees of this government could have spent many, many valuable hours learning new skills and new ideas and earning a living at the same time.

If that kind of program had been embarked upon in the early days and, of course, it is true to say that this government inherited some of the pretty bad stuff, or pretty narrow minded approaches that the federal government introduced in education into the Northwest Territories, but we really have not developed an education process of our own as yet. Perhaps, as Councillor Butters says, the new ordinance is going to solve all our problems.

Well, I certainly hope so and I certainly hope that it will reflect the need for adult education. In speaking to people within the department of adult education in the settlements, in the few settlements where they exist, there is tremendous unhappiness with them and a sense of not doing what they think could be done and a lot of other -- the lack, again, of a co-ordinated approach on the part of the government, total government to this question of adult education.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Mr. Minister.

In The Direction Of Political Awareness

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to comment that that is what we fully intend to do, the direction we are going in, political awareness. The homemakers courses that we give are helping people to become more aware of their environment. We would hope to be able to expand adult education which is being linked more and more closely to in-school programs in the communities for both adult education and home management. The importance of developing training programs for native people is a priority that this department has. By the end of this year we anticipate that we will have 25 trainees receiving extensive training in the field and in training institutions, preparing them to assume full time positions in adult education and home management.

Participation in adult training programs including the basic training for skill development, the basic job readiness training, basic adult education, home management, night school courses have increased by roughly 15 per cent over last year so that we now have a total of 2600 people taking courses. The most significant increase has occurred in this area of home management. That has tripled in just over a year where we now have well over 400 people involved. This increase occurred in the Keewatin and Baffin areas.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. My list of speakers indicates Councillor Steen has the floor.

MR. STEEN: Mr. Chairman, first of all I think somebody is trying to freeze me out of here. There is cold air blowing down here and I am starting to shiver.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): There is considerable hot air too.

MR. STEEN: I do not know why I am singled out in this corner. (laughter) It is cold. I will tell you one thing that the Department of Education is not doing. I do not think that they are making people aware of some of the parasites that are in the food they are eating, like frozen fish and whiskered seal liver. There are parasites in those things that the people do not even know are in there. When you see a white spot on the liver or something like that, it should be an indication there is something wrong with it, or if a fish has red scars on it, it indicates that there must be a parasite in there so I thought maybe I had better mention this before I freeze to death here.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Relative to the fish, when you see a red scar it is an indication of lampreys and it is not necessarily an infestation. Mr. Ernerk.

Lack Of Money

MR. ERNERK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think adult education is very important in the communities and one of the problems which the Department of Education, as I see it, faces, is again lack of money. I worked last year, at least in 1974, with Mr. Paul Robinson in Baker Lake collecting information about what -- doing some research as to the needs of the adults in the communities of Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet, Repulse Bay, as well as other communities in that district.

The people were genuinely interested in a lot of the programs that were not carried out. They wanted to see them carry out such things that are very important to them that they want to use every day. When it comes to dealing with facts such as operating courses, skidoo repair courses, baking courses for women, cleaning your home type of thing, as well as other programs that the people in Baker Lake wanted to see carried out, that the department itself was not able to carry out because of lack of funding, again, I think the Council should make every effort to make sure that we say to the Minister of Education that more funds should be provided...

MR. PEARSON: Hear, hear!

Learning By Observation

MR. ERNERK: ... in this adult education program area, because to me adult education could mean a lot of things. You learn from what you see. Just to give you an example, a couple of weeks ago I understand an organization in Baker Lake which is serving the community, the workers themselves had been waiting for at least three or four months for their pay cheques and the money was not coming in, so they decided to have a one day strike. This is, of course, the first in the history of Baker Lake and my way of thinking is that the television has been introduced to the community and, looking at all those postal strikes, the people have learned, as a result of the postal strike, so that they decided to have a one day strike. To me this is part of the adult education.

Anyway, my point here, Mr. Chairman, is that we are responsible for various programs, not only for the Department of Education but for the other departments, program departments as well. It is important and we should think very carefully and see if we could assist in terms of funds and say "What can you do about it?" I must congratulate, by the way, the department's man, who is a good friend of mine, Mr. Dave Webster in Baker Lake who has done a tremendous job with respect to adult education programs with lack of funding. Last year, or in 1974 when I was living there and the people wanted a skidoo repair course, he had them with lack of funding for ten days. People were just going from their homes to his shop practically at 8:30 or 9:00 o'clock in the morning to take this particular course. These programs are, as I see them, very important ones to the people of the communities and I think funds here are lacking but we should really think about getting more funds within this department for adult education perhaps.

MR. PEARSON: Hear, hear!

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Mr. Minister, do you wish to reply?

MR. McCALLUM: We would hope again as I have indicated, that we would be able to spend more and take the direction the Council has suggested we go and that is in fact what we are attempting. To comment on Councillor Steen's remarks about nutrition, nutrition is, if you like, a very important part of the home management course. We worked in conjunction with the other departments in terms of this, at both the territorial and federal level.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Nickerson.

Contributions

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could have some breakdown as to the \$2,260,600 to be spent by way of contributions. On this particular subject I would like to make a comment that very often it would seem to me to be a very wise move for the Department of Education to, as it were, buy education from other organizations. I would like to put in a good word for some of these other organizations such as the Tree of Peace in Yellowknife, for instance, who provide adult education classes, kindergarten classes and that type of thing. I think on occasion this can be a very worth while procedure.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you.

MR. PEARSON: Hear, hear!

Manpower Training Programs

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, under grants, \$130,000 is to the Tree of Peace that does a lot of adult education. Under the \$2,260,600 contribution, a large amount of that is in terms of higher education and approximately \$800,000 is in terms of higher education grants, university, and this is where a large amount of that is concerned. I would have to possibly come back and give you the rest of it, although it is broken down in terms of the various regions on page 12.14A. That would leave about \$1.4 million and it deals with providing spaces for various programs that are not government funded, under Manpower primarily. In other words, a number of people would be taking a training program and Canada Manpower would assist in buying space within that program where there is a need, an expressed need on the part of other individuals within a community or an area to take that course as well, this government then provides the money in terms of buying space for them in that course or program. That is primarily where most of this would be.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 7072. Councillor Pearson.

Vocational Training Centre In The Eastern Arctic.

MR. PEARSON: Yes, Mr. Chairman, a matter of great concern to me and the people I represent in the Eastern Arctic, examples of which will be seen on page 12.14A is the estimates for the regions: Keewatin \$319,900; Baffin \$643,100; Inuvik \$423,300; Fort Smith \$3,528,900. Now, you do not have to be a genius to figure out where the majority of the money is being spent. It is going to the Fort Smith region and undoubtedly is going to the Adult Vocational Training Centre, an organization which has done a wonderful job, and I hope it will continue to do a wonderful job, but an organization to which people from my constituency object to going to, a place many of thousands of miles from their homes and that makes the question of upgrading and improving one's lot very difficult when one has to be removed from one's environment.

Now, it is true that in the past there have been tremendous difficulties for Eskimo people to live in Fort Smith. There may be an improvement in the situation, but community centres such as those that exist in the Eastern Arctic surely could be used and utilized by this department as training centres. We have large government buildings which are not fully utilized, we have large buildings in Apex, the community of Apex for example. There is government equipment there and the government is continuously buying equipment for its own use that could be used for the training of people, so that the expense of shipping them to Fort Smith would be unnecessary.

We have the federal building, we have the hostel, it is practically empty, we have a community in the village of Frobisher Bay which could utilize people who are in a sort of working-training program. I am sure that such programs could be established in such communities as Cambridge Bay. I am sure that such things could be done in communities such as Rankin Inlet and other Keewatin areas where I gather there is a tremendous lack of adult education programs, certainly judging by the amount of money which is seen on this sheet. We have been over this a few times, Members will recall, here in Council. We do have a home maintenance course that is currently operating in Frobisher Bay very successfully, although again they are bringing men over from as far away as Holman Island and Aklavik to Frobisher Bay. There is one man in the Northwest Territories who is doing a fabulous job, Mr. Carl Georgian, but he is the only one with this course, the one man to teach these native people skills in repairing homes and working for housing associations. The course is held in Frobisher and it is just as ridiculous as it is having one adult education centre of this sort, the Adult Vocational Training Centre in Fort Smith. The success of the students who are graduates from Fort Smith, the successful ones are very few and far between and surely to God we can develop worth-while programs in the regions. Igloolik to Fort Smith does not make any sense.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Minister, do you wish to make a reply?

Housing Maintenance Program

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I referred to this kind of thing earlier and that we would hope to be able to, and we will, be utilizing facilities in an attempt to get these kind of courses in other communities. We would expect that the housing maintenance program would hopefully be able to be conducted in the East by a graduate so then we could utilize the services of Mr. Georgian in other areas and set up another program to train people to conduct these courses.

When I mentioned just previously about training home management people to take on full time teaching positions I did not mean in any way that we were restricting the training of full time native people to just home management, the housing maintenance program will be extended to the Western Arctic this coming year. Two courses in actual fact will then be offered, one at Frobisher with a native person in charge of it and one in the West. So, that is the direction that we are going. It may be that it is not fast enough.

MR. PEARSON: Hear, hear!

MR. McCALLUM: But we will get there, and we will be able to extend a lot of courses in various areas, not be under the direct supervision, or having non-native people in charge of them, but to have native people operate these courses. I would like, Mr. Chairman, if I may, to just briefly go back to Mr. Nickerson's question. Higher education, that is in universities, is roughly \$605,000, technical institutes for students in higher education is roughly \$800,000 and then an allowance paid to other students in certified nurses courses, basic training and skill development, and other courses, including handicapped students outside approximates another \$800,000. So, I think that that would cover the \$2,260,600 amount of money under contributions.

I agree with the comments of the other speakers in terms of the amounts of money being spent in various regions under this and we would hope in the ensuing years to make sure that they do in fact increase. Within the next year I would hope to come back again and say "All right, here is a substantial increase" and not get knocked for putting it in.

0 And M - Activity 7072, Continuing Education Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 7072 in the amount of \$5,989,600; are you ready for the question? All those in favour? Are we agreed?

---Agreed

MR. PEARSON: Nay.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart); The Chair notes one nay and on the reporting out of this vote I will report that there is feeling among some Councillors that this amount is not adequate and that possibly there should be a review of the location of certain training facilities.

0 And M - Activity 7075, Pupil Residences

Activity 7075, pupil residences, in the amount of \$2,255,200. Mr. Minister, would you like to make a comment?

MR. McCALLUM: Just a comment, Mr. Chairman, that there is a reduction of close to half a million dollars in this and that is because two hostels were closed out. Two will be reduced even further with the closure of another hostel in the operation which again in point of fact is the direction that Council wants to get away from, the large hostels. That is what we are doing, that is why it is less.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. I would advise this committee that reference to this particular vote will be found on pages 12.15 and 12.15A. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Just very briefly, Mr. Chairman. When does the administration intend to close and offer alternatives to the hostel in Frobisher Bay?

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

Frobisher Bay Hostel

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, the department placed it in the estimates -- I am sorry -- in the forecasts and we will be placing it again in the forecast to close that down. In terms of next year, whether it stays or the year after, I would hope that we would be able to get away from the larger hostels within say relatively one or two years. As to an exact date when we are going to close it, I do not have that. I would like to mention though what I said the other day that within ten years we have reduced it and I should have said the number of students in hostels, from 1972 when we had 1100 students in the hostels, this year we have 555. So, within four to five years we have reduced the number of students in hostels in half.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: The only comment then would be, why would it be shown in the estimates? Surely the only reason it would be shown in the estimates if it were closed, would be a tremendous saving.

MR. McCALLUM: I said in the estimates and corrected myself and said "in the forecasts". It shows here that in fact there is a saving of \$454,000. The alternative means would be either to pay for lodging in the community where it is required or to build smaller type hostels such as there are in Cambridge Bay. Very definitely, in this particular estimate, there is a saving of roughly a half a million dollars and we simply show the change because Stringer Hall and Breynat Hall were closed. In the forecasts we would be preparing to attempt to show it again with the closure of additional hostels.

0 And M - Activity 7075, Pupil Residences Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 7075 in the amount of \$2,255,200. Are we agreed?

---Agreed

"B" Level, 0 And M - Activity 7070, Administration

Gentlemen, I would direct your attention to "B" level on pages 19 and 20 at the back of your book, the "B" level. This is page 19, Education, "B" level programs, operation and maintenance, administration, activity 7070 in the "B" level section \$44,000. An explanation, please, Mr. Minister.

MR. McCALLUM: Well, Mr. Chairman, the program outline is there. There are in some of the larger schools guidance services presently being offered. We would like to extend this kind of service, which we feel is important, and which past Councils have indicated is of a great value as well. We are attempting to begin the service by adding this one particular position, and some assistance in order to get the program begun. As it indicates, it would be phased in in three distinct periods, and it will require a considerable amount of money. It is a program that we feel is very essential, and it will not only include in school programs, but these services will also be offered to out of school programs, that is in the field of adult education.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Mr. Minister. Councillor Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, it appears to me that we are getting into a new program and the obvious question that should be asked is what the program is likely to cost us. The reason I am prompted to ask this is because if you look at the second paragraph of the description you will see the line that says, "It is proposed that guidance services be established in three phases, the first of which is the provision in 1976-77 of a guidance service specialist to determine the requirements..." In other words, I take it that the \$44,000 we are voting this year or for the next fiscal year rather, is money solely to determine the requirements and in fact none of that goes to providing the service. Now, I suppose one can not say what the program is likely to cost until the requirements are determined. Are we getting ourselves likely into a half million dollar program?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart); Mr. Minister.

Guidance Specialist Services

MR. McCALLUM: The total amount that we would require, or we anticipate requiring, in order to put in these guidance services in every region, district or area is \$3 million. That is based on, if you like, a formula that is indicated here as well, so that the guidance personnel will be able to move about and will be involved within the district or the region. This \$44,000 is the equivalent, as it indicates, of two man years, one to hire a specialist, we know there is a requirement. What we would hope to do with this person would be to work with the existing guidance personnel in schools and attempt to set up a program that would meet the needs of not only the high schools in extension, but also to move into junior high and elementary, as well as adult education. But I think that what we have estimated the cost to be is based on the number of people, that is, enrolment figures that we have on a figure that we would estimate to be approximating \$63 per student.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, am I therefore correct in assuming that your figure of \$63 per student, when multiplied by the number of students which you have told us are in Northwest Territories schools -- approximately 11,500, if you multiply those two figures together, you come up with \$725,000 so, therefore, what in effect you are saying is in coming years there will probably be an "A" budget level of \$725,000 for this program?

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I do not think it comes down that easily to multiplying the number. I do not want to leave that impression that it is in terms of just the in-school programs. It involves as well out of school programs, a number of people who are attending other institutions or who are attending or taking adult education classes. It involves as well travel for these people to move around within an area or a district, to go from school to school. It would involve the acquisition of equipment and materials in order to make the program successful. I do not want to leave the impression that it is a simple matter of saying that we are going to multiply that figure of \$63 by the number of students or in fact the number of people in the Northwest Territories because, if we multiply it by the number of people, we would only still get roughly \$2.4 million and we are estimating that it would cost more than that, but it is on a continuing basis.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Well, I do not want to hold us up on this, but is it possible that Mr. McCallum is confusing the total required for administration, activity 7070 of \$2,956,700, with the question which I think Mr. Nickerson and I are asking which is surely you are only planning to spend about seven hundred and some thousand dollars on guidance services? That is, in other words, next year the total required should be something like \$3.8 million, if you continue to show guidance services in administration, activity 7070.

MR. McCALLUM: Yes, that is correct.

MR. SEARLE: I am satisfied.

"B" Level, 0 And M - Activity 7070, Administration Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Administration "B" level, activity 7070 in the amount of \$44,000, agreed?

---Agreed

MR. PEARSON: I wonder if I may ask a question, just going back, if I may, very briefly? We have activity 7072, continuing education, \$6,550,600 and we have activity 7072, continuing and special education, \$1,559,400. What is the distinction between the two, Mr. Chairman?

MR. McCALLUM: What page is that?

MR. PEARSON: That is 12.14 and 12.14A. What is the amount of continuing education? Is it in fact \$8 million or is it \$6.5 million? I regret that I did not catch it earlier.

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, it is at 12.14 you are talking about, the activity, where it says continuing education and on 12.14A the activity indicates continuing and special education.

MR. PEARSON: Yes.

MR. McCALLUM: It is the same program. It should be continuing and special education. This special education would basically refer in part to the handicapped as well, but it is the same division of the department.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Have you your answer?

MR. McCALLUM: In other words, Mr. Chairman, the total that is shown on the bottom of page 12.14 of \$6,550,600 is the total in terms of continuing education when we add in Tree of Peace and higher education grants as well.

MR. PEARSON: Tree of Peace?

MR. McCALLUM: I think that brings you to the \$8 million, Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Tree of Peace?

MR. McCALLUM: I am sorry, I can not hear you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Pearson, have you got a question?

MR. PEARSON: Not for now.

"B" Level, O And M - Activity 7071, Schools

I direct your attention to page 20 at the back of the book, Education, "B" level program \$150,000. Mr. Minister?

MR. McCALLUM: Again, Mr. Chairman, this is a reaction to the requests of Council Members to increase the amount of money that has been allocated within the department for the cultural inclusion program, those areas that want it. It is presently on a formula of \$15 per student and we would hope to increase it to just under twice that much. Those figures that are there are the total amounts, of course, for schools in activity 7071.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Searle.

Traditional Responsibilities Of The Parents

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, at the risk of being terribly unpopular and playing the role of the devil's advocate for a moment, may I ask what then are the parents' responsibilities if the schools are going to do this sort of thing, or do we really expect parents in this day and age to have any responsibility for anything that their children do any more at any time, or is the education system going to do everything? Is that what we are going to do, create an education system that does every single thing for the child from age six to 20? You know, once we start going to this extent, what is left for the parent?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Minister?

MR. McCALLUM: I guess that is all it could be, Mr. Chairman, that we would react to what people want. You know, that is the point I tried to make before, try to be all things to all people at all times. That is one of the things in terms of this that we would hope to do would be to get older people in the communities to come into the schools, to get people in the communities who are knowledgeable, what a community feels they want to have in the curriculum. They want to be paid to do it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, I want to make it clear I do not oppose it because it is not the thing to do. I mean, to oppose this you are in serious trouble, but I do raise the question that I think we should keep in mind to what extent we expect our school system to take over the traditional, talking about the traditional responsibilities of the parents.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Speaker certainly made an interesting comment inasmuch as he asks the million dollar question: What is left for the parents to do? The answer to that, and I will try and make it brief, is really the very thing that I was talking about the other day, that in the native communities, and this is what we are talking about, talking about the Eskimos being allowed to learn something about themselves in their own schools. We are talking about the Indian people being allowed to learn something about themselves as a consolation prize, mind you, by the big brother here in Yellowknife who is giving them this great privilege to learn something about their own past and their own culture. When the great white father came into this country and opened his schools many years ago, he said to the native people, "Give me your children and we will educate them. We will turn them into doctors and lawyers and teachers and God knows what." Of course, that has never happened.

Responsibilities Have Been Taken Away From Native Parents

However, the native parents trusted them and listened to the great white man with all his wonderful promises and allowed him to have their children and gave up the responsibility and allowed their kids to spend in some cases continuous years, an entire year in the hands of the white man when they were shipped off to hostels and places like Inuvik and down the Mackenzie. They used to operate on the round-up principle every spring. They would come into the communities and round them all up. They took away from the native parents a great responsibility. Now those native parents are beginning to question the system. Why are their kids not doctors, lawyers and teachers? How come the kids are not getting the great promises that were made? Of course, in our very feeble attempts to try and meet the needs of the native people, we are coming along with the so called cultural inclusion programs and surely if the native people are going to learn about any culture as a special bonus of being good little boys, they should be learning something about the white man's ways in a cultural inclusion program, not their own.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. "B" level, activity 7071 in the amount of \$150,000. Is it agreed?

MR. SEARLE: Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I only have one agreed. Councillor Barnaby?

MR. BARNABY: What choice do we have on anything?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): None, Mr. Barnaby. Is it agreed for \$150,000? Mr. Lafferty.

MR. LAFFERTY: I will be very brief, Mr. Chairman. I am looking at my timing. It is a little after 12:00 p.m. and it is a case of cultural inclusion. I am sitting here hungry and starved to death and I can hardly think. I think some of this is because I can not afford to. I think that the cultural inclusion program is a matter of robbing one kitty for another and supposedly in the effort, teaching the natives something about their own culture. I know a heck of a lot about my own culture and no one taught me to learn about my own culture, it was taught to me by my parents, by my uncles and ancestors. What has really taken place, for that I can not see this figure and, of course, I would agree with Mr. Searle that there is not much I can do about it. For once I would agree with Mr. Barnaby. What can we do about it? The Minister informs us that this is because of public demand, demand from native people in existing organizations, but I think that something like this should be looked at very, very carefully. This is a case of the parent asking the government to pay them to teach their children. I do not think that is right, but nonetheless, we can not do too much about it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Ernerk.

Back To Life On The Land

MR. ERNERK: Mr. Chairman, certainly this is an increase for \$15 per student to \$30 per student. When you look at a small community of, say Chesterfield Inlet or the Keewatin district which has roughly about 100 students and when you add that up, \$15 times 100 you get \$1500 per year.

The Minister of Education and I were travelling through the communities in the Keewatin quite recently, about three months or so ago. I support this type of a program because it will give the parents, the adults, an opportunity to get back to a life on the land type of thing which I often speak about as well. Certainly this is something that the people in my own riding have been asking about for the past few years. I look at it and it certainly is an inadequate figure but it is certainly an increase where it will give the people an opportunity to get paid to do something like this, to teach the young people about their traditional ways of life.

I will go back to my own remarks earlier which I made last week, that we have so many people, and I speak from experience as I lived in the community and I know the situation in the communities. I have lived in the communities and so many younger people have not been able to meet the desires of the older people, simply because they have forgotten how to survive on the land, how to use proper hunting tools, whatever they may be, kaqiraq and naulaq, anything like that. Now, what I meant by kaqiraq is a fish spear and naulaq are harpoons. I think if we could look at it more realistically, then we should say "Well, here is something that the department itself is trying to do, because the people have been asking about it in Chesterfield Inlet, Repulse Bay, Baker Lake and so forth." So in years to come we should even say "Well, let us get some more money in this particular program."

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Mr. Minister.

MR. McCALLUM: I would perhaps like to make a correction. I think I gave Councillor Pearson the wrong information. On page 12.14 is the total budget for activity 7072, which is continuing and special education, on 12.14A it is simply a breakdown by region. If you take the total amount at the bottom of the page, it adds up to the total of the first column on page 12.14. I am sorry.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Barnaby.

MR. BARNABY: I agree with Mr. Searle that people should teach their own children but there are some people who do not go out on the land or who can not go out for some reason or other so if they can, they must send their kids out with somebody else and get them taught through the schools. Then this argument, I think, could work the other way too. Everyone should teach their own children to grade 8, whether it be culture or by regular grade school. Then Mr. Lafferty says he does not agree with the amount of money being spent on this particular project or program but then you could look at the whole civil service in the North and see if the money is well spent there too. No one seems to understand the other person when they talk and when they ask for something, and that is all.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Searle.

Cultural Inclusion Program Should Be For All Students

MR. SEARLE: Well, Mr. Chairman, I just have one last comment about this, if I might, and that is that I support the cultural inclusion program, so much so that not only do I think that it should be taught in homes and it would be unnecessary in effect here, but I go one step further, if you are going to spend \$150,000 I really do not think it should be spent in the native areas for native children. It should be spent in the white areas, in the white schools, teaching the white children of the advantages and the strong points of the Eskimo and Indian cultures. That is really where it would do the most good.

If you want to make children here bicultural, in effect, and understanding one another, it seems to me that such a cultural inclusion course, the best place to run it would be in the public school system here in Yellowknife and at Hay River and at Fort Smith. Then when our kids got to high school, which is where they will meet the children of the Arctic coast, and when the native children got there who are learning this, hopefully in their homes, there would be a meeting of minds and a communication on an equal basis. So if we are going to institute this program, Mr. McCallum, I would suggest that you do not forget that it would be an advantage to have such a program in the schools that are traditionally white.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. "B" level activity 7071 for \$15,000. Is it agreed?

MR. LAFFERTY: Mr. Chairman...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I am sorry, Mr. Lafferty.

MR. LAFFERTY: I was trying to get your attention there.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I am sorry.

MR. LAFFERTY: I heard Mr. Searle's expression and I wholeheartedly support that viewpoint. I think that cultural inclusion should be at all levels in education. I think there is a great need for native children to learn much of the white culture and how it evolved and then they can see how they themselves can fit into the mainstream culture.

By this in token they can learn much of the white cultures which are many and they will see that they can make a worth-while contribution into Canadian society, using their own heritage and ancestral past, traditions and customs. In this instance I would support a budget twice that size, but in a case where we separate the Indian or single out an ethnic group of native people in the North and place upon them the responsibility of teaching a culture which can not survive in future, I see it as a needless waste.

Let me point out something you are probably not aware of. Presently there are native people throughout the country and I am not just saying in the Northwest Territories, who are saying and actually demanding payment to teach their own culture to their own children, and I think that is really a tragedy. I think that that is probably the fastest way and an assured approach to killing the native past and this past is very important to the northern developing society, this past from which we can all learn something of the other person. I think that is the educational process that I would like to see for which I would be prepared to give half the territorial budget to the educational system.

"B" Level, O And M - Activity 7071, Education Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Mr. Lafferty. I will call the vote again on activity 7071 in the amount of \$150,000. Are we agreed?

---Agreed

Before I leave Education or the Education section, I would like to congratulate our Minister on the defence of his department and his obvious knowledge of the affairs within Education.

---Applause

I would like to direct your attention to the section on Public Services, and is that correct, Mr. Deputy Commissioner?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Department Of Public Services, Program Memorandum

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): You will find that on page 13.01, Public Services, and this is the Public Services, program memorandum. Mr. Deputy Commissioner, do you wish to call a department head? Mr. Slaven. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

Would you like to give us a general rundown on this subject, please?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the Department of Public Services is at once a department which is a service department, but also carries forward a number of programs for the territorial administration and for territorial residents. I suppose its principal function is in the area of provision of legal services. This includes the magistrate's court, the justices' of the peace court, but it does not include the costs for the supreme court, that is, the judge of the supreme court, nor the crown prosecutor.

Officer To Work With Justices Of The Peace

With regard to the justices' of the peace courts, we have this year been able to recognize the need that the justices of the peace have for further assistance and we have made an appointment of a full time officer to train justices of the peace, to work with them, and to give them assistance. We see the justices' of the peace courts as being the first line of legal services in the North and having a great deal of significance to northern people because the justices of the peace are drawn from the people themselves. They are not formally trained, but they have, of course, a wonderful understanding of the events in their communities. So I am very pleased that we have been able to appoint an officer to work with the justices of the peace.

The safety division forms another large part of this department and it includes the Fire Marshal and all of the duties under that office as well as the commencement of a safety program. We have divided off the workers' compensation, I should say we have separated workers' compensation and the labour division. This previously operated as one division. However, it seemed to make sense for them to be separated to some extent because their work is separated. We have just now completed the first full years work with our own Workers' Compensation Board and without reliance on the Alberta system for assistance in adjudication. We are very, very pleased with the services that we have had from the Workers' Compensation Board in this first year of operation.

The labour division is a small division which is now operating independently from the workers' compensation division. We have a registries division and that division is very important in the functions that it provides to law firms and to regular residents of the Northwest Territories. Such things as land titles, registration of companies, securities, co-operatives, societies, documents and vital statistics form the very fibre of the legal and organizational operations within the North.

We have also a major unit, at least with major responsibilities, actually a very small unit, the consumer protection group which has as part of its responsibilities an overview of the legal aid system. We foresee the rental control legislation which we expect this house will deal with at this session falling under the consumer protection group.

National Conference Of Uniform Law

I am pleased to say, just as an item of interest, that the Northwest Territories will be hosting the National Conference of Uniform Law. This conference is held somewhere in Canada each year and it draws together those persons concerned with ensuring that there is uniformity in the writing and application of laws. This year for the first time it is being held in the Northwest Territories. Those are the only comments, Mr. Chairman, which I wish to make of a general nature.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Commissioner. Will you enlighten us as to the location of this meeting in the territories?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: By popular demand, in Yellowknife, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): By whose popular demand, Mr. Deputy Commissioner?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: By popular demand of the delegates attending.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I would like to remind the Deputy Commissioner that there are other places in the territories which could host some of these meetings.

MR. McCALLUM: What is one?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): General discussion on this subject? Councillor Butters.

Legal Services For Council Of The N.W.T.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, in the objective of the department it notes that it is "to provide legal services to the Government of the Northwest Territories..." There is no reference in this section, or in any of the sub-objectives, to the Council of the Northwest Territories, to a requirement to provide legal services to the Council of the Northwest Territories. The only other item I could look to to determine that responsibility is the Clerk of the Council's office and it likewise does not refer to the provision of legal services to the Council of the Northwest Territories. It provides an administrative service. I wonder if the Deputy Commissioner could clarify just how Councillors are able to avail themselves of legal advice in order to perform their function as a Member of this body?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, first of all I would like to think that in our sub-objective which says "to provide legal services and advice to the Government of the Northwest Territories..." that we would accept a broader view of that term "...Government of the Northwest Territories..." to include the administration and the Council. We did not mean to not include the services to this Council as being of primary importance, but it was simply meant to be included under this one heading. I do not see any particular difficulty in Council Members availing themselves of legal services in so far as they relate to the operation of the Council and the work in connection with legislation and the approach I think can be in a number of different directions, directly to the Commissioner, through the Speaker, or directly to Council's Legal Advisor.

Capital - Activity 8080, Directorate And Administration

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Any other comments of a general nature? If there are none, I would direct your attention to page 13.02, Public Services, directorate and administration, activity 8080, capital in the amount of \$9000. Agreed?

---Agreed

Capital - Activity 8084, Registries Division

Page 13.03, Public Services, activity 8084, registries division, detail of capital in the amount of \$10,000. Agreed? Just one moment. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I was at the weigh scale premises in Enterprise a couple of months ago and the people who are employed there asked me to bring up a couple of questions. The first is that apparently the \$74,000 which had been allocated for improvements in the last fiscal year. Apparently at that time it had not been spent and they were still living in this little shack. The question is: When are they going to get decent premises there?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I was going to find an opportunity under this vote to explain that situation and to advise you that in fact the \$74,000 has not been spent. The premises were not built or rebuilt this year, but will be in 1976-77. Therefore, we will be coming back to you for either all or part or some part of this \$74,000 in the May supplementary appropriations. In other words, we are carrying the money over. It remains in the budget unspent. There are a number of reasons why this project did not go ahead. We have had our little discussions on design and adequacy of design and, secondly, on location. We are faced with a rather difficult problem on location because there is no one good location to install just one weigh scale. However, we think that we have it resolved as a best fit solution and will be proceeding with construction and the purchase of a new scale in the spring.

MR. NICKERSON: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Commissioner. I wonder if it would please be possible for the administration to send a letter to the people who are actually employed at the weigh station to advise them what is going on. I think they are pretty concerned over this.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, certainly.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Enterprise appears to have moved their electoral boundaries. The amount of \$10,000, agreed?

---Agreed

Activity Memorandum - Activity 8080, Administration

I direct your attention to page 13.04, Public Services, activity memorandum, activity 8080, administration. Mr. Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, having made my remarks on each of these divisions at the commencement of this debate, I will not propose to make any further general remarks.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. The amount \$278,000, are we agreed?

---Agreed

Activity Memorandum - Activity 8081, Court Services

Activity 8081, court services in the amount of \$831,000. Councillor Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Just two questions, Mr. Chairman. Is the administration planning to open up a magistrate's court in Hay River, and, if so, when?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we are planning to open a magistrate's court at Hay River, but not in the coming year. We are placing it now in our forecast for 1977-78.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I see that you now not only have lost Enterprise you have also lost Hay River too!

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you for your observation. Councillor Pearson. Continue, Councillor Searle.

MR. SEARLE: As a consolation prize, Mr. Chairman, I thought I would give you half of Yellowknife.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I am sure I know which half.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Nickerson's. Seriously, the other question I had was, where do plans presently stand for a proper courthouse in Yellowknife? Are they even in the financial forecast?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, they are not in these estimates.

MR. SEARLE: I know that.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: We have had a singular lack of success in placing them in our "B" level and those persons who adjudicate on our finances feel that a new courthouse is a "B" level item. We had thought that with the likelihood of mail delivery in Yellowknife that there would be more space made available in the federal building here in Yellowknife for court services, recognizing that this would strictly be an interim thing, but this delivery of course is not now to take place, so we are still faced with real problems of space.

Provision Of A New Court Building In Yellowknife

Mr. Chairman, it would be of assistance to the administration to have some feeling from Council Members as to the priority which they would place on the provision of a new court building here in the capital.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The administration has directed a question and does anyone wish to speak to it? Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I can certainly appreciate the need in the capital for a courthouse that would be an improvement over the pokey little courthouse that they currently have. After all, it is and houses the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories. I suppose there is no point in me thinking along the lines of a capital building for the Northwest Territories, as I have proposed before, which could house the court because I do not think you can mix the two at all, can you, you really can not have both in the same building. Perhaps that might be an alternative, a capital complex which would include the museum, a legislative chamber and Speaker's offices and what have you, assembly offices and perhaps a courtroom and the court in an adjacent building. That is the kind of thing I envisaged when I proposed some years ago a complex of that sort.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Certainly that is our long range concept and there is no question about that. There is a certain reluctance within the judiciary to having a building that is not located right downtown, if I could put it that way. However, that is a debate that I suppose will have to be carried on. Certainly our concept of capital planning would foresee a complex of two more buildings, perhaps joined by some kind of a weather mall, for legislative buildings and a courthouse in the capital site, that is close by the new museum.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, I have to tread lightly because I am fairly closely associated with this kind of an activity and I do not want to lose any future cases because of what I say here, but seriously, there is a certain reluctance on the part of the courts to be very closely associated with either any other level of government or any other arm of government. They have got this preoccupation about making sure that it appears obvious that the Executive, the judicial and the legislative arms of government are indeed separate and distinct and the difficulty that you would have about any capital site. I suppose you could overcome it in appropriate design, but the court would not want to be, for instance, in the same building as the legislature and they would not want to be in the same building as say any future offices of the Executive.

I personally wonder to what extent a population of 40,000 can afford the luxury of separate and distinct and obviously elaborate premises. It is a good principle and if you have got a population of one million people to support that principle then that is one thing, but I think that the courts obviously need better premises, I do not think there is any doubt about that.

Justification Of A New Building

My problem however is in justifying the construction of a new building, solely for that purpose in expensive downtown locations. I see nothing wrong with the courts, like any other level of government, leasing space on a temporary or long-term basis until you get to the stage where maybe in 20 or 30 years from now, you may have a population base to support a first class separate building. You have to be careful about this because if you go to say Edmonton or Calgary and look at the facilities that were built there and provided for the courts, they are the closest thing you can get to a palace. They are marble, they have the best wood, and materials and they are very, very expensive. If you let the traditional course take its ordinary way that is, and I warn you about coming out strongly for a separate building because if you think the museum is expensive, just wait until you build what would be called "a proper" courthouse.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: In answer to the Deputy Commissioner's question, I would like to agree with both Mr. Pearson and Mr. Searle in that I think the end solution is a proper, or perhaps not quite so proper, courthouse to be built on the capital site. I would not object too strongly if it was made or designed in a way courthouses usually are, or capital courthouses usually are and we are prepared to spend a little bit of extra money to make it a decent looking public building because it will be there for a long time. In the meantime I would not like to see a temporary courthouse built in Yellowknife ...

MR. PEARSON: Hear, hear!

MR. NICKERSON: ... Or something like that. I can see though no objection to leasing space or using maybe the downstairs part of the present building once the post office moves out, as I understand the post office is thinking of doing that. So, I would go along with the concepts expressed before, that we lease or make temporary arrangements for the time being with a view to putting in -- and I will use the word "proper" courthouse on the capital site as soon as possible, but we know that it will not be for a number of years probably.

Council Should Make Definite Plans For New Courthouse

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I am very much appreciative of these expressions of priority and so forth. I would caution Members against the belief that rented space would necessarily come reasonably, because the renter will provide the bare space, as it were, but to equip it, to equip a building or a courtroom and related facilities and to make the necessary modifications will indeed run to a lot of money. Therefore, we are really left with the dilemma of the timing of the planning of a courthouse.

My own personal view is that we should be thinking about the courthouse and perhaps even working on the design right away for construction in two or three years. You can get along in rented premises but you are, to some extent, spending a great deal of money preparing them, which might well be able to be used in a more permanent structure. I know it is difficult to pick a point in time and say "This is a good time to build it" or, "This is not a good time to build it." I suppose right now this is not a good time to build it, but perhaps the economic situation will be such that in two or three years it would be rather much improved. Our population in the territories has been growing relatively steadily. The competence, abilities and interests of the inhabitants have been increasing in the same fashion. I doubt if we are going to be on any particular plateau in the next few years and, therefore, it is just as wise to go ahead with planning for such a building.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I was just going to add that I am sure that when the post office moves out they, being a federal agency, will probably provide themselves with a palace, but I think it would be to the advantage of the administration to examine the possibility of a capital complex. I know it has been discussed and brought up in motion both by Air Marshal Hugh Campbell and myself on two occasions that I know of.

Magistrate's Court In Frobisher Bay

Whilst dealing on this subject, the concerns of the people in the Eastern Arctic, particularly the people involved in the legal business are very concerned with the matter of magistrate's courts in Frobisher Bay and their appearance and the incredible growth in the amount of cases over the past few years. This has been expressed by many people, and the need obviously exists, for a permanent magistrate, as waiting for magistrates to come in from Yellowknife is sometimes a very lengthy procedure and a very costly one. Justice of course, is slowed down so much that it seems to lose its meaning in a lot of cases. What are the long-range plans of the department to provide permanent magistrate's court services in Frobisher?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we think that we are at least two or three years away from the provision of a permanent magistrate in the Baffin, specifically in Frobisher Bay. The case load has grown but there are still not enough cases in the East, if taken in total, to utilize the services of a magistrate full time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I have some other questions, Mr. Chairman, and I would like to ask them now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Would you quit mumbling in your beard?

Native Justices Of The Peace

MR. PEARSON: Am I mumbling? It must be getting close to lunchtime. The justice of the peace situation, can we discuss this? How great an effort does this government make to recruit the services of native justices of the peace?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, at the present time we have 88 persons appointed as justices of the peace. Of that number we have 33 who are native persons. We have spent a considerable amount of time trying to attract native persons to sit as justices of the peace, and I believe we have developed a process of having two justices of the peace sit together to give strength and support to each other. This has worked on a number of occasions. With the appointment of a full time officer in this area, we think that our ability to attract, train, retain and assist native justices of the peace is very, very much enhanced. It is enhanced to the extent of about 100 per cent. We look to take some real strides in this area. It is not an area in which the native people themselves have come forward with great enthusiasm. However, with someone to whom they can turn and work with we do, as I said before, look to do a much more thorough job in this area.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: It is true there has been and there is a tremendous resistance on the part of native people to get involved because I think in the past they have been reluctant or are reluctant to sit alone on the bench and administer justice. The idea of having two justices of the peace or, as I once called them, justices of pieces, is a very good practice and I wonder if that is universally known, that such a system exists. I suspect not.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 8081 in the amount of \$831,000. Councillor Butters.

Lack Of Sentences

MR. BUTTERS: Over the past six months one of the major concerns that I have had brought to my attention as a Councillor was the severity or lack thereof in sentences being passed in one of the courts of the Northwest Territories. I believe a result of this was that the crown attorney's office appealed a number of cases which had been heard in my constituency and the Northwest Territories court of appeals upheld the representations made by the crown attorney. My question is, realizing I am on very tricky ground also, my question is: Is there any way that the legislature of the Northwest Territories can move in this area to affect sentencing which would appear to be too lenient in the eyes of the residents of the Northwest Territories, or is the only route to be followed the appeal court route?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, my belief is that the system itself tends in the long run to correct inequities in sentencing through the appeal procedure or appeal procedures. Also, I think that expressions in legislatures such as this are very important, that is, expressions of either satisfaction or dissatisfaction with sentencing in general.

If this group were to say that it feels that sentencing has been too light or too lenient, then the court, of course, is not bound by this, but I would expect it would be taken as advice and might well be reflected as a strong expression of the representatives of the people.

MR. BUTTERS: I thank the Deputy Commissioner very much for that answer. I would agree too that, in view of the decisions of the Northwest Territories court of appeals, it could appear that the system has corrected itself, but failing that, I will use the medium that the Deputy Commissioner has indicated, should such occurrences reoccur.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Pearson.

Right Of Appeal

MR. PEARSON: Just following along with Councillor Butters' comment, in the case we will say, where a magistrate who presides gives a sentence which is appealed, I gather that appeal is made by the federal prosecution, is that true?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes.

MR. PEARSON: Does the territories not have its own right, its own prosecution that would appeal? I mean, after all, it is not a federal matter. They are territorial matters. It is possible there is a conflict between the way that the territorial courts feel about sentencing and what the federal courts feel about sentencing, so, therefore, the territorial employee, to wit, a magistrate, gives a sentence and a federal agency comes in and appeals that, feeling the sentence is not strong enough on a matter that is purely a territorial issue -- am I right? Is that what happens?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I think that in the case of territorial legislation the responsibility generally would lie with the territorial administration to launch an appeal, if we were involved. In the case of Criminal Code matters, that is strictly a federal responsibility. Perhaps the Speaker could give better information on that than I.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): By way of information I will turn to Mr. Searle, the Speaker.

Criminal Prosecutions Responsibility Of Attorney General

MR. SEARLE: The conduct of criminal prosecutions, that is actions taken by the state against an individual, whether that be under territorial or under federal legislation like the Criminal Code, is the responsibility of the Attorney General. The Attorney General of the Northwest Territories is the Attorney General of Canada. He and he alone can exercise the discretion of the Crown and appear in courts really as an agent of the Crown.

Unfortunately here, and I say "unfortunately here", that office is a federal responsibility, the federal Department of Justice and operates separate, distinct and sometimes, I will not say in conflict, but in disagreement with the views that are taken, I think I can safely say, by lawyers employed by this government. I am not necessarily saying that they are always right or they are always wrong.

When I say "we", I am saying the territorial people. I happen to see it, being in private practice, I see both sides of it working back and forth. What is really needed, Mr. Chairman, is an integrated legal service, an integrated department. I am more and more coming to the belief that even at the risk of another new organization, that what you really need is a proper department of justice or attorney general's department and having it negotiated with the feds, either to transfer the service, and then to take it over entirely and provide and do a proper job with it right on the fifth floor there, right next to the Commissioner and the Executive in the Arthur Laing building. One or the other, but the present system in my view is kind of bad. You never know who is doing what.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Steen.

Sentencing Native People

MR. STEEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I tend to agree with Mr. Butters when he says the courts are at times too lenient with some of the sentencing and the native people, it seems that some of the courts are a little bit too lenient when they start sentencing native people; just because they are a native person they tend to be a little bit light on sentencing. I do not think that it is fair to everybody, since everybody now knows the laws, of the land and I do not really think that just because they are natives that they should be more light.

One other thing that I would like to see which is one of my favourite subjects, I think that the option of sentencing bootleggers and fines should be removed. People who are bootlegging should be sent straight to jail on the first offence.

MR. PEARSON: Hear, hear!

MR. STEEN: That is it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 8081, in the amount of \$831,000. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, under the court services activity I have two issues to bring up that will probably result in a certain amount of time being spent on them and I notice it is now approximately 1:00 o'clock. Maybe I could ask just one very simple question before we adjourn and then pursue the other lines afterwards. The question is very simple: How much money do we pay a magistrate per year?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we made a review of magistrate's salaries and what we pay is a little less, I think, than most provinces. It is in the area of \$32,000 to \$34,000 a year.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. As the hour is approaching lunchtime I would like to remind you that you are invited to a luncheon and briefing in Katamavik "A" today at 1 p.m. The luncheon is being sponsored by Nordair and we have someone here with information on short take-off and landing -- STOL aircraft. Katamavik "A" is the room at the bottom of this chamber. We will now recess until 2:30 p.m.

---LUNCHEON ADJOURNMENT

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I call this committee back to order, please. I direct your attention back to page 13.04, activity 8081, court services, in the amount of \$831,000. Mr. Nickerson, you have the floor.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I am not completely satisfied that a lot of people in the territories who come into conflict with the law have been judged by their peers. I have been listening to what Mr. Pearson and certain other Members had to say, and what I have to say falls in line with their opinions, I think. The situation as it exists today, especially in the smaller more remote settlements is that a magistrate from Yellowknife will fly in once a month or once every two months, or whenever there is business to be done, and he will set up shop, stay a day or so, levy his fines and imprisonments and take off again.

Outlook Of Magistrate May Differ

The gentleman who comes in from Yellowknife, and I do not mean this to be a personal criticism of any of the magistrates we have, as I think all the magistrates we have now are learned in the law, and they know a lot about the territories and its people, but when you are in a \$35,000 a year bracket your whole outlook on life is different, and your schooling and everything else is different from the people you are supposed to be serving.

MR. PEARSON: Hear, hear!

MR. NICKERSON: So, what I would like to see done, and I throw this out as a suggestion and would like to hear the opinions of other people, is that when the magistrate goes to the settlement he sits on the bench and on each side of him he has a lay magistrate or a local justice of the peace, people who live in the community who can speak the language in which most of the people who are going to be there will present their evidence, and the decision of the bench would be a decision of all three. Presumably the magistrate could have a veto as regards to points of law, but the sentencing and that type of thing could be worked out between all three.

Sentences Would Be More Suitable

I think if that were done the sentences would be much more in line with what the local people thought was required. We have had many complaints about sentencing being too lenient and in some cases too harsh and I think if you had local people there who knew the people they were dealing with, they could hand out sentences which would be more to the liking of the local residents and more just.

Now, this is just a suggestion and I would like very much to hear the opinions of other people, and if there seems to be a general consensus that such a development would be a good idea and that there would be no real technical problems and the additional cost would not be too onerous, then perhaps at a later session of Council we could pursue the matter further.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Mr. Deputy Commissioner, do you wish to make any comment on the suggestion?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I think it is a very good suggestion. I would wonder whether or not it might be a proper use for justices of the peace to be the persons designated to sit with the magistrate? I am advised that if the magistrate uses a person such as that for advice there is not likely to be required any amendment to the Criminal Code, but if the decision is to be taken by the other person, of course that would require an amendment. However, I would think for a start that if a magistrate were to sit with a local justice of the peace or perhaps in some instances with two of them while he is hearing a case, and then be assisted by their advice, this should go a long way towards meeting the requirement that Mr. Nickerson has outlined. I think that his suggestion sounds like a very good one.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Pearson.

Native Justices Of The Peace Suggested

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, again I certainly concur with the views held by Mr. Nickerson in this approach. It is done in other jurisdictions, it is done in Greenland, where a justice of the peace in that jurisdiction has far more power than a justice of the peace in our country, but the same basic premise is established there, that they understand the language and know the people in the community, and they do, I gather, very worthwhile -- very, very worthwhile jobs. I would urge this administration that before that can be accomplished, this administration has really got to get out and deal with the question of recruiting native justices of the peace. There are so few in my constituency, particularly in a community like Frobisher Bay where there is a very large docket of at least 20 cases, or 25 cases appearing before the justice of the peace every week, whereas in communities such as Lake Harbour they might get one or two a year. Nevertheless, it is a good idea for the native people to be involved at all levels and to sit with the magistrates. I happen to know one of the magistrates in the territorial administration who is very concerned and expresses great concern about his responsibility of sentencing native people, especially people from a culture that he does not honestly appreciate or understand. He has this tremendous desire and need to learn and understand, and has made a concerted effort to do this. So, Mr. Nickerson has made a very good point and I think it is encouraging to hear the Deputy Commissioner agree.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Lafferty.

MR. LAFFERTY: Mr. Chairman, I agree with Mr. Nickerson's viewpoint and suggestion, but there are other little points that should be made known. I really do not know what other communities are like in the far North, but I am familiar with the local justices of the peace who have been used in other areas, such as Fort Simpson, and other communities. These native men were also the leading men in our communities and they refused to take the position of justice of the peace, simply because they live among the people and they can get some pretty rough treatment. I for one would not accept the position of justice of the peace in Fort Simpson. I live among the people and it is rather difficult to say to your neighbour "I am going to send you to jail for 30 days or three months", because when he returns you are still living there. So, there is this type of thing which people are afraid of.

Native Complaints Re Sentencing

Now, there have been instances when I have heard remarks by native people that the local justices of the peace are too lenient and yet, when the sentences are heavy the complaint is the other way around, the fines are too heavy, but this is a very small group of people. Many of our people who are going to jails are repeaters, and generally the complaints we hear are from the same people. When things are in their favour they agree. So, I can not in this case say that we will design a justice system particularly aimed at Indian or native people. I can not see anything really good in that. Perhaps there is a way for the smaller communities to have justices of the peace who travel between the communities and that might work, but in the case of communities like Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, apparently they have that problem as the justice of the peace there talked to me about it. He just got frustrated and gave up, and he is also a fine man and a man I have known all my life.

Native Justices Of The Peace In Large Centres

In the community of Yellowknife where there is a population of over 5000 I could see something like that working because a native fellow living in Yellowknife could get lost, but in the lesser native communities I do not think it would work. Of course, I am not talking about the other regions of the North, or larger communities, I am talking about the smaller native communities. In Fort Simpson we have three justices of the peace and I know these people, each one of them on an individual basis. Each one is white and a long-time resident, and the people in Simpson are quite satisfied with them, more than the previous justice of the peace they had who was a local Indian chap.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Councillor Lafferty. Councillor Ernerk.

MR. ERNERK: I just want to say that I for one would be prepared to take the responsibility of a justice of the peace in the community.

MR. PEARSON: That is the finest thing you have said.

MR. ERNERK: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I for one would be prepared to take the responsibility of a justice of the peace in a community, let us say in Repulse Bay, because I know the language, I speak the same language as the people of Repulse Bay and they would understand me when I spoke to them in Eskimo back in Repulse Bay. I feel I would have a sense of responsibility for the people in Repulse Bay in terms of assisting them about the traditional way of life, perhaps, and about the justice system. I think, I am sorry I do not agree with the last speaker's remarks that it takes courage, it takes courage to do something like this. I could name one or two individuals, one at Eskimo Point who is a damn good justice of the peace and helping the people of Eskimo Point, because he speaks the language and he understands the needs of the community.

MR. PEARSON: Hear, hear!

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Pudluk.

Justices' Of The Peace Conference Of Two Years Ago.

MR. PUDLUK: Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak to this problem of court services. Now, I went down to the justices' of the peace conference two years ago and I was there six days and I was talking to the Greenland people, and they do not say that they are Eskimo, so we were speaking in Greenlandic. They had a court then, when we were there, and these four Eskimos heard the case and it was for murder. Now, the person who heard it understood the people and understood what they said, the Eskimos, the Greenlandic, and it worked out well, real well. I think this could be done in our land, in the Northwest Territories.

Now, when I heard the people themselves and they spoke in Eskimo, they wanted to know why they were there in court, and I told them that they were there for doing this. Because they had done that, they were in court and that was where they went for punishment for that. So, I think it could be explained to them why. Myself, I would like to see people who are resident in the settlements to take on that responsibility, for justice of the peace cases, but the higher court I do not know about that. I do not think anyone could take that yet from the northern people. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, that is all I want to say.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Councillor Pudluk. Councillor Lafferty.

MR. LAFFERTY: I did not mean to get the Minister's dander up, but the fact remains that if I was a justice of the peace, and my cold is beginning to bother me again, but if I was a justice of the peace and a native fellow came in front of me or a white guy or a black guy it does not matter to me. In my fairness to people I would probably be much harsher on a native and I certainly would not be in the position to help them get out of trouble. My job would be to place judgment upon that man for the crime he has committed or for breaking the bylaw of the town or whatever it was. To illustrate that thought, when I was in the army I could never get a native guy in my outfit because the sergeant major thought I would probably kill him trying to make him into something he was not. That is a good example to remember.

Complaints Of Leniency

There were definitely complaints going around the people in my area anyway about leniency of the courts with native men who are repeaters and repeaters. Seemingly there are a large number of good people in these communities who are Indian people and some of these people are

most law-abiding people and they are the ones who have to pay the price for the wrongdoings of a very small minority group. This is because of people helping people get out of the messes they get into. For that reason there are many of us who feel that the sentences and so on should be a little stiffer than what they get. What I have been told by one of our good men there in Simpson, Mr. John Ilhave, who was a justice of the peace for three or four years and he did tell me that there was no use sending a man to jail for a couple of months. The magistrate will only lighten his sentence anyway. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Any further discussion under activity 8081? Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I just want to say, Mr. Chairman, in listening to Mr. Lafferty today it is becoming more and more apparent that the needs of the people in the Eastern Arctic are very different from those in the Western Arctic. Nothing could be further from the truth with regard to the administration of justice in the Eastern Arctic and the utilization of native people in the courts, the utilization of native people in the schools and the utilization generally of native people taking a more active role in the running of their own affairs entirely. That includes administration of justice, carried out in exactly the same way as it has been carried out for thousands of years. The native people had ways and means of dealing with these problems for thousands of years, long before the white men even existed in the groups they do today. How long have we been organized? It is less than 100 years since we were hanging kids for stealing a loaf of bread, so I do think that Mr. Lafferty's comments may apply to his community but they sure as hell do not apply to any in my constituency.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Barnaby.

MR. BARNABY: I would like to support Mr. Nickerson's suggestion. Gee, I forgot what I was going to say. I think this would solve our problem. If anybody has problems and gets in trouble with the law I think it would solve our problem. I guess it is one way of getting involved. As far as Mr. Lafferty's statement about the justice of the peace in Good Hope quitting because he was frustrated, it is not true. It was more personal things that led him into quitting. I would like to support the suggestion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 8081 in the amount of \$831,000? Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, the second point I would like to bring up this afternoon is that I think it is about time we started prosecuting our own ordinances. As I understand the situation now, prosecution of both matters under the Criminal Code and under the Revised Ordinances of the Northwest Territories are carried out by the federal government and I would like to hear the views of other Members on this. I also would like to hear the views of the administration and see if any progress in this direction has been made to date.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, from a technical standpoint it seems that the Criminal Code would have to be amended, particularly in that area where the Attorney General of Canada is designated as the Attorney General of the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 8081. Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: In light of the Deputy Commissioner's comments and in light of the comments that have gone around this Council for many years, why do we not have an attorney general in the Northwest Territories?

MR. BUTTERS: Hear, hear!

MR. PEARSON: You know, why do we not get one? The Legal Advisor could possibly advise us on the approach that we would have to take but I do think it seems to me that the time has come.

MR. BUTTERS: It has passed.

MR. PEARSON: Did you catch that, Mr. Parker?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I apologize, I did not.

MR. PEARSON: I suggested to the committee that the time has come for us to have our own attorney general. How do we do it? Could Mr. Slaven advise us?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I guess the first place to start is to petition the Minister.

MR. PEARSON: I see. Okay.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Searle.

White Paper Done By Attorney General

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, if I could help and just give some background, there was a white paper done by the Attorney General of Canada, the then Honourable John Turner, who indicated that the department was not prepared to give up the responsibility of attorney general and that the Attorney General of Canada would continue to be the Attorney General of the Northwest Territories. The prosecutors would remain federal prosecutors, but that in keeping with past federal policy, the headache areas and the expenditure areas would be transferred to the territorial government, the areas of appointing justices of the peace, of administering the courts, court facilities, court officers, all of the headaches; but the substantive powers, of course, rest with the Attorney General of Canada. However, even within that structure there is something that would work and that is to ask the Attorney General of Canada to designate someone here, locally, the deputy attorney general for the Northwest Territories, an official, a lawyer to head up the attorney general's department of the Northwest Territories. Then simply put together in that department under that man the people who are prosecuting on the one hand and the people who are working with Mr. Slaven as in-house lawyers and the people who draft the ordinances and make a tidy little department with the enforcement side working hand in hand with the other side. That has already been suggested. It was suggested by me to Mr. John Turner and for some reason it was not accepted then. Maybe we should try it again. I do not know.

Motion To Give N.W.T. Government Power To Prosecute

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, in order that you might be able to report to the house this committee's feelings on this particular subject I have a motion here, sir, which I would like to put before this committee which is worded as follows: I move that it be a recommendation of this committee that the Government of the Northwest Territories be given the power to prosecute under its own ordinances.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I have a motion on the floor. To the motion? Councillor Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, I would not support that motion personally. What we need is the authority to prosecute all of those things which are normally prosecuted by provincial attorneys general and they include your provincial legislation, your ordinances, plus the Criminal Code. That is all it is and the federal government all over Canada maintains unto itself prosecutions under, say, the Narcotics Control Act, the Food and Drugs Act and all the federal acts except the Criminal Code. If we got the authority to prosecute the Criminal Code, we would obviously have to have our own attorney general because the exercise of that judgment could only be done by him, so it is not as simple as that. If you go for what Mr. Nickerson is suggesting, you could end up with the federal prosecutors going along and prosecuting the Criminal Code offences and a territorial prosecutor for territorial offences and you would just end up with another prosecutor going along.

Motion To Be Reworded

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, the intention of my motion was to do exactly what Mr. Searle suggested. I not being a man knowledgeable in the law, I am afraid I probably worded it a little bit wrongly. Perhaps Mr. Searle would care to reword it or make a suggestion as to the rewording so that it would really say what I want it to say and what he wants to say.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I wonder, with your permission, if you would like to get together with Mr. Searle and reword your motion? I would like to take a vote on activity 8081 and proceed and we will then listen to your motion when it has been corrected. Is this agreed?

---Agreed

Activity Memorandum - Activity 8081, Court Services Agreed

Activity 8081 in the amount of \$831,000, agreed?

---Agreed

Activity Memorandum - Activity 8082, Safety Division

I direct your attention to activity 8082, safety division. Mr. Deputy Commissioner, do you have any particular remarks on this before we get into it?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I could give you a very brief resume of the fire loss record for 1975. There were 246 fires in the territories during that calendar year for a net loss of just over \$2.3 million. The number of fires were broken down roughly like this: caused by problems with heating, 38; defective chimneys, four; hot ashes, open fires and so forth, 13. Then another category of electrical wiring and appliances, 40 fires. Fires caused by smokers, 68. Fires from petroleum and petroleum products, 21. Then there is a miscellaneous number that brings us up to the total.

MR. PEARSON: Of?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The reference to this particular activity will be found on page 13.14. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: What was the total figure again, Mr. Chairman? I missed the Deputy Commissioner's total figure.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: The total number of fires was 246 and the total loss was just over \$2.3 million.

MR. PEARSON: What was the total loss of life?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: The total loss of life was eight people and 16 injuries by fire.

MR. PEARSON: How does that rate in the national figure?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I will have to seek an answer to that and let you know.

MR. PEARSON: It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, these figures are exceedingly high and that if the fire prevention regulations were met, particularly in the area of housing in the Northwest Territories, and if the standards, federal standards had to be met, the places would be condemned. We would lose about 50 per cent of the homes that people now live in across the North, homes where there is one exit, homes where there is no emergency exit whatsoever, homes where you have a furnace right next to the door so that if there is a fire people can not get out. Does the administration have any comments, of course the administration is busy.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: The administration was busy getting the answer to the previous question but we heard the comments.

MR. PEARSON: Aha!

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the fire loss divided out on a per capita basis in the territories is less than Quebec's loss record; but higher than the other provinces. The loss of life is somewhere in the middle range; it is definitely not in the upper range.

MR. PEARSON: Further to the comments I made that if the national standards for fire safety were met across the territories, that we would lose or we would have to close 50 per cent of the homes that people are currently occupying because of the very low, poor standards that exist in those homes and I am talking about the low quality, low rental Eskimo and native homes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I suspect that the figure 50 per cent that the Member is using is very high.

MR. PEARSON: I would ask the Deputy Commissioner to check with his experts.

Standards Adhered To Since 1970

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we feel that since 1970 we have been able to adhere quite properly to the national building code and fire code. Previous to that construction definitely did not meet the proper standards. So in total that means that we have quite a number of units that are substandard but nothing approaching the 50 per cent mark.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Lyaal?

MR. LYALL: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask the administration what are they doing or have they done about the telegrams I tabled on the 30th of January and on February 5th concerning smoke detectors for the houses in the Cambridge Bay area?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the requirement for smoke detectors or the possible requirements at Cambridge Bay is, of course, not much different than the requirement that would have to be met in many other communities. Other than preparing some estimates, and I am sure our people have done that, however, we have not been able to take any other action since Mr. Lyaal asked the question.

MR. LYALL: Are you going to be considering that for next years budget, for the 1977-78 budget?

Smoke Detectors To Be Installed

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Adrian advises me that Yellowknife and Inuvik have bylaws calling for smoke detectors in rental houses -- I just pass that on by way of information. He feels that a five year program is probably the right kind of an approach for putting smoke detectors in houses and he has already conferred with Mr. Creery under whose department funds for this kind of installation are placed and there will be starts made in the placing of some smoke detectors, this year.

MR. LYALL: The thing is that I think it is quite important that you go towards the step right away and not under a five year program. The thing is, if there had been a fire detection system in one of the homes that was lost in Cambridge, I think that lives could have been saved. Also, where they do use a fire detection system or smoke detectors, the people in Gjoa Haven themselves, through the housing association, have put fire detection systems in their houses and I know of three cases where the fire detection devices saved the building and more than likely the people who were in them. I think that we got -- what did you call it, a contingency fund? I wonder if that fund could be implemented into the field of fire detection devices as soon as possible?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, certainly there would be no chance of putting smoke detectors in every residence or at least every northern rental residence in the territories this year. However, it is something we will have to look at. I think the best way to handle it would be for me to promise a report to you for the May session on what we think we can do and what we think we can recommend be done on a longer-term basis.

Smoke Detectors Should Be In Building Regulations

MR. LYALL: From now on I think there should be a bylaw that the government should follow and have the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation follow, that the next set of houses at any settlement, you start out having some kind of fire detecting device. That should be a rule or regulation for anyone building, they should have those in their homes. That does not only save lives but I think you would save a lot of houses that way because most of your fires start by smoke and the smoke is there for a long time before the fire starts. There should be a rule put into the regulations that for all buildings, for people building houses, they must follow that rule and that would only cost you about \$60 for a good system and I think that \$60 into the contract of the people doing it is not that much money.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Wah-Shee.

MR. WAH-SHEE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the administration what they mean by substandard housing units and also how many of these present units are considered to be substandard, and when will these substandard units be upgraded.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I was using the term substandard in the context of obeying the national fire code. As far as how many there are I could not say and when they will be upgraded I think is a question that would have to be put when the estimates of the Housing Corporation are up for consideration, because I believe that that is the group of homes we are talking about.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Nickerson.

Motion To Form A Department Of The Attorney General For N.W.T. Reworded

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, if I might be allowed to revert back to the original subject -- after having taken the very best legal advice, for which I will probably get billed later, I would like to move that the Department of Justice office in Yellowknife be amalgamated with the legal services division of the territorial government to form a new department of the attorney general for the Northwest Territories responsible for all legal advice and services to the Commissioner as well as criminal prosecutions.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I have a motion on the floor. To the motion? Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I wonder if Council could get some counsel from its Legal Advisor?

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Slaven): Yes, Mr. Chairman, I knew if I hung around this chamber long enough I might get a chance to say something. This is an idea that has been around for some time. I think it would be a good one. We are in a position now where many of our court related expenses are uncontrollable as far as we are concerned because the federal crown attorney makes the decisions regarding what charges will be laid and to an extent, what type of trial will be held.

We have prosecuted some ordinances, we have a good personal relationship with the fellows in the federal department here. Ottawa is prepared and has authorized the territorial government lawyers to prosecute under certain ordinances, regulatory ordinances, such as the Workers' Compensation Ordinance and the Labour Standards Ordinance. It is not practical, however, for the present legal services staff to prosecute all ordinances. You will realize that labour, vehicles, game are what you might call quasi-criminal but also these prosecutions require that the prosecutor go on the court circuits and you would be in a situation of duplicating and doubling the prosecution expense on circuits. So there is certainly a great deal to be said for the amalgamation of the two functions, and as a territorial government employee I am biased and would agree with the motion that the department would report to the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Until the Criminal Code is changed, the director would still be under the direction of the Attorney General of Canada, in Ottawa, but, as I would take it, this would be more of a general than a detailed direction.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. On the Motion. Councillor Barnaby?

MR. BARNABY: Could we have more explanation on this? I do not know what is going on. On the duties of the attorney general, could we have more explanation on the way it is now or anything? Could I please have some explanation on that?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: No, not me.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Legal Advisor? Possibly our Speaker, Mr. Searle might like to answer that. Mr. Legal Advisor?

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Slaven): Yes, Mr. Chairman, the basic matter, I believe, is who decides to lay a charge against a person, whether it is a criminal charge under the Criminal Code or an offence against the Game Ordinance or the Liquor Ordinance. In your routine cases I would think that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would use their own discretion in laying charges, but in a complicated or serious matter they would consult with the crown attorney's office in Yellowknife as to whether a charge would be laid, and if so, what that charge would be.

In other words, in the case of a violent death they would make the decision as to whether there would be a charge of non-capital murder or simply an assault or assault causing bodily harm, or something like this. Then, of course the federal lawyers appear in court to prosecute the case. The territorial government employees and its legal division particularly, has no input whatsoever.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. To the motion. Are you ready for the question?

SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: The question.

Motion Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The question being called. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried.

---Carried

The Chair now recognizes Councillor Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Just to support my colleague Mr. Lyall's statement relative to smoke detectors, as the Deputy Commissioner mentioned, the municipal bylaws of the town of Inuvik has required smoke detectors in rented premises and our fire chief has indicated to me that he believes that the reduced activity of his volunteer force can be attributed in some measure to the installation of these devices. He believes that possibly some serious fires have been prevented as a result of early warning and early signal to the volunteer people to get on the job. I think, as Mr. Lyall says, \$60 is very, very cheap for a saving in lives and property and we should really move on this thing. I think we should move on it in the finance committee.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Councillor Butters. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Before the thing goes on any longer I should point out that as a director of the Housing Corporation I have noted the comments and I am sure that when we discuss housing at this session it is a matter that we should deal with in the Housing Corporation, at least for the units it is responsible for.

MR. BUTTERS: Hear, hear!

MR. PEARSON: Okay, it is a matter of their concern and I think there are some associations who have bought smoke detectors out of their own maintenance money and badly needed ones, I might add. So when Mr. Dietze comes before Council, as I suspect he might, then we will have a chance to kick that one around a bit more. Is it agreed?

Activity Memorandum - Activity 8082, Safety Division Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Agreed. Activity 8082, safety division \$415,500, is this agreed?

---Agreed

Activity Memorandum - Activity 8083, Labour Standards

Activity 8083, labour standards in the amount of \$64,300, is it agreed?

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Could we have some assurance there may be some legislative changes in the minimum wage set for the territories or is the administration looking at that in view of recent indications from other jurisdictions that this matter is being increased?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, there are amendments to the labour standards due in May and the subject of the minimum wage may be discussed at that time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The answer, Councillor Butters, is that it may in May. Activity 8083, agreed?

---Agreed

Activity Memorandum - Activity 8084, Registries Division

Activity 8084, registries division, \$383,800. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, it is my opinion that the registries activity should be more or less self-supporting. I wonder if we could have some idea of how much revenue is generated by this activity?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Just about all of the revenue listed on page 13.08 under revenue comes from this operation of this unit, with the exception of the workers' compensation estimate which is a substantial, \$450,000. That leaves just under \$1 million.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 8084, \$383,800, agreed?

---Agreed

Activity Memorandum - Activity 8086, Public Services

Page 13.05, public services, activity 8086, legal services, in the amount of \$301,800. References for this vote will be found on page 13.17. Councillor Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, may I have a written expansion of the phrase "to provide legal services and advice to the Council..."? I would like to know the extent of the advice that Council gets. Does this mean the individual Council Members between sessions or just during the session?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Deputy Commissioner Parker?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Butters asked for a written description.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): That is what Mr. Butters asked for.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I will provide it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 8086, agreed?

---Agreed

Activity Memorandum - Activity 8087, Consumer Protection And Legal Aid

Activity 8087, consumer protection and legal aid in the amount of \$228,900. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I was just going to inquire if there were any plans to develop an establishment for the protection of retail merchants from problem consumers? (laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 8087, agreed?

MR. NICKERSON: I wonder if it would be possible to subdivide the figures here into the amounts spent for consumer protection and the amount spent for legal aid?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): May we have that breakdown, Deputy Commissioner?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the legal aid part of this runs to just over \$170,000. The professional and special services section of this is the amount that is paid to solicitors for legal aid. A small part of the salaries of the staff of two could also be related to this function, but it means a little more than half, perhaps three-fifths of this item belongs to legal aid.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, the reference to issuance of lottery licences, does this suggest it would be possible to see developed in the territories something not as grand as the olympic lottery, but something that would be closer to home in the establishment of a northern lottery scheme whereby worthy causes such as recreation and this type of thing could be assisted, youth councils and so on?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, there has been a good deal of divided opinion on this subject, both within the territorial Executive and in the country. There are so many lotteries around these days that the advice we are getting back is that they are becoming very much less attractive than they were when they were first established as money-raising schemes.

We have petitioned the Western Canada lottery to join it and I believe that -- I had better say I do not know just where that negotiation stands at the present time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, the Yukon Government has a unique business that the government itself engages in that Members may find attractive and that is in Dawson City the Yukon Government runs a Diamond Tooth Lil's Gambling Casino and all of the money that is taken in from gambling and drinks goes to the territorial government. As a result, it is not nearly so evil to engage in it. Needless to say, I only went around and observed the activities.

Activity Memorandum - Activity 8087, Consumer Protection And Legal Aid Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 8087, are we agreed?

---Agreed

MR. PEARSON: We are agreed, but I do want to add that in light of Councillor Searle's comments and in light of a comment made by Councillor Butters some time ago and in light of a recent visit to Alaska and in light of the possibility of a pipeline, I was wondering about red lights?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I was hoping you were going to say you had seen the light.

MR. PEARSON: I think this Council has to come to grips with the red light question and for those who are unfamiliar with the term "red light", it means brothels or houses of ill repute. I do think it would be in the best interests of this country that, should there be any pipeline development, very serious consideration be given to the establishment of bordellos along the pipeline route for the use of the people building the pipeline.

MR. McCALLUM: Discrimination!

MR. PEARSON: I did not say the exclusive use. Whilst Members may think it is funny, it could become a very, very serious problem and affect the lives of many people in communities along the proposed route. Councillor Butters brought this subject up, much to his chagrin, a couple of years ago, that it is something that ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): How did we get on this subject under consumer protection?

MR. PEARSON: I guess we are all agreed on that one.

Activity Memorandum - Activity 8088, Police Services Agreement Deferred

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 8088, police services, \$4,130,400, is there agreement?

Activity 8089, workers' compensation, \$330,000.

MR. NICKERSON: Wow! You have not done activity 8088, the police agreement yet.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I just had a lot of "agrees". Are you still on the red light proposition?

MR. NICKERSON: I was still looking for the police agreement. Would it be possible, Mr. Chairman, for someone with a knowledge of this matter to highlight the points in this police services agreement which runs into something over \$4 million? I do not think this is something we should just gloss over right away. Maybe if someone could, we could find out what is contained in this document.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, there is an item on the order paper to deal with this subject, I believe. I beg your pardon. It has not been on yet, but you will recall that it was requested that it become an item for discussion in committee of the whole. At the time of the discussion we proposed to ask the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to supply one or two knowledgeable persons to answer questions on the agreement, together with our own people. If it is your wish, we could set aside this item for the present time or vote on it, but we do not have those witnesses available right at the moment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): What is the wish of this committee, to set this aside until witnesses can appear?

---Agreed

I make so many little ticks in this book and so few that I have to rub one out. We will have to set aside activity 8088.

Activity Memorandum - Activity 8089, Workers' Compensation

Activity 8089, workers' compensation, in the amount of \$330,000. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I see an increase.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, could I just ask a question before we proceed. Mr. Slaven advises that the experts for the police services agreement are local, that is, with the division here and, if it is your wish, we could ask if they would like to come over this afternoon.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Agreed?

---Agreed

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Okay, thanks.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The question as to whether there was an increase in workers' compensation, could you explain?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Chairman. There is an increase because we are operating our own board now. The increase probably would have been greater, though, had we retained the services of the Alberta people and had to pay additional or, rather, escalating amounts to them. This reflects to that extent an increase in economic activity forecast at least within the territories and more cases being put forward to the board.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if perhaps the administration can explain to us what this fee is that employers have to pay to the government presumably for the registration of their workers' compensation insurance policy? I have had one or two complaints, especially from people whose employees, clerical staff and people with very low risk, in consequence of which they have a very low premium to pay but then they find themselves having to pay the government a substantial sum of money presumably just for the paper work to register their insurance policies?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that there has been some complaint about the increase in the amount charged as a service fee from one-fifth of one per cent to one-half of one per cent. The purpose in increasing this fee is to build up a fund so that we can eventually become self-insurers.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Would this committee allow the Chair to ask one question?

---Agreed

Licences For Companies Of Long Standing

I thought so. On the mechanics of the operation of the Workers' Compensation Board, it appears now that on instructions and under the authority of the Northwest Territories Municipal Act the municipality can not issue a business licence until such time as you have confirmation from the Workers' Compensation Board that said company has paid up their workers' compensation. Now, I can see that this is a policing type of thing, and I do not object to it too much in the case of new companies coming in, establishing for the first time, but it is causing quite a lot of animosity in the older business community that has had renewing licences perhaps for the 20th time, because they do not have this piece of paper and you have to phone Yellowknife or ride over and get this before a licence can be issued. Surely something a little better should be organized for companies of long standing.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we do not really see any way we can make this thing any easier. This is the one way of ensuring that employers have coverage. It is a provision under the Municipal Ordinance, I believe. We would like to take existing companies on faith but our experience has indicated that we are better able, having this this way, to put a little pressure on them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): It is putting the municipalities in an awkward position and we have had a lot of complaints in Hay River. It is all right if you are in Yellowknife because the Workers' Compensation Board is here but certainly other places more remote than Hay River must be having a hell of a time with this because the way the mail delivery system was, companies could be operating for two or three months without a licence because they could not operate until they had this piece of paper and they may even have a receipt from the Workers' Compensation Board saying they have paid it but they do not have document A or document B or whatever it may be called for in the regulations.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, perhaps things have improved a bit lately. We now have passed the authority by telex and telephone to municipal authorities if we have assurance that the employer has in fact taken out coverage. I would like to take your remarks as advice though and see if there is anything we can do administratively to smooth it out.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I trust that by use of telephone it is correct to call collect on these matters?

THE COMMISSIONER: For anyone but you. (laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): That does not change the normal flow of things, Mr. Commissioner, that is expected. Councillor Nickerson.

Problems Of Small Contractors.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, not only are municipalities having trouble with the new provisions of the Workers' Compensation Ordinance but also a number of small contractors have. I notice now that companies are liable if subcontractors do not have workers' compensation insurance. So, to cover themselves they require that contractors give them some proof that they have workers' compensation coverage for the subcontractors' employees. Now, a lot of small contractors, especially people doing work in the bush and that type of thing do not hire people until they need them. Consequently they do not usually, or hitherto have not usually, got compensation coverage for their employees until they have actually hired the men and were going to go out on the plane. The last thing they would do would be to go to the insurance office and get coverage for these people but now they find themselves in a very awkward position because often they can not bid on a job without having coverage for their employees and as of yet they do not have any employees and do not intend on having any until they do get the job.

Minimum Amount Of Coverage.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Well, I understand the Member's concern, but it seems to me that the usual manner of dealing with this is that the individual, even a small company or a private operator takes out some minimum amount of coverage, he forecasts his coverage at the start of the year, even though it may be very minor, he is then covered and then I believe quarterly, or at least at some periods during the year this is updated and a final assessment is made. However, at all times he has this coverage.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Chairman, workers' compensation was never envisioned in the first instance for the employer, whether he be a contractor, an owner or a subcontractor. Workers' compensation was something that was brought about because of the literally hundreds and thousands of people, particularly in the industrial field, in the mines and forests, who were maimed and lost their lives and their families were just left homeless. In other cases people have been injured and they have had no chance of getting medical treatment, there is no means of supporting them, and it always happens that when you are in trouble that seems to be when your luck always starts to go against you. So, workers' compensation as it was originally developed was that the workmen and the employer paid the compensation on a fifty-fifty basis. I think that workers' compensation has been recognized for 50 or 60 years as an obligation on the part of industry. In 1942-43, during the war years, the companies decided to take on the full cost of it and since that time the push has been all across North America to prevent accidents and great efforts and strides have been undertaken to see that people do not get injured, but despite that they do.

Government Expected To Pay Costs.

The responsibility is that of the employer, and any contractor, no matter how big or small, who undertakes an employee and does not get him covered, or cover him either through insurance or through some means is, of course, liable for a fine or for payment. On the other hand, if it is a fly-by-nighter then, of course, the Workers' Compensation Board has to pay for it which in fact is this government. Now, how it is done is through a system of taxation on the industries, but if that fund ever went dry this government would be expected to pick up the costs of it. Workers' Compensation is like -- you now have hospitalization and unemployment insurance and I imagine if the world was coming to an end and you were having to tidy everything up, the last thing you would do is pay out your compensation claims.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: I think the whole Council is agreed with what the Commissioner is saying, but the points raised by myself and Mr. Stewart just previously did not concern the whole concept of workers' compensation, but just certain administrative details whereby it imposes certain hardships on certain people in business and also certain municipalities and things of that nature. We are not at all concerned at arguing with the concept, it is just that it might be easier to alter the rules and regulations somewhat to make it easier on municipalities, for instance.

Requirements Create Tremendous Paperload

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): It would appear to me for example, once compensation is registered that immediately the Workers' Compensation Board here should send the necessary forms to the municipal offices rather than waiting for us to have to request it. I know they do send one to the insurer but they do not send one to us and half the time these businesses lose these things and then they do not have anything to produce, so we can get the licences out. However, I think it is a basic fact that government requirements of business and everyone else is such that it is getting to be a tremendous paperload for business and anything new that is added creates an awful backlash. We have had irate customers in the municipality of Hay River on this subject.

MR. NICKERSON: One last question, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if we could be told what happens to the tax on insurance premiums? I believe we put a two and one-half per cent tax on insurance premiums and I wonder if in the case of workers' compensation insurance this tax could also be used to build up a fund so that eventually we could take over our own insurance?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I can not say just exactly what happens to that, I think that the insurance tax money goes straight into the consolidated revenue account and will form part of our total revenues. I appreciate it has nothing to do directly with workers' compensation. With respect to the earlier remarks, we will undertake to see if we can not make it administratively easier for municipalities to licence people by ensuring that they receive a copy of the notification of coverage.

Activity Memorandum - Activity 8089, Workers' Compensation Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 8089, workers' compensation in the amount of \$330,000, are we agreed?

---Agreed

I understand coffee is ready and we are breaking a little earlier but we will break now and come back then to activity 8088. This committee stands adjourned for 15 minutes.

SHORT RECESS

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The Chair recognizes a quorum and I call this meeting back to order. I have been advised on activity 8088 regarding the police services agreement. The witnesses will not be available this afternoon and we will have to set this over until tomorrow.

Finance, Program Memorandum

The next section will be finance and you will find that on page 10.01, finance program memorandum. Before I open this up, it is the intention of the Chair to allow time this afternoon to receive Councillor Butters' motion as indicated last Friday that he would be moving today. I intend to make time available for this to be put on the floor in this committee meeting. Deputy Commissioner, would you like to make any opening remarks in regard to finance?

Recommendations Of Auditor General

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. There are two things that are fairly new and important in the department this year. Perhaps they are both related to the same subject and that is the number of people necessary in the department to carry out the accounting function. The Auditor General made an observation direct to us that we were understaffed in our accounting function in the Department of Finance and he made a pretty strong statement to us that we had to put ourselves in the position of having our year end figures ready sooner or, rather, at an earlier time at the end of the year than has been the situation previously.

In addition to that, about a year ago under the Commissioner's chairmanship there was a financial review committee set up which was interdepartmental in nature, that is, interdepartmental with members from the federal government. One of the major findings of that unit or that review committee, I should say, was that we should conduct a redesign of our procedures under the Department of Finance and that this be done as an ongoing project which would probably take three years to complete and it would see us updating all of our systems and our accountancy mechanism to make them consistent with the job that has to be done, that is, a larger budget and diverse operations.

We have placed in this budget a substantial number of new positions and the funding for these new positions in order to meet that requirement and the requirement of the Auditor General. I just sum up by saying that these two requirements are very similar and will meet the same end, that is, a very high level of accountancy and accountability in our financial dealings. It is quite clear that, if our books are not in the very best of order, then our ability in all other fields comes into question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Commissioner. Comments of a general nature? This is on page 10.01. Councillor Wah-Shee.

MR. WAH-SHEE: I would like to direct my question to the administration as to whether they have considered when they are purchasing and giving out tenders, whether they have considered giving priority to locally produced materials and goods? For example, the Slave River saw mill at Fort Resolution and there might be other cases where products are produced by the co-ops?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we follow a policy of 5 per cent preference in purchasing for purchases under \$50,000, that is, a preference for northern businesses. That is about the only thing we do in that area at the present time. Pursuant to the discussions that have taken place earlier on in this session and the comments that Mr. Wah-Shee has made previously and again now, we are committed to purchasing goods produced by territorial producers and, of course, particularly those which are supported by the territorial Department of Economic Development as projects. We think that only makes good common sense and we will be following this policy in this coming year.

Capital - Activity 5050, Directorate

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Comments of a general nature? I direct your attention to page 10.02, capital, activity 5050. You want to watch this. They changed the positions on this page again and reversed them. The amount of capital estimates for this year is \$50,000. Agreed?

---Agreed

Capital - Activity 5052, Finance And Office Services

Page 10.03, activity 5052, capital, finance and office services, in the amount of \$105,000. Agreed?

---Agreed

Capital - Activity 5053, Supply Services

Page 10.04, activity 5053, capital, supply services, in the amount of \$2,040,000. Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, under the warehousing, various, how much of this would be for the B. Pearson memorial liquor warehouse in Yellowknife?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, since Mr. Pearson is not here to defend himself...

MR. PEARSON: Peek-a-boo!

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I was going to offer to rise to the occasion. (laughter) None of this money is for the central warehouse in Yellowknife. However, consistent with our regular practice of full revelation, we will be coming to you in the supplementaries for part of the funds for the warehouse in Yellowknife because the project has taken longer to get going than we had anticipated and it will be in the form of a revote. With regard to this particular item, the warehouse that we are dealing with here is for Norman Wells, additional shelving and equipment for Cambridge Bay, a similar sort of thing for Inuvik and some shelving in Yellowknife, not in the major warehouse, and some shelving for the Enterprise warehouse.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Lafferty.

MR. LAFFERTY: No.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I am sorry. Councillor Wah-Shee.

MR. WAH-SHEE: Mr. Chairman, could I have some explanation under building, works or land, petroleum, oil and lubricants tank farm projects?

POL Tank Farm Projects

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: As the Members realize, the territorial administration acts as the wholesaler of petroleum products in many of the settlements or communities of the Northwest Territories simply because we have been unable to attract a commercial operator there. Through this program we have been able to offer petroleum products, gasoline and heating oil at prices which are somewhat reduced from when they were carried in in barrel lots. I could just quickly run through the projects that we have for this year. Pangnirtung, \$47,000; Tuktoyaktuk, \$117,230; Fort McPherson, \$504,600; Gjoa Haven, \$168,200; Holman Island, \$157,000; Rankin Inlet, \$30,000; Hall Beach, \$236,250; Igloolik, \$50,000; Repulse Bay, \$50,000; Paulatuk, \$45,750; Snowdrift, \$102,380; and a miscellaneous figure of about \$41,500.

These dollar figures that I have given you will provide additional tankage or additional fuel lines from shore to the tanks in places that I have mentioned. We are required to do this simply to keep pace with the great demand for heating oil in the settlements.

Capital - Activity 5053, Supply Services Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 5053, agreed?

---Agreed

Capital - Activity 5055, Liquor Control System

I direct your attention to page 10.05, activity 5055, capital, liquor control system, a capital investment of \$20,000. Mr. Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, this is just a figure of \$20,000 that we carry each year for minor and miscellaneous additions and renovations to the stores.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 5055, are we agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 5050, Directorate

I direct your attention to page 10.06, finance, activity memorandum, operation and maintenance, activity 5050, directorate, in the amount of \$483,100. The detail on this can be found on page 10.12. Mr. Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Under the directorate we have reported here the new positions we are seeking for the purposes I outlined in my opening remarks.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 5050, is it agreed? Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: After an increase of how much, how much does it amount to, \$300,000?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: That is correct.

MR. PEARSON: Did I miss something, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Yes, you did.

MR. PEARSON: It must have been important.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): It started off when the Commissioner said the administration had been asked to beef up their financial section to meet the federal requirements.

MR. PEARSON: Is there no limit? When do they reach a ceiling in this area? How many positions do they anticipate bringing in?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Although you have already gone through this item, could you ...

MR. PEARSON: Just a simple answer to a simple question. How many additional staff is it?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: An additional staff of 12.

MR. PEARSON: How have they managed in the past, how have they squeaked by?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Not very well according to the Deputy Commissioner.

MR. PEARSON: We will now give the finance branch a staff of how many?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, in total 321 people, but please bear in mind that this includes the liquor system, the complete warehousing system, the petroleum, oil and lubricants system and financial services themselves.

MR. PEARSON: But it is in the area of financial services you want the increase?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: That is correct.

MR. PEARSON: So how many bodies, 12 you said?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes.

MR. PEARSON: What is the present number of bodies in financial services?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Well, I ...

MR. PEARSON: Does Mrs. Plumtre know about this?

THE COMMISSIONER: You will find out tomorrow.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the net effect of the recommendations of the finance review committee is for an additional 12 positions which will be in the departments of finance and office services.

MR. PEARSON: Again Mr. Chairman, what is the present number of bodies in those departments, give or take a couple of hundred?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: The only reason I am hesitating is because I must do a subtraction. We had 28 settlement clerk positions which were transferred to the Executive which clouds the issue somewhat.

MR. PEARSON: That leaves you with 290 some odd. Take away the first number you thought of, divide by the age of the Deputy Commissioner ...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: The answer is 173.

MR. PEARSON: I am very alarmed at the increase. I am very alarmed at the increase, Mr. Chairman, with the growth of this government, at the alarming rate that this government is bringing in southern Canadians, growing and building staff housing and having to provide accommodation for these people. It is just incredible, and again I repeat, the quality of life in the territories over the past few years has not improved as a result of these incredible increases, with the cost of the budget going from a measly \$10 million to its present \$200 million. It is just incredible, the bureaucratic sort of evolution. It is like a whirlwind. I think in order to stop the whirlwind we must get a concrete wall and this Council should be the concrete wall and act as the wall to try and stem the tide. With that poetic phrase I will say no more.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Wah-Shee.

MR. WAH-SHEE: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to make general comment on the Department of Finance. I find it very difficult ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I am wondering if you could speak a little closer to the microphone.

Changes In Budget Format.

MR. WAH-SHEE: I find it difficult to comprehend or understand the complicated, or whatever, budget format that has been placed before this Council for Council's consideration and every time -- they should come up with some sort of budget format which would make sense and which could be understood by the Councillors. Since the Department of Finance is responsible for the budget format I wonder if it would be in order to advise them to make changes in the budget format which can be understood by Councillors because there are so many things in the budget that we do not understand. All we see here are figures and we have to really dig into it to make some sense out of it.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that the budget is a difficult thing to get through and to understand, but what has to be understood is that we are dealing with in excess of \$200 million and we are involved in activities covering a very, very broad range. Frankly, there is no simplified means of dealing with this kind of a budget.

The Budget, A Very Complicated Subject

So we try to summarize the activities while at the same time giving you sufficient details so you can have an understanding of it, and these two things are not mutually agreeable. We could simply look at this budget as so many dollars for each department, but that would not be satisfactory. So we break it down into so many dollars for each division and then we break down the divisions into so many dollars within those divisions. We divide the money as between capital expenditures, which we can discuss with you and reveal to you, with a great deal of accuracy, and we identify the operations and maintenance and the revenues involved. We would be very pleased if Members could give us some idea as to what sort of information or changes in format we might bring in to better satisfy you. It is a very complicated subject.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Wah-Shee.

MR. WAH-SHEE: I am sure it is not only myself, but I think we find the whole subject quite complicated and I would like to ask, is it true to assume that there is one budget format that is being used to present this budget to Council and then there is a different format that is being used by individual departments?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: No, Mr. Chairman, that is not the case. The only thing that is done differently is something that is done in addition. Each of these activities is further broken down into subheadings so that they can be controlled as they are spent. However, the format does not change.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I think all Members of Council realize that this is a fairly complicated matter and I personally would like to compliment the administration in the way they have presented this to us. I think it gives us everything we need and as a standard format is used for every department, we can compare one department with another. I do not think it is really that complicated. I think if somebody wants to spend four or five hours looking into it and perhaps discussing the matter with the territorial treasurer or one of his staff, I think that practically all the Members here can find out what it is all about and I do not think it is possible to simplify it any further without losing a lot of detail that the Council Members would really require.

0 And M - Activity 5050, Directorate Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 5050, directorate, \$483,100, is it agreed?

MR. PEARSON: Nay.

---Agreed

Objects Of Expenditure - Activity 5051, Systems And Computer Services

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 5051, systems and computer services and this is on page 10.13. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I know that the figures I want are probably contained in the amortization schedule but I would imagine that a lot of the expenses involved with the finance and office services activity would be attributable to the computer and the amortization of the cost of the computer. I wonder if we could have a few remarks pertaining to that at the present time?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Mr. Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we do not own the equipment, we lease it on long-term lease and that amounts to a very substantial amount of money. The annual cost for this coming year will be \$258,600 in lease fees for the computer itself, the key punch equipment and so forth.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: I just wondered where I could find the \$258,600 in the budget. I notice rentals and leases is carried at \$145,000 in the estimates on page 10.14.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, on page 10.13 under rentals and leases for systems and computer services you will see the figure I mentioned.

MR. NICKERSON: Oh.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): You were on the wrong page.

MR. NICKERSON: You are exactly right. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Objects Of Expenditure - Activity 5051, Systems And Computer Services Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 5051, is it agreed?

---Agreed

Objects Of Expenditure - Activity 5052, Finance And Office Services

Activity 5052, finance and office services in the amount of \$2,609,800. Mr. Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I have no general comments.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Wah-Shee.

MR. WAH-SHEE: I would like to ask the administration what sort of taxes are they collecting?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, for that we should look at the revenue page. Perhaps I could direct your attention to page 10.09 and you can see on that page a listing of the revenues which are collected through this department. I would be pleased to make any explanations I can, if you wish.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, can I be advised why we are forecasting a quarter of a million dollars reduction in taxes as a result of aviation fuel?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, this figure that we estimate for aviation fuel taxes of \$600,000 is indeed \$250,000 less than we estimated for 1975-76. This one in particular is very much tied to major resource exploration in the North and since the number of wells being drilled and therefore camps serviced in the North is down, then our estimate of aviation fuel tax is down accordingly. This is a very difficult one for us to estimate because it, together with the diesel fuel for vehicles and the heating oil, are subject to major bulk purchases by the resource companies. Sometimes they will put in a two year stock and that will throw out our figures very substantially.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, two questions pertaining to recoveries. The first on that data processing. Am I to believe that the Government of the Northwest Territories undertakes data processing on a contract basis to private individual companies? The second question is under bank interest. I see that only \$1000 is allowed for bank interest here. I was under the impression that the Government of Canada made advances to the Government of the Northwest Territories at certain periods and this money would be sitting in a bank account until such time as it was spent. Therefore I would assume the bank interest would be greater than \$1000?

Term "Bank Interest" Explained

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Chairman, it is. In fact it is \$1,100,000. We list it under investment interest just above the words total revenues. The item that is listed as bank interest is just that, that is on the current bank account, but we forecast our cash requirements very, very carefully and we put any money that we do not need at that moment for a foreseeable length of time into bank paper for 30, 60 or 90 days and thereby achieve a much better rate of interest than if we just left it in a regular deposit account. For that reason we are able to show an investment interest of \$1,100,000. Does that answer your question on that one?

MR. NICKERSON: That answers the second question.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: The first one, the \$19,000 on data processing; some years ago at the request of the Giant Yellowknife Mines, we agreed to put their payroll on our computer and handle it as either extra work or after hours work as a convenience to them. This has worked out very well, but our capacity is more and more being required by ourselves and there are now other people in the field. We do not expect that this arrangement will go beyond this year.

MR. NICKERSON: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Objects Of Expenditure - Activity 5052, Finance And Office Services Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 5052, \$2,609,800, agreed?

---Agreed

Objects Of Expenditure - Activity 5053, Supply Services

Activity 5053, supply services, \$12,112,000. Councillor Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to touch on the revenues again, if I might, in that they are really not speaking to any particular allotment anyway. I notice we are forecasting a \$340,000 increase from liquor profits, liquor tax. Does that reflect the forecast based on increased consumption or a further price increase? If it is a further price increase, when do you propose to get the approval of this Council before you do increase it?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, this increase here does not reflect an increase in price beyond the 50 cent increase in beer prices that we instituted with due notice on the 1st of January. The thing that we have to contend with is that the price of the product is going up all the time, the price from the distiller or from the brewer, and we are also advised by some Council Members and by our experts in the field of alcohol prevention and so forth, that one of the things we must do is keep our prices current with the cost of living.

MR. SEARLE: I suppose I can wait for this whole liquor debate until we get to liquor system, activity 5055, but the point that I have always made, Mr. Chairman, has been that I do not object to an increase in the price of a product based on the increase in its cost, but what this government consistently does, is not only increase the product by the price of the price increase of the product, but as well increases it as by much again to maintain its profit margin, so putting it simply in layman's terms, every time there is a nickel's increase on a bottle of whiskey, they increase the price by ten cents.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I suggest to you this is normal retail marketing procedure.

Power To Tax Basis Of Responsible Government

MR. SEARLE: It may be in the private sector, except in government it is taxing when you are dealing with liquor and I think when it comes to taxing this legislature should be the one that

is doing it, not by administrative direction. After all, if we do not have the power to tax, and we delegate that to the Executive, then we may as well go home. I mean that is one of the few things, gentlemen, that we do have the power to do. That is the very basis of responsible government.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 5053. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, I am not prepared to just agree on an item of this proportion in light of the fact that the entire Department of Economic Development only gets \$9 million to operate the entire economic development of the Northwest Territories and here we are just -- no discussion at all on an item of \$12 million for an in-house thing of the government feeding its own. Would the Deputy Commissioner then kindly give us a rundown on this item of \$12,112,000 smackeroos?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Deputy Commissioner?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, there are two very large figures that make up this vote. The one is \$6,402,700 which represents the cost of heating oil for all government buildings in the Northwest Territories and the other is \$4,061,000 which represents the cost of shipping of all requirements of the government into the North.

Conserving Energy In Schools

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, those are, as the Deputy Commissioner admits, large amounts of money and one wonders about the methods used by this department to procure the goods and services that it needs to carry out its duties, providing merchandise, etc., purchasing goods for the various communities. I would like to ask the Deputy Commissioner what measures, if any, are being taken by this organization to curtail the excessive use or abuse of heating in government buildings? Is there a process, particularly in schools, for example, whereby the heat is turned down at night in the buildings? Have they ever considered this kind of approach to economy? Like turning out the lights, turning down the temperature in the building? Schools, for example, are available for students some 200 days per year and for 160-odd additional days are empty and unused.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we have implemented a program of shutting off lights in all schools and other territorial public buildings. We have implemented a similar program of turning down the heat. I can not tell you how well accepted this latter program has been. To a great extent it has been implemented through our Department of Public Works and its maintenance people. I can seek additional information right away or I can have an answer ready when we discuss the Public Works estimates.

MR. PEARSON: As one of Yellowknife's more distinguished businessmen, Mr. Newton Wong introduced me to his own heating system in his building the other day where he has installed mechanical devices, time clocks in fact, which control the heating system at the Y.K. Centre and as soon as -- at 5:30 I think these time clocks come into effect. The air conditioning systems are shut down in the buildings, thereby saving him a fortune in heat and electricity. If it can work for him, I am sure if we take across the territories the vast number of buildings that are heated in most cases to excess, this government could save probably several million dollars a year if it really got on to an economy drive. So, as the Deputy Commissioner admits, he will examine the question.

Sealift Criticized

Moving on to another area, that is the old area of sealift. Every year I come back to this because every year we need to come back to it because every year it seems to get worse and worse. We see examples in Frobisher and in other communities of the ship arriving and dumping its cargo on the beach, sometimes into the willing and waiting hands of territorial employees -- sometimes -- but more often than not into communities where most of the territorial employees

have taken leave for the summer. This stuff sits around on the beach, until the day of the first snowfall, as it always happens that way.

The abuse to this material, the poor inventory control that this government has, again another matter that I have raised here -- has this department introduced an inventory control yet in all government property? I do not see anything on the mace that says it is the property of the Northwest Territories Government, nor on the cushions on which it sits, nor on any typewriter or on any other jug of water that we have on our desk. One can go to Nordair for example, the Nordair company and find everything they own has a metal tag on it with the serial number of that item stamped on it as the property of that company and yet we have schools across the Northwest Territories and other government facilities that are filled with equipment, video-tape recording equipment, literally thousands of dollars worth of equipment, tape recorders, that have no identification tag on them whatsoever and there is never ever inventory control when one principal takes over from another or one teacher takes over from another or any other department. They just inherit whatever happens to be in the classroom. Of course if there is something missing they whip out another requisition and the costs of government go up and up and up, but what are we doing to keep the costs of government down and down and down?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Deputy Commissioner.

Inventory Control To Be Implemented

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid there is very little that can be said here beyond the fact that as with most governments we are well aware of the problem and we think we are taking steps to correct it. We do not have detailed inventory control of equipment and furnishings and I suppose it is our fault for not having started with one, but we will be implementing such control. Our control of goods arriving in settlements was poor in some settlements, but very much improved in others. I do not think that the picture in that area is totally black by any means.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor McCallum.

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I know from personal experience, and it may not be in all schools, but I know from personal experience in the schools that I am familiar with that there is indeed an inventory of, not only text books, but every piece of equipment in the laboratories, in the industrial arts shop, in the libraries. In fact we have been able, after break-ins into the schools, to have some of this material, such as calculators, typewriters, recovered by the police because we did in fact have serial numbers and an inventory on them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 5053. Councillor Wah-Shee.

MR. WAH-SHEE: No. Mr. Lyall.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Lyall.

MR. LYALL: What I was going to say, just picking up from Mr. McCallum is that Cambridge Bay, they have a pretty good inventory system I think, because they check all houses, if a person is leaving town, for the furnishings and I know that for a fact. At Cambridge Bay we do not have any stuff waiting around on the beaches either when the barges come in. It used to be so a while ago, but now you have warehouse people who see that everything is put away. It seems that at Frobisher Bay everything is wrong with it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Barnaby.

Delinquent Fuel Accounts

MR. BARNABY: Here I guess, nevertheless, there is still a lot of money being spent. What I would like to ask about is the fuel oil service, the oil service. We have been having a lot of trouble down in our settlement and people are getting fuel bills that are about two or three years, they are from two or three years back, and they are asking if they can handle the paying of them themselves. I wonder if they could let the settlement office handle it, handle the bills?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we have a great deal of difficulty collecting bills, I suppose the same as any other retailer in the heating oil program. We have got the heating oil program computerized now and there has been a reissue of quite a number of bills whereby we are trying to get caught up, or perhaps I should say catch up to the delinquent accounts.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 5053, Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I think the Deputy Commissioner was quite right when he pointed out that within activity 5053 the two main items of expenditure are of course, transportation and communication, and buildings and equipment. I noticed there was a very good breakdown of costs in the transportation and communications field on page 10.15A, a breakdown by department, and I wonder if in future it would be possible to have a similar breakdown of the moneys spent on buildings and equipment which in the next fiscal year is estimated to cost some \$6.4 million?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, certainly that is good advice and we can provide this in future years on a department by department basis.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Barnaby.

Monthly Bills For Fuel

MR. BARNABY: I am not speaking on this. I just want to let the Deputy Commissioner know that we did receive bills all year until about Christmastime, I guess, and that was in 1975, and the bills all came for 1974, and there were bills totalling up to \$300 or \$400 and nobody had that kind of money to pay. What they would like to do is pay every month right in the settlement while they have money instead of piling it up all year and paying it all at once.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I think there may have been a misunderstanding and I am sorry for it, but we expected people in the settlements to pay when they got their delivery slips. Apparently we have changed the system now to follow it up with statements which should cure that problem Mr. Barnaby mentioned.

Objects Of Expenditure - Activity 5053, Supply Services Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 5053, supply services, are we agreed?

MR. PEARSON: Nay.

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

---Agreed

Is it the intention of this house at this time to accept the motion of Mr. Butters and debate this motion on the previous vote we were working on on Friday? I believe it is on Economic Development and I believe it has something to do with economic development in the Mackenzie?

MR. SEARLE: Where is the motion?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Butters, do you have copies of that motion?

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, the Clerk Assistant has copies and I believe that they are available for circulation to both Members and to the press gallery.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Have you a copy here and would you like to read it while it is being distributed?

Motion On Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Restated

MR. BUTTERS: Yes. The motion is very little changed from the one I introduced two days ago, with the exception that certain clauses which might be considered "whereas" clauses have been drawn out and now precede the resolve: "Whereas the Government of Canada bears the overriding responsibility for the development of non-renewable resources in the Northwest Territories; and whereas economic development generally in the Mackenzie River system communities is currently in a depressed state owing to the indecision and uncertainty related to future petroleum and development activity in the Canadian northwest; and whereas the 7th Council of the Northwest Territories on February 2nd, 1973, approved the following motion, to the effect:

'Now therefore, I move that the Council of the Northwest Territories formally recommend and support the construction of a pipeline or a systems corridor development through the Mackenzie Valley provided there is: (a) optimum participation and involvement of the Northwest Territories and territorial residents in the planning, route selection, financing and policies pertaining to the construction and operation of the pipelines; (b) optimum employment of northerners during the planning, construction and operation of the pipelines; (c) provision for just and equitable compensation of any person or persons adversely affected as a direct result of the pipeline construction; and (d) adequate provision for the protection of the environment along the pipeline route with minimum disturbance to wildlife and persons living off the land.'

And whereas such support was predicated on the conditions that the anticipated development and the associated capital construction programs would be carried on with no or minimal disturbance to northern residents, their communities, lifestyles and environment and will optimize resulting benefits and advantages to all people resident in the Northwest Territories; Now therefore, I move that this Council indicate its approval of continued petroleum exploration and development activity in the Northwest Territories and reaffirm the 7th Council's vote for and approval of the associated pipeline or pipelines systems required to market northern petroleum resources."

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. On the motion?

MR. BUTTERS: I would like to speak to it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: The "whereas" clauses indicates, the lessening in economic activity in the territories as was brought home to us in response to Mr. Searle's question 15 minutes ago regarding the \$2.5 million estimated decrease in the tax on aviation fuels, a tax which the Deputy Commissioner pointed out was related to the reduced activity. I think that this Council would be very remiss if we did not discuss or in some way relate or reflect upon the current situation of economic development in the territories and especially in the communities on the Mackenzie River system and in the Western Arctic generally.

There are many forces, groups, who have stated positions against petroleum development in the Northwest Territories and outside of the applicants for the pipeline permit there seems to be little or no support for such development on the part of Canadians and northerners. About three years ago I drew to Council's attention the proposal by an Ontario based organization, the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, CARC, which suggested that there could be an opposition to the natural gas line orchestrated through intervening in the hearing, in the permit and application hearing. I think it is worth while taking time to just examine the situation because as forecasted by writer Walter Stewart at that time, it would appear that his article about three years ago is coming to pass. I think it is worth repeating it again.

Walter Stewart Quoted

He wrote, "Powerful lobby modelled on the stop Spadina movement in Toronto has sprung up across Canada aimed at starting on the Mackenzie Valley pipeline. The movement is made up of ecologists, lawyers, physical scientists, businessmen, economists and politicians. Its aim, in a nutshell, is to fight the federal government to a standstill on the issue of northern development until all the facts are in.

"What makes this ambition a real possibility is the enlistment of the newest recruit to the lobby's ranks, Eric Kierans. Two weeks ago he was called on in Montreal by Kitson Vincent, executive secretary of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, an Ottawa based group which shares his views but lacks the economic expertise available to Kierans. Its founding chairman, Douglas Pimlott is an environmentalist and Vincent, the secretary, last held a job with the Canadian Wildlife Federation.

"Vincent says, 'We are in danger of being shunted to one side as a bunch of eco-freaks.' In the 18 months of the committee's existence it had not made much of a dent in plans to build a natural gas pipeline down the Mackenzie Valley corridor at a cost of \$6 billion to \$10 billion.

"That is why Vincent went to see Kierans, to persuade him to join the group. When the application necessary to move the gas comes before the National Energy Board next year, Vincent proposed, Kierans could be a spokesman for the committee, intervening on the application.

"But Kierans, a veteran of Ottawa shoving matches had a better idea. Let the committee intervene, he said, and the economics department of McGill would intervene, and other groups across Canada such as the Committee for an Independent Canada would intervene. The hearings would be drawn out and delayed, buried in a mass of documentary evidence until -- as happened in Toronto in a case of the Spadina Expressway -- enough public opinion could be mobilized to reverse the government's decision to proceed with the pipeline."

Decision Of Supreme Court

Now, the article goes on but anybody who has been listening to the news is aware of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada to hear the representation by Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, the Committee for Justice and Liberty Foundation, the Consumers' Association of Canada, to consider whether Mr. Marshall Crowe, the Chairman of the National Energy Board has a bias which would prevent him from moving objectively and equitably on the pipeline application.

So the situation that was outlined by Walter Stewart three years ago is coming to pass. I would also point out that in the recent past there has been some indication that the Americans are most interested in what is occurring in the Mackenzie Valley with regard to the natural gasline. I have heard, and I do not know whether this is true, but a report has been commissioned, or was commissioned last year by American authorities to look into the situation in the Mackenzie Valley as it affects the possible construction of that line. The areas of concern were outlined by Senator Stevens of Alaska on December 12th and those concerns were the adoption of a resolution by the national Liberal party calling for the federal government to Canadianize the industry.

Report Written To President Ford

Second was the likelihood that the settlement of native land claims in Canada is many months away and, third, that the present challenge by Arctic Gas of the impartiality of Mr. Crowe, the master of the National Energy Board, is engaged in hearing the competing Canadian proposals. He apparently -- a report has been written and provided to President Ford.

I would like to point out that the motion is so worded that it has attempted to separate the matter of land claims and the matter of development because I think that we recognize that the position of the native groups has not really been against development as such. It has been against development before settlement, but I think all the native groups recognize and depend on the development situation occurring in the Northwest Territories to obtain a settlement which will enable them to find economic independence. I think that the best statement of this position appeared in the Indian Brotherhood Native Press for April 10th and I quote: "... the Brotherhood was determined to fight the pipeline on behalf of the people, until a satisfactory settlement could be reached. This means ... that the Brotherhood has two powerful weapons to work with, they can use the courts and the threat of long delays to influence the planning behind the pipeline, and on the other hand they can use the desire for a pipeline as a valuable political tool in bargaining for a settlement." I think that is a very good description of the general position of native organizations.

Another thing which I would present at this time is a statement of an important leader in the Northwest Territories Indian Brotherhood, Mr. George Erasmus, and I take this from the column by Geoffrey Meggs, which I will quote in part: "In fact, the community development director of the Brotherhood argues, a land claims settlement will actually promote development of the North rather than end it. 'We are not out to stop development whatsoever. That is the farthest thing from our minds,' he says. 'It is an asinine idea that we can go back completely to the traditional way of life, although with proper organization there is a good possibility some portion of the people will be involved in the land for a long time to come.'"

Position Of Council

I would say that the position that is presented as the position of Mr. Erasmus anyway, is very similar to the position that has been heard on this Council. So I ask Members that in examining the motion they do so in the case of separating the land claims matter from the requirement of all of us, all of the people in the Northwest Territories, that is to see a controlled and balanced development situation occur in the relatively near future.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Mr. Butters. To the motion? Councillor Barnaby.

MR. BARNABY: I have to oppose this motion. First of all, the people I represent do not agree with the project and, secondly, I was going to make another motion that we support El Paso pipeline. Another thing is that the guys from the Eastern Arctic do not know what is going on down here, do not know what the pipeline is all about or the impact. I do not like to see them being used in any way to push this kind of a thing through. Almost all the people along the Mackenzie spoke against the pipeline. There are some saying that we have to be responsible to the rest of Canada, that we can not be selfish, but I do not believe that we can. Just forget about ourselves and let southern Canada and the United States walk all over us.

Concerning Coal In Canada

The other thing is the shortage of gas and so on in the South. I read an article not long ago about the possibilities of coal in southern Canada and in this article it was stated that there is enough coal in southern Canada to last for 300 years or so and with modern methods this coal could be mined in a way that would not cause any damage or pollution or anything like that.

Also that for the price of the pipeline enough treatment plants could be built which could manufacture synthetic natural gas, more than could be piped through the Mackenzie Valley pipeline, but for political reasons none of this is happening. I guess the oil manufacturers are behind this. I am not sure, but some people say that the pipeline is just like a roof over a football field. I think it is more than that. Just on the damage to the land itself, it will call for dredging up the Mackenzie River, for instance, there will be access roads all over to gravel deposits. They are talking about damming the Bear River and I think that it is just the first of a lot of projects that will be carried on in this way. Nobody has come around and asked the people anything. They are just like objects in their road -- give them a few dollars and kick them out of the way and we can continue our work.

The Mackenzie Valley pipeline is not the only work. They are talking about a pipeline in the Eastern Arctic. I do not know. I guess there will be some people who profit from this, but I think the majority of the people will suffer from it. I know in Good Hope there are only about 450 people and they are talking about putting in 950 men there. The pipeline would be running about two miles out of town and our fishing grounds, which is about a mile and a half out of town, will be used as the place where they will get gravel. Nobody has asked anybody there yet.

Constituents See No Benefit In Pipeline

During this session we talked about social problems, what kind of problems people are having and all that. I think all of these have to come into consideration also if you talk about any kind of a project like this. It is not easy to pretend to express concern on one hand and then forget about it when better opportunities come along. In the motion it states that individuals or groups who are disadvantaged as a result of this development should be compensated. Maybe it should be the other way as well -- that individuals or groups should be compensated if the pipeline is not built. Anyway, I can not go against the wishes of the people I represent. They do not see the pipeline as being any benefit to them at all. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Councillor Barnaby. To the motion? Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the motion put forward by the Honourable Member for Inuvik. It is essential that we, the elected representatives of all the people of the territories, make known our desire for economic progress. The old ways of life are past and our people are wandering in the wilderness until definite policies are made known. We are tired of foot dragging by the federal government. They should at once set forth regulations governing the disposition and tenure of oil and gas lands in the territories, non-discretionary regulations that are fair and equitable to both the holders of oil lands and the people of the Northwest Territories. Furthermore, such regulations should not exclude from ownership of oil lands residents of the territories because of the limited capital funds available to them.

This Council will not tolerate any legislative skulduggery by Ottawa by which such regulations are made pursuant to any act of parliament, the prime purpose of which is to reserve forever unto the federal government the hydrocarbon resources of the North.

Pressure For Decision

At present the Mackenzie corridor from the Delta to Great Slave Lake is in a state of severe economic depression. Its people can not wait until 1981 or later. Their livelihood is at stake today. The federal cabinet must call to order Judge Berger and his \$10 million flying circus. They must press the National Energy Board to conduct its business with all due dispatch and most of all, they must be prepared to make that decision which is the key to our economic dawn, long awaited by the territories and its people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Mr. Nickerson. As the hour is now 5:30, it is adjournment time. Shall I report progress?

---Agreed

MR. SPEAKER: Council will come to order. Mr. Stewart.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Bill 4-58, Appropriations Ordinance, 1976-77.

MR. STEWART: Mr. Speaker, your committee has been studying Bill 4-58 and at this time wishes to report progress, but on the item of Rule of Council number four, does that indicate that the matter will go back into committee the first thing in the morning and will be proceeded with or will we follow our normal agenda for tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: We will follow the orders of the day and start off with prayer; questions and returns; oral questions; etc., until we get to Item 10 and then I presume we will pick up where we left off today.

There are two announcements. The standing committee on rules and procedures will meet in room 303 in this hotel at 1:00 p.m. tomorrow and lunch is being arranged and the rules have been drafted and will you see that each Member of the committee gets one so they can take them home to read this evening?

The second thing, Members of Council, is that you will have seen circulated on your desks two pieces of paper and the first is a very short page and indicates what we have done. The next very long page indicates what we have yet to do. As I understand it, we have five days to do page 2 and we have spent two weeks on page 1. Consequently, in compliance with the motion that was passed giving the Speaker the authority to set times of sitting, I propose to commence sitting tomorrow morning at 9:00 a.m. instead of the usual hour of 2:30 p.m. There should be no committee meetings set for then because the committee chairmen were given notice of this by me last Friday.

Mr. Clerk, the orders of the day. Excuse me, Mr. Parker?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Speaker, would it be possible to get agreement to go into committee of the whole at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow to hear Mrs. Plumptre, rather than at some time during the afternoon? Would it be possible to have agreement to do it at 2:30 p.m.?

MR. SPEAKER: Is it agreed?

---Agreed

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Pearson.

Coverage Of Council By CBC

MR. PEARSON: I wonder if I could bring up a subject that has caused some consternation with certain organizations across the Northwest Territories, an action that was taken by this Council at caucus the other day, and that was for the removal of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation equipment from this house, the equipment that was being used for recording purposes for their use. I would like to express my feelings and I think perhaps the feelings of other Members that the views expressed by the Council in no way reflect on the integrity of the lady who so diligently works at the console, but expressed the view of the unhappiness of Council in relation to the type of programming and coverage that the Council is getting from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Whilst this was done in caucus, there was no general discussion on it in public. I think I speak for the Council as a whole that this Council is very dissatisfied with the approach that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is now taking to the coverage of the Council debates. There are no native people here from either the Indian people or the Eskimo constituencies or, rather, areas of the territories, providing what we consider to be worth while coverage.

---Applause

MR. SPEAKER: I do not see the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation here so perhaps we should have done that earlier, Mr. Pearson. Are they here? Is there anything further?

Mr. Clerk orders of the day.

ITEM NO. 11: ORDERS OF THE DAY

THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL: Orders of the day, February 10th, 1976, 9:00 a.m.

1. Prayer
2. Questions and Returns
3. Oral Questions
4. Presenting Petitions
5. Reports of Standing and Special Committees
6. Notices of Motions
7. Motions
8. Tabling of Documents
9. First Reading of Bills: Bill 11-58, Bill 13-58, Bill 14-58
10. Consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bills and Other Matters: Bill 4-58, Bill 3-58, Bill 2-58, Bill 9-58, Bill 12-58, Report of Task Force on Great Slave Lake Fisheries, Report of the Auditor General of Canada and Federal Government Anti-Inflation Program
11. Orders of the Day

MR. SPEAKER: Council stands adjourned until 9:00 o'clock a.m., the 10th of February, 1976, at the Explorer Hotel.

---ADJOURNMENT

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