



COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES DEBATES

58th Session

8th Council

Official Report

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1976

Speaker David H. Searle, Q.C.

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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

THURSDAY, 12 FEBRUARY, 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. Searle, Mr. Pudluk, Mr. Nickerson

ITEM NO. 1: PRAYER

---Prayer

ITEM NO. 2: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

THE SPEAKER (Mr. Searle): On the order paper, Item 2, questions and returns. Are there any written questions? Mr. Pudluk.

Question W57-58: Arctic Bay, People Input

MR. PUDLUK: Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask a question concerning the settlement of Arctic Bay. I want government officials to ask people of Arctic Bay if the people there would like to have Social Development, Economic Development and home management instead of Strathcona Sound Development, first before they do anything else. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further written questions? Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, I did not notice that my microphone had fallen over the other side and I wonder if I might get some assistance? I have four questions and to be brief may I put them all now? They are written questions.

Question W58-58: Tax Relief, Hunters and Trappers

Mr. Speaker, I believe all Council Members are aware that residents of the Northwest Territories engaged in trapping and hunting pursuits are discriminated against to the extent that they do not receive relief from sales tax on goods and capital items required for their vocation, a relief enjoyed by harvesters of natural protein, fishermen. Would the administration therefore provide a written report for Council at the 59th session of the progress territorial game officials are making toward removing this anomaly and possibly indicate to Council any legislative or other action we might take to assist northern hunters and trappers to obtain such tax relief?

Question W59-58: Energy And Northern Development Conference

My second question: Would the administration look into the possibility of delegates from the Council of the Northwest Territories attending the 7th National Northern Development Conference on energy and northern development and presenting to this conference the position or policy of this Council, the Government of the Northwest Territories, pertaining to this most important matter, that is, energy and northern development?

Question W60-58: Subsidizing Transportation Arteries

My third question: In the summer of 1975, Council by motion requested that the Northwest Territories be designated a frontier area in keeping with the then transport minister's announced policy to subsidize transportation arteries serving Canada's hinterland. In view of Mrs. Plumtre's reiterated recommendation Tuesday last, that subsidies be developed on certain food items moving over northern transportation arteries, might the administration provide an updated report on the progress being made to accede to these requests?

Question W61-58: Extension, Dempster Highway

My fourth question: Could the administration obtain and provide in writing the federal government's timetable for completing the Dempster highway between Dawson city, Yukon Territory and Inuvik, Northwest Territories, as well as any plans the Government of Canada may have regarding the extension of the highway north to Tuktoyaktuk or points between? Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Parker.

Return To Question W58-58: Tax Relief, Trappers And Hunters

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Speaker, in answer to Question W58-58 concerning sales tax as related to hunters and trappers, the answer is yes, the administration will provide a paper for the next session of Council.

Return To Question W59-58: Energy And Northern Development Conference

Concerning Question W59-58, regarding the 7th National Northern Development Conference in Edmonton in November, I would ask that Council, perhaps at its May session, give further direction to the administration in this regard. Mr. Butters' question was whether or not Council Members could attend as delegates, or should attend as delegates and whether or not a paper could be presented. The administration, of course, would be pleased to act in support of this sort of endeavour but I think we would need direction from Council as to numbers and names and direction on the preparation of a paper.

Return To Question W60-58: Subsidizing Transportation Arteries

His Question W60-58 dealt with transport into frontier areas and the answer is yes, the administration will prepare a paper for the next session, an updated report, that is.

Return To Question W61-58: Extension, Dempster Highway

Concerning Question W61-58, on the Dempster highway we will try and answer that question tomorrow morning on the timetable of construction and completion and, if not, we will circulate the answer to Members. With regard to the extension of the highway north to Tuktoyaktuk from Inuvik, there is no date in the planning at the present time for the extension of this highway.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any further written questions? Mr. Wah-Shee.

Question W62-58: Teaching Of Additional Grades Re: Detah Village

MR. WAH-SHEE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the administration what plans the administration has to teach additional grades in the school at Detah village?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Speaker, I should not have risen, I should have asked Mr. McCallum to answer that question.

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, in reply to the Honourable Councillor's request, this is the first notice we have had for any request for higher grades and it is something that we will look into and perhaps I could come back with a written answer to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further written questions? Mr. Kilabuk.

Question W63-58: Telephones, Clyde River

MR. KILABUK: I have asked these questions before, Mr. Speaker, and I would like to know when the people at Clyde River will be getting telephone service. When will the people of Clyde River get telephones this year? When trying to reach people in Clyde by phone it is sometimes impossible because there is never an operator standing by. Will they be hooked with Anik satellite when they get their phones?

I would like to know concerning this because people sent out to hospitals would like to be heard by their relatives in the settlements.

And, people in Broughton Island now have telephones and they wanted to know and want their phone through Anik, along with long distance facilities so people who go out to hospital could have better communications with their relatives.

I would like to know when those two communities are going to get this, they want to know as they asked me to ask this and told me to wait and make sure because they want someone to pay attention to them, as they are very small communities. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you take that question as notice, Mr. Parker?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further written questions? Are there any returns?

Return To Question W45-58: Vehicular Ferries, N.W.T. Highway System

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Speaker, on Friday, February 6th, 1976, Councillor Nickerson asked Question W45-58, concerning new vehicular ferries to be added to the Northwest Territories highway system.

The advertisement to which Councillor Nickerson refers in his question is perhaps misleading as written. With the completion of the Dempster highway two additional ferries will be required, one on the Mackenzie River near Arctic Red River and the other on the Peel River near Fort McPherson. It is anticipated at the present time that these ferries will be required by 1978. The third ferry referred to in the advertisement quoted by Councillor Nickerson will be required at Camsell Bend on the Mackenzie River when the Mackenzie highway is completed to that point. No time frame can be given for the addition of this ferry, as it is not certain at this point what plans the federal government has for continuing work on this portion of the highway.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any further returns? Mr. Ernerk.

Return To Question W54-58: Dental Care And Prescription Drugs For Treaty Indians

MR. ERNERK: Mr. Speaker, on February 11th, 1976, Councillor Nickerson asked whether or not dental care and prescription drugs are provided free of charge for treaty Indians since apparently in some settlements no charge is made, whereas in Yellowknife some treaty Indians are being asked to pay in full for such services. Payments for non-insured health services, including dental care and prescription drugs is the responsibility of the person requiring those services.

If an individual is unable to pay or can only meet part of the costs he would be assisted financially in meeting those costs. Treaty Indians are not provided with dental care or prescription drugs free of charge. Where there is an inability to pay all or some of the charges for these services, through indigence, so certified by the Department of Social Development of the Government of the Northwest Territories, the cost is paid by the Government of Canada for registered Indians. Certainly dental care for children and school attenders is provided without charge through the public health program to all in those categories.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any further returns?

Going on then to Item 3, oral questions.

Item 4, presenting petitions.

Item 5, reports of standing and special committees.

Item 6, notices of motions. Mr. Stewart.

ITEM NO. 6: NOTICES OF MOTIONS

MR. STEWART: Mr. Speaker, I would like to give notice of a motion this morning to be heard tomorrow morning.

Notice Of Motion 24-58: Proposed Harbour And Storage Development, Mills Lake

WHEREAS tests are being carried out by Northern Transportation Company Limited at Axe Point in the Mills Lake area for a proposed harbour and storage development for the movement of pipeline materials;

AND WHEREAS the Mills Lake area is recognized as a nesting area for water fowl, particularly the white swan;

AND WHEREAS one of the proposed pipeline guidelines advocates that no permanent townsites will be established during the construction phase of any such pipeline;

AND WHEREAS Hay River and Fort Simpson have proven to have the capability of handling the total tonnage required to construct any such pipeline;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that the territorial Council instruct the territorial administration to contact the necessary federal jurisdictions, especially the land use section of the Department of Environment, to the effect that this Council opposes the construction of harbour facilities in this area and in any other unestablished area between Hay River and Fort Simpson.

MR. SPEAKER: Further notices of motions? Mr. Lafferty.

Notice Of Motion 25-58: Hire North Training Program

MR. LAFFERTY: Mr. Speaker, on Friday, February 13, 1976, I intend to move the following motion:

WHEREAS Hire North highway project reduced employees from 200 to 45, camps have been reduced from three to one. Training of foremen, cooks, servicemen, etc., the support organization for the camps, will be lost if there is no work found for them and by the time a pipeline is built they, Hire North, will have to start all over from nothing to put together another such needed organization;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that this Council advise the administration to continue this much needed project by extending the present operations to:

1. clean up of the Canol road and,
2. clearing the right of way of the Liard-Mackenzie highway.

MR. SPEAKER: Further notices of motions? Mr. Steen.

Notice Of Motion 26-58: Riverbank Erosion, Aklavik

MR. STEEN: Mr. Speaker, on February 13th, I wish to move the following motion:

WHEREAS the riverbank at Aklavik is eroding at an alarming rate;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that this legislative assembly recommend to the Commissioner that he cause a study to be made to determine how best to prevent further erosion of the riverbank at Aklavik and the cost of such preventative measures.

MR. SPEAKER: Further notices of motions? Mr. Wah-Shee.

Notice Of Motion 27-58: Preferences To Northern Businesses

MR. WAH-SHEE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to give notice of a motion for February 13th:

WHEREAS the present purchasing and contracting policies of the territorial government do not afford sufficient preferences to northern businesses;

AND WHEREAS government does not appear to intend to implement any of the recommendations contained in the report of the task force formed to study problems encountered by northern businessmen in obtaining federal contracts, or in fact to implement any other changes;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that this legislative assembly request the government to prepare and to table at the May, 1976, session of the legislative assembly, a paper setting forth:

- (1) The preferences presently given to northern businessmen in territorial government purchasing and contracting;
- (2) An assessment of pertinent recommendations contained in the said task force report and of the recommendations the government has received from time to time; and
- (3) A statement of the government's future intentions in this matter.

Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any further notices of motions?

Item 7, motions. I have a note that says, Motions 21-58, 22-58 and 23-58. The only problem is that in the Speaker's book, the last motion was Motion 19-58. The Clerk tells me only the important people get copies of the motions. I see Motion 20-58, Mr. Butters, is to be moved tomorrow, I take it?

MR. BUTTERS: That is correct, sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion 21-58, Mr. Butters.

ITEM NO. 7: MOTIONS

Motion 21-58: Motion To Facilitate Settlement Of Native Claims In The N.W.T.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker:

WHEREAS leaders of the Northwest Territories Indian Brotherhood and the Metis Association have been calling for "settlement before development" and there is now an urgent requirement in the North for clarification of the native claims;

AND WHEREAS the federal government has appointed a special government representative for comprehensive native claims in the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs;

AND WHEREAS the special government representative has been resident in the Yukon and is expected to finalize native claims there by March 31, 1976;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs be requested to provide the services of the special government representative on comprehensive native claims in Yellowknife beginning in April 1976, to facilitate the negotiation and subsequent resolutions of outstanding native claims in the Northwest Territories.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there a seconder? Mr. Steen. Discussion, Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, in past debates in this house, I have taken the position that, while native land claims are of very great interest to Members of this Council, they, in fact, and their resolution are the sole concern of the Government of Canada and northern native leaders.

However, I and my colleagues on the last Council, the 7th Council of the Northwest Territories, yourself, sir, and the Honourable Member from the Eastern Arctic, were keenly aware of the importance of an early resolution of native land claims in the continuing evolution and development of the Northwest Territories and its people.

The 7th Council, you will recall, sir, approved two important motions dealing with Northwest Territories native land claims. Motion 1-46, of January, 1972, which read in part: "...the Commissioner convey to the Prime Minister this Council's desire to seek an early and equitable settlement by the Government of Canada of the legitimate claims of native residents of the Northwest Territories."

The second motion, sir, Motion 1-48, in January of 1973, which was slightly different. "...that the Commissioner convey to the Prime Minister this Council's desire to see an early and equitable settlement by the Government of Canada of the moral and legitimate claims of native residents of the Northwest Territories."

The second motion purposely included the word "moral" because of the unsuccessful appeal by British Columbia barrister Mr. Tom Berger to the Supreme Court of Canada on behalf of the Nishga Indians of northern British Columbia regarding their claim for full and clear title to 2000 square miles of their ancestral lands.

Up until this week my position regarding this Council's involvement in the land claim matters was that we leave them to the Government of Canada and that this Council should remain a disinterested, but not an uninterested, observer of native claims politics and the resulting negotiations with the federal government. However, the debate in committee of the whole last Tuesday morning and the arguments of my colleagues to my left, I must admit, have required me to reconsider my earlier position.

Speech By Richard Hardy Quoted

Another factor influencing my position was a speech delivered by the president of the Metis Association, Richard Hardy on February 5 before members of the Yellowknife Rotary club, a copy of which Mr. Hardy has thoughtfully made available to all Members of this Council. I quote from Mr. Hardy's address, in part: "I would like to call an end to these public clubbings of each other. These misunderstandings and public clubbings are the result of a lack of dialogue and I would like the situation to end. To take the initiative and show our sincerity, I would like to call upon the Minister of Indian Affairs to make available the offices of Mr. Digby Hunt, in the staff of the native claims division, to open a dialogue that will lead to serious talks as soon as possible."

The motion I have presented here, Mr. Speaker, seeks to support the contention of the Metis Association president and to emphasize what all of us should be starting to appreciate and accept, the fact that the eventual Northwest Territories land claims settlements will affect and benefit all of the residents of the Northwest Territories.

About two years ago I spoke to the Rotary club of Yellowknife also. My message at that time was simple and that was that native leaders in the Northwest Territories carry a very great responsibility and almost a terrifying burden. I pointed out that such leaders needed assistance, advice and encouragement. I said to the white community leaders of Yellowknife that if white northerners did not extend a hand of friendship and encouragement to such leaders, that the philosophical vacuum around them would be filled with white outsiders with new frontiers to conquer and bearing with them a dream of establishing a new society north of 60.

Leftist Element In Organization

Mr. Speaker, what I forecast occurred. We have seen a pragmatic native leader unceremoniously removed and a vital native organization hamstrung and left in disarray. We have seen, as you referred to in your opening remarks, sir, the fact that a leftist element that was even too far left in position for the New Democratic Party move in and take over the political and philosophical direction of that organization. I will name names, Mr. Speaker. We all know Mr. Mel Watkins late of the Ontario and national Waffle movement involved with the Indian Brotherhood organization of the Northwest Territories and sources that I have, recently indicated that Mr. Watkins is soon to be joined by his intellectual partner and comrade of the political wars, Mr. James Laxer, and with Mr. Laxer will come the Waffle party's organization systems and contacts.

Too, in the other dimension there is a most alarming development and that is the appearance on the northern scene of our own warrior society, the Rainbow Warrior Society. Investigations I have carried out, confirm in my mind at least, the truth of the rumour circulating last week in Yellowknife of the society's abortive attempt to occupy the Laing building on Friday, January 30th. Some members of that group, not being informed of the deferment of the project, apparently showed up at the building. The leader of that society sat in this chamber on Thursday, January 29th, observing for a time our deliberations.

Prejudice Should Be Put Aside

I am convinced that white residents of the Northwest Territories can not ignore the whole matter of land claims. We must now do more than express our support and encouragement to our native neighbours. We must become involved. We must join hands, not on the basis of race -- Inuit, Metis, Indian or white, but as northern peoples with a common direction and a common goal.

The vehicle to achieve that destiny, that objective, is here within these walls. It is this Council. Here, where men from many backgrounds, ethnic strains, can put aside, as our prayer enjoins, "all prejudice, private interests and partial affections" and practice and apply some tolerance, wisdom and common humanity.

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

MR. STEWART: Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this motion. I am concerned about one point in it, however, that I should make known to the mover. As we know, the progress being made generally in the settling of native land claims, although they may have a time schedule to them, normally are operating far behind these time schedules. I would not like to see this motion indicate that it has to be Mr. Digby Hunt of the Yukon, because he may be tied up there all year. I think that the motion, to do the job we would want it to do should indicate that we want a negotiator on site in Yellowknife no later than April, 1976, and if Mr. Digby Hunt is indeed free at that time I have no objections to him being that person, but I do not think we should tie it to that because if we do I am afraid we may wind up down the line quite a piece.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further discussion?

SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: The question.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question? Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: In closing I would just like to agree with the Member's recommendation and suggestion as it is good advice.

Motion 21-58 Carried

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

---Carried

Motion 22-58. Mr. Butters.

Motion 22-58: Continued Petroleum Exploration, N.W.T.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker:

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 be carried on with no or minimal disturbance to northern residents, their communities, lifestyle 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 Mackenzie district of the Northwest Territories and reaffirm the 7th Council's support for and approval of the associated pipeline or pipeline systems required to market northern petroleum resources discovered and delineated as a result of such exploration. Such approval to be effective after December 1, 1976, to allow for native land claims to be heard.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there a seconder? Mr. Lyall. Mr. Butters, before we begin debate on this motion, is it safe, or is it a fair statement, that the only thing new in this motion, as opposed to the motion which was discussed at considerable length in committee of the whole, is the last line, and the words are, "Such approval to be effective after December 1, 1976, to allow for native land claims to be heard".

MR. BUTTERS: Yes, sir, in the main, but there is another small addition in the third line, the words "... in the Mackenzie district of the Northwest Territories ..." and that is to remove any confusion with the Polar Gas pipeline.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. Well, I am just wondering, Mr. Butters and Members of the committee, if in the discussion of this motion, bearing in mind that we have already debated it for some three hours, and bearing further in mind that the time that this Council has left to it is limited, could we not exercise self-restraint and address ourselves not to repeat what has already been said, but simply to the changes that have been made that Mr. Butters has outlined and speak to them? Can we do that?

---Agreed

Mr. Butters, please.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, I will say no more than what you have requested of me. I just wanted to point out the changes and draw them to Members' attention as I think everything else is self-explanatory.

SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: The question.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further discussion?

SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: The question.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Barnaby.

MR. BARNABY: I just want to say that this issue has been discussed all the way up and down the river and everybody already knows who wants the pipeline and who does not want the pipeline. As far as I am concerned when we vote on it we will just be 15 more people stating where they stand. I hate to say that this is what the people want, I hate to see that done through this Council, because there are just all kinds of tricks being played I think.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: Mr. Speaker, in view of the last statement I must rise and make it abundantly clear that the majority of people in my riding support this pipeline.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further discussion? Are you ready for the question?

SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: The question.

Request For Recorded Vote

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to cut off anyone who wants to discuss it. Are we ready for the question? The question being called. You can not speak twice, Mr. Barnaby, I am sorry.

MR. BARNABY: I want it recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: A recorded vote?

MR. BARNABY: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Right. Mr. Clerk. As indicated to you yesterday, gentlemen, when a request for a recorded vote is made, when I call "all in favour" would all of those in favour stand while the Clerk calls their names so that the names can be recorded. Then you will be seated and when I call "contrary" the contrary votes stand. Is that understood? Is there any difficulty there with the interpretation? Mr. Ernerk, do the Members understand?

MR. ERNERK: Mr. Speaker, would you explain it again, please.

MR. SPEAKER: When I call the vote in favour of the motion, those who are in favour should stand and remain standing until their name is called. The same will occur when I call the vote to the contrary, those who are against the motion should stand and remain standing until their names are called. Is that understood? All right. On the motion, the question being called. Mr. Clerk. All those in favour?

THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL (Mr. Remnant): Mr. Steen, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lafferty, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Butters, Mr. Ernerk, Mr. Evaluarjuk, Mr. McCallum, Mr. Kilabuk, Mr. Pudluk and Mr. Nickerson.

MR. SPEAKER: Those in favour, 11. Contrary?

THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL: Mr. Wah-Shee and Mr. Barnaby.

Motion 22-58 Carried

MR. SPEAKER: The vote is 11 in favour and two contrary. The motion is carried.

---Carried

Motion 23-58. Mr. McCallum.

Motion 23-58: Proposed Amendments To Rules On Standing Committees

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, this motion is a motion to propose amendments to the rules and regulations of standing committees.

WHEREAS the standing committee on rules and procedures has been considering proposed amendments to the Rules of this Council;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that this Council resolve into committee of the whole at an appropriate time prior to the end of this session to examine the proposed amendments to the Rules attached hereto.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there a seconder? Mr. Lyall. Any discussions? Mr. McCallum.

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I do not have very much to add, simply that the committee met and we would like to propose certain amendments, so I have very little to add to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further discussion?

SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: The question.

Motion 23-58 Carried

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

---Carried

Mr. Clerk, would you make sure that the proposed rule amendments are on the order paper.
Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: Mr. Speaker, the witnesses requested by this Council for the committee study on the Great Slave Lake paper are here. I wonder if a time could be set aside for them sometime today.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the item: Report of Task Force on Great Slave Lake Fisheries, is it?

MR. STEWART: That is correct.

MR. SPEAKER: Where are we now, in the middle of health, in the budget? I think we are, are we not, Mr. Stewart?

MR. STEWART: That is correct, Mr. Speaker:

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Parker, what is the wish of the Executive? Do you want to finish health before you get into the fisheries matter or does it matter to you if we do the fisheries matter or what time would you suggest?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Speaker, bearing in mind the few number of hours left for completion of the budget debate, quite naturally we have put the budget debate as a

first priority. However, we have asked certain people to attend for a discussion on fisheries matters and if it seemed that Members could restrict the discussion to a reasonable length of time it might be best to hear the fisheries discussion right away and then continue with the budget.

MR. SPEAKER: Is that agreed?

---Agreed

The Chair at the risk of incurring the wrath of those assembled, the Chair would ask Members to continue to restrain themselves, if possible, in debate because of the large number of things we have to get through, and we now only have something short of two days to do it in.

Council will resolve -- I am sorry, we need a motion because it is a new item, to resolve into committee of the whole to discuss the Report of the Task Force on Great Slave Lake Fisheries. Did you want Mr. Butters in the chair on that, Mr. Stewart?

MR. STEWART: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Butters, would you accept the chair on that item?

MR. BUTTERS: Yes, sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Butters will take the chair. Is it so moved, Mr. McCallum?

MR. McCALLUM: Yes, sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there a seconder? Mr. Lyall. The question, all in favour? Contrary? Carried.

---Carried

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

Council will resolve into committee of the whole to consider the Report of the Task Force on Great Slave Lake Fisheries with Mr. Butters in the chair.

---Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of The Report of Task Force on Great Slave Lake Fisheries with Mr. Butters in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER THE REPORT OF TASK FORCE ON GREAT SLAVE LAKE FISHERIES

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): The committee will come to order. For Members who do not have the document before them, I am advised by the Clerk that it is in the back of the tabled documents book. Mr. Clerk, has it been inserted at the back of everybody's book? It has not been tabled but we should all have copies. It should be found in our tabled documents book. Do I have Members' permission to invite to join us Mr. Bergasse and the witnesses of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation who are accompanying him?

---Agreed

Mr. Clerk, would you invite our guests forward, our witnesses forward? Would you be seated, gentlemen? Are there sufficient chairs for our witnesses? Mr. Bergasse, you are certainly no stranger to this house and your presence at the witness table is welcomed by us all again. On behalf of Council Members we extend to you our congratulations on the word of

your recent appointment as director of the Department of Economic Development. I realize you are here as chairman of the Great Slave Lake Fisheries Task Force and as such would you be kind enough to provide the Members of this committee with an indication of your work, your recommendations and the matters that bring you before us? I would remind witnesses that the microphone at your table is sometimes difficult to use and you must make sure it is close to your mouth. Secondly, do not emulate myself and speak too fast so that the interpreters have difficulty in translating your remarks. I thank you, sir, and the floor is yours.

MR. BERGASSE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for the kind remarks. I would like to introduce the other people who are here with me today to discuss this matter, the Report of the Task Force on Great Slave Lake Fisheries and indirectly or directly, rather, the state of the fishery on the Great Slave Lake.

On my right is Mr. Peter Moss who is the president of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. On my left is Dr. Ward Faulkner with Fisheries Canada in Winnipeg and I do not think they were meant to sit behind us but we were getting kind of crowded for space. Mr. Alex Morin who is the president of the Northwest Territories federation and Mr. James Buckley who is also a member of that federation. I do not think it is necessary, Mr. Chairman, at this time to go into detail on the report of the task force because I think all Members have seen it. It was tabled at the last session of Council and I think copies have been presented, so I think maybe what might be better is perhaps Members of Council could direct questions at me as chairman, if I can answer them, and if not, to the other people who are here as expert witnesses.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, Mr. Bergasse. Mr. Lyall.

Decreasing Number Of Fishermen

MR. LYALL: Mr. Chairman, one thing that I notice in here is the decreasing number of fishermen. I think this is happening all over the Northwest Territories and I wonder is there any suggestion how we could try and encourage younger people to do more summer fishing? This question is put to anyone on the board who can answer it. I am greatly concerned about this because the quota in our area has never been met for the last couple of years because of the fact that there are less and less fishermen each year.

MR. BERGASSE: Mr. Chairman, I will try to make perhaps an initial answer to that question. I think one of the problems has been first of all the depressed state of the whole fishing industry in that for the capital investment that was involved to get into fisheries there were other more lucrative avenues open to the younger people, but I think that we are at the moment trying to address ourselves to this problem and see what we can do to try and attract younger people to enter the fishing industry. Maybe Dr. Faulkner from Fisheries Canada might have a few words to say on that.

DR. FAULKNER: Mr. Chairman, I suppose, really, if you want to increase the number of people in the fisheries there are a number of questions that should also be asked. You can increase it -- I am not trying to turn the light on Mr. Moss to my right -- by either increasing prices or increasing the amount of fish that the fishermen who are fishing can take from the lake. The quotas that have been referred to, I recognize and realize have not been taken, but it may be possible with the existing number of fishermen to take somewhat more fish if there are certain changes in technology or in management that are applied to the lake. These changes are being considered at the present time and, if you wish, I can elaborate on them later on during the questioning period.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, sir. Mr. Lyall.

Question Of Price

MR. LYALL: I would personally like to see the price a little bit better than what it is, on fish that were taken out of our rivers. I think putting our fish through the Freshwater Fish Marketing board we are not getting the price we should be getting. I think personally if we sold directly to an airline or hotel chain we could get a heck of a lot better price but I do not know the regulations we have. Why do we have to go through the Freshwater Fish Marketing board?

MR. BERGASSE: Mr. Chairman, I think that possibly Councillor Stewart could answer part of that question but we might as well hit this question of price right from the very beginning and the best person to answer that would be Mr. Moss who is president of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, sir. We will await his reply.

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, in response to the question on pricing one must remember that as a corporation we only provide funds and funding out of what we consider fishermen's dollars. We do not have any federal or taxpayers' money to operate the corporation and consequently prices must be based on value received from the market place. If we review the pricing on Great Slave, prior to the first years operation of the corporation, prices generally, in this area, ranged between 14 cents and 18 cents a pound. In 1969 the corporation had quite a substantial increase solely from the sales standpoint in that they did not have to get involved the first year on processing facilities. So consequently I am saying that as our costs of operating due to the needs of the industry -- the board in their wisdom and rightfully so, had to provide facilities to process fish properly.

Operating Costs Corrected

When they got involved in that way, however, we did find at the outset that the costs of operation were very high which has since been corrected and as time goes on we feel that certainly prices will be improving. To give you an example, we are ahead on our increases for the winter fishery and our prices to fishermen going out next week will be 41 cents a

pound at the plant at Hay River. I do not think there is any question if the boys wanted to get out and really hustle that they could provide themselves with a very nice income this winter. We are trying to encourage it with better pricing, but again I think the crux of the matter is we are really a fishermen's co-operative and we only pay the fishermen the amount of money that we realize out of the market place.

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

MR. LYALL: Mr. Chairman, the question I asked also was, why is it that we, the fishermen, always have to go through the Freshwater Fish Marketing board? Is there a regulation within the federal system or is this territorial?

Fishermen Can Sell Directly To Consumer

MR. MOSS: Yes, sir, there is a federal order. However, the fishermen can sell to a consumer on a direct basis. Strange as it may seem, we often find that those sales are made at lower prices, believe it or not, than they can get from the corporation which is surprising.

MR. LYALL: Mr. Chairman, the reason I said this was that in the last four years, if we did not go through the Freshwater Fish Marketing board -- fisheries out of Cambridge Bay I am talking about -- selling directly to other sources we could have got a heck of a lot better price. I do not see how other fishermen selling to other sources here are selling it cheaper. I just can not imagine that.

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, I will respond. I do not want to get into the crossfire. The astounding part of the question is that we located an offer from the co-operative at Cambridge Bay with one of our customers. The prices quoted in the letter, and we have the letter in Winnipeg, to our customer were far lower than we were paying the fishermen to start with. You know, the reason everyone now is anxious to do business on a direct basis is because, in fact, the corporation as a one-desk selling agency, was able to bring the market up to a reasonable level and that market could not have happened were it not for the fact that we are again a one-desk selling agency. They just would not have got that price, but by being again a one-desk selling agency it does give us a far better bargaining position with customers than being out on your own.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): One more question, Mr. Lyall, and then Mr. Lafferty.

MR. LYALL: Seeing that the head of Economic Development is sitting at the table, I would like to say that at one time in Cambridge Bay -- and more than likely he was dealing with a fellow working for the government -- there was one person who had a friend whom he was going to sell to and he was just going to sell to his friend. I know these facts, I have seen him, when the Economic Development people had their people running the fish plants, that is. So right now I am talking about the way we co-operative people want to sell. The price we want to set are the best prices possible and we will not get down to another place where we will sell cheaper.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you very much, Mr. Lyall. Mr. Lafferty.

Terms Of Reference In Report.

MR. LAFFERTY: Mr. Chairman, I have a frog in my throat. I do not know why. I must be nervous. Mr. Chairman, there are several questions which arise in my mind resulting from the terms of reference that I see here before me and the terms of reference which were developed, and I would quote: "The task force will examine all aspects of production and processing of Great Slave Lake fish in relation to returns to the fishermen."

Now, my first question is, the return to the individual fisherman. I do not think it is sufficient in the North because I know quite a few of these fishermen and they -- again, from making that remark there are other things arising and that is, are the fishermen getting out to do the fishing when the time arises? Nonetheless, the statement I heard is, is the Freshwater Fish Marketing board interested in marketing or serving the people of the Northwest Territories whose resources are being marketed in southern markets, greatly affecting the fish products in the country?

We have many lakes in the North here which can be utilized, and we also have a large number of people in the Northwest Territories, particularly in the southern Mackenzie region, who are dependent upon the resources and who can not obtain these resources unless they pay a high price, in some instances we pay less money for Japanese imported fish than we do our own fish in our backyard.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Could you put Mr. Lafferty's mike back on, please?

MR. LAFFERTY: I would like to get some kind of reply to this, what is the reason that there is such a difference in the price of up here in the North for our own product?

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

MR. BERGASSE: Mr. Chairman, I think before I answer that, could I just mention one thing I tried to get in before, in reply to Mr. Lyall's question.

Cambridge Bay Co-operative

By legislation passed by the Council of the Northwest Territories, I think in 1968, they passed enabling legislation making it mandatory that all fish that was sold south of the 60th parallel would go through the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. This is federal legislation. I should also point out that in fairness to the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, they said that any time the co-operative in Cambridge Bay wished to go out and market their char direct, they are quite prepared to step aside and let them do it, because we are talking about 70,000 to 80,000 pounds of fish out of a total quantity of 60 million pounds that the corporation markets. As far as they are concerned, they are quite prepared to step aside and let the co-operative market direct, but it should also be borne in mind that the corporation does advance money to the processors. It also pays them before it sells the fish and it is also responsible for the credit.

If you go out and sell direct to about 50 different people, you may not get paid for some of those orders but in the case of the corporation, they pay for the fish the moment it is landed in their warehouse and they do advance money prior to the fish being caught. Now, this is one advantage, or I think it is an advantage, but on the other hand, they have said any time the co-operative in Cambridge Bay wishes to go out and market on its own, they will step aside and let them do it. They would even assist them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you.

MR. BERGASSE: In reply to Mr. Lafferty's question, I think I will let Mr. Moss answer that because I am not really an expert on marketing.

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

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, I would first like to assure the Honourable Member that our only interest is the fishermen themselves. We have absolutely no other interest. The government set up the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation for the fishermen and all returns we make go back to the fishermen and in reality we do not have any other interests but the welfare of the fishermen and, in fact, are very much like a fishermen's co-op.

Price Geared To Market.

Now when we come down to prices and the reason you may pay higher prices in the Northwest Territories, or for that matter in any other area of Canada, for freshwater species, is because you do have a one-desk selling agency trying to get the highest prices for the fishermen and as fishermen, we see no need to provide cheap prices for the consumers in Canada versus the prices that we can get from other marketing areas. You know, it is about that simple. If I get over \$2 a pound for pickerel fillets, skin on, on the other side of the border, as a fisherman I am certainly not prepared to sell that same fish for a lesser amount of money in Canada and consequently you must pay the price that we can get on other markets.

This is one of the reasons we see higher prices. We have forced that higher price. Conversely, we repeat, the fishermen can sell to any consumer on a direct basis. I think we only request that he make out a slip for it in order that he show the sale, but really, the corporation does not object to that at all.

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

MR. LAFFERTY: Mr. Chairman, I do understand and sympathize with the fishermen's interests and if I were a fisherman, no doubt I would be looking for the best price I could get, but my question here is to give the best service possible to the fishermen and also to our consumers in the Northwest Territories. I want to know if there have been any studies undertaken in the North by Mr. Bergasse, the chairman of this task force or by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation or by the fishermen's association as to the feasibility of markets in the Northwest Territories before marketing the fish in, say, New York, for instance.

Studies On Market In North

MR. BERGASSE: Mr. Chairman, yes. I am not sure we have done studies in the detail that Mr. Lafferty is probably thinking about. We have done some studies and the market in the North is relatively limited. Our total production, I believe, in the North amounts to about -- at least what is sold through the corporation amounts to five per cent of the total volume handled by the corporation. I would be quite prepared to let Mr. Lafferty have any studies we have done, but it is a limited market and I do not believe, I think I can almost say with certainty that, we would not be able to handle all of the fish potential that we have in the Northwest Territories. I have heard it said, and I say this subject to correction, that we have a potential somewhere in the neighbourhood of six to eight million pounds of fish a year.

Subsidies To Fishermen Under Review

Now having said that, I must qualify that by saying that it would not be economically feasible to get some of these fish out of the areas they are in now because of transportation costs, but I would also like to mention to Council that this whole area of transportation, of subsidies, of assistance to fishermen is under review right now in the whole of the freshwater fish area.

There is a ministerial meeting planned for, I believe, some time the latter part of March or April, and this is the federal-provincial freshwater fish committee and all these areas will be under consideration and certain recommendations will be made to the respective ministers.

These ministers, in effect, are the controlling body of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. Our representative on that committee is Mr. Parker.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Lafferty, one more question and then Mr. Stewart.

MR. LAFFERTY: Mr. Chairman, it has been pointed out here that we produce eight million pounds of fish per year. I would like to know what is the national production of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, what is the total production in your jurisdiction?

MR. BERGASSE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to correct Mr. Lafferty. I did not say we produced eight million pounds; I said we had the potential to produce eight million pounds. At the moment I think we are producing a little over two million pounds or under two million pounds. but I think in that respect I would have to turn this over to Dr. Ward Faulkner, because he would have the more up to date figures on the production of freshwater fish.

Figures Of Fish Production

DR. FAULKNER: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Bergasse's estimate in the area of two million pounds or slightly in excess of two million pounds, I think is fairly accurate, in terms of actual production, that is. In terms of potential production, this is really a ball park figure and I would guess that the eight million pounds he referred to would be about as close as anybody would want to estimate.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you. Mr. Lafferty, you seem to have one more supplementary question.

MR. LAFFERTY: I still did not get my answer to the total production for which the national body here, the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, for instance, has jurisdiction over. What is the net production or estimated production of this, for which you are responsible? I do know that Mr. Bergasse's figure was estimated, but none the less, I would still like to know the comparable figure with the national body.

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, in actual fact last year the tonnage handled through the Hay River plant was something less than two million pounds. Our over-all volumes handled by Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation is ranging between 32 million and 35 million pounds, that is our total volume being handled.

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

Change In Lifestyle Of Fishermen

MR. STEWART: Mr. Chairman, basically part of the problem in my opinion with the fishery, not only in the Northwest Territories, but probably in all sections of the northern parts of the provinces is that the change in lifestyle of Canadians is such that the effort required to make a successful fishing operation is just not being put out. Now I do not say that meaning that the fishermen should be required to have to do this, but the successful operations in the past, with prices in the territories, on Great Slave Lake were as low as two and a half cents a pound for whitefish or three cents a pound for trout in 1946 to 1949. We still have a successful operation but this operation depended upon working 18 hours a day, seven days a week and the normal fishermen today are not prepared to put this type of effort into it any longer. Personally I do not blame him but nevertheless this is the reason, in my opinion, for the fall off in profit or return to the fishermen, why it is so great. I do not think it is any different, basically, than trapping.

Fishing by nature is a very difficult type of job. It is cold, it is miserable and long periods are required to be out in the field away from so called civilization. In the 1940's and part of the 1950's people were prepared to do this and the net result was that they made a good living. Like the fur trade, the industry of fishing was very dependent upon the availability of a very low wage economy. Helpers on the boats would be paid \$100 to \$150 a month to work 18 hours and live under conditions that are almost unbelievable, but this was the way of the industry. The people involved today are not prepared to do this, so we have got to relate the two positions, the actual change in the Canadian normal standard of living in these periods. This is, in my opinion, one of the basic reasons that the fishery is failing.

Operational Cost Per Pound

The second point, prices, of course are part of it, but if the effort were being maintained, the price would more than adequately provide a good comparison of figures but we are not getting the effort. The marketing board being a non-profit crown corporation in some instances similar to the Northern Canada Power Commission, the mere fact that they are a non-profit organization does not necessarily mean that they are capable of returning the greatest returns to the fishermen. The key to this is: what is their operational cost per pound? I would like to ask Mr. Moss what is the operational cost of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation per pound on the volume you have now?

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

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, that is a real curve. I would have to take that one under advisement, Mr. Chairman. I want to be sure I give the body the correct figures. I do have some financial detail that I could study for a little while and maybe come up with that answer, but I think in the case of the territories we have taken the view that it is almost a regional pooling basis wherein all moneys made in the territories are left right here with the fishermen. It is almost a separate financial statement to ours in Winnipeg.

Equipment Owned By Fishermen

As you know, the federal Indian Affairs Department paid for most of the plant. They are still owing about \$150,000 and if the Council could put some pressure on the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs we would like our money. The equipment, Mr. Chairman, is owned by the fishermen in the area and the maintenance of that equipment is looked after by them. I would have a bit of a problem really giving you the figure on a poundage basis.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Stewart, is that answer satisfactory, that they will get the information in due course after Mr. Moss has a chance to examine his figures?

MR. STEWART: I do not have much choice, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you. Mr. Kilabuk. One moment, do the witnesses all have translation devices, translation receivers? Proceed, Mr. Kilabuk.

MR. KILABUK: Mr. Chairman, I just want to ask about the place where the fish come from. I would like to know if these guys are looking after them? The people fishing on part of our land near our settlements, some lakes you can fish on. The government has said to fish on these lakes during the winter but you can not get any fish from them in the wintertime. They want us to do some fishing in the wintertime and not in the summer in the settlements. There are four lakes that the government ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): The interpreter is having trouble, could you repeat that, Mr. Kilabuk?

Request For Different Fishing Areas

MR. KILABUK: There are four lakes set aside by the government so we can do some fishing in them. Two of these lakes are not being used at all. We have been told that these two lakes are no good and to not use them. The other one is very far and we use up a lot of gas and there is also a river and the ice on it is really thick. We are allowed to get 10,000 pounds from that lake. We are trying to tell the government that we do not want to fish there, but nobody ever gives us the answer. The other lake in the wintertime we can not get fish in the wintertime from the other lake. We are allowed 3000 pounds from it.

I would appreciate very much if we stopped using these lakes and were allowed to fish somewhere else. I know there are more fish somewhere else because I know. The lake we fish in is the biggest place you can get fish from on Baffin Island. The whole total that we are allowed is only 13,000 pounds. In one lake we are allowed 5000 pounds and in another large lake 18,000 pounds. We only usually get half of the poundage we are allowed. The 10,000 pounds and the 3000 pounds we are allowed and we could get fish from another lake instead. I think the government has made a mistake as far as those places where we can get fish from are concerned.

We send out fish, too, when they are ordered from our settlements and I would really like to be helped to take the two lakes off and start fishing somewhere else. Somebody should go up to our settlement to ask where you can fish and where the people would like to fish before they tell them which places to fish. That is the question that I wanted to ask about.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Dr. Faulkner.

DR. FAULKNER: Mr. Chairman, I missed the original part of the question due to the lack of a receiver. Please correct me if I am wrong, but the question as I understand it, or the problem, if it can be called that, is that four lakes are being fished, four lakes in the area where the community is allowed to fish. Two lakes are being fished. The people in the community would like to have additional areas where they could fish and certainly they are not very successful in the lakes right now that have been allotted to them, and also another part of the question as I understand it is community involvement determining where these people should fish.

Consideration Should Be Given To Other Areas

My answer to the question is basically this. I see no reason why consideration should not be given, every reason why it should, in fact, be given to other areas for these people to fish. I am not familiar with the particular lakes in question, but nevertheless this would be my answer to that part of the question. Secondly, as far as communication with the fishermen and working with the fishermen in determining where they should be fishing and looking at the health of the fishery, I would have to say in response to that that I would very highly recommend that that be a route we follow as fisheries' managers. I concur with this request and I would be most interested in gathering additional information on these particular lakes, their situation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Dr. Faulkner, we have your assurances that although this area does not fall within your personal responsibility, you have noted Mr. Kilabuk's suggestions and recommendations and you will see that those are passed on to your superiors in Ottawa and that some action will be forthcoming?

DR. FAULKNER: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would add too at this time that in fact it does fall within my area of management responsibility.

THE CHAIRMAN(Mr. Butters): That is excellent, sir. You have committed yourself. Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Is it not coffee time, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): It is coffee time, Mr. Nickerson.

---SHORT RECESS

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I recognize that the committee again has a quorum and when we recessed for coffee Mr. Nickerson had just requested the floor. Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman...

MR. STEWART: Mr. Chairman, on a point of privilege.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Nickerson, if you would defer. Mr. Stewart, please.

MR. STEWART: As land claims are such an important subject on this floor and of such interest to this Council, I would suggest that we ask the Clerk of this Council to ask for a transcript of the Prime Minister's statements made, I believe, according to the news, in Vancouver.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Clerk, would you take note of the request of the Honourable Member for Hay River? That will be done, Mr. Stewart. Mr. Nickerson, please continue.

Motion To Transfer Responsibilities Of Inland Fisheries

MR. NICKERSON: Please continue! I have not said a word all morning. Mr. Chairman, I intend to go into some detail on this report on fisheries but first of all I would like to put a motion for the committee which does not really include the report, I beg the indulgence of the witnesses if they would allow us to do this for a while. The motion sir is: I move it be a recommendation of this committee that the responsibility for inland fisheries be transferred from the federal to the territorial government.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I have your motion and will ask the Clerk of the Council's staff to have it reproduced and circulated to Members. Would you carry on with your discussion while I have this done?

MR. NICKERSON: I think this is rather straightforward and it is quite apparent that the responsibility for fisheries is split at the present time 50/50. One government is looking after the inspection and another government agency looking after marketing with a third government agency involved in yet another aspect of it. To my way of thinking, not only is it more economical for one government to look after the total responsibility but it is also something which would normally be a provincial-type responsibility. As we aspire to greater control over our own affairs, this is one of the things that we should obviously go into, and it is something that can be transferred fairly easily. To my way of thinking, such a transfer would just be common sense.

MR. SEARLE: Hear, hear!

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you. Do you have any questions for the board or do you wish to continue with your general statement?

MR. NICKERSON: I do not think it would be necessary for the witnesses to speak on this particular subject. Of course, if they have any suggestions I would imagine the committee would like to hear them. Mr. Chairman, it is rather a simple motion and I do not really see that there is any necessity of having it circulated to every Member. I think if you just read it out everyone would understand what it is all about.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Unfortunately, in my attempt to be efficient I sent it upstairs to be typed. So, if you can remember what the motion was and can repeat it, and if the committee wishes to vote on it, fine.

MR. NICKERSON: The motion was: I move it be a recommendation of this committee that the responsibility for inland fisheries be transferred to the territorial government.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, Mr. Nickerson. Do any Members wish to speak to the motion?

SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: The question.

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

MR. LYALL: I would be in full support of that motion and I think in all fairness it should be translated for the other Members.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I thank you very much, Mr. Lyall. Would other Members agree to that? The motion is upstairs and we can get a translation so that Mr. Kilabuk and Mr. Evaluarjuk and also Mr. Pudluk can see it.

---Agreed

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I also propose to move in total three motions during this committee meeting. The second one I have here, if it meets with your approval, sir, I would like to read it out and people can then think about it and you can have it translated and distributed to Members should you so wish.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): There is a possibility of matters becoming confused. If you can state the three I will have them typed, circulated and translated.

Motion To Revoke Monopoly Of Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation

MR. NICKERSON: The second motion is: I move it be a recommendation of this committee that the monopoly of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation be revoked and that private enterprise be allowed to compete with that organization in the field of fish processing and marketing.

Motion To Review Staff And Budget Of Fisheries And Marine Services

My third motion sir will be: The fisheries and marine services of the Department of the Environment be asked to review their staff and budget requirements for Great Slave Lake now that the level of fishing activity has substantially declined and also that they place emphasis on assisting fishermen rather than prosecuting them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you very much, Mr. Nickerson and I wonder if the Clerk of the Council's staff or a member of his staff could pick up those motions from Mr. Nickerson and have them typed and translated and returned to this chamber as soon as possible?

During the coffee break I had the opportunity to speak with Mr. Alex Morin, the president of the Northwest Territories fishermen's federation. I know that Mr. Morin has some points he would like to make known to Council Members which would assist us in our deliberations and possibly while we are awaiting for these motions to be returned and translated, Mr. Morin might wish to address us with regard to the objectives and interests of his organization.

---Agreed

Fishing Problems Across Canada

MR. MORIN: I just had a few moments this morning so I listened and I would like to come back because when the Freshwater Fish Marketing board first took over in 1969 they knew what the fishermen's needs on this lake were. In 1969, if I am not mistaken, we got 39 cents a pound for our fish, smoked whitefish. For the last three years we were faced with inflation and we got 30 cents, and we have been crying. It is the same in the provinces, trying to get more money for fish and we are still doing it today. Why is it that the Freshwater Fish Marketing board, as they know that the fishermen needs at least 69 cents and I am sure they knew the problems we are facing today. However, we have been getting less than 69 cents.

I am so strong in my feeling that I have attended meetings right across the provinces and I see they are having the same problems today. Now, we have also talked about younger people getting involved and I think for my part -- and you must excuse my language -- but they see the way we are suffering, the young people can see it, the way we are fighting for our prices. There is no way for them, there is no way they would go back to the lakes. So, we are crying for a better price for our fish so that we can get younger people out on the lakes while there is still a chance to train our people on this lake. Myself, I spent 24 years on this lake and I think I know my business. I think I could train younger people to go back onto the lake, to learn how we operate and I could do that if we could get the right price. Otherwise, the way it stands now, even myself, I am beat today, I am finished as far as that goes, if I do not get a better price for my fish.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you for your statement. I think I understood you to say that the situation of the fishermen has seen a drop in the prices being offered from about 69 cents a pound to 39 cents, was that it? I forget the figures but has your organization made any recommendations to improve this situation, are there any recommendations which you might make known to the Members of this committee that you think would improve this situation?

Meeting Between Seasons

MR. MORIN: This is the problem with the Freshwater Fish Marketing board, because it seems to me that we only have between the seasons for meetings and where we can meet with each other. I do not see any time to do this for us so we can understand both sides, the viewpoint of both sides, so that we would be happy to go out on the lake. I am sure that Mr. Peter Moss, he would go back to Winnipeg smiling if he could meet with the fishermen up here between seasons and have workshops.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you. Do you care to comment, Mr. Moss?

MR. MOSS: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I do not know if Mr. Morin has ever seen Mr. Moss smile, as I do not smile very often because we are really in a very serious situation with the fishermen. In 1969 which was the first year and I did mention this earlier, there was a substantial increase between 1968 and 1969, just prior to the corporation taking an active part in the fishery. In 1968 the average summer price was 17 cents a pound. In 1969, the corporation had increased that price to 26.7 cents a pound. In 1970 there was a little improvement to 27.4 cents and as competition in the world market became tougher we had declines in 1971 to 26.9 cents just above 1969 prices. We had a further decline to 23.4 cents in 1972 and the latest figure I have is 1973 of 28.9 cents which is our highest level and we have made, in light of a very, very dynamic competitive situation from Korea and from Japan, on ocean species like pollock, we find ourselves still increasing prices to fishermen in 1974, which is continuing into 1975.

World Fish Market Conditions

Now, just to give you an example of how severe the world market condition is, buyers in the United States were able to buy pollock fillets, skinless, guaranteed boneless on the basis of 32 cents delivered to the United States market. When I quote our price, Mr. Chairman, we are

talking invariably about a head on dressed fish. Now, if you take the shrinks you can then understand that the Freshwater Fish Marketing board has a tremendous task in maintaining a position, let alone increasing their share of market which we have been doing, Mr. Chairman.

You know, we talk about the fishermen and their activities and certainly we agree it is a tough life, it is not an easy way of making money. I think you must relate the period of time the fisherman is actually on the lake and the amount of money in fact that he earns on a gross basis. For example, our season out here is probably three to four months, depending upon the weather and we have gross incomes on Great Slave which run anywhere from \$5000 to \$45,000 and higher.

Now, that money is earned as I say in a relatively short period and if we were to take the gross incomes -- for example we had one fisherman where the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation in their anxiety to help fishermen paid all his bills, even including a new car he bought, his light and his power bill at home, we paid all his grocery bills and he took a summer vacation. He did not work in the winter, but this man picked up \$12,000 net from our office. Now, this money is earned over a short period. Now, one fisherman for example might have up to 22 lifts and the other fisherman who has a very high gross income does have as high 72 lifts. I am not being critical of the fishermen, I am saying, is there an answer, or I am asking the question, is there an answer to get the fishermen to get out and drop those nets more frequently? Are there more scientific ways in which we can find the fish, and is that the type of help we can give the fishermen?

The Problem Is National In Scope

These are some of the questions that I would ask as president of Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, but again I do want to emphasize the fact that we do compete in the world markets with freshwater species and the competition is very severe. For an example, we have cod fillets from the east coast which reached a low of somewhere around 58 cents a pound. The market has firmed up a little, but they too have had real problems. The federal government, recognizing them, are now coming out with a policy paper for the future of the fisheries. It is one that will be released, I would think, very, very shortly. It is the world position. It is very, very interesting and they are saying in the paper, "Yes, we know there is a problem. The problem is national in scope."

They have already spent somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$85 million in trying to shore up their problems and I think I am trying to say that the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation supports any program that the fishermen recognize as being a necessity to help their way of life because we really are the fishermen. That is what the name of the game is. We will support anything that will make more money for that guy out on the lake who actually does the work. I repeat, we are on their side and if this Council, in their wisdom, can relate to the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation any better way which we can do things, we would be very happy, Mr. Chairman, to hear from them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, Mr. Moss. I do not think this committee can answer the question posed by both yourself and Mr. Morin. We are not experts in this area. We have the interest of the people on the lake at heart and we will help wherever we can. Possibly if Mr. Nickerson's motion passes and responsibility does get transferred, we can be a little bit more active in assisting fishermen or developing regulations. Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could be advised as to the difference in price per pound between the price paid to the fisherman in the Hay River plant and the price charged to the customer at the Hay River plant for the same fish. In other words, if it is dressed whitefish that comes in, how much do we sell dressed whitefish out the other end for, without any filleting or anything? I am trying to relate it to the same product.

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

Price Of Fish To The Consumer

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, I do not have a recent selling price, but if I had any input, and I think I do have, if I were having an input into the prices in our plant, I would probably take the mark-up in the neighbourhood of 35 per cent. That, of course, only covers our overheads. You know, the costs of Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation in operating a plant in the North, and when I talk about Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation I talk of fishermen, it is very high. When you relate that to the costs and the gamble of moving fish, for example, fresh to Winnipeg for freezing, you probably sift out that it is far more advantageous to do it in Hay River and we again do provide employment in the area.

My manager can tell me our present prices. We are buying, Mr. Chairman, at 37 cents a pound and we are selling at 68 cents. I guess that is a little better than 35 per cent.

MR. STEWART: I think basically this is one of the questions that was asked by one of the other Councillors as to the price of fish to the consumer in the territories, under this system. In my opinion it is extremely high. I realize the marketing board is in the peculiar position of trying to make money for the fishermen so the consumer in the territories is really not their bag. On the other hand, we must also realize that the cost of living in the territories, due to transportation and all of the rest of our many problems, is indeed higher than that in the rest of Canada. To think that taking a fish in one door and turning it out the other without actually doing anything to it, that there is a mark-up in this range and it is tough on the other end of the see-saw.

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

Fish Plant In Cambridge Bay

MR. LYALL: I think that was a statement, sir, not so much a question. Mr. Moss, I would like to know if it would be advantageous for us fishermen in Cambridge Bay if your people could buy the fish plant in Cambridge? We sell it directly to you instead of selling to the co-op and that co-op selling directly to you.

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, I must respond in that we do have a policy for direct delivery to fishermen which gives the fishermen a little more money in that he gets the agency fee added to the price. I would not know how we could arrange that from Cambridge Bay at the moment, but certainly we would take this under advisement and see if in fact we can make a suitable arrangement on a direct basis. I do not think there is any question we would look at it seriously.

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

MR. PEARSON: I was going to ask the gentlemen what mark-up -- your mark-up is about 45 per cent, 46 per cent -- what mark-up is then added by the retailer to that after you sell it from your plant, after you have marked it up 46 per cent from the fishermen? You then take it to a retail store or a retailer buys it from you and puts his mark-up on it. What percentages are we talking about then?

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, in response, first I would like to qualify the Hay River selling price. I think it was merely a back-up of freight from the actual price we are getting at the wholesale level in sales to our customers.

On the other matter, Mr. Chairman, I would think that the wholesale mark-up is somewhere around 20 per cent and the retail mark-up beyond that is about 33 per cent. The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation do not have a way in which to dictate the required profits of either the wholesale distributor and/or the retailer, nor are we big enough to argue the point with them. In other words, we think from a marketing standpoint we would make a grave error in trying to dictate the retail selling prices of our big customers. I guess one of the reasons, Mr. Chairman, or the main reason, is the fact that there are so many different fish products, many of them from the ocean, that they can sell, making their mark-ups, at far lower prices at retail than they can freshwater today.

For example, in our particular market you can buy a whitefish, a turbot from South Africa on the basis of 59 cents retail and I am talking fillets. Our whitefish fillets, for example, are running \$1.30 to \$1.45 at wholesale cost today. You know, there is no conceivable way we could be dictatorial when our demands have been so high and the prices we must get from our customers.

MR. PEARSON: So I gather then that the procedure is from the fisherman to the market, the marketing board, the marketing board to the wholesaler and the wholesaler to the retailer and eventually to the customer. By that time the price has gone through four price increases, four mark-ups and I guess the consumer and the fishermen are about the only guys who are really getting dinged, or little benefit from it, really, in terms of the spread of money.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Have you a comment, Mr. Moss?

Prices Are Set As Reasonably As Possible

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, you will find when you get into the area of marketing, I sometimes have too many comments. Yes, I would like to comment. I think we are all conversant with how little the fellows who raise animals, his steers and his hogs and the rest of it, are getting related to the market place. This is a way of life in the free enterprise system in Canada.

I can only say that in having the one-desk selling agency, rather than the poor guy who is in the beef business, we certainly are able to get a higher price, even with as little as we think we are getting, compared to those fellows who are competing with, you know, several other people in the market place. On the open market you might say, where the distributors or the buyers are fighting with the sellers and because there is another guy coming in within the next ten minutes to make an offer on meat. For example, you know, he has bargaining power, the buyer has bargaining power. In our case, really, if he does not buy a freshwater specie of the volumes we have from the marketing board, he has nowhere else to go, so I think we try to set our prices as realistically as possible so that we do not have a complete collapse of consumer acceptance.

For example, we sell smokers in New York and basically most of their whitefish come out of Lake Winnipeg and Great Slave. If we were to make their prices too high and after they had the processing cost, we might find ourselves in a position where the consumer of smoked whitefish in your marketing area might back off. So that we have quite a responsibility to see that we do not overprice our products too. There is an element of risk in setting prices, but it is one we continue to live with.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, Mr. Moss. Mr. Lyall.

The Price Of Char

MR. LYALL: Just more of a general statement. When I talk of fish I am talking about char, one of the fish that is supposed to be a delicacy throughout the world. If you go to Edmonton, in the restaurants, you would pay something like \$8.50 a pound for it and if you go to one of the restaurants here, the least you will pay is \$5 for a steak of it which, if you look at it, would be about \$5 a pound, even if you are buying it from a restaurant. If you bought it in a store it is \$1.95 a pound, whole, and why the hell the fishermen are only getting 35 cents of it is my question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I do not know if there is a witness present who could answer that question. Mr. Moss.

MR. MOSS: Well, Mr. Chairman, I really can not sit here and be critical of the co-operative, but I know the prices we pay on the basis of Edmonton and I believe the range is running between \$1.80 and \$2.05, if I am not mistaken. I do not have the list with me, but it is around there, it may run from \$1.60 to \$2.00 or thereabouts. I do know, with all due respect to the co-op, they do have a 40 cents per pound cost in the freight to Edmonton alone. So, they too have problems.

Again, I guess this is why we had the previous question on buying directly from the fishermen. We are saying yes, but when the crunch comes what really happens is that these fishermen are really part of the co-operative and fishermen like all the rest of us have a conscience. They run their co-op for the betterment of people, and it is not always profit they are running their co-ops for. So, when they have their meeting and say "Let us go direct as fishermen, we will get more money", I would think that conscience would prevail because they will always be saying "God, you know, we may be laying off four or five people here. Maybe we had better just hang tough, even if we as fishermen must take a little less money." So, it is a problem and we need help and we are trying to get that help, but I do not know the sources yet. However, I do know that the federal government is very, very interested in doing something. I am talking financially of doing something in freshwater country. I am prepared to gamble with them because I know that they now have real good insight into understanding the problems of the fishermen.

The Honourable Romeo LeBlanc was raised and born in a fishing village and he is now clearly saying "What are we doing for the fishermen, and what can be done for the fishermen?" So, I have just got a lot of confidence, Mr. Chairman, that things are going to improve, and certainly the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation hopefully will be a part of that improvement.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, sir. I should mention that we are still waiting for the syllabic translations of the three motions and it should not be very long now before they are available to the committee. Are there any further questions until that time of our witnesses?

No More Private Enterprise

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, it had originally been my proposal that we go through the report section by section. I notice that a number of Members have asked questions which would have come up under each particular section. While we are waiting for the first motion I wonder if we could start off first of all maybe with the letter of transmittal which accompanied the report, written by Mr. Bergasse to the Commissioner. I notice on page 2 of the letter of transmittal it says, under section 1, "There would appear to be a feeling prevalent amongst certain elements of the fishermen and the public that the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation is not giving the fishermen a fair price and that the fishermen would be better off if they were not part of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. There is no evidence to support this."

I believe the reason there is no evidence is because there are no private operators which you could compare the Freshwater Fish Marketing board to. For instance, if the marketing corporation was paying 41 cents and a private operator was paying 51 cents you would be able to make a very good assessment as to who was the most efficient. However, I would like to ask

Mr. Morin if I may, Mr. Chairman, if he feels the same way, does he feel that the fish marketing board is not giving the fishermen a fair deal, does he think that private enterprise could do better?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): The Chair directs your question to Mr. Morin if he cares to answer?

MR. MORIN: That is right, Mr. Chairman, I do not think we have got a fair deal. I think that private enterprise today can give far better prices than the marketing board.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, sir. Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: My second question I presume would be addressed to Mr. Moss, and that is in the same paragraph on page 2 where it says, "... the corporation is now faced with a world wide depressed fish industry". I wonder if he could say in general terms has fish marketing improved since this letter was written?

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

Fish Marketing Has Improved

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, as far as freshwater species are concerned, I must honestly say that our markets have improved to some degree. As a matter of fact, the federal government looks to the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation as a model on the successes it has had versus what independent operators have been reporting for several months. I would, Mr. Chairman, like to comment and repeat the seriousness of any attempt to break away from the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. I do not think there is any way in which the Great Slave area could possibly get a higher price by breaking away from a one-desk selling agency, it is humanly impossible.

In your deliberations you will have to look at the three types of whitefish you have: which is a very dark, lean whitefish; a white light lean whitefish; and a true smoker, which is the saleable fish. Now, the only way in which the marketing board, and again as a one-desk selling agency, disposes of the dark and the light Great Slave fish is by forcing the customers to take it. We set up a percentage with our customers of Slave Lake fish they must take related to Lake Winnipeg which is the elite smoker whitefish in the world. There is no question of that. So, we would, Mr. Chairman, really like an invitation in the deliberations of this Council on behalf of the fishermen. I would be representing the fishermen in their plight because I sincerely believe that it would be a serious mistake, and a step backward.

The McIvor Commission report was quite clear, and the rules have not changed since then. So, I will conclude by saying that the markets have been fairly lucrative for freshwater fish. Certainly there has been an improvement in our sales and volumes on the fact that our inventories are the lowest they have been in seven years.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I just wish to point out we are considering the Report on the Task Force on Great Slave Lake Fisheries. I do not know if we are making any decisions or recommendations. Go ahead, sir.

MR. NICKERSON: I intend to get to the point that Mr. Moss brought up just a little while ago, when we get to the section in the report on marketing. I have had complaints from both fishermen and customers on the proportion of inferior fish they have to buy if they want the smokers. Anyway, on page 2 of the letter of transmittal, paragraph two it says: "We feel that the fishery is viable but..." and then there is a whole clause after the word "but", but I wonder if Members of the panel would like to comment on that particular statement with respect to both the summer fishery and the winter fishery and what is generally called around Great Slave Lake the inland fishery, which for the benefit of Members who are not from this area, means the small inland lakes away from Great Slave Lake itself.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Would you like to begin, Mr. Bergasse, with comments on that comment?

Fisheries Problems In The North

MR. BERGASSE: Mr. Chairman, if I could take one part of that statement Mr. Nickerson made, we did take a look at the lakes within a radius of 100 miles, of the plant in Hay River. I do not have the figures here with me now, but it turned out that on the basis of the freight that would have to be paid to bring that fish into a shipping point where it could be processed it was not a viable operation and you would be losing money. Now, we have all that back-up information. I think we are faced in the fishery, to a large extent with some of the problems -- well, not some of the problems but with a great deal of problems facing fisheries in most parts of the North. I am talking about the northern parts of the provinces too. They are running into exactly the same problems with price and the same concerns expressed by the fishermen as has been expressed by Mr. Morin.

More and more it appears that we are getting to the point where it looks like we are going to have to consider some type of freight subsidy. This is being looked at now. Saskatchewan has some type of subsidy that they have placed on shipping to points in relation to Prince Albert. I believe the cost is running about \$300,000 a year for this program. Ontario has a similar program and we at the present moment are putting together facts and figures on costs and what it would mean to the fishermen. I think that this is one of the main problems faced by the fishermen, the cost of getting that fish to the market.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): When you say "we" you are referring to your other hat, your other responsibility?

MR. BERGASSE: Us, in conjunction with Dr. Faulkner's people.

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

Viability Of Fisheries In Inland Lakes

MR. NICKERSON: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I wonder if Mr. Morin would like to comment on the viability of the fishery, especially with respect to the inland lakes. I understand that lakes such as Hogarth Lake and Freeman have all in the past been fished successfully. Perhaps Mr. Morin would like to comment and also maybe he would like to bring this up at the same time, that as far as I see it, the inland lakes are mainly producers of jumbos and jumbos always used to fetch a premium price over mediums and small. Perhaps if the Freshwater Fish Marketing board would again grade its premium for jumbos the inland fishery would again become viable.

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

MR. MORIN: This point about inland lake fisheries, I think the main purpose is as receiving stations. If you had a receiving station in Yellowknife it would serve the purpose because you have trucks coming in daily and they could haul your fish cheaper from Yellowknife. I spoke to the fishermen in Yellowknife over the last few days I have been here, and also two weeks ago, and they expressed to me the belief that they should have a receiving station at Yellowknife, at the water front, and should have had one years ago so they could do something.

MR. NICKERSON: Hear, hear!

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you.

MR. BERGASSE: Could I add something to that? I agree with Mr. Morin, with the points he is making. I think you must remember with these inland lakes that they are on a quota system. In some instances there may not be a sufficient quota in that lake to make it worthwhile fishing that lake. Now, I am speaking as an amateur as I am not an expert on quotas, but I do know that this whole area of transportation throughout the whole of the freshwater fishing area, plus specifically in our particular case, the Northwest Territories or the Great Slave Lake in particular, is being looked at in some detail.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Morin, did you have another comment supplementary to your earlier ones?

MR. MORIN: I think Mr. Bergasse has probably answered the part I was thinking of.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Moss?

A Receiving Station In Yellowknife_

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that number one we do have better pricing for large and jumbo species. Legally we will accept delivery of all fish legally caught. Number two, if the fishermen can show us that a receiving station is a necessary requisite in Yellowknife for the benefit of fishermen, we would not put it up for any other reason, we certainly would look at the proposal and, as we represent fishermen, we would take it up with them. We would then look to where we might get financing from various levels of government and certainly, if it is good for them, we would not be opposed to a facility in Yellowknife.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you for your assurance, sir. Mr. Stewart, have you a comment?

MR. STEWART: Yes, Mr. Chairman. The problem with the smaller lakes, there are basically two major ones. The theory sounds very good, but in practice my experience has indicated that many of the smaller lakes have an infestation rate that is dangerously close to the cut-off as far as American markets are concerned. We have had a great deal of trouble with infestations on some of the lakes mentioned by Mr. Nickerson. Infestation comes into it.

Secondly, because of the quota system for most of these lakes it does not warrant to try to open up a winter overland route to transport the product, so this generally restricts it to an aircraft haul. Due to the variances in fishing, in production, if you have scheduled trips, often an airplane will go in and there is not a load for the airplane with the net result that the cost of transportation on what is available is so high that the economics start to suffer drastically.

You can overcome this if you deal in a frozen product, that is fish frozen at the lake or on the lake. This in some winters works out fairly well, but some winters it has not. You get an inferior quality of production coming from fish frozen on the lake, warm spells and this type of thing, we get discoloration and it does not get the prices on the market. Although the theory of fishing in small lakes looks very good on the surface, there are many facets to this above just that the fishing is there and they can be caught. These other things are the things that cause the major problem. That is just a statement, that is not a question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you. I notice that the motions have been returned in Inuktitut and in English and I believe they have been circulated. I wonder if we may return to those items of business and if Mr. Nickerson would take each of his motions in order and put the motion and then I will call the question. Do you have your motions?

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, might it not be possible to first move the first motion and then come to the others as we get to that particular section in the report?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): They are your motions, sir.

MR. NICKERSON: First of all I would like to proceed with the first one on the list: Now therefore, I move that it be a recommendation of this committee that the responsibility for inland fisheries be transferred from the federal to the territorial government. That is the second one you have on the list before you.

Motion To Transfer Responsibilities Of Inland Fisheries Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Is there any discussion on the motion? Question being called. All those in favour of the motion provided by Mr. Nickerson raise their hands, please? Down. Contrary? No contrary.

---Carried

MR. NICKERSON: Perhaps now we could turn to page 2 of the report proper. First of all I would like to comment on the task force that put this report together. It is a lot briefer and a lot easier to read than a lot of the reports that come out of the Laing building.

Under the heading "Decreasing Number of Fishermen and Fishing Effort" I wonder if perhaps Mr. Morin could say what the decline has been over the past few years and how many men are now still operating on the lake?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Perhaps before you reply on page 2, the report proper, you might look at that. Go ahead, sir.

MR. MORIN: I did not get that right.

MR. NICKERSON: I wonder if we could be told how many men are now operating on the lake, the number of boats that are operating on the lake or a rough approximation and how this has declined over the last few years?

MR. BERGASSE: Mr. Chairman, maybe I can answer that for Mr. Morin as he has given me the information. If Mr. Nickerson does not mind. There were 92 skiffs and 15 large boats. This is the summer of 1975 season. Maybe I should not have said large boats. That was 15 large vessels and 92 skiffs.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): There was a suggestion of a decline to that point. What was the year you asked, Mr. Nickerson?

MR. NICKERSON: I did not ask for any particular year. I was just trying to find out how serious this decline has been.

MR. BERGASSE: Mr. Chairman, I believe in the summer of 1973 there were 18 large vessels and 56 skiffs.

MR. NICKERSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I noticed this on page 3 here, but I just wondered if there had been an even greater decline during the last year or so since this report had been prepared.

MR. BERGASSE: Mr. Morin also indicated this winter there were only seven outfits fishing and fishing was in a decline.

Excerpt From The Hub Newspaper.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, perhaps now we could turn to page 3 of the report and here we get into the whole problem of fisheries inspection, etc. I would like to read out one of the comments in the report: "The task force concerned itself with the recent litigation over the use of under-sized nets..."

I thought this matter had been rectified some time ago but I have here an excerpt from The Hub newspaper from Hay River dated the 5th of November, 1975, and it says here under the heading "Fishermen Fined Again -- Fishermen are again being fined for using nets of a too small mesh size. Eugene McKay, Leon Durocher, Frank Hirst, Jim Hirst and Lester Gudmondson were all fined \$10 by Magistrate J. H. Sunstrom. All of the men involved had their nets confiscated. Almost all of the fishermen buy their nets from the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation".

I am very concerned about this. We have been told time and time again that this matter had been rectified and no more charges were being laid for the use of undersized nets purchased from the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. I see it is still going on. This gets us into the whole question of enforcement of the various regulations. I am very sorry to see that we have one branch of government supposedly assisting the fishermen and another branch of government, it would appear to me, just trying to catch fishermen out. It is getting to the point that the inspection people are harassing the fishermen. I have a number of questions in regard to this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): A question of harassment has come up. Are there any witnesses on the panel who would like to comment on that statement of harassment?

MR. BERGASSE: I hate to put Dr. Faulkner on the spot but he is the representative of Fisheries Canada, so I think he is going to have to do it.

A Question Of Harassment.

DR. FAULKNER: Mr. Chairman, about all I can say regarding the statement on harassment is that personally I would hope that the inspection officers are not harassing fishermen. At the same time one has to realize that they have a job to do in terms of the regulations that have been established, just as our police forces and so on have jobs to do. Sometimes they may not be the most palatable job, but nevertheless they do them. The particular situation that I think Mr. Nickerson is referring to was with respect to mesh or nets that were sold by the corporation that were later measured by our officers of Environment Canada and charges that were laid.

I would agree with Mr. Nickerson wholeheartedly that a crown corporation of the federal government should not be selling nets and then Environment Canada turning around and prosecuting fishermen for having those nets. That is not to say that the corporation was wrong or that the inspection officers were wrong. I think Mr. Moss would agree with me that it was a bad situation that should not have developed. It is my understanding that at the present time at least, and I checked this very recently today, that the situation has for all intents and purposes and to the best of my knowledge been rectified and our people in Environment Canada have been in contact and vice-versa with people from the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. I would be very, very disturbed if this situation was again going on. I am sure Mr. Moss would be too.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Nickerson?

MR. NICKERSON: I have another two questions which are very easy to answer in regard to

inspection. We are told by Mr. Morin that there are seven operators on the lake right now. I would like to know from Dr. Faulkner, if possible, how many fish inspectors are there in your employ right now?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Dr. Faulkner.

DR. FAULKNER: In the terms of the question it is not my direct responsibility and I would have to refer that to our senior man now in Yellowknife, Mr. Hugh Trudeau. I could take the question under advisement but I do not have the answer for you at the moment.

MR. NICKERSON: I would be very pleased if you could do that. It seems to be my observation that in Yellowknife right now there are more fish inspectors than there are actually fishermen.

Perhaps another question you could answer, sir: How many prosecutions were laid against fishermen last year for infractions of the various rules and regulations?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Dr. Faulkner?

DR. FAULKNER: Again I would have to take that question under advisement and I will certainly get the information to you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, sir.

MR. NICKERSON: I do not wish to pursue this matter any further, really. It is very serious. Before I move my motion concerning inspection, I wonder if the representative of the fishermen has anything to say on this particular subject?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Morin, do you wish to comment on the discussion you have heard?

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, I would like to help Mr. Nickerson from the fishermen's side now and I would also like to ask Dr. Faulkner how many nets were confiscated and are being held by the federal authorities? That is where the dollars and cents are.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Dr. Faulkner, would you take that question under advisement also? Mr. Bergasse.

MR. BERGASSE: I just thought before going into this matter of mesh size, Dr. Faulkner has some comments about proposed or possible changes, or things that are being considered in this whole area of mesh sizes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you. Dr. Faulkner.

Possibilities For Improving Fisheries

DR. FAULKNER: Mr. Chairman, we have shared the fishermen's concern -- "we" being the people with Environment Canada, fishing managers, we have shared the fishermen's concern regarding the situation on Great Slave Lake. As a result we have taken a look at a number of different possibilities for improving the fisheries. I feel that because of the comments that have been raised by Mr. Nickerson, that I should at this time at least make some reference to the work we have been doing. I would like to preface my comments with the statement that it was my intention to initially discuss this particular matter and the proposed changes that we are considering. I emphasize "proposed" and the word "considering".

I would have preferred to discuss it first with the fishermen but basically the population of fish in Great Slave Lake, on the basis of research work that has been carried out over the past three years, both by our biologists on Great Slave Lake and by looking at fisheries elsewhere in North America, the population of Great Slave Lake is predominantly fish that are younger and by "younger", I mean less than ten years of age.

The Great Slave Lake fishery has few fish that are in the ten year old bracket and above. As a result of this the five and a half inch mesh net that is presently being used is primarily taking fish from the ten year old and above age categories. Basically that means that the

five and a half inch mesh net does not have very many fish that are vulnerable or able to be taken by it, out of the existing population. As a result of this knowledge and with some additional information, we have been considering lowering the mesh size to a five inch mesh.

The effect of this particular change would be that initially, probably for a three or four year period there would be an increase in the catch to fishermen, because with the smaller mesh size, more fish in the existing population would be vulnerable to the five inch, rather than the five and a half inch mesh.

The catch that fishermen could expect for a unit of effort -- and by "unit of effort" I mean in terms of net sets, for example, the number of times a fisherman sets his net, in each set he could expect to have more fish. The theoretical expectation right now is roughly, I would say, a moderate estimate would be a 25 to 50 per cent increase in terms of a catch in terms of each time he sets the five inch net. Obviously, if you do this, then the feeling is that there is going to be a decrease in the population. Without going into the technicalities of it, Mr. Chairman, our biologists, and I would emphasize that this is still under review, this theory is a fairly significant departure from fisheries management theory as we have known it over the ages. The idea then is that the population, and this is what everyone is concerned about, would be fished down. In other words, during this fishing-up period, or period of increased catches, there would be a decrease in the number of fish.

However, our researchers believe that although the number of fish in total would decrease, the fish that would be available to the five inch mesh, would remain the same or be somewhat greater. The reason for that is because we believe that the population of fish on the whole would respond but with increased growth rates. In other words, you would have larger fish at a younger age and instead of simply harvesting the tail end of the older population, you would be harvesting or catching younger and larger fish. I suppose it might be likened or compared to the situation, and I am not a specialist in agriculture by any means, but I understand people who are in the business of raising chickens, raise them for so long and then get rid of them because you get past the point of greatest return in terms of weight gain relative to food.

A Different Approach To Fisheries Management.

So in the present situation these are a number of the things we are looking at. Now I would like to stop at that point, I really do not want -- unless questions get into the technicalities of it -- because I am sure that this is not really your area of interest, but I did wish to go to some length to explain that because of the fact that it is quite a different approach to fisheries management.

There are a couple of other things I would just like to make note of. With the increased catch some individuals have said, or if we move to the five inch mesh some individuals have advised that there would be in all probability an influx of fishermen to get this increased catch. I would suggest that in co-operation with the Northwest Territories and people from Environment Canada, we will be looking at questions of how many fishermen should be participating in the fishery and question like, if you have the increased catch, what does it mean in terms of dollars and cents to any particular fisherman, and if you go to the five inch mesh and get a decrease in the size of your fish, which would be a couple of inches, what does this mean in terms of the fishermen?

So it would appear that some sort of limit might have to be considered on the number of fishermen who should participate. Also it would appear that some sort of over-all quota that is realistic should be considered and by "realistic" for Great Slave Lake I would be suggesting the area of two and a half to three million pounds. The present situation is a fishery where there is something around two million pounds that are being taken with a quota that is 4.7 million pounds, I believe. I would suggest that this particular quota at the present time is totally unrealistic and really has no relationship to the fishery at all, since it has never been achieved and since they are not coming close to achieving it. Mr.

Chairman, with that I will terminate my comments and respond to any questions.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, Dr. Faulkner, for your most interesting statement. I think possibly Members would agree that some of the points you raised are probably better discussed with the fishermen's association as they are questions relating to the industry. I do notice that Mr. Evaluarjuk of Foxe Basin wishes to put a question to you yourself, or to the other witnesses. Mr. Evaluarjuk.

Concerning The Age Of Fish

MR. EVALUARJUK: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question. Some of the questions I wanted to ask have been asked already but I do have a question on the nets. I have noticed how big the size of the nets should be but what are they going to do with these fish they catch? Are they catching fish in order to make money or are they catching them for their own use? If we are going to check on the ages of the fish, what will we do? For myself, if I caught a fish, I would not know how old it was and I am sure a fish is like a human, or like anything else. Even if a fish is very small, it could be a full grown fish. How would we find out how old the fish is, if it is an adult or younger? If the fishermen in the settlements have to fish with nets, how are they going to know how big the mesh of the net should be? If a person is fishing with the wrong kind of net, if he did not know that he was using the wrong kind, would he be charged by a magistrate? Those are the questions I wanted to ask. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, Mr. Evaluarjuk. Dr. Faulkner, could you respond?

DR. FAULKNER: Mr. Chairman, first of all I would like to say that if I caught a fish, by looking at it I certainly agree, I would not know how old that fish was either. So we have that in common at least.

The proposal we are examining at the present time relates only to Great Slave Lake and it would not, therefore, apply to the settlements. No decision, however, has been made on this but it would be my feeling that I would prefer to see any change implemented on a restricted basis, in other words, in a very limited area initially so that we can see what the effect is on the fish population.

I do not know, I can not speak for the courts in terms of the latter part of the question on whether a fisherman would be prosecuted if he was using undersized nets, and not aware of it, as I do not know what the positions of the courts would be on that. I would think that an inspector would be in a very unfavourable position because he would be there to enforce the regulations as they exist and really not make a judgment as to whether that man is really guilty of an offence.

Method Of Determining Age

The other question was how is the age determined of fish and basically this is done by taking scale samples, the small scales, looking at them under a microscope and margining them. The scales themselves have rings of growth, just as a tree has rings of growth, and it is therefore possible to estimate the age of an individual fish.

Now the other question, I believe, was how do we know, or how do you determine if a fish is an adult or a young fish if, in fact, he is big? The answer would be in terms of age, by looking at the scales and the number of rings on the scale, and in terms of the development of the reproductive organs of the fish.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, sir. I have listed here Mr. Stewart, Mr. Searle, Mr. Nickerson and yourself. Mr. Searle, did you have a comment regarding the court? You have not spoken to this matter and would you like to speak?

MR. SEARLE: I have several comments as a result of statements made and I have a couple of questions. I have been restraining myself thinking that this matter might get out of committee some time today, but in view of the fact that it seems we have a long, long way to go on it, I think I will pull off the restraints and get into it as well. It looks like we are going to be sitting next week anyway.

It occurred to me that we could get an interesting thing here, Mr. Chairman, with one arm of the Government of Canada selling the fishermen nets and another arm of the Government of Canada seizing them and presumably fisheries could turn them back to the Freshwater Fish Marketing board and they could resell them to the fishermen again. You could make a profit just out of that sort of thing and you could turn the nets over, five or six times presumably. As you can see, that is a substantial contribution to the debate.

MR. McCALLUM: Hear, hear!

MR. STEWART: I suggest you do not give Mr. Moss any ideas!

Sports Fishing Limits

MR. SEARLE: I would like to just digress a second and ask a question that has always been bothering me. I am one of these people who has lived in the territories for 30 years and only four years ago found or discovered the great outdoors and became an avid, rabid sports fisherman. I think my question is probably for Dr. Faulkner. I guess the thing that bothers me mostly is, I missed the first 26 years when I think the limits were more generous. Mind you, they can not be much less generous than they are now, which is what I want to talk to you about briefly, Dr. Faulkner.

When you can set a limit on Great Slave Lake of "X" million pounds, what could possibly be the logic of setting a limit of four trout per day and five in possession, which is what I think it is? On the other hand you have commercial fishing limits of millions of pounds. What could be the logic behind that?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Dr. Faulkner.

DR. FAULKNER: Mr. Chairman, the limits as far as angling is concerned are established in a similar manner to what they are on commercial fishing. However, I would readily admit that they are probably much less exacting. In many instances fisheries managers are in a situation where they have to make best guesses without enough information. We have attempted, in order to establish some credibility on the limits that have been placed on angling or anglers. We have attempted to have summer students at the various lodges, monitoring the catches, seeing what size the fish are that are taken, how old they are and so on, the various parameters that we normally measure. I would readily admit to you, sir, that in this particular area of management it is a very difficult and tenuous one. I could not, for example, justify why it should not be one more fish or one less fish. I do not know whether this answers the question. I think probably I would feel a lot better if I could answer the question by saying that it is a very scientific method that we use and we are carrying this out routinely in all the lakes that are angled and, therefore, we are very certain about this.

In all honesty I could not say we are terribly certain about some of the angling quotas that have been set because of the number of lakes, because of the areas that are fished. Areas like Great Slave Lake where lodges are monitored and so on and we could probably be more certain there than in the other vast areas of the Northwest Territories.

The Angler's Catch

MR. SEARLE: I do not mean to prolong this because this is not directly on the Freshwater Fish Marketing thing. You know, tourism is something we try and promote. I must say the people I have talked to at the lodges and the American tourists who do come in for a fishing holiday, spending the kind of money they spend and even the kind of money that I have to spend if I want to go out for a weekend at one of these places, not talking about the most expensive lodges either, I am talking about the tent-frame type, where you take your own food and your own gear and you just use a cabin. In effect, I find it extremely discouraging when you travel, take for example 180 miles I think it is east of here, charter an aircraft to go to a great fishing lake, Nonacho Lake, and there you take four fish a day and you can only go home with five. With the cost of living being what it is, I wish I could fill my freezer.

My friend here tells me there is a 100,000 pound commercial limit on Nonacho Lake. I do not know whether that is true or not, but my feeling is that there are certain lakes that Fisheries Canada just have to know an awful lot about, that is Great Slave and Great Bear. It seems to me that the catch for the angler should not be a territorial wide thing but should be pursued through a schedule established more exactly by lake. I do not mind, for instance, if Prosperous or Prelude Lake out here are being over fished, to have a limit of one per day, but what distresses me is when I, once per summer or maybe twice per summer, put out a hell of a lot of money to fly, myself and a group of friends, somewhere, and I have still got the same dumb five fish limit in possession when I know and I am sitting and I know there is a commercial fisherman pulling in a million pounds with virtually no limit for him. Here I am, one per hook. It does not seem to make any sense to me.

My feeling, therefore, is why can not we do this in a more sensible fashion and do it by the lake in a scientific way since it is a scientific and more exact art?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Before I ask Dr. Faulkner to reply, I am beginning to get twinges of concern too at the length of time this debate is taking. I do not wish to push to see it cut off, but we have 40 minutes left before lunch and if it is our intention to go on after lunch this is fine with me. I just wish to re-emphasize Mr. Searle's comments that it looks like we are going to be sitting next week. Dr. Faulkner and I believe Mr. Moss might have a comment to these questions.

DR. FAULKNER: I think, Mr. Chairman, the suggestions that have been offered here this morning are excellent ones and I am quite prepared to have my people look at the possibility.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, sir. Mr. Moss.

A Conspiracy With The Federal Authorities

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, the thought that occurs to me is that this is one time I would like to, on behalf of the fishermen, arrange a conspiracy with the federal authorities on fish size in cutting down the quotas for the sports fishermen. It becomes evident to me that when I think of their cost per day getting five fish and flying those enormous numbers of miles, that that is good for about \$20 a pound. When I get the market that high, and if they are receptive, we will have that price available to them at the Hay River plant.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I think somehow you missed Mr. Searle's point. Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: I am not aware that you can even buy Great Slave Lake fish in Yellowknife, can you? Where?

MR. STEWART: In Hay River.

MR. SEARLE: I might take you up on that. It would be a lot cheaper.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I think Mr. Ernerk has not spoken to this debate and he is gone. I have Mr. Stewart down as the next speaker.

Scientific Methods For Setting Limits

MR. STEWART: In all due respect, Dr. Faulkner, I know what you are referring to when you said "by scientific methods for setting limits for sports fishing". I am sure you really did not mean that because you take the stand on commercial fishing to put limits not in a broad sense on the whole Northwest Territories, but you put limits on individual lakes. Surely to God, if it applies for commercial fishermen the same should apply for sports fishermen. It is a matter of whether the damned fish are there or not and to arbitrarily say that because Great Bear Lake, for example, and I think probably that is the lake that is of concern, that five trout is all that water can stand, I think that may be true, but it certainly is not true on Nonacho or other lakes that do not see any fishing at all, other than the sportsmen. Surely they can not be related in any way, shape or form, so to say that it has been set on a scientific base really I can not buy that. I think if you have got to put limits on an individual lake base for commercial fishing, then certainly you should have to do the same damned thing for sports fishing. I have got another question after that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Was that a question?

MR. STEWART: Is that not essentially true?

DR. FAULKNER: Mr. Chairman, in response to Mr. Stewart's comments, what I was acknowledging was that Mr. Searle's suggestion, that individual lakes be looked at. I also stated previously that I would like to say that angling quotas were set on a very highly scientific basis, but they are not, by and large they are not and I readily admit to that. What I am saying, just to reiterate, is the suggestion that Mr. Searle made that we look at individual lakes and I think that is what Mr. Stewart is saying. I think that is a good suggestion.

Similarly, in the commercial fishing area what I am proposing to have our people do is look at Great Slave Lake on an individual basis and this is why I am talking Great Slave Lake in terms of any proposed catch change.

Lowering Of Mesh Size

MR. STEWART: My second question. I have one more question and this really concerns me. Maybe I did not hear this one right either. I understood you to say that you are considering lowering the mesh size to five inches and this would increase the productivity on a net basis. Then you said, if I remember correctly, that you were then considering the imposition of a limit on Great Slave Lake of between two and a half and three million pounds. I would suggest to you, sir, that what you are doing is you are making it easier to catch the fish on one hand and you are taking it away with the other. This lake has produced in the past up to 7.5 million pounds in a season. It has not done that, agreed, for some time, but it has a potential of being able to do that if the same effort were put in today that had been put in at that other time.

I do not think basically the fish population of Great Slave Lake are any worse off than they were when these limits were met. It is a matter that the effort has been applied. If we are going to cure the economic plight of the fishermen on Great Slave Lake we must increase the production levels so that the price per pound for handling that commodity through the fish plant in Hay River by volume, by increasing volumes, will be reduced so that that can be passed on to the fishermen.

The reason Hay River is not working well today is that there is not sufficient production to bring that cost factor down. So, if you say we are going to reduce the size of the nets so we can increase the production, but we are going to impose a very restrictive limit, we are not accomplishing a damn thing. Maybe six million pounds is too much, but certainly two and a half or three million has got to be too low too. Until this is a proven fact I would strongly oppose cutting that limit until you can scientifically say we have to and I do not think you have that information at this time. So, I do not think the limit should be played with.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Do you have Mr. Stewart's comments, Mr. Moss? Mr. Wah-Shee. Did you wish to reply Dr. Faulkner?

DR. FAULKNER: Yes, Mr. Chairman. The quota I suggested is one that is being considered in the initial stages. I would agree with Mr. Stewart that the effort on the lake has been diminishing, decreasing, and this is one of the reasons we have the problem we have. Again it is partly because we believe, partly because the fishermen with the five and a half inch mesh are taking the older fish. If this situation persists, then they will simply remain at that stage of taking older and fewer fish. We are hoping to start hitting the younger fish. Now, three million pounds or two and a half million pounds, I would say that initially this is what we would look at, but we expect that if we start hitting in catches the younger fish that we will have increased catches and that the quota will set a new equilibrium level or at a sustained yield level. In other words, I am not disagreeing with Mr. Stewart's comments, I am saying that the quota is not being taken now.

Increase In Quota Proposed

What we are proposing to do is set a quota at a level that in all probability would be taken and in fact is half a million to one million pounds beyond what is presently being harvested which represents about a 15 to 30 per cent increase in the actual harvest. That is initially and we would monitor this very closely and if it appeared that the population was stable and that you could increase it then I would propose increasing it in a step-wise process, on the basis of what information is available from the population.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you. That seems to be a matter you will be working out with the fishermen of Great Slave Lake, I suppose. Mr. Wah-Shee.

People Who Fish For A Living

MR. WAH-SHEE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. With regard to fishing I think many things have been said about commercial fishing, sports fishing. I would like to make a comment with regard to people who fish for food and not necessarily for sports fishing or commercial fishing. This deals particularly with the native people. I would like to say that I think the Department of the Environment has a big responsibility with regard to ensuring that certain quotas are met so that the supply of fish in different lakes and rivers are maintained at certain levels, so that you do not deplete the supply. I hope that when the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation considers certain areas for commercial fishing that they will take into consideration consultation with the communities, particularly some communities for example like Lac La Martre or Rae Lakes who primarily live off the fish in the lakes. That is basically what they live on and particularly Lac La Martre. I am aware that they had commercial fishing there and then they decided to shut it down because there was concern about the supply being taken out of that particular lake.

Now, what I would like to see is some co-ordination. I assume there is and also this should equally apply to people who wish to go for sports fishing in certain areas. This is not to say that there should be no sports fishing, I think there is an adequate supply for all of these three different activities.

There has been a great deal of criticism about the Department of the Environment and I would like to say that I think that they should be given more support because that particular department has a great deal of responsibility. I believe that if you do not have adequate environmental controls then you may find yourself going overboard with regard to taking more than you should from a given lake. So, my question to the Department of the Environment is when you consider certain areas for commercial fishing or sports fishing, do you take into consideration the native people who live in a given area, who live off the fish for their basic diet and do you have consultation with communities and so forth?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Dr. Faulkner.

Consultation With Communities

DR. FAULKNER: The answer is yes, do we consider domestic and commercial fishing in terms of the total lake, the answer is yes. In terms of do we communicate there with the various people in the various settlements regarding these fisheries, again to the best of our budgetary restrictions yes, we do, in co-operation with people from Mr. Bergasse's department and other individuals. We send people to various meetings at various settlements to discuss fisheries management and resource allocation problems. That is not to say however that in all instances these are always discussed, perhaps the way they should be, or by the representatives who should be there.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Wah-Shee, does that answer your question?

MR. WAH-SHEE: The reason I am asking, Mr. Chairman, is that I know there are some communities who do not support commercial fishing because of their concern, for example, Rae Lakes. On the other hand too, that is not to say that you should not have commercial fishing, but I think that commercial fishing should be supported. I believe that the fishermen who catch the fish should get adequate returns so that he stays in business and does not lose out. On the other hand too, you have also got to take into careful consideration the people who depend upon fish because I know there is not adequate employment for all of these people in these communities. So, I would rather see people independent, living off the land and not have to depend totally on a wage economy because there are insufficient jobs to go around. This is why I am expressing this concern.

DR. FAULKNER: Mr. Chairman, I can appreciate the concern expressed and both Mr. Bergasse and myself will be continuing to endeavour to make sure that there is participation by the native people in the allocation of the resource.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): The next speaker -- I have three speakers, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Nickerson and Mr. Stewart.

Motion To Report Progress.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Butters, with all due respect to the committee I move that we report progress on this matter.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Members of the committee I have a motion that we report progress. The motion is not debatable but would those Members who agree, or would you agree to report progress to the Speaker?

SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Nay.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Would those Members who wish to report progress raise their hands at this time? I will report progress.

Before I go I would wish to thank the members at our witness table who have appeared before us, Mr. Bergasse, Mr. Morin, Dr. Faulkner, Mr. Buckley and Mr. Moss. Your contributions have been most helpful to us and I thank you very much, gentlemen, on behalf of this committee.

MR. NICKERSON: A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Nickerson, on a point of order.

MR. NICKERSON: You say we will return to the subject, but when will we return to it?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): That will be up to the Speaker. I will report progress to the Speaker and he will determine when that time will be.

MR. NICKERSON: There are a number of outstanding motions.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I realize I have two motions which have been circulated but the majority of the committee wish to report progress at this time and that is what I intend to do.

MR. STEWART: A point of order.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Speaking to the point of order, Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: I am disturbed by this action and we have for the first time in front of any Council of the territories expert witnesses on fisheries which contributes a great deal to the employment and well-being of the people in this area and we have not concluded. I know we are short of time but surely we have not accomplished anything, we were just getting down to tying it together. I regret that move very much.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I thank you very much for your comments, Mr. Stewart. Mr. Lafferty.

MR. LAFFERTY: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I understood this motion to mean that we would be returning to continue with the witnesses. I feel this is very important and we should continue with it right after lunch.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I think that most of the people who voted on that were under the assumption that we would return to it after lunch with the witnesses still present.

The Reporting Of Progress

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Possibly I should seek advice from the Speaker, but my knowledge is that once progress has been reported then it is up to the Speaker as to when we will come back to it. I can not say we will come back to it after lunch.

MR. NICKERSON: Then might it not be possible for us to continue at least until luncheon on this particular subject?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Pearson, you were the Member who requested that progress be reported and do you wish to comment?

MR. PEARSON: The motion was made, it was perfectly clear to Members that we report progress, which is exactly what the motion said. The majority of Members voted to do that and I think there can be no discussion on the matter. The matter is closed and we should progress and get on with the matters before this Council and that is this budget and get that cleared out of the way and then perhaps we can get down to dealing with these other matters. We have already set aside a lot of important legislation, we have set aside the rent control, we have set aside the matter of alcohol, we have skipped through the budget to try and meet the needs expressed here by Members the other day. I certainly have curtailed some of my comments, but not being a knowledgeable legal beagle, as some Members in the house are, again I reiterate that once the motion is put and passed, how can there be any discussion on it?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): There is no discussion on the motion, we are speaking to a point of order. My decision is that there could be some misunderstanding on the part of the Members and I would like to call that vote again. I regret having to do so, Mr. Pearson, but I would like to ask again. The Members must realize that when I report progress I give it back to the Speaker and I can not guarantee when it will come up again. So, I would ask those Members who wish me to report progress on that basis to raise their hands.

MR. PEARSON: You can not do it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): There seems to be a change. Mr. Pearson.

Legal Advice

MR. PEARSON: Could we get a legal interpretation? The motion was put and there was a large majority of Members who voted to report progress. How you can go over this again, I really do not know and I would seek therefore legal advice, please.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I think it is the majority of Members wish that the discussion proceed. Mr. Wah-Shee.

MR. WAH-SHEE: It is pretty difficult to understand procedures and whatever, house rules. I am trying to come to grips with the procedures and whatever it is that we are supposed to follow, parliamentary procedures. I am getting sorely confused here. Maybe what we should have is legal advice from our Legal Advisor for Council and have some clarification and deal with it from there.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Legal Advisor.

THE LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Slaven): Mr. Chairman, I have said before, it is not my role to advise Council on rules, but I am in the hands of this group if you wish me to give advice and I will give the best advice I can.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Proceed, Mr. Legal Advisor.

MR. SEARLE: On a point of order. I really have to comment here. I think it is entirely proper for you, Mr. Chairman, to seek the advice of the Legal Advisor and then to accept or reject it, or act on it as you see fit. In other words, if you want clarification of a procedural point, I think you should simply recess for five minutes, seek his advice, come back and make your decision. I do not think it is proper for you to abdicate your role as chairman by permitting him to advise us generally.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): My decision was made quite clear that we continue this debate, that there were two hands I saw go up on the request to report progress. Yes, there were, and it was on that basis my decision was to continue the discussion. There were about seven before but in the discussion of the point of order there were Members concerned that they had removed these witnesses from our presence and would therefore be unable to continue this discussion in committee of the whole without these witnesses present. In view of that, when I called it again, only two hands went up and on that basis I ruled that we would continue to sit. Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, this is the most unproductive thing you can do.

MR. PEARSON: Hear, hear!

Motion Withdrawn.

MR. SEARLE: That we have to accept. Let us just forget all about the rules for a minute and be practical. We are not going to do very much on the budget in the next 13 minutes. Let us forget that there was a motion to report progress and let us try and conclude this in 13 minutes by dealing quickly with the two outstanding motions and the whole thing is solved. Agreed?

SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): That is the most positive and productive solution. May we proceed on that suggestion, Members of the committee?

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I move that the fisheries and marine services of the Department of the Environment be asked to review their staff and budget requirements for Great Slave Lake now that the level of fishing activity has substantially declined, and also that they place emphasis on assisting fishermen rather than prosecuting them.

Motion To Review Staff And Budget Of Fisheries And Marine Services Carried.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): You have heard the motion. Any discussion on the motion? There being no discussion on the motion, are you ready for the question? All those in favour, please raise their hands. Down. Contrary? The motion is carried.

---Carried

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, before I get to the third motion, I would, if it is possible like to ask Mr. Bergasse to comment on page 4 of the report, on the introduction of what it says here is a new steel skiff but what I believe is actually an aluminum skiff, and this method of fishing, having this aluminum skiff with net lifters on it appears to be very, very successful. It has been tried in Lake Athabasca. For the figures given on the table on page 4 here, it looks like the return on money invested in this type of operation is going to be very, very good. I would just like to ask, when are we likely to see this type of operation introduced into Great Slave Lake?

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

MR. BERGASSE: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I can not give a definite answer on that at this moment because we are still negotiating but certainly everybody, both the federal fisheries people and ourselves, would like to see this kind of operation tried out here and we are still trying to see what we can do to accomplish that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, sir. Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: In the interests of saving time I will not pursue that any further, but that is one subject that I am really interested in. Sir, my third motion is as follows: "Now therefore, I move that it be a recommendation of this committee that the monopoly of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation be revoked and that private enterprise be allowed to compete with that organization in the field of fish processing and marketing."

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): The committee has heard Mr. Nickerson's motion. Is there any discussion? Mr. Stewart.

Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation

MR. STEWART: Mr. Chairman, I find myself between the devil and the deep blue sea. Originally I was the only Member of the Council who opposed the establishment of Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation in the territories. I know that the fishermen's federation opposes Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation as a federation. I also know that there are many fishermen and I suppose it is true to say the better fishermen, the fishermen who are making the \$35,000 gross, \$40,000 gross, who believe that the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation is not doing a good job. You have a case here where the silent majority, and I believe it

to be a silent majority, actually support the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. There is no doubt whatsoever in my mind that on its installation it disrupted the fishery, that it did a great deal of damage to the fishery. I must state that I believe now that it is starting to come out of its original growing pains. I believe for the price, and for the operation of the fishery that they will be in the next couple of years able to prove their worth.

There is nobody I know of who is left in the business of marketing freshwater fish. Whether a new company might be formed, I suppose there is a possibility. I suppose, if you wish to look at it strictly on a selfish basis, as far as the Northwest Territories is concerned, that if we were the only place of freshwater country, which includes Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and part of Ontario, if we were the only place outside of the Freshwater Fish Marketing board, this may be to the benefit of the fishermen on Great Slave Lake. I suggest to you that if we go out, not that I believe for one minute do I believe the federal government will let us, but if they should accept our recommendation and go out, it would be the beginning of the end for the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation and we would be back to stage one or square one where private enterprise would indeed rule the freshwater fishery.

This was the whole reason for the McIvor report and the report itself was done by people in good faith. I believe they told the story as it was at that time, but to go back to that is not a very pleasant thought. So, really, I can not support the motion on that basis.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Other speakers? Mr. Nickerson.

Monopoly Operators

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, the reason why I support this motion and proposed it is on a question of principle. I do not like monopoly operations and I do not like monopoly operations by government departments or government agencies at all. I think there is a right that people should be able to engage in the fish marketing business, should they so wish.

Recently I have heard from people who used to be engaged in this business on Great Slave Lake who would like to come back into it, should they be given the opportunity. I would also foresee the possibility of people starting up specialized plants, maybe a small cannery or just specializing in one type of fish processing operation. Maybe you could start selling smoked fish around here which you can not under the present regulations, not without somebody's permission. I also think that you need private enterprise to act as a yardstick as I said before. You can not really assess the success of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation when there is nothing to measure it by. It has been suggested to me by the same people I was talking about before that, were they to come back on the lake, they say that they would be in a position to pay higher prices than are presently being paid by the corporation.

Finally, all the fishermen to whom I have spoken and we have heard this in evidence from the representative of the fishermen here today, they themselves would very much like to see private enterprise come back on the lake.

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

A Cost To The Industry

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, I sympathize with Mr. Nickerson's motion, but I am not too convinced that it is a solution at this time. There already exists a marketing board and if you introduce another facility, be it private enterprise or what, it is going to cost money. That cost is directly put on the shoulders of the industry. I mean it is still a cost, be it a government run burden or a private enterprise, it is still a cost to the industry and I do not know if this industry can afford to have any more people involved in the marketing, no matter how incompetent or competent the present one may be.

I would say, you know, you have got to make the best of this particular case because we are dealing with such a marginal thing -- the costs still remain. I suppose you could say that if the present board and the fisheries marketing group were to disappear and not exist, then you could give it to private enterprise but you are going to end up with the situation of having two or possibly even more marketing procedures and the cost is going to be prohibitive. Mr. Bergasse is there and he is a fish expert. I wonder if he can make a comment on this, what his view is?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): The Commissioner wishes the floor.

THE COMMISSIONER (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Chairman, I think perhaps I should answer this question. I do not think that the territorial government could accept this recommendation and I do not think that the Government of Canada could either. I think you are right, Mr. Pearson. There is a huge investment that has gone into this enterprise. In view of that, unless there was some direction given by the Government of Canada in this direction, but I know of none, and therefore the territorial government would not be prepared to accept this recommendation. I hate to be blunt and put it that way, but you asked the question.

Motion To Revoke Monopoly Of Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation Defeated

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): The question being called. All those in favour of the motion, and remember before I call it that you can support the motion as presented, vote against it or abstain. All those in favour of Mr. Nickerson's motion raise their hands, please. I see one hand. Those against Mr. Nickerson's motion please raise their hands? I see five hands. Are there any abstentions? Two. The motion is lost.

---Defeated

May I report progress and thank our witnesses?

MR. STEWART: I would just like to make one statement for the record. It is my understanding, and my strong belief, that the fishermen on Great Slave Lake are not prepared to accept the suggestion put forward that the mesh size be reduced to five inches and that a limit of two and a half to three million pounds be imposed. It is my understanding that the fishermen would prefer to maintain their limits as they are now, a safety margin if you like, and a measurement of nets that would allow them to use as low as five and a quarter inch mesh nets. Actually they would get by with five and half, but due to shrinkage and tear of nets these nets would come down to the standard of five and a quarter, and they would be considered as legal nets.

In other words, they want a safety margin placed. I think it is very important that this committee recognize that the fishermen of Great Slave Lake are not in favour of reducing the mesh size and reducing the limit. They will take the reduction in mesh size as long as they leave the limits alone, but you can not give something with one hand and take it away with the net effect being the same. We get and have caught between two and three million pounds of fish pretty near every year and to suggest that we put a limit on this, we will get no more fish and you will not do anything for the fishermen.

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

Aspirations Of The Corporation

MR. MOSS: Mr. Chairman, I thought it might be appropriate for me to thank the Council for its support of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. I think also that it might be a good idea for me to mention that the facility at Hay River was actually purchased by Indian and Northern Affairs and the cost to the fishermen is only \$1 per year. We paid for the equipment which was very nominal, and as a matter of fact to the point where you just could not replace it for \$1 million today. It is impossible and it cost us less than \$500,000. So, we have the least cost possible in that area.

I also wanted, Mr. Chairman, if I may, to assure Mr. Nickerson that the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation is also looking at the possibility of canning and various other areas with the help of federal authorities and anyone that has an interest. For example, we are presently working with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and in Rome we have samples en route prepared by the institute, an arm of the federal government in Winnipeg, which happens to be packing suckers. We are trying to develop for needy countries, a product that would not only help the fishermen in freshwater country but in fact would help the very poor areas of the world. So, I just want to leave that assurance with this body, but certainly we have all those things in the fire you might say and we are working hard on them. Hopefully with the help of the federal government we will get some of these things off the ground in the very, very near future. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, sir, and thank you, Mr. Bergasse and your colleagues. Do I have permission to report progress?

---Agreed

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, that completes this study, does it?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Yes.

MR. MOSS: I am celebrating my 37th wedding anniversary by working in this Council today as I can not get home tonight.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): You should have a fish fry tonight.

MR. STEWART: It serves you right.

MR. SPEAKER: Council will come to order. Council stands recessed -- I am sorry, Mr. Butters.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Report of Task Force on Great Slave Lake Fisheries

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, your committee has considered the Report of the Task Force on Great Slave Lake Fisheries and the discussion is complete and I wish to report back to you, sir, the two following motions:

"Now therefore, I move that it be a recommendation of this committee that the responsibility for inland fisheries be transferred from the federal to the territorial government."

Number two; "I move that fisheries and marine services of the department of the environment be asked to review their staff and budget requirements for Great Slave Lake now that the level of fishing activity has substantially declined and also that they place emphasis on assisting fishermen, rather than prosecuting them."

MR. SPEAKER: It seems that we are now ready to go on with the budget at 2:30 p.m. Council stands recessed for lunch until 2:30 p.m.

---LUNCHEON ADJOURNMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Members of Council, in that there is a quorum, more than a quorum present, Council will come to order. Turning to the orders of the day, Item 9, consideration in committee of the whole of bills and other matters. Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: A point of order. Could I have unanimous consent to go back to Item 8 on the agenda, the tabling of documents?

MR. SPEAKER: Is there unanimous consent to go back to Item 8, the tabling of documents?

---Agreed

ITEM NO. 8: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

MR. STEWART: I would like to table Document 19-58, Prime Minister Trudeau's statements in Vancouver.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any further documents to be tabled while we are at Item 8?

Item 9, consideration in committee of the whole of bills and other matters.

ITEM NO. 9: 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, the Appropriations Ordinance, with Mr. Stewart in the chair.

--- Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Bill 3-58 and Bill 4-58, with Mr. Stewart in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 3-58 AND BILL 4-58

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

Social Development, Health, Program Memorandum

I direct your attention to the activity to be found on page 14.01. Mr. Minister.

MR. ERNERK: Mr. Chairman, first of all I have Mr. Torrance with me again and Mr. Bob McDermitt, the chief of health care services. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the committee would allow me to make a couple of statements with respect to yesterday's statements as well as yesterday's questioning?

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

Transfer Of Health Services

MR. ERNERK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. There were a number of matters raised yesterday with respect to health and I would like to go over them very briefly, over the questions that were asked yesterday.

With respect to the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories, I indicated yesterday that the matter of transferring responsibilities for health services from Health and Welfare Canada to the Government of the Northwest Territories has a very high priority with me. Now, earlier discussions, in January of 1975, between the Minister of National Health and Welfare Canada and the Commissioner, failed to produce any kind of a timetable for this transfer, although there appeared to be general agreement that such a transfer was logical. Now, whether it will be possible to get the Minister of National Health and Welfare Canada to commit his department to a particular timetable now I really do not know, but I can assure Council that I intend to find out. Health and Welfare Canada are presently developing plans which would involve transferring their Northwest Territories regional offices of medical services division from Edmonton to Yellowknife; in other words, moving Dr. Covill and his staff to Yellowknife, or, more precisely, that staff group who are prepared to relocate in the Northwest Territories.

My staff feel, and I concur with them, that it would be much more practical to leave the medical services regional office in Edmonton until detailed plans have been worked out for the systematic transfer of health services to the territorial government. An early decision on the matter of transfer, which would include a transfer of positions and dollars would permit us to begin planning. Obviously we will need some of the same positions that Health and Welfare Canada now has in its Edmonton office.

Since the territorial government is already in the business of operating hospitals, there would be some logic in having the four federal hospitals, including those of Frobisher Bay, Inuvik, Edzo and Fort Simpson, become budget review hospitals under our Territorial Hospital Insurance Board. I really do not know what kind of response we might get to this sort of puzzle, but I feel that it should be considered to become a reality as early as practicable, possibly even by 1977-78.

Reasons For Transfer

The next logical step in our view would be to transfer everything else at the start of the next fiscal year, that is by 1978-79. The reason for suggesting the transfer of health responsibilities to the Government of the Northwest Territories from Health and Welfare Canada are: Number one, the need to have a single agency or department responsible for more effective planning, financing and the administration of health services. Although we do have a Northwest Territories health co-ordinating committee, the members are from the Government of the Northwest Territories and Health and Welfare Canada and it has helped with the co-ordination of planning and the integration of services. However, this is not enough. For example, in budgeting, we are expected to pay a percentage of their capital costs and their operations and maintenance costs. This can result in my department having to find dollars for capital, or for other costs that it might not agree with.

Number two, is the need to have all health programs in the Northwest Territories organized and co-ordinated as territorial programs, that is programs that territorial Council has reviewed and approved. At present we have the situation where the Government of the Northwest Territories buys services from Health and Welfare Canada for the non-Indian and non-Eskimo portion of the total population. However, it is Health and Welfare Canada that sets program policies and priorities and not this Council or this administration.

I wish to assure the Council that I and my staff will seize every opportunity to see that this matter of the transfer of health services is resolved.

Training Of Personnel

Now, with respect to the training of health and social services personnel. In November, 1975, the Health Care Plan initiated discussions on educational programs for northerners in the field of health. From this a committee was formulated composed of representatives from the Department of Social Development, the Health Care Plan, the Department of Education, the Department of Manpower, and from Health and Welfare Canada in Ottawa. This group is now the planning group for educational systems for health and social services. Planning is progressing toward the development of an educational system to train health and social service workers in basic skills while allowing for advancement to further training and qualification. Thus a basic health and social services worker will be produced and during future years a system will be created whereby any student may work his way along the career ladder to advanced training. The program will be designed in such a way that it will be readily accessible for the individual regardless of ethnic origin or lifestyle. The program will be designed in such a way that it will also be responsible for creation of interest among northerners in pursuing health and social services careers.

This includes recruitment, upgrading and decentralization for presentation of training closer to home communities in so far as possible. During 1976, analysis of chosen occupations will be done to identify cores of educational matter which will be used in the training for the basic worker program. The identified occupations are social worker, welfare worker, court worker,

probation officer, registered nurse, public health nurse, nursing assistant, child care worker, youth development worker, attendants, homemaker and corrections officer.

Education programs for these particular occupations will not occur immediately, but planning will occur for training of a basic health and social services worker based on an identified course of content. Over-all planning will include these occupations for development in future years. Other health programs identified for consideration after the general programs have been developed are: rehabilitation worker, ophthalmic technician, speech and hearing technician and discussions will occur during the coming year with community groups for input regarding community needs and directions for planning. Consultation will occur with professional groups and employing agencies to ensure their approval and support of training programs. It is hoped to have the analysis completed by October, 1976. Following this planning of the actual training programs will take place. Also during 1976 discussions will take place with communities, with professional groups, with employers in relation to needs.

Nutrition In The N.W.T.

With respect to nutrition my department is concerned about nutrition throughout the Northwest Territories. We recognize that nutrition has a strong impact on health and life in general. Due to this concern the following action has been taken:

One, when medical services, Health and Welfare Canada were without a full time nutritionist, my department, through the Northwest Territories health co-ordinating committee, encouraged medical services to expedite their recruitment process.

Two, when recruitment for the federal nutritionist did not seem successful, my department made arrangements through the Stanton Yellowknife hospital to recruit a consultant in nutrition and dietetics. This consultant was appointed during June, 1975, and in addition to being in charge of the food services department at the Stanton Yellowknife hospital, her services are available to our budget review hospitals and to other institutions operated by my department.

Three, joint discussions to take place between our consultant, the federal consultant and the home management personnel with the Department of Education.

Four, however, it must be understood that there is still only a limited resource available and that two professional personnel, one territorial and one federal, are really not adequate to provide a good on-going community educational program and to participate in discussions in communities throughout the Northwest Territories. However, there are limited resources available and my department must establish program priorities. If the Council Members feel that our services in this area should be expanded, I am prepared to review the situation and to give consideration to the possibility of making arrangements for a second professional person within the Northwest Territories.

St. John Ambulance Training Program

Additionally, I have in answer to Mr. Lyall's question concerning the St. John Ambulance training program, the question was relating to St. John Ambulance plans to produce an educational film on first aid and home nursing care. The following information was obtained from Mr. Mike Hewitt, executive director of St. John Ambulance in Yellowknife. One, one of the objectives of the St. John Ambulance is to have voluntary instructors who will explain in each settlement so the material can be sent to the individual for training in educational programs. In certain communities voluntary instructors already exist, for example, Betty Brewster in Cambridge Bay. Two, at the present time there is a film on emergency first aid. This film is presently available in the Eastern Arctic Eskimo dialect, the Western Arctic dialect, Dogrib and English. In addition, St. John Ambulance hope to be able to produce the film in Slavey though no definite date is available for the Slavey production. Therefore, wherever a voluntary instructor is available a settlement may request the existing film on emergency first aid.

Three, I believe the Councillor was referring to a new program which the executive director hopes to develop. This program consists of a series of slides with a sound track on first aid and home nursing care. The plans are to produce the slides and sound track in several settlements in order to present several different dialects. Mr. Hewitt hopes to start the preparation of the slides immediately and hopes to have a few sets available in six months. The objective is to make the new educational material available to voluntary instructors in settlements so that they can conduct educational programs. Again I point out that the above information was obtained by long distance telephone conversation with Mr. Hewitt yesterday. If additional information is needed, Mr. Mike Hewitt can be contacted in Yellowknife. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Capital - Activity 9093, N.W.T. Share Of Northern Health Services

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Mr. Minister. Are there any other comments of a general nature? Can we go to page 14.02, activity 9093, capital, Social Development, health in the amount of \$494,000. Are we agreed?

---Agreed

Capital - Activity 9096, Territorial Hospital Insurance Services

Page 14.03, Social Development, health, Territorial Hospital Insurance Services, activity 9096 in the amount of \$3,250,000. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I would like to ask one question and that is, I suppose it has something to do with this item, the plans for the extension of the Frobisher Bay general hospital, which is greatly overcrowded and just far too small for the tremendous amount of work they are getting there.

MR. ERNERK: Could I refer that question to Mr. McDermit?

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

MR. McDERMIT: Mr. Chairman, the plans for the Frobisher Bay general hospital were carefully reviewed last year by Health and Welfare Canada and when the bids were obtained, they were considerably higher than the funds available for that project. A decision was made by Health and Welfare Canada to review the matter completely and it is my understanding that Dr. Covill has appointed a committee which has been in Frobisher Bay on one or two occasions already and that they are going to be bringing forward a report for this year.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. In future when using that microphone, would you try to get closer to it because they are having trouble hearing you in the booth and you are speaking a little too fast. Councillor Wah-Shee.

MR. WAH-SHEE: No, sir, it was just about the booth. I was just trying to tell the speaker to slow down, that is all.

Capital - Activity 9096, Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 9096, \$3,250,000, is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 9090, Administration

Page 14.04, Social Development, health activity memorandum. If we go to the first item it is activity 9090, administration for \$463,300. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 9091, Health Control Program

Activity 9091, health control programs, \$292,100. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 9092, Professional Training

Activity 9092, professional training in the amount of \$15,000. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, I am just amazed to see this amount of money to provide for training courses in public health nursing or hospital administration, \$15,000. That must be a typographical error or something. Mr. McDermit might have an answer.

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

MR. McDERMIT: Yes, Mr. Chairman. In the past this particular fund has been administered by Health and Welfare Canada on behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories and the wording of it, or the explanation in the budget was from the guidelines that were established at that particular time. However, effective this year the program is being administered by the Department of Social Development Health Care Plan and the funds will be used to provide assistance in training programs for individuals throughout the whole health care field, provided they have a basic educational program. In other words, we are going to provide assistance to nurses, general duty nurses, not just public health nurses, to rehabilitation personnel, etc., and it will not be as narrow as appears in the line object here.

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

MR. PEARSON: I am not too concerned about who it will apply to but just with the amount of money. That is what I am concerned with. How much money are we talking about for training facilities, as you have just mentioned, the total budget for the training budget, whatever you want to call it, how much money?

MR. McDERMIT: Mr. Chairman, this particular grant has nothing to do with the previous statement that was made by the Minister with regard to future educational programs. This has been used in the past, and hopefully will continue to be used to encourage health care personnel to work in the Northwest Territories to improve their education. We purchase, or we provide grants to them of \$200 per month to cover living assistance plus \$60 for books and travel expenses to the site of the educational program. This just can not be a short course, this has to be a certificate granting program, and it has had, I might point out -- there is a commitment by the individual to return and work within the Northwest Territories for the same length of time that they are supported on the grant basis. I must say that in my opinion it was a wonderful decision to launch this program. The funds are really limited when you look at the total number of health care people working in the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): As I understand the question from Mr. Pearson, why is it so small, and is it enough to do the job?

MR. PEARSON: No, it can not be. Mr. McDermit, in his final sentence said that, which is what I have been wanting him to say ever since I brought the subject up. How can you honestly propose a training program or on-the-job training or an incentive program to professional people to come into the North to offer them incentives to stay here and upgrade themselves academically or professionally with \$15,000? I have never seen anything so ludicrous in my life. I know there are nurses across the Northwest Territories who would love to take extra professional training. With \$15,000 I doubt you could probably send more than one per year from the entire Northwest Territories, if that is all the money that is available, that is, or perhaps to stretch it, possibly two. Is that correct?

MR. McDERMIT: This is the only fund we have available in the Department of Social Development for health personnel. Health and Welfare Canada also has a fund which is used for supporting educational training programs. I agree with the Council Member that it is an extremely small amount and as we develop the educational programs, within the Northwest Territories, the amount, the request for funds will increase. We have increased it from \$10,000 to \$15,000 and we will have twice the number of applications than we can support by this fund.

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

A More Realistic Amount Of Money Is Needed.

MR. PEARSON: It seems to me that if it were not for the very dedicated nurses that we have in the Northwest Territories, who have committed themselves to be in the Northwest Territories and work here, we could not attract enough nurses to man the hospitals we have got with this kind of incentive. This Council should instruct the Department of Social Development to come up with something a little more realistic. They spend that much on stamps, writing letters to each other. Out of \$20 million, \$15,000 is for the training of professional people who want to live here and want to do a job. It is ludicrous.

MR. ERNERK: Mr. Chairman, I wonder then if it is possible at this time, or perhaps not right at this time, but to get some comments on this so that the Honourable Member for South Baffin is satisfied and perhaps we people in our own department could get some direction at this time?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I wonder if, Councillor Pearson, you would like to put forth a motion that the administration consider trying to find funds to build this up to a more appropriate figure, and if you would allow me to proceed to activity 9093 while you do this?

MR. PEARSON: Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): We will set aside activity 9092.

O And M - Activity 9093, N.W.T. Share Of Northern Health Services

Activity 9093, the Northwest Territories share of Northern Health Services for \$1,809,700. It is agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 9094, Subsidized Medical Travel

Activity 9094, subsidized medical travel in the amount of \$13,000. Councillor Wah-Shee.

MR. WAH-SHEE: I would like to ask the Minister of Social Development if this particular fund is sufficient, the amount of \$13,000?

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

MR. ERNERK: Mr. Chairman, in this particular item, activity 9094, as far as we know within the department under health it has been sufficient, but in future years it may have to be increased as years go by.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 9094, is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 9095, Health Services For Indigents

Activity 9095, health services for indigents, \$100,000. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 9096, Territorial Hospital Insurance Services

Activity 9096, territorial hospital insurance services, \$11,808,900. Agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 9097, Medicare

Activity 9097, medicare, \$3,439,000. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

Councillor Pearson, have you your motion prepared?

Motion That Funds For Professional Training Be Increased

MR. PEARSON: Very simply, I am just working on it, but I move that this Council recommend to the administration that funds used for professional training be greatly increased.

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

SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: The question.

Motion Carried

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

---Carried

Mr. Deputy Commissioner, what would be your pleasure?

"B" Level, O And M - Activity 4045, Alcohol And Drug Program

MR. ERNERK: Mr. Chairman, under the "B" level programs on page 13 there is \$100,000 that has not been voted yet with respect to the alcohol and drug program, as well as detox centres.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. At the back of the book, page 13, "B" level programs, operations and maintenance, the alcohol and drug program, activity 4045 in the amount of \$100,000.

MR. ERNERK: Mr. Chairman, there are four pages of it, pages 13, 14, 15 and 16, both capital and O and M.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Are we agreed to \$100,000?

---Agreed

"B" Level Capital - Activity 4045, Alcohol And Drug Program

Page 14, Social Development, "B" level program, capital, alcohol and drug program, activity 4045, \$200,000, is it agreed?

---Agreed

"B" Level O And M - Activity 4047, Community Social Services

Page 15, Social Development, "B" level program, operations and maintenance, community social services, activity 4047, \$220,000. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

"B" Level Capital - Activity 4047, Community Social Services

Page 16, Social Development, "B" level program, capital, community social services, activity 4047, \$50,000, is it agreed?

---Agreed

That then concludes Social Development, Mr. Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, could we turn to the Executive and deal first with the Housing Corporation. The officers of the Housing Corporation have been waiting patiently and rather than go through point by point with the Executive, I would ask if you would start with the Housing Corporation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Have you the page number there?

MR. McCALLUM: Page 1.04.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: It is page 1.04 and then there are operations and maintenance shown on page 1.05. If I could have your permission, I would like to ask Mr. Sig Dietze, the managing director, to come as a witness and I would propose that as chairman of the Housing Corporation I sit with him at the witness table.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Do we agree to the request?

---Agreed

Executive, Capital - Activity 1017, N.W.T. Housing Corporation

Please call your witness. I direct this committee's attention to page 1.04, program, Executive, Northwest Territories Housing Corporation, activity 1017, detail of capital in the amount of \$3,800,000. Mr. Deputy Commissioner, would you like to open with a statement?

Tribute To Mr. Sid Hancock

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, if I could just say a very few words as chairman of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation, Members will recall that Mr. Sid Hancock was the first chairman of the Housing Corporation and served in that capacity until his retirement at the end of September. I would like to, at this time, pay tribute to Mr. Hancock for the tremendous amount of work which he did on behalf of the Housing Corporation, both toward its establishment and toward its operations. Without his leadership, ably assisted by the first managing director, Mr. Roy McClure, the Housing Corporation would not have made the steps that it has made.

It is a great pleasure for me to introduce to those Members who may not have met him, Mr. Sig Dietze who is the managing director of the Housing Corporation and as such the chief executive officer. Mr. Dietze joined the Housing Corporation in September. Fortunately he was recruited early enough so there was a period of overlap with both Mr. Hancock and Mr. McClure still in Yellowknife. Mr. Dietze has taken a very firm hold on the operations of the Housing Corporation and as chairman I must say how delighted I am that he has joined the Housing Corporation.

Home Ownership Programs

By way of general remarks there are two areas of great interest to the Housing Corporation at this time. The first is in response to the Council's paper of some time ago, the Task Force on Housing. The Housing Corporation has been seeking to bring forward two major new programs, one of them the assisted home ownership program and the other one the assisted home operations program. These programs have gone through stages of development and negotiation, including interdepartmental negotiation last September. Mr. Dietze appeared for further negotiations in Ottawa in January of this year and, unfortunately, found that the programs as written differ somewhat from the regular Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation programs. He found that it will be necessary for these programs to be reoriented somewhat and redrafted before there is a likelihood of acceptance by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Treasury Board and the federal cabinet itself.

Housing Design And Methods Of Construction

Perhaps Members will want to pursue that subject through questioning. The second thing that I would just like to say is this: at the last meeting of the board of directors of the Housing Corporation, held in Frobisher Bay early in January, a new direction was given to management and that was to very seriously review the design and methods of construction of northern houses offered by the Housing Corporation. In response to criticisms of the past concerned with the production of panelized and prefabricated buildings, we were requested, and properly by motion, directed to conduct this review and to report by the end of June of this year. The sort of things that we have to look into are to once again review the possibilities of stick building, to see if we can maximize the benefits to northern people, that is, the benefits during the construction period and produce a higher quality of product, that is, a better house, better insulated, simply a better finished product.

It was recognized by the board of directors that in order to do this we may well have to sacrifice something in the way of numbers. In other words, we may have to produce fewer houses but of a higher quality. Mr. Chairman, those are my only opening remarks and I will be pleased, together with Mr. Dietze, to answer any questions. If I could just, while I have the microphone, the estimates detail for the Housing Corporation were tabled in Council as Tabled Document 17-58, Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Estimate Detail, 1976-77.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Commissioner. I welcome Mr. Dietze on behalf of this committee. Questions of a general nature? Mr. Nickerson.

The Borrowing Of Money From The National Housing Corporation

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to repeat in public a question that I just asked Mr. Dietze in private and that is the following: I see the Government of the Northwest Territories is going to put some \$3.8 million capital into the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation and of this approximately \$2.7 million is section 43 money. This would be used as our ten per cent, I guess, ten per cent is the amount of front end money you need under section 43 of the National Housing Act, that would enable us to borrow from the national housing corporation some \$24,300,000 and this is, of course, to be authorized under Bill 2-58. I understand that the national housing corporation just will not lend us the whole amount that we are authorized to borrow. I wonder if Mr. Dietze could probably elaborate on this and give us some idea as to how much money we might be able to borrow from that organization.

MR. DIETZE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I think Councillor Nickerson correctly described the front end money that the government funds the Housing Corporation with the intention of borrowing additional funds through the federal housing agency. The federal housing agency at the beginning of each year has a tentative allocation throughout the country for public housing or for housing under all sections of the National Housing Act. That allocation is sort of committed to every province and all those housing corporations that have previously had applications in to the federal agency for such funds.

Last year, in 1975, the Housing Corporation received a total of just over \$10 million from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, but \$3 million of that was not allocated to the Northwest Territories until late in September. In our earlier discussion in January of this year we were told that we would receive approximately the same allocation in 1976 as we had received in 1975. This was roughly \$10 million. We have at this time been assured there is financing for 200 houses at expected 1976 prices. We have advertised for 200 houses. Those would depend on the seafreeze because our logistics are such that those prefabricated units must arrive at dockside by June and, therefore, we need prefabricating now.

During the rest of the year we will continue negotiations with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to receive further commitments under section 43. We are hopeful that this will be the case but it depends entirely on what is happening in Canada under that section of the act. I was told this morning that Premier Bennett of British Columbia has said no more public housing in British Columbia, as a result of which there might be more money available to the rest of the provinces, including ourselves. That is section 43, but the National Housing Act changes. The National Housing Act has limits on public housing expenditure. While we may think that our allotment is ten per cent, in actual fact it never turns out that way because we may have to pay for costs over and beyond that ceiling that Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation imposes on us varying from community to community. We are the organization that gets stuck with the final nail and the final front door and the final step that has to be in, final grading, irregardless of what the commitment from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation is. So in some instances we may have to pay 12 per cent or 15 per cent and that varies from place to place.

Additional Funds

In addition to that, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation are currently negotiating for additional funds that may be available under section 40 of the National Housing Act. There is money there. It is not currently a program that the Housing Corporation is utilizing. It is the rural and native housing under which agreement we would have to provide 25 per cent. It is a partnership agreement whereby we would be the active partner in the control and delivery of the units built. It is anticipated that there will be more houses available under that program this year, but it will be more front end money.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 1017. Councillor Steen.

Full Time Furnace Repair People.

MR. STEEN: I would like to ask one question here. It seems in the past year that the housing associations in all the communities are having a very difficult time receiving funds for paying a full time furnace repairman. It seems they can only pay him half time or per call, and it is very difficult to hang on to a person who only gets paid so much a call, when he could go somewhere else and get a job and make a heck of a lot more money on the same given day. I am wondering if you are providing more funds for full time furnace repair people.

MR. DIETZE: Mr. Chairman, I think it is correct to say the housing association has suffered and is still suffering from inadequate funds, both for the administration and maintenance of housing. In 1975, and in previous years, the maintenance budget that we received was based on \$250 per house per year and the administration money we received was \$50 per house per year. As you can appreciate, in our grant system to housing associations that money is given to them as a grant and they can not exceed it. In that instance they can exceed their budgets when uncontrollable costs occur in heating and electricity. So, when there are a limited number of houses in a community they are faced with the grim fact of not being able, from that small maintenance budget, to pay for their staff, be it a painter or mechanic or whatever.

For 1976 we have been able to increase that \$250 per house to \$350 per house, which is still a far cry from what it should be to: One, conserve houses and conserve the quality of houses. We received many complaints about furnaces breaking down and various things happening and I would suggest that that is perhaps one-third of what it ought to be and also the administration budget has been increased by \$100 per unit.

The other problems we have with regard to housing associations is that they have secretary managers, they are underpaid and there is a considerable turnover and that, again, results from insufficient administration funds. So, at least we are moving in the right direction and intend to negotiate with Treasury Board this fall on bringing us up to the level of Public Works who have worked out a formula with Treasury Board which gives them substantially better funds than we have.

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

Capital For New Houses

MR. WAH-SHEE: I just wanted to inquire about this \$3,473,000. No, I am sorry, \$3,800,000. This is not the capital for building houses, is it?

MR. DIETZE: Mr. Chairman, the \$3,800,000 is precisely the capital allocated to the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation for all its capital programs, including the construction of new houses. \$2,700,000 of that is as front end money to permit us to take loans from the federal housing agency and, depending upon the availability of loans from there, as I discussed earlier, but that is precisely capital for new houses.

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

MR. WAH-SHEE: Well, how many low rental units can you build with the amount and have these units already been allocated to different communities, different areas?

MR. DIETZE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. It is estimated at this time that the corporation will be able to build 250 houses under both sections of the National Housing Act, section 40 and section 43 as I described earlier. That is the direction that the Housing Corporation has given us, that as we spend that money we ought to improve the quality of the houses and therefore may have to accept a reduction in numbers. That allocation resulted from the reduction in our own capital front end money in this budget and in the national loans that we may be able to receive during 1976 which, as I said, would be restricted to about the level of 1975.

The board of directors in its integrated housing program, and based on a need and demand study we have completed, sees the need to build 600 houses per year for five years and sees a need to build six senior citizens units per year and a need for 100 single persons units per year and last year in the home ownership program, as Mr. Parker described, and on that basis made an agreement. Now, last year we got a little closer to our financial status -- I am sorry, I am getting carried away. In December we got a little closer to our financial status and reviewed this allocation and had to inform our board of directors that we could not complete that objective.

In January we then made a final allocation of units based on this 250 for 1976. It is a tentative allocation, subject to acceptable tenders being received, subject to mortgage financing being received from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation which depends upon the prices we give them and subject to land being made available in each community which is to receive those units.

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

Housing Units For Detah And Edzo

MR. WAH-SHEE: I have two questions and one, how many units are being allocated for Detah village because I understand they are requesting ten units for 1976? The second question is, the new units that are allocated for Edzo, would it be possible to have these new units being allocated for Edzo to be allocated to Rae instead?

MR. DIETZE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, for Detah there has been no allocation as yet. For Rae-Edzo the tentative allocation is eight units and if the Commissioner lifts the freeze they can be built in Rae, subject to serviced land or adequate land being made available there. The board made an appeal to the Commissioner twice about building in Rae and the last we heard was, and this was at the last board meeting, that we could replace the burned out units and that we would have done. If the freeze is now lifted we certainly can proceed with the remaining.

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

MR. WAH-SHEE: Well, as I understand it the territorial Council has lifted the freeze and has given its direction to the administration and unless the administration has some objection to that I can not understand that particular answer. The other thing is I would like to see the Housing Corporation representative meet with the Detah village people and discuss the allocation out there because they have requested housing.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, with regard to the debate of yesterday, it is not Mr. Dietze's part to interpret the results until he has in fact received word from the Commissioner. From the indications I have there is no question in my mind that what the answer will of course be, that the freeze will be lifted and that a co-ordinated approach will be worked out with the hamlet council and the band for the further development of Rae.

With regard to Detah, although within the allocation of 250 units, there are none allocated for Detah, if we are successful in obtaining more money from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation than is now forecast, this certainly could be reviewed and I should think that units put there. Since we are now just in the ordering process, the purchasing process, it is very

difficult to say what the final allocation will be. Since the delivery to a place like Detah is relatively easy, then a decision can be made later in the year if the funds are available or if the units can not be shipped to another location.

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

Prefabricated Houses

MR. EVALUARJUK: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to know if the Housing Corporation has ever thought, or what the other Members of the Council would think, of this: I have been thinking about houses and I think they would be better if they were built and were not prefabricated. Perhaps it would be more expensive or perhaps it might even be cheaper for labour. We seem to have the work done twice. They are made down South and then they go into the northern settlements and they are worked on again but if they were not prefabricated at all when they come into the settlements I think it would be a lot better.

I would hope or think that houses would be in use for a long time. If they were made in the settlement they would be made much better, that is if they were actually made and built in the actual settlements. When they are built they get cracks or holes in some places by the next year after they were built. I am talking about this because if it takes longer to work on the houses in the settlements that would provide more labour for people in the settlements and they would be made with more care so they could last longer. Now, the settlements in my constituency always ask about this and everyone in the white communities seem to agree to this.

Secondly, in some of the settlements they get contractors to work and I think that the settlements should have the contracts to build those houses. In some of the settlements I have seen, a lot of outsiders go into the settlements to work on the houses and the people in the settlements now know about building houses. I think you should give first priority to the people in the settlements when you are planning on having these houses built. That is all I wanted to say. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Councillor Evaluarjuk. Is there any comment, Mr. Deputy Commissioner?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Evaluarjuk's remarks are very, very much in line with the direction given to the management of the Housing Corporation at the last board meeting which was held in Frobisher Bay in January. Management has been instructed to examine, very carefully, within the next six months the matter of building the houses from lumber right in the settlements that is not prefabricated and to also look to an improvement in the quality. The problem for this year is that we will not be able to do this, we will have one more year of prefabricated house building with the exception of the log houses, but in years to come there is every likelihood that we will be able to change and carry out the construction in the manner in which Mr. Evaluarjuk has recommended.

We may this year be in a position to purchase some materials which can be taken in on this sealift for the construction of houses the next year, but we can not make this as a promise. However, if we get sufficient funds we will attempt to do this.

With regard to his second point concerning construction by local people or organizations, I must say that the record of the Housing Corporation in the last year has been very, very good. I believe there were only two or three contracts let to people outside the Northwest Territories for construction and practically all of the northern rental homes last year were built by the people of the communities either through co-ops or through community organizations or through local companies. It is the intention of the corporation to continue with this policy of placing the work with the local people.

MR. EVALUARJUK: Thank you.

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

Housing At The Community Level

MR. LAFFERTY: Mr. Chairman, some of my questions no doubt will be directed at the Deputy Commissioner and some to Mr. Dietze. I am rather confused as to the philosophy, policy and the actual development of housing at the community level. I would like to have many of these questions on my mind answered before I would go ahead and vote on this project, I believe.

As you know, in my constituency we are having a lot of difficulty in housing and much of the housing problems in the community of Fort Simpson and other areas have some bearing on the policy of the territorial Housing Corporation, in their negotiations with associations, in contractual matters for the construction of housing. One of these that seems to be most misunderstood is, for instance, in a community such as Fort Simpson where we do have two large numbers of people which, by legal definition, are different statuses, one that of being a treaty Indian and the other of being a Metis and the status of being white. Also included among these people are non-native residents who are white. Because of the policies of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation which I do not think really, this is a personal opinion, really do not understand the northern problems. In the case of the treaty Indian people, I have are being asked many questions. For them the federal government is responsible for housing and all other needs and for them there is money available with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. They are also receiving benefits from the grants handed over to the Metis people by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation through contractual matters. Can you explain that to me?

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

MR. DIETZE: Mr. Chairman, I think we are talking here perhaps more of historical precedent that we find ourselves in than clearcut policies. You remember the Housing Corporation was formed, I believe, on the basis of utilizing national programs to provide better housing for the people in the North. As a result more houses have indeed been built because of these loan capabilities through federal funding. Otherwise the Northwest Territories government would have had last year in 1975 to pay \$15 million of capital, rather than the three or four it actually spent. The condition of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation obtaining loans under section 43 is that we must sign a section 44 subsidy agreement. Here again we receive the benefit of the federal purse the second time around, inasmuch as for those houses built under that section of the act for which we only pay ten per cent front end capital. We also receive a 50 per cent subsidy.

If you look at our budget detail, you will realize that the grants to the housing associations for 1976 are almost \$7 million and the income from housing associations is only \$800,000. In other words, there is a considerable subsidy that this government is paying for housing. If the federal part of it pays 50 per cent, I think we are well off. We are only paying half of the subsidy, but the condition of that agreement is that we must fall in with their rent schedule and the rent schedule is 25 per cent of your income to be paid for housing to a minimum of \$28. That new scheme is different from the old scheme, the northern rental housing, which was a minimum \$2 up to a maximum of \$130.

Administration Of Housing At The Local Level

We have to live with those two historic situations. The crux of the situation here is how is this administered at the local level? Of course, the old policy is that the housing associations administer housing, maintain housing and allocate housing on the basis of need and set the rent on the basis of income. We do not do that. We look upon housing associations and boards of directors and there are paid secretary-managers to do that in a responsible way. We do not have the staff to do that. Therefore, rents differ from community to community because they are based on income and needs definition and rents are different. There are, unfortunately, a number of housing associations which are no longer functional and we have tried very hard to help the tenants establish housing associations and obtain the necessary staff with our help and our financing.

In those areas it is not functioning well and some of our staff have to go in and try and act as secretary-manager or find some local person to act. So we need to provide more resources in that area to help the local people and set their organization up and administer their own housing.

MR. LAFFERTY: Mr. Chairman, you are leaving me further confused because I had been on the village council of Fort Simpson for one year and I was unaware of this turning over or determining the priority needs of the local residents through the responsible authorities at the local level. In this case it was an organization which had authority over native housing. The question that I am directing to you, Mr. Dietze, is the treaty Indian people do have an established authority under the Indian Act, which is the band council, but the Metis people or non-registered Indian people are under the jurisdiction of the village council, and in an instance like that, how do you justify the combined organization? Are the Eskimos included in such a policy, one package housing for native people?

MR. DIETZE: Mr. Chairman, we have housing associations functioning in 40 communities of the Northwest Territories including Aklavik, Fort McPherson, and Inuvik where there is a melange of cultural backgrounds. It covers the rental accommodation and those accommodations are allocated without any sort of racial or ethnic or tribal considerations whatsoever. If it is working there, why could it not work elsewhere?

Housing Problem In Fort Simpson.

MR. LAFFERTY: Mr. Dietze, Mr. Chairman, we have no such housing association in Fort Simpson.

MR. DIETZE: That is correct and we hope the tenants will form one. We would like to help them and perhaps we can enlist your help and the remainder of the community.

MR. LAFFERTY: The housing situation in Fort Simpson, as you know, I have personally phoned you about it and I have personally requested you come to visit and see these housing conditions, which you neglected to do. It sort of gets my dander up. We do have a housing problem and I see here a budget of \$8,176,000, of which Yellowknife receives \$3,473,000. We have a large number of people living in Fort Simpson in shacks.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I think, Councillor Lafferty, you are confused on that. That last statement was not correct.

MR. DIETZE: The Housing Corporation owns 35 houses in Simpson. I do not have the individual grants to individual housing associations here. Certainly our grant to Yellowknife, to the Yellowknife housing authority is nowhere near \$3 or \$4 million. In terms of what is happening in Simpson, our office in Hay River is looking after it and indeed our district manager has been in Simpson perhaps three times since you phoned me and I promised I would send somebody out. We are paying the subsidy, we are paying the oil and whatever is required to keep the houses in operation in Simpson.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I wonder, Mr. Dietze, I believe Councillor Lafferty is looking at a vote of \$3,800,000 and after it shows Yellowknife in brackets. That money is seed money for loans from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. It is not being spent in Yellowknife. If you could give us that breakdown perhaps Councillor Lafferty could get that breakdown straight.

MR. DIETZE: Yes. In terms of capital that is what you referred to. Under cost sharing projects we have \$2,700,000 for the ten per cent seed money. We have \$40,000 seed money for single person accommodation, \$25,000 for senior citizen accommodation and \$150,000 for land assembly programs. There are the programs we share with Central Mortgage and Housing. In addition to that, we have \$200,000 for site upgrading, \$300,000 for fire prevention and safety and neighbourhood improvement programs, \$225,000 and some furnishing for \$60,000 and \$100,000 for country home assistance grants, making a total of \$3,100,000.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): It is not being spent in Yellowknife. It is capital, all right?

MR. LAFFERTY: Yes. Mr. Chairman, I see that, but I just wanted to bring these things out. Speaking to the 35 houses you mentioned in Fort Simpson, of the 35 houses in Fort Simpson there are numbers of people living in those houses which are operated by the territorial government who are paying \$2 a month rent in some cases. These people are also on social assistance, and yet in arrears in their payment anywhere from six to ten months.

---SHORT RECESS

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The Chair recognizes a quorum and wishes to call this committee meeting back to order. If our advisers would return, please. At coffee break, Mr. Lafferty, I interrupted you and you have the floor.

Community Housing Problems In Fort Simpson

MR. LAFFERTY: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask one more question of Mr. Dietze, and the question is: Are they presently doing anything about the community housing problems in Fort Simpson, and if so, is this being done in consultation with the village council of Fort Simpson?

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

MR. DIETZE: Mr. Chairman, last year the corporation planned to build five houses in Fort Simpson. That project has been funded, but has not yet been awarded but will proceed in 1976. So, we will be adding five houses to the public housing program in Fort Simpson. At the same time we hope to be able to provide an acting secretary-manager who may be a contract employee, or direct employee of the corporation, and have him go to Fort Simpson and work with the tenants in setting up a housing association. This is what we did in Fort Resolution, what we have done in Rae-Edzo and we will have to do in all those communities where there are no functioning housing associations, and we hope that with the co-operation of the local people this will be possible.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would imagine that the position Mr. Dietze is in is not very enviable, having to allocate some 200 units where 600 are really needed. The last thing I want to do is to encourage Members from each constituency to start fighting over his share of the 200. I notice that there are several Members or several constituents of mine sitting in the back row and if I do not speak up I am liable to suffer a fate worse than death. So, I would like to make you publicly aware of what you have already been made aware of privately, in that there is a requirement for several additional houses, especially on block 500 in Yellowknife. Now, to get back to a series of questions I have here, the first one is with respect to the 600 or so houses you estimate are needed yearly in the Northwest Territories. I wonder if you could give us some kind of a general idea of what the long term effects are going to be if we only build 200 a year or 250?

If I may be permitted to ask several questions and then you can perhaps answer them all at one time. The second question concerns senior citizens residences, and I notice that under your capital requirement here, you only have \$25,000 allocated for senior citizens accommodation. I can not see in Bill 2-58 where you intend to borrow any money from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for this purpose. This Council has been made known of the requirement for senior citizens accommodation at Aklavik and I also suggest there is a similar requirement in Yellowknife. I wonder if you could tell us a little bit more about your senior citizens accommodation program and what you intend to do this season.

MR. DIETZE: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

MR. NICKERSON: Would you like me to ask all the questions first?

MR. DIETZE: I can remember them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): It would be better if he could field them one at a time.

Consequences Of Building A Set Amount Of Houses Per Year

MR. DIETZE: On the first question concerning the progress that the Housing Corporation can make on the basis of 250 units being built per year only, I say that the progress is nil and

is retrogressive, it is not progressing. This would merely look after new family formations as defined by Statistics Canada.

Statistics Canada says there are about 250 families forming each year in the Northwest Territories. So, that sort of scope of housing will not help all the overcrowding that exists. Now, our need and demand study, as I suggested earlier, has identified 800 homes that need to be condemned, that should not be used. It has identified 1200 homes where there is considerable overcrowding. It is that last phenomenon that we ought to help first with a housing program, realizing that even with 600 houses we can not begin to achieve our objective very quickly. So, our proposal to Treasury Board was that with 600 houses per year for five years we would build 3000 houses which would enable us to eliminate the overcrowding in 1200 units, to accommodate the new family formation at 200 per year and then to remove all those very, very small units and unhealthy units which are condemned. At 250 we can not do this.

In the meanwhile, all those units which have not received adequate maintenance over the years are deteriorating further and as a result people will have to live in them for another year and maybe another year. So, I think we really have to address ourselves to the need to do a quicker and better job in the next five years, and we intend to pursue this with the greatest vigor.

Senior Citizens Homes

Concerning the senior citizens program, there was no federal money available for senior citizens homes in 1975, as a result of which the Housing Corporation did not build any. We have received a tentative commitment from Central Mortgage and Housing however for \$600,000 for 1976. We would then, therefore, allocate the capital that was apportioned to senior citizen projects from our 1975 budget, and then add this year's capital to build that unit. Beyond that neither we nor the federal agency has at this time funds allocated for further senior citizen units. Our program was 60 units per year. The project we are proposing to complete is the project we had planned for 1975 which is the extension to the Fort Smith senior citizen unit. We started discussions with Social Development concerning the joint team which would redesign facilities to make them more suitable to local conditions. In addition to that, our board has said that we ought to be very careful in building apartment type senior citizen units in the smaller communities and we should not do so, and that we should build smaller units, perhaps family units. Together with Social Development we will do that, hoping that in 1977 further funds will be available to pursue this goal of 60 units per year.

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

Country Home Assistance Program

MR. NICKERSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The fourth question concerns the country home assistance program. As I understand it, this is a program whereby somebody can borrow, out in the bush, away from a settlement, and build a house there out of local materials and you will donate, I think it is, \$5000 for the purchase of doors and windows, etc. A number of people have approached me with a wish that this program be extended into settlements, or close to settlements.

Two instances that come immediately to mind are one family in Paradise Gardens, Hay River. The second one is in Detah, with all due respect to Mr. Wah-Shee.

MR. McCALLUM: What do you do in your own community?

MR. NICKERSON: In both these communities the people would prefer to get their own materials, presumably logs, and build them in these locations and have this \$5000 grant rather than they

would have you build them a \$40,000 house, if it was possible to extend this program closer into the settlements. I suggest you might be able to save yourself a lot of money by doing that and people would be happier.

MR. DIETZE: Mr. Chairman, the intent of the country home assistance program was what it says, to build or to enable people to build their own home in those areas where no public housing or rental housing was available and the conditions of the program are that it is \$5000 for materials only and it does not apply to the larger settlements.

Under our funding there is \$500,000 available this year which means 100 grants for this purpose. I think, however, Mr. Nickerson is really expressing the desire of many people to engage in home ownership activities, whether it is under this sort of grant or whatever home ownership assistance is available. There are many people who would like to put in some sort of equity and would require a little bit more assistance which is no longer available. That is what the home ownership grants should be doing, to help precisely those people who are very anxious to get into home ownership. We do not have that program. Perhaps in our analysis and further detailed investigation this might be evaluated.

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

Territorial Capital Grant

MR. NICKERSON: A final question, Mr. Chairman, is where do we get this \$3.8 million from; is it by way of a loan on which we have to pay interest or is it by way of a grant?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the \$3.8 million is a grant through the Housing Corporation made through the Executive vote. In our negotiations with Ottawa, for a total territorial capital budget the requirements of the Housing Corporation are considered along with the requirements of the rest of the departments. The total figure is negotiated while at the same time indicating what the major individual items are. Therefore, this is part of the territorial capital grant for the fiscal year.

MR. NICKERSON: That concludes my questioning.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Also, if you stayed in your own district you would not have so many questions. Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, I will try and be very brief. I have listened, as I have listened in the past, to Members and their views on housing. I am sure that we are all aware of the tremendous variation in housing policies and programs that exist from one end of the Northwest Territories to the other. We have not even begun to discuss staff housing as that is another one. I have tried unsuccessfully at recent sessions, and in fact as a member of the board of directors of the Housing Corporation to bring it all under one heading. I have a motion that I would like to make, but I would like the assurance of the house before I do that this will not be a motion based on the same principles as an earlier one I made today, the best out of three.

Motion To Submit A Comprehensive Integrated Housing Policy Proposal

Whereas Council has expressed the view that housing is a top priority in the Northwest Territories; and whereas the urgent need exists in the Northwest Territories to eliminate overcrowding, to eliminate unhealthy and unsafe housing, to provide decent shelter for all people; and whereas the programs of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation require substantial expansion to meet the needs of the people; and whereas comprehensive programs have not yet been approved by the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, nor have many of the recommendations been implemented; and whereas the organization of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation has not been fully developed in line with the report of the Northwest Territories Council Task Force on Housing approved by this Council of the Northwest Territories; now therefore, I move that this Council request the Commissioner through the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation to submit for Council at its September sitting, or whenever this fall sitting will be, a comprehensive integrated housing policy proposal, satisfying the needs of all northerners including renters and home owners and, further, that adequate funds for these programs be established in future government estimates.

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

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, it is a fairly lengthy motion, maybe it could be reproduced and circulated. Maybe in the meantime we could go on to something else.

MR. PEARSON: Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Agreed?

---Agreed

Thank you, Mr. Pearson. We will have that printed up and circulated. Councillor McCallum.

Second Mortgages

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could ask one question? I would like to know how much is available in the second mortgage offered to a home owner?

MR. DIETZE: Mr. Chairman, the second mortgage program is no longer available. There are no funds. That was a program that was conducted some years ago and the mortgages have all been taken up.

MR. McCALLUM: Why was it taken away?

MR. DIETZE: There were no funds.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. McCallum, have you a further question?

MR. McCALLUM: Other than just to ask I was wondering when it was stopped?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, while we are awaiting that answer, I have one piece of information I think we must provide regarding housing in Detah. One of the problems the Housing Corporation has had in Detah is the people have not agreed to pay a rent to income scale for housing but, rather, have agreed only to pay at the rates formerly established under the northern rental housing program, therefore, this places a very major road block in our way of providing more housing there.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. In a few moments after this answer, Mr. Wah-Shee. I have a list I am going through.

MR. DIETZE: Mr. Chairman, I apologize. My statement was slightly misleading. The Housing Corporation does not administer a second mortgage program as such. On that condition I was correct, but there are second mortgages available. The funding is derived through the borrowing ordinance of the Commissioner to borrow funds for this purpose and the second mortgage is administered by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, so applications for second mortgages should be made to that organization. It is \$2000.

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

Housing In Resolute Bay

MR. PUDLUK: Mr. Chairman, I have two items here I would like to ask. The first item is: Some time in 1966 before we got houses in Resolute Bay there were two gentlemen came up to Resolute Bay explaining how they were going to operate, how they were going to make arrangements for the houses. They were Mr. Doug Green and Mr. Tagak Curley. They came to us and spent two weeks explaining to us, the people in Resolute Bay. Their first question was how much rent they were going to pay, how much rent they would have to pay. It was from \$2 to \$67 a month. That was pretty bad for the employees.

When we got houses we paid that amount, depending on the salary and they also explained the government is not asking for money. They are just trying to help build better homes and we agreed with that. Right now the rent I can tell is going higher too fast. I realize everything is getting too expensive like fuel and electricity and if somebody is making \$500 minimum they can pay \$100 a month right now, like today, or \$600 if he has five kids. That seems a little too high for some of the people right now because other things are getting expensive too. Prices are getting higher, like food. I think one of those things has to be cut down a bit, rent or electrical expenses. That was my comment.

Concerning A Budget For Repair Parts

The second question: A month ago I started working for the housing association in Resolute Bay for about two weeks. I was there repairing stoves and I made an inspection first before I started repairing and there were a lot of stoves that had to be repaired. A second problem came up that there were no parts at all, nothing to work with. I wonder if they could budget for more parts because the furnace or cooking stoves can be worn out and they are really wearing out. The third question I was going to ask is something personal and does not belong in this house. Thank you.

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

MR. DIETZE: Mr. Chairman, I think Mr. Pudluk re-emphasized my earlier statement concerning limited maintenance funds. I think those people who have to go around to various old houses to keep their furnaces and stoves going ought to be complimented for their ingenuity in doing so. It is very difficult to keep an old stove going when you have no parts and you can not make any parts and you can not go to the hardware store and buy any. Our problem has been and still is the funds provided to housing associations for this purpose. There are emergency funds that they may be able to obtain when there is a crisis and there are budgets available if submissions are made to our district offices. However, for 1976 we have been fortunate in obtaining "B" level funds for the replacement of heating units. That is the beginning of the program that may last three to five years and would hopefully lead to the elimination of the old furnaces and the old heating stoves and their replacement with a proper hot air furnace to the requirements of the Fire Marshal.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. I believe there was a question relative to the rent scale in Resolute Bay. Have you any comment on that?

MR. DIETZE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. We have comments like that from most of the people who consider rents to be too high. We do not unduly influence a housing association and enforce a specific rental scale. The board of directors through the secretary-manager make that rent assessment on the basis of income as they see it. On the other hand, it is correct to say that operating costs have doubled in the last two years and Treasury Board insists that we ask people to pay rent. In fact they have insisted that we increase our rent collection. Be that as it may, we feel that the local people, taking into consideration the various conditions, can adjust the rent as they see fit.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. My list indicates Councillor Lyall.

Housing In The Central Arctic

MR. LYALL: Mr. Chairman, I wonder before I leave could you give me a copy of which places in the Central Arctic are getting homes, please?

MR. DIETZE: Mr. Chairman, I can provide the list with all kinds of conditions attached. I would be prepared to read it out. I will give you the list.

MR. LYALL: Mr. Chairman, also about when people move into their new homes is there some kind of money available to get furnishings for that home?

MR. DIETZE: Mr. Chairman, the Housing Corporation was not funded in 1975 for furniture. I think the people in the communities have brought to our attention the need to do something about that. For 1976 we have been fortunate in obtaining \$500,000 for furniture for our 1976 program. The board of directors of the Housing Corporation has requested that before it is spent we take a very close look at it and determine where it should be allocated and what should be done with it. That will be done at the next meeting in April and we will review just how we will be going with furniture and where.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Councillor Wah-Shee, I have your name down here.

MR. WAH-SHEE: Okay. I would like to ask the Housing Corporation if they could meet with the people at Detah village and see if they can come up with some solution. The other thing is in regard to the Housing Corporation. How many new units for 1976 do they plan to be of log construction?

Houses Of Log Construction

MR. DIETZE: Mr. Chairman, the Housing Corporation has completed or still has under construction something like 48 log houses in a number of communities all the way from Fort Resolution to Inuvik. Some of them are not completed. For 1976 we have placed orders for logs for 40 more houses which we intend to place. We will be manufacturing the logs and hopefully subject to mortgage funds being made available we will disperse some of those log houses again to some communities in 1976.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I would remind the committee that we have now distributed the notice of motion given by Councillor Pearson and I will be calling this vote after I have gone through the estimates to give Members time to read it.

MR. PEARSON: On a point of clarification, the typists are currently translating the motion into Eskimo and that will be down in a few minutes.

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

Rental Rates On A More Even Basis

MR. KILABUK: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask a question but it has already been answered. The question that was asked was one that I was going to ask except that I have a few more things to say concerning the Housing Corporation, specifically in meetings about the northern rental homes and about their rents.

I wonder if it would be possible for them to get their rental rates on a more level basis? Now some people work and others do not and I can see that they both pay different rents. Let us say that for hunters the rents they are paying are very different within the Northwest Territories. I would like very much if the Housing Corporation could consider this and also, those who are employed, some of them are using just tanks without running water, while some do have running water, and I think that difference is very obvious within the Northwest Territories.

I have another question. The people of Clyde River wonder if it is possible for them to get more houses? I received a letter from the Clyde River people, requiring more housing. If you can tell me I would like to get an answer. I know in Clyde River the houses are too few. Some people have kids who are getting married in Clyde River and some of the houses are very old and I would like very much to have an answer to give to the Clyde River people. I have a copy of that letter as well and that is what I wanted to say. Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Councillor Kilabuk. Mr. Dietze, Clyde River.

Housing In Clyde River.

MR. DIETZE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yes, I think Mr. Kilabuk reflects the problem that exists in many communities and I think it is what Mr. Lafferty was referring to and that is uneven rental rates, abnormalities and now, to make it worse, we are bringing in new houses under the National Housing Act and the rents are different again, they are higher.

First of all I think I alluded to that earlier, but the Housing Corporation does not administer housing in the communities, we do not go in and insist on this rate being set or that rate being set. We have not got the staff to do it. We have a total field staff of 16 people and 16 people could not possibly administer housing serving over 20,000 people. So the housing associations are there and we are looking to them to do this and they have a very difficult job determining people's incomes and making fair, reasonable and just rental assessments. That is a problem that they face from day to day and from month to month.

We have set a target for 1976 of \$28 per month per house rent which we hope to collect as an average from every home owner through the activities of the housing associations. The rent income right now is less than \$25 per month and it varies from month to month because it does depend upon income. I hope that through the housing associations, as I think all tenants can express their concerns to their boards of directors, and I hope if and when we get more staff, to visit them so that their concerns are expressed to us, to our staff and then we can jointly work out these local problems concerning rent.

The Need To Upgrade Old Houses.

Concerning water and water tanks, I think again here we are talking about this fantastic need that exists to upgrade the old houses. There is not one standard but there may be five concerning water supply or pressure systems. Some have tanks and some do not. If we ever get to build the 600 units per year, in five years time none of these old problems will still be there. I have met some of the people who have demonstrated to me this problem and I said that our present policy is to replace more of these houses, rather than trying to finish them because the loan arrangements we have, we can do much more building houses than we can in repairing them, because that would mean a 100 per cent capital outlay by this government and we are very restricted in that. So our thrust is in new houses and hopefully in years to come, better quality houses. We have problems with sewage pump out. That is another serious concern that we have and our board is very upset about the progress in that direction.

Concerning Clyde River, I have a letter from the housing association and I appreciate that Mr. Pearson and Mr. Kilabuk both have copies. They are asking for 22 new houses, they are being notified through our district office as, indeed, are all housing associations. In the case of Clyde River we intend or hope to provide them with ten for 1976, subject again to funds and appropriate tenders and land being made available. We have written to all the settlement councils requesting them to look at this land and notify us if land is indeed available. When we have that notice, we will then definitely ship the houses to Clyde River.

MR. KILABUK: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Ten is better than none. Councillor Lafferty.

Responsibility Of The N.W.T. Housing Corporation.

MR. LAFFERTY: I have a couple of questions arising. I understood Mr. Dietze to say that the local housing associations were responsible for housing allocation on the basis of need. If this is the case, then what is the authority of the territorial Housing Corporation, what responsibilities do they have?

MR. DIETZE: Our responsibility, Mr. Chairman, is to provide the housing that is needed locally. We provide the buildings themselves, subject to funding being available, and we provide the housing associations with the money to operate their units. The housing associations are

incorporated under the Societies Ordinance as non-profit organizations and they receive operating grants from the Housing Corporation. They are audited and account for the money they have spent. They are responsible for operating their facilities within the policies of the Housing Corporation in terms of rent, etc. We are forced, through Treasury Board minutes, and our agreements with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, to carry on these policies and they are then transmitted to the local level and the people locally administer housing at that level.

MR. LAFFERTY: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if there are any assessments taken on the services provided by these chartered societies?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I wonder, Mr. Lafferty, this is quite a broad subject you are going to get into and evidently Simpson has not availed itself of this authority. I do not know the reason for this but it has been in effect in places like Hay River for an awfully long time. I was wondering, possibly you might be able to contact Mr. Dietze personally and get these things, or do you want them in the record for some particular reason?

MR. LAFFERTY: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Would that be satisfactory?

MR. LAFFERTY: That would be satisfactory but I do want that information.

Capital - Activity 1017, N.W.T. Housing Corporation Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. I direct the committee's attention to page 1.04, Housing Corporation, activity 1017, capital in the amount of \$3,800,000. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

0 And M - Activity 1017, N.W.T. Housing Corporation

I direct your attention to page 1.05, at the bottom of the page, activity 1017, Northwest Territories Housing Corporation in the amount of \$8,176,000. Is it agreed?

MR. McCALLUM: Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I only had one agreed and I need more than that.

---Agreed

"B" Level, 0 And M - Activity 1017, N.W.T. Housing Corporation

I would direct your attention to the "B" level at the back of your book, pages 7 and 8. Page 7, "B" level, program operation and maintenance, activity 1017, Northwest Territories Housing Corporation, "B" level program, \$50,000. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

"B" Level, Capital - Activity 1017, N.W.T. Housing Corporation

Page 8, "B" level programs, capital, Northwest Territories Housing Corporation, activity 1017, "B" level program, \$860,000. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

That I believe, Mr. Deputy Commissioner, concludes the estimates for the Housing Corporation, is that correct?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Are we ready yet with Mr. Pearson's motion?

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, I am ready and I think Members have their English translations, but I do not think the Inuktitut has arrived yet, unfortunately, but I am sure that some Members have a lot to say in English, so maybe they could start off, assuming that they have something to say. A little bird tells me that they do.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): What is your preference?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, is it the pleasure of the committee that it has concluded discussions with Mr. Dietze?

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

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, I am perfectly happy and I think it is a lovely motion and I hope my colleagues agree that it goes through without any hitch, but it is possible that there are those in the room who do not see it in the same light as I, some unenlightened Members. They may wish to ask Mr. Dietze some questions, but perhaps Mr. Dietze, we could clear this matter aside for the moment and carry on with the next duty that the administration may have for us. Personnel, perhaps, or whatever.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I take it you are requesting Mr. Dietze to remain until we get to your motion, is that correct?

MR. PEARSON: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Is this satisfactory?

---Agreed

Shall we proceed then with the rest of the Executive section, or do you have other plans, Mr. Deputy Commissioner?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Why do you not go ahead?

MR. PEARSON: We do not have the Eskimo version yet.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I understand they are in the process of being typed and should be here shortly.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, could I suggest turning to page 1.02?

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, Councillor Kilabuk has something to say, I think, on this motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Kilabuk.

MR. KILABUK: Mr. Chairman, I am interested in some of the comments in the motion. I do not think we have to refer to the translation in Inuktitut because the way it is written down is better. We can go ahead with this motion if it is agreeable.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Kilabuk advises us he is ready to proceed with this motion. Are we agreed?

---Agreed

Now I have lost it. Proceed, Mr. Pearson.

MR. LYALL: On a point of privilege. The translators want a copy of the English version.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you.

MR. LYALL: I think it would be proper, if every time we have a motion that the English form should be put in there.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): We try and do that, but like human beings every now and then we forget. I stand corrected.

MR. PEARSON: Whilst on the subject also, just as an aside, I would suggest that it might be a worth-while practice if Members made a point in the future of having the thing translated so we could develop motions a little earlier, at least so they be translated, even if it takes extra time. I think it would help to alleviate some of the confusion that can develop.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I think your point is well taken.

Problems With Housing In The N.W.T.

MR. PEARSON: The motion, I do not suppose there is any point in reading it, but the great problem with housing in the Northwest Territories is the tremendous variety of programs that are going on, the great number of areas that these programs cover and the one basic fact that housing needs a lot of improvement before it is going to satisfy the needs of everybody in the Northwest Territories. We see on one side the high quality housing that is available for territorial staff, for example, being built in communities as native housing is, native housing which to the present time has been very slipshod, poorly designed and the lot of it. Of course, this is caused by the great speed at which the government has tried to meet the housing needs of the people, so it has taken quality as a secondary factor as opposed to quantity.

I think the time is now coming when people are beginning to question the quality of housing, the type of housing, the style, the design of housing that is available and they are beginning to look for something better. There is tremendous confusion across the territories and there is confusion in this chamber even today, amongst Members as to what role and what responsibility the Housing Corporation has. Last year in Frobisher Bay, for example, there were tremendous problems with houses. I discussed yesterday very briefly the Moshe Safdie scheme which was proposed and whilst the government was considering building 81 units of government staff housing, the housing association of Frobisher Bay said "Why are you building these fancy houses for 81 southern Canadian families in Frobisher Bay? I mean, why is not the whole community incorporated into this thing? Why should they be singled out or why should we be singled out?"

What this motion does very simply is it asks the Housing Corporation to examine this whole aspect, look at the whole area of housing across the Northwest Territories, all the programs and come back to us in September with some suggestions or even a blueprint of what it considers to be the best solution to the housing problems in the Northwest Territories. It has not done that. We have not asked it to do that. We have simply said, "Get out there and clean up the mess, fellows. We want at least 500 houses every year. Go to it." That is fine as a stop gap measure, but I think we must look ahead, we must plan.

Long Range Planning

The kind of thing that the Housing Corporation is up against is the same kind of thing as we see in this budget. We are dealing in one year at a time. That is hardly long range forecasting. It is hardly long range planning. Surely in this day and age we should be able to sit back and take a look at development in the Northwest Territories on every possible front and say, "That is the kind of way we want to go for the next five years or the next ten years." This one year at a time ad hoc, stick your finger in the dyke, is not an approach that is practical. It is an approach that is very expensive indeed and is not serving anybody's needs. So my motion, Mr. Chairman, is there. I feel it covers all of these areas and I urge Members to let us give the Housing Corporation this responsibility to develop an integrated housing policy.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Councillor Pearson. Discussion on the motion. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I do not really want to discuss the motion. I would like to ask a question of Mr. Dietze and that is: how would he interpret this motion? If it was passed would it require a great deal of effort on his part or the part of his staff to put this thing together? How much real value does he think it would actually have? It was only a few days ago when we were discussing Mr. Pearson's motion to freeze staff levels and to put a stop to government spending and I would not like to see many thousands of dollars spent on coming up with yet another housing report.

Socialized Housing

I have a file at home about two or three feet thick of various housing reports and recommendations. Unless we can get some real value for the time and effort necessary to come up with it, I do not really see the point. Before you answer that, Mr. Dietze, if I may make one observation, it appears to be that what we are doing in the Northwest Territories and what we are doing in the whole of Canada now is, we are moving towards socialized housing just as we have socialized medicine and we have socialized education. It seems that we are moving in that direction and pretty soon everybody will consider it a right to be provided with proper housing by the government. I see this trend more or less as inevitable. I am just trying to make up in my own mind whether I should continue to fight it or not.

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

MR. DIETZE: Mr. Chairman, I have been given the opportunity to cry on your shoulder concerning staff shortage but I will not do so. I would like to think that this motion is building on the integrated housing program that the board through the Commissioner to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs -- which housing program was not totally accepted by all parties concerned and that the direction the motion tells us to go is to clean up that proposal and make sure that it relates to all aspects of housing which perhaps were not altogether considered in this proposal that was done some time ago. I would like to think that it is building on the many books that are available on the subject. I think things have changed, though, since this was done and national housing programs have changed. Perhaps this policy, or this motion here suggests that we should consider that these recent changes have come about, not re-invent the wheel, not hire two firms or five firms of consultants. The time limit is a very restrictive one already and I would like to think that we should be doing it in as good a job as this Council will require within the time limits set.

Motion Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Have you any further comments, Mr. Nickerson, to the motion? Ready for the question? Question being called. All those in favour of the motion? Seven. Against? The motion is carried. One against. Seven for and one against and one abstention.

---Carried

That then concludes the section. Thank you very much, Mr. Dietze, for your attendance here this afternoon.

Capital - Activity 1010, Executive Office

I would like to direct this committee's attention to page 1.02, Executive, activity 1010 in the amount of \$2,463,000. That is on page 1.02. Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, with the expenditure of this \$2,107,000 in the 1976-77 fiscal year, will that now bring to an end the amount of money to be spent at Resolute Bay for the relocation of the townsite?

Relocation Of The Resolute Bay Townsite

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, it will, of course, include the relocation. Unfortunately, the term is not well used here, even in this instance. The town has been relocated and the level of services that were available in the old site are pretty well now available in the new site plus a start having been made on the provision of water and sewer services, a very initial start. This might be described as the development of the townsite. What has yet to come is the development of the townsite and the relocation from the air base of the elements of residential use that are still there. This will require at least two more years and the majority of the money in years to come will have to come from the various federal departments who are using the air base itself for residential purposes. In years to come there will need to be a certain amount of apartment development, a hotel and commercial space development. We may come to you, in fact we expect to come to you to vote the money for some of these elements, but it will be on a cost recovery basis. In other words, we may end up as the agency building part of the over-all structure which will then be leased to commercial operators for the provision of hotel and store facilities. However, this coming year has included here, is the major year for putting in the water and the sewer system.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I have one question, Mr. Deputy Commissioner. Why is this particular vote shown in the Executive?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, that is a good question. I suppose that we felt it wise to keep all of these expenditures for a project as major as this under one roof, rather than put the water and sewer element under Local Government, the offices under the Executive and so on, because we think it makes it easier for the Council to recognize the project for what it is. I guess that is really our only reason. We still treat it as one over-all project and that is the other reason we keep the funds here.

Capital - Activity 1010, Executive Office Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. \$2,463,000. Are we agreed?

---Agreed

Capital - Activity 1012, Regional And District Administration

Page 1.03, Executive, activity 1012, detail of capital in the amount of \$50,000. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1010, Executive Office

I direct your attention to page 1.05, operation and maintenance, activity 1010, Executive office in the amount of \$875,900. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1012, Regional And District Administration

Regional and district administration, activity 1012 in the amount of \$1,417,200. Councillor Pudluk.

MR. PUDLUK: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could have a breakdown on that activity 1012?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Could we have a breakdown on activity 1012, Mr. Deputy Commissioner?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I think the best information for Members is contained on page 1.13A, and on that page there is a region by region breakdown. Now, I could attempt to explain any elements of that, but perhaps the Member would look at it and see what he would like to know further.

MR. PUDLUK: Mr. Chairman, that is okay, I have found it, thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 1012, \$1,417,200. Are we agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1013, Public Inquiries

Public inquiries, activity 1013 in the amount of \$15,000. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1014, Public Functions

Activity 1014, public functions in the amount of \$45,000. Are we agreed?

---Agreed

0 And M - Activity 1015, Clerk Of The Council

Activity 1015, Clerk of the Council, \$536,600. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

0 And M - Activity 1016, Grants To Organizations

Activity 1016, grants to organizations in the amount of \$208,500. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

0 And M - Activity 1026, Emergency Measures

Do we have any further "B" level on that? I am sorry, I forgot one, activity 1026. Emergency measures in the amount of \$43,400. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

Are there any "B" level items on this?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: No.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): That completes the Executive section of the budget. Now, where do we go from here?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Information, the next tab.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Information is contained on page 2.01. Have you any comments on this particular item, Mr. Deputy Commissioner?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: No, I have no comments.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Because the hour is almost 5:30 p.m., before we get into this I would suggest we report progress. The instructions are we do not have to report progress but will go right back into committee as it is the understanding there will be a night sitting starting 7:30 p.m.

I have an announcement. Would the Members of the standing committee on legislation please remain in the chamber immediately after recess at 5:30 p.m., for a brief meeting to set the date for a meeting prior to the May session? That is all Members of the standing committee on legislation.

This committee stands adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

---DINNER ADJOURNMENT

Information, Capital - Activity 1111, Public Affairs

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The Chair recognizes a quorum and calls this committee meeting to order. I would direct your attention to page 2.02, the program is Information, activity 1111, public affairs, in the estimates \$1000. Are we agreed?

---Agreed

Capital - Activity 1113, Printing Unit

Page 2.03, Information, printing unit, activity 1113, capital in the amount of \$15,000. Are we agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1110, Administration

Page 2.04, program Information, subject operation and maintenance, activity 1110, administration, page 2.04 in the amount of \$168,300. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1111, Public Affairs

Activity 1111, public affairs in the amount of \$177,500. Are we agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1112, Publications And Production

Activity 1112, publications and production in the amount of \$231,000. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, I see the establishment of a newspaper, I think it is called The Interpreter and it is becoming rather elaborate, rather large. I sometimes wonder if the government should be in the business of producing newspapers. I wonder, as it produces quite a few publications, I wonder if we could have a list of the publications that this department does produce?

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

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, The Interpreter is the principal regular production of the territorial Department of Information. It brings together a number of publications that were put out previously under a format what we think is more acceptable and more informative, something that is readily recognized by the public. I am thinking of Goinsiday and Tukisiviksats and so forth. The other major publication of course is the annual report.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 1112, publications and production. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Of the \$231,000 approximately how much of this would be taken up by the publication of that newspaper, The Interpreter?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the cost is \$12,000 a year not counting the staff cost.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 1112? Is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1113, Printing Unit.

Activity 1113, printing unit in the amount of \$108,100.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, presumably this is where the \$15,000 offset press was going. I wonder if we could be told approximately how much of the printing the government contracts out and how much it does itself and has it ever looked into the economics of one system versus the other?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, first of all the government printing unit has not been increased in size since its creation. We have held it to the size that we feel we require for our own material, and particularly material of two kinds, that we are in a particular rush for, or that has perhaps a level of confidentiality until it is distributed. Mr. Sorensen thinks that perhaps a little more than 50 per cent of our printing requirements are done outside of the government by a local contract printer, and I think that we have contributed very substantially to the growth of those printers by putting our work out.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 1113, is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1114, Interpreter - Translator Corps.

Activity 1114, interpreter - translator corps, \$314,600. Is it agreed? Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, could we get a verbal report from the administration as to the views of the interpreter corps, its value, their consideration of expanding it and their plans to develop within the corps greater expertise by providing the interpreters with on-the-job training and continuous upgrading.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, since this is a fairly technical question on the development of one unit, perhaps Mr. Sorensen could give Members the details that they require.

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

---Agreed

MR. SORENSEN: The interpreter corps at this time is facing an extremely heavy workload in relationship to the demand for both the Eastern and Western Arctic translation and interpreting service. We have plans, as you are aware, to increase the size of the interpreter corps by ten members this coming year, or this coming fiscal year. The matter of ongoing training that Mr. Pearson mentioned is very much a part of the whole program. We have conducted a number of seminars on word definitions which is an extremely vital and important part of the interpreter program, and when suitable definitions are available in the Eskimo language for English terms. We are also this coming year getting into training programs that will allow for certain management skills to be presented in a course fashioned for the interpreters. This is something that we built into our interpreter training course early on, and although there is a beginners course we are in a position where we will be putting together a course to advance management skill.

There is little doubt in my mind as to the use of the interpreter corps and the demand for its services, both within the government service and also without from the various federal organizations as well as from the native organizations who I personally feel recognize their objectivity and have from time to time called upon their services. This, I think in my mind at least, speaks well for the interpreters themselves and their professionalism.

I do not know if I have covered all of Mr. Pearson's questions, but the "B" level, which I understand was approved earlier on during the first or second day of the session, or was spoken on, anyhow, provides for \$185,000 to bring in ten new positions within the interpreter corps itself.

Training Program Planned

We would look at establishing a training program towards the fall of this year. We have had requests from outside agencies wondering if they could participate in the training program. However, it is a matter of being comfortable with the class size; I would think that would be no more than 12 or 15 to a class, which is getting pretty heavy. There has been outside interest in the thing as well. Once we reach a level of 25, I have a feeling myself that it should handle the existing needs adequately, but also allow the interpreters to get into an area that they have expressed constant concern with. That is in the area of a community corps, not only the mechanical thing, perhaps, of sitting there translating and the more demanding aspect of interpreting, but there is a feeling within the corps, and we have discussed this to some length, that they would also like to provide a real role as a communicator. With the condition and experience of the interpreter corps it will ease the pressure that is on them to get into this important area.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Pearson.

Pressures From Outside Agencies

MR. PEARSON: How does the department plan to counteract the pressures on the interpreters from outside agencies such as the Brotherhood, the native organizations, who so far have been very successful in taking away, not a trained interpreter, but a highly competent member of this organization, one John Amagoalik as they made him an offer he could not refuse? I really hate to see government lose people of that calibre to any organization. If you have people of that calibre we have to hang onto them. That can only be done if native people or people within the organization are given the opportunity to proceed throughout the ranks to make it within the organization. Otherwise, the outside offers, the wages these outside agencies have, the attractions become more important if these young people do not feel they are going to really get too far within the territorial corps administration. These outside offers look much more attractive to them.

MR. SORENSON: The Member is correct. There is no doubt about it. It not only happens within the interpreter corps unfortunately, but throughout the government as a whole. People have a right, of course, to work the way they wish, where they wish. All we can do is try, through stimulation and the design of the program, specifically with the interpreter corps, to provide some type of incentive, a good sense of accomplishment, targeting them, if possible, at areas where there can be inclusive responsibilities. I wish there was a solution that could be pulled out of a hat.

In the case that you mentioned specifically relating to the Baffin region, there are some very deep concerns today that have been expressed during this session and I suppose it is a matter of weighing one against the other one. I think in Mr. Amagoalik's case he made a decision that I have to respect. I would be quite willing, once his duties are fulfilled or if he fills his position with Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, after a number of years I would be happy to see him come back to the territorial government. That offer has been made. When he comes back, of course, it is only normal that we would try to work with him and to see where he might fit into the organization at a more senior level. It is a matter of progression. The interpreter corps at this stage, I think, has moved fairly well and is still relatively in its infancy. I think they are doing a tremendous job. Hopefully we can respond by providing that incentive and keeping our eye on opportunities for them to increase their responsibilities, not underplaying at all the extreme importance of the role they are playing now.

MR. PEARSON: I would just like to add, Mr. Chairman, that I think what this government has to do is to review its personnel policy -- although I would admit this has to do with an item later on this evening but whilst we are on the subject -- review its personnel policy with regard to people who so obviously are so important, who can make a very valuable contribution, who are young and are prepared to make an effort, who are prepared to get out there and join in, become part of the organization.

Incentives Should Be Developed

I think that there have to be incentives developed within the territorial administration to make them an offer they can not refuse so they do stay in the North, they do remain with the organization, they have every confidence that they are going to get on. The opportunities for promotion or increment in salary on an annual basis, or whatever, these things are recognized and they are treated in a very special way. I think by using these personnel policies that it may be possible to develop a very strong esprit de corps amongst young people coming in who want to make it a career to work for the territorial government.

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

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Pearson, we could not agree more with you and we will have to find ways and means, agreed, to provide more incentives because if ever pipelines are built, they will be raiding us for the interpreter corps. Perhaps as a start after these wonderful interpreters have had the patience to interpret all the things that we have been saying the last three weeks, maybe we should give them all a weeks holiday in Hawaii.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 1114, \$314,600. Agreed?

---Agreed

"B" Level Program, O And M - Activity 1114, Interpreter Corps

I will direct this committee's attention to "B" level on page 9 at the back of your book, "B" level, page 9. Information, "B" level programs, operation and maintenance, interpreter corps, activity 1114 in the amount of \$185,000. Agreed?

---Agreed

Mr. Deputy Commissioner, where do we go from here?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, to Personnel.

Personnel, Program Memorandum

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Personnel, page 4.01, program memorandum. Are there any comments, Mr. Deputy Commissioner, that you would like to make?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, first of all I would like to remind Members that having once had a Department of Personnel, for a variety of reasons which were valid at the time personnel responsibilities were divided between the then Department of the Executive Secretariat and the Department of Administration. With the reorganization of this past spring, we have reformed the Department of Personnel. You will also recall that this matter was debated at some length at the June session when we brought forward the plan and through supplementaries asked for the transfer of a certain number of funds. Since that time the department has been brought together and founded and we have engaged a director for the department and I am very pleased to introduce to you Mr. Robin Bates. Mr. Bates comes from private industry and I am sure there will be those of you who will be pleased to hear that there is a certain element of private industry injected into government from time to time. He comes with a great deal of personnel experience in the private company field and we are very, very pleased that he decided to join us. I have no further comments of a general nature.

Capital - Activity 1441, Administration

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Welcome, Mr. Bates. Any comments from the committee of a general nature? I would direct your attention to page 4.02. Pardon me, the wrong page, page 4.03, Personnel, administration, activity 1441 in the amount of \$6000.

---Agreed

Capital - Activity 1448, Housing

Page 4.04 Personnel, housing, activity 1448, capital in the amount of \$2,395,000. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if we could be told how the housing activity of the Personnel department fits in with the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation. It had always been my impression when the Housing Corporation was first formed, that it was to look after all the housing needs of the Government of the Northwest Territories, but apparently this is now not the case. Also, I would like to know, do we borrow funds from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation in order to construct new staff housing, and, if so, where could we find the amount of money that is likely to be borrowed for this purpose?

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

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Starting with the last one first: We do not borrow funds for staff housing from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Going on to the question of the Housing Corporation, it was one of the things considered in the task force on housing that all housing within the Northwest Territories might be drawn together. However, there was no timing forecast

on that move. The proposal has been put to the Executive but it has not been agreed with. There are a number of reasons for that, and the first and foremost reason was that the Housing Corporation was being newly established, of course, created, it had a very big job to do and rather than saddle it with an employee benefit -- which is what staff housing is -- it was given all the rest of its work to do, which we deemed to be sufficient for the time.

Whether the Commissioner is prepared at some future date to place staff housing under the Housing Corporation is something that only he can advise. The housing is not that much different in style, as I think the Members know. We have endeavoured to rent apartments and units of that nature for some years now in any of the larger places, and in the other places we have built houses which are of the same nature as the northern rental houses. I think it has to be remembered that housing is in fact an employee benefit and is part of the employee's pay package.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: On page 4.04, I note equipment and furnishings, my old favourite subject, furniture for pooled housing, Frobisher Bay, \$115,000. Furniture, new housing, staff housing I gather that means, \$564,000 and I understood that there is to be virtually no new staff housing built this year, and if such is the case, where does this half million dollars come from?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): You are in the wrong column, Mr. Pearson. Move over one. It is \$160,000.

MR. PEARSON: Well, if there is to be no new housing, where is that from? In fact, what was the half million dollars for, for the housing that was never built in Frobisher Bay?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the \$115,000, furniture, pooled housing, Frobisher Bay is simply a reflection of the fact that the stock of furniture in Frobisher Bay has slipped back very badly and has to be improved. The 81 units which are to be replaced still have to be furnished and those, along with the others, require this amount of furniture.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Here is the opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to develop a little industry in Frobisher Bay. Here is the opportunity to refurbish the furniture in those houses. Every year you can go back and paint the houses, you do not buy a new house, so why can not you rebuild the furniture, why can not it not be refinished? People do not chop it up and burn it in the fire, it is still there, but with scratched legs and scratched tops and scratched bottoms, but they just keep hauling it down to the dump. I have some chairs in my store, not for the benefit of my customer's bottoms, but which I picked up off the dump.

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean the police have not been around to see you yet?

MR. PEARSON: It is in perfectly good condition with just a few scratches on it. I have a chesterfield in my house that I have had for 13 years. I just rebuilt it, completely.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Thank heaven.

MR. PEARSON: It is just as good as new, it is magnificent.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I hope so.

MR. PEARSON: Even if I do say so myself.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: When we were discussing the Economic Development vote, Mr. Pearson made this recommendation and at that time I said that I thought the idea of doing this as a small industry or small operation in Frobisher, that is the rebuilding of furniture, was a very good one and we would certainly look into it and see if we could not get it going.

MR. PEARSON: So I gather then, Mr. Chairman, that we will see this project come into being this year, Mr. Deputy Commissioner, to maybe set up a little plant and organize furniture reupholstery. There are people presently in the corrections camp who could be taught those skills so they could come back to Frobisher as very useful people and spend their time doing the 91 units we have there for all the existing staff. There could be ongoing reupholstery and refinishing of furniture and it would save you a fortune, save the taxpayers a fortune, and provide some projects for an area that has tremendous unemployment.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: But what about the rest of the people of Frobisher, what would they do for furniture?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): They will not be able to pick it up at the dump.

MR. PEARSON: I am sorry, I am slow tonight.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Searle.

MR. SEARLE: I just thought I would add this, Mr. Chairman. This business of chairs; either Mr. Pearson has ten chairs, two of which he picked up every year for the last five years or it is the same two chairs I keep hearing about.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I think he has a hell of a pile of miles out of two chairs.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is agreed.

Captial - Activity 1448, Housing Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 1448 for \$2,395,000, are we agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1440, Directorate

I direct your attention to page 4.05. Personnel, operation and maintenance, activity 1440, directorate, \$90,100. Mr. Lyall, we are on personnel, page 4.05. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1441, Administration

Activity 1441, administration, \$162,700. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1442, Classification

Activity 1442, classification, \$84,100. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: I wonder if we could have some explanation as to what the classification activity really is. Are they the people who come up with real complicated descriptions of very simple jobs? What actually is their purpose in life?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Chairman, that is true. Mr. Chairman, in simple language the purpose of classification is to ensure that employees positions are properly described. In fact, that has to be done by the employee and the person to whom he answers, and then each of the employees relationships or classes of jobs, have to relate to another class. Otherwise you will very soon find that one group of people working under one title are earning a considerable amount more money or less money than people doing a similar job but in a different department. It is a matter of maintaining the relativity between the employee pay scales.

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

MR. PEARSON: There has been a complete reclassification of all government positions over the last few months, which is causing some consternation in some circles. Could the Deputy Commissioner give us an explanation of what actually took place and what the basic problem seems to be?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we started out in 1967 with a classification system which was largely borrowed from one in use then by Indian Affairs. We modified that I suppose twice, once with the use of outside consultants. However, we had made no major changes to the classification system for a period of perhaps some five years and during that time this relativity between job groups that I mentioned had got all out of whack and it was necessary to draw the thing back on to a good solid foundation. We considered doing this through consultants but found that the cost of it was exorbitant and we felt we would spend more money training the consultants than we would doing the work. So, we assigned a number of senior people, one or so from each of the departments to a team, principally under Mr. Ron Crossley and conducted our own very careful and in-depth review.

Employees May Appeal

The results of that, when revealed to the employees of course, indicated a number of changes, both up and down, and this caused some consternation it is true. We are now going through the appeal process and, undoubtedly, there will be further changes in response to the appeals, but we think through this appeal process the employees will come to be satisfied with the process. Just to give you reassurance, if an employee was occupying a position that was found to be over-classified, that is set at too high a pay level, the employee will stay at his pay level, he will not be forced to take less pay, but he will be encouraged to either apply for positions where his skills can be better used or he will have to sit there until inflation catches up with him. In any event, he will not be pushed down.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 1442, classification. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I will wait until the next item, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Are we agreed to \$84,100?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1443, Employee Relations

Activity 1443, employee relations, \$113,200. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I gather whilst we have been discussing Personnel, early in the week we had a kick at this cat. Mr. Bates has been around and no doubt heard the views expressed by some people about the employee relations within the government, about the tremendous turnover of staff within the territorial government and the solutions that have been presented from time to time, including the one I made recently of trying to offer incentives to the interpreters to join the organization and make a career of it. Does he anticipate or does Mr. Bates hope to develop more worth-while incentive programs for the employees of this government so we can reduce the turnover in staff and get people to stick around and enjoy working for us?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, of course, the answer is yes. It is our full intention to take the necessary steps to retain employees in the organization for longer periods of time. Pay is only one of those things, of course. Job satisfaction is perhaps a much more major one. This is one of the reasons why we have gone through this classification project. An employee knows where he fits in the system and he wants to know what his chances are for growth, how he is measured and so forth. This is but one of the things that we have done. I do not think that our turnover, although high, is all that much greater than in many organizations.

The people of Canada are very, very mobile and I suppose it is one of those facts of life that we have to accept. We think that we are making strong headway in getting more northern people, people who are willing and anxious and happy to live in the North and work here. I think we are really making strides in that direction and that, of course, is going to be the most important part of keeping people with the territorial government.

MR. PEARSON: At another level of employee, the settlement manager level, the regional director, the upper crust, so to speak, within the government, because of its small size there are relatively few jobs, top jobs that are available. Members will recall in my reply to the Commissioner's Opening Address I dwelt on this particular matter of recruiting southern Canadians to come in and take these positions. In some cases I can sympathize with the administration to a large degree and this is sometimes necessary, but I wonder what effect that has on the man in the field, the settlement manager of Pond Inlet or Hall Beach or Cape Dorset. I mean where do they go from there? What is in it for them? How can they hope to achieve something? Can you offer them an incentive to stay there?

Incentives In Greenland

Greenland, for example, has a program similar to ours where a man goes into a region and he stays there for his entire career. We have met, the Commissioner has met, people in Greenland. We were in one community, Narssalik, where the community manager or call him what you will, had been there 12 years. For every year he spends there, so many months go on his pension, so that is an incentive for him to stay there, for every year he stays he gets one year off his retirement age and that kind of thing. We do not want to end up with the Peter Principle, everybody rising to his own level of incompetence. Here we have people staying there, doing the job, being fairly content knowing that they are going to get something out of it, not just a living wage.

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

Competition System Developed

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman and Members of Council, there is a very important point that Mr. Pearson raises. What the government, of course, would love to do would be to set up a line of progression where we have everybody categorized in a spot and up they move. You would then be able to guarantee each and every one of your employees that if he had so many years of undetected crime or good service he would arrive at a certain spot. The facts are, though, unfortunately for those who push for that point of view, it is a government organization. The opportunities are supposed to be available to everybody from all walks of life if you are a Canadian citizen with, of course, northerners having a good shot at it, so we developed a competition system.

We are offering to six communities a man on the recruiting board to make sure that they get their person. We did this, incidentally, just recently at one community and the funny thing was they picked a man who originally was not from Canada. He came from another country. I do not know if you can call him a southerner, but he certainly was not born in the Northwest Territories. In the competition process you do not always get the person who would fit in in the orderly transition process.

Let us turn it around the other way and go after your question from this point of view. Mr. Ewan Cotterill was an area administrator and settlement manager. Mr. Sid Hancock was the same. Mr. Tagak Curley was a regional director. Our friend Mr. Barry Shead in Fort Smith was an area administrator who started at Tuktoyaktuk. Mr. Alex Gordon was a clerk who was a settlement manager in Cambridge Bay. Mr. Hugh Cram in the Keewatin started as an area administrator or secretary-manager at Eskimo Point. Mr. Bob Pilot started at Pangnirtung. Mr. Tagak Curley who went to the head of Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, was a settlement manager at Repulse Bay. Mr. Tom Sammurtuk was one there also. I have to be careful how I say this, because people may misunderstand, but the Executive always gives very high marks to the fellow who came up through the ranks. That does not mean to say that you can not get the top jobs if you do not come through the ranks, because my friend and I did not. We came in at the top, but we have gone to the bottom since. (laughter) The case of Mr. Gary Mullins was a special case. I really do not want to go into it too deeply other than to say we knew that at this time finance was a key question and those who knew their way to the Treasury Board could be of benefit so this was one of the reasons we chose him.

Now we go to the chiefs who step in as directors when other directors leave or when the opportunity arises like the case of Dr. Espie or Mr. Dave Molstad who was an area administrator or settlement manager at Aklavik. As you look at these various people who have come up I think we are trying to do what you want us to do and I think the opportunity is there. Mr. Danny Strelloff, an area service officer at Resolute Bay, who came from Hall Beach. Mr. Ted Bowyer, executive assistant to Gary Mullins, was an area service officer at one time. Mr. Rod Morrison, who was my executive assistant at one time, is now out in the field, so I think your point is good. We try to do it. If we miss them, I have no hesitation in correcting myself if we have overlooked somebody, but in the first instance these people have to meet us 50 per cent of the way. They must be prepared to do a good job and bid on these and they must be prepared to move from position to position. If we miss anybody and you think, if Council thinks we have overlooked anybody, please speak to us privately or write to us and we will see that they get a crack at it. As Mr. Pearson says, they will get first crack at the bush.

More Meaningful Careers

MR. PEARSON: I just wanted to make it clear, Mr. Chairman, that I am not rehashing stuff I talked about in my address or reply to the Commissioner's Address. I am just trying to see if it is not possible for us to develop a more meaningful sort of career for people when they join the organization. I realize there are only a certain number of jobs at the top and if there is nobody at the time, nobody there really to take them on, you have got to do something. As the Commissioner points out, his job is not up for a competition and neither is the Deputy Commissioner's. Those are decisions made in heaven, or Ottawa.

THE COMMISSIONER: Or hell!

MR. PEARSON: Or hell.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Lyall.

MR. LYALL: Mr. Chairman, just before the Commissioner spoke I was thinking of names that I could name who were going up the ladder from the settlement, from area administrator days to settlement manager. I have two people in mind who I was going to speak of and those two people, one of them is now over in the Eastern Arctic region, I think in Frobisher Bay, John Todd, who came up through the ranks and got to where he is. At that time one of the Eskimo fellows in Cambridge Bay got to the settlement manager position, and that was Charlie Evalik. I think in the years to come, one of these days we will be able to go through the ranks and see that Charlie has climbed a heck of a long way from where he started. Those two names I had in mind because of the fact that I worked very closely with those guys when they were working for Local Government at that time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Councillor Lyall. Activity 1443, employee relations, are we agreed?

MR. PEARSON: What is the total number of personnel employed by the government as of today? According to the book, it is 3280.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: It is 2700.

MR. PEARSON: It is 2700.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes.

MR. PEARSON: How many jobs, Mr. Chairman, are currently vacant?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the reason I hesitate here is because of inflation. During the past 18 months we have had to operate at less than full strength, of course, because the salary dollar certainly did not stretch far enough. So in grand total, we would have approximately 400 vacancies at the present time. A more normal figure would be about 100, possibly 100 to 150 at any given time. If it were not for the fact that we had enforced a vacancy rate, then...

MR. PEARSON: Four hundred, that is a large number of people. That would give you a full time strength of about 3100.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Which we have never reached. It must be borne in mind that just in excess of 900 of those people are either teachers or directly connected with the schools, and if we were operating in one of the provinces they would be municipal or school district employees. So from the standpoint of comparisons with a provincial government, our establishment would be about 2000 or 2100.

MR. PEARSON: So with 400 vacancies currently, give or take a few, I gather you would have difficulty in recruiting those people?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: We are not having a great deal of difficulty in recruiting, but we have difficulty in recruiting in certain categories. As we explained the other day, it is just about impossible in Canada to recruit trained accountants and then there are other categories like that, and except in those areas, we are not having great difficulties recruiting, we are simply not recruiting.

MR. PEARSON: If we took away the teachers and the people with Education, we would end up showing a figure of about 20 per cent short on your total staff.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes.

MR. PEARSON: Well, one wonders how this government functions with as many as 20 per cent of its positions vacant. How does it manage to get the job done when it can not even fill 20 per cent, a large percentage such as that, and the reason I ask this question, and it is sort of devious, Mr. Chairman...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Surely not.

MR. PEARSON: In light of a motion I made, I think that it was yesterday, that positions be frozen in the territorial government for a period of 12 months. It has occurred to me, and one of the reasons that prompted me to make the motion is that it would not be a great hardship on this administration if they were frozen. Now, it would not be a setback, it would not be a hardship because there are 400 positions they can not even fill now.

MR. SEARLE: Hear, hear! The question.

0 And M - Activity 1443, Employee Relations

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The question on activity 1443, employee relations, \$113,200. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

0 And M - Activity 1444, Pay Research

Activity 1444, pay research, \$45,600. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

0 And M - Activity 1445, Regional And District Administration

Regional and district administration, activity 1445, \$4,335,900. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

0 And M - Activity 1446, Pay And Benefits

Page 4.06, personnel, operations and maintenance, activity 1446, pay and benefits, \$531,600. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: The amount of \$461,100 for transportation and communication, which is the major item under this activity, I presume that would be for moving people into the territories and out after they have finished their term of employment and also for the summer holidays, or whenever they take their vacation, you move them in and out, and is that correct?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I do not think that is new employees. They would have come under the earlier vote, but this would be for vacation travel.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 1446?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I beg your pardon, and removal.

MR. NICKERSON: If I remember correctly, last summer we were talking about paying additional moneys to people who chose to stay in the territories for their holidays instead of going outside. Would this include amounts paid to such people as that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, this covers all that kind of travel, whether they travel within or outside the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Is there a policy established now within the personnel department which applies to native people who may want to stay and go hunting and the cost of their gasoline and ammunition or whatever is paid, or is that against the travel allowance they would receive?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: We have a draft of that policy and we are dedicated to bring it in. In fact we have to bring it in and will bring it in by the new fiscal year.

MR. PEARSON: Could I request of the administration that when it does get this thing worked out, that it contact all federal employers in the territories, Ministry of Transport, etc., who do have native people working for them, who run into the same sort of problems, particularly National Health and Welfare. They say you can go to Montreal; the man who works in the nursing station in Grise Fiord could take all his family for \$80 twice a year, but he can not go down to the Bay for a weekend with ten gallons of gas, because they will not buy that. So I think it needs to be worked out thoroughly and equitably.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes.

MR. PEARSON: On the matter of twice a year paid vacation for federal civil servants in the Northwest Territories, Ministry of Transport employees, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, National Health and Welfare, this must be posing a great problem for the territorial administration.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

MR. PEARSON: I would hope there is not going to be a move on the part of this administration to try and match the benefits that the federal civil servants get, not that I am saying that their hours are not fair, but they seem to be just a little too ridiculous.

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

THE COMMISSIONER: I think that we give four weeks vacation after two years or three years and the federal people can give three weeks. So I think that our idea is when you get out, stay one extra week and then go back out next year. I think the federal government would have been much smarter to have given four weeks vacation rather than this system they have.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 1446. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1447, Staffing Agreed

Activity 1447, staffing in the amount of \$304,300. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Do we maintain offices outside of the territories in one of the major cities, a recruiting office?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: No, we do not maintain recruiting offices. We have an office in Edmonton and we have an office in Ottawa, staffed by two people. They assist in recruiting from time to time. They sit on the boards and the premises are used but they are not basically recruiting offices, as such.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, the \$132,400 for professional and special services, are they for recruiters or would that be for advertising placed in newspapers or what would it be for?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, that is for advertising.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Lyall.

MR. LYALL: I would just like to ask the administration when they are recruiting, especially for teachers, if they would consider having Members of Council, Members from this Council going with them to recruit? I notice that they always get people from other departments to do their recruiting.

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, it has been for the last one or two years, maybe even more, the practice to divide the recruiting of teachers across the country into groups of recruiters, or a team of two or three and people from some education advisory boards in communities accompany this team in recruiting. This does not occur all the way, in every instance, but in some instances we have done this in at least the last two years.

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

MR. LYALL: Could you tell me how many native people have been on a recruiting unit when you guys went out recruiting other people? The reason I ask this question is that we are emphasizing at this Council that the native culture will be part of your program.

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I can not give you an exact number. I know of instances where people from communities have attended these recruitment campaigns, if you like, as they go across to various places but I have no idea as to the exact number of people.

MR. LYALL: Mr. Chairman, the reason I asked this question was that I remember at one time one of the recruiting forces was, I think it was a person out of Saskatchewan, who went on a recruiting tour the next year that they were in the settlement. I think when you go recruiting you should have people knowledgeable of the situation that they are going into and I think it would be a damned good idea if the administration could pick people out of the community councils or your legislative Council to go on recruiting tours with you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you, Mr. Lyall. Activity 1447, staffing. Are we agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1448, Housing

Activity 1448, housing. I wonder if the Chair might be allowed to ask one question?

---Agreed

The way this particular wording of the reasons, the wording for this activity, I have never seen wording in any of the rest of the estimates similar to this and it says "to provide good accommodation..." and does this mean that you have better accommodation for employees than other people, or why is this particular expression used? I trust it will not be used again. I imagine somebody goofed.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I imagine it slipped by the editor.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Searle.

MR. SEARLE: The mistake is that the word "excellent" should be there.

THE COMMISSIONER: We have a new press now and maybe it will be able to spell that word.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The amount of that vote is \$2,087,800. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Two questions on this vote. The figure down here for transportation and communication is \$275,000 and would that be the figure involved with bringing people and furniture into the territories.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, that is the figure for the furniture, personal effects.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Searle.

Concerning Sale Of Staff Housing

MR. SEARLE: In my reply to the Commissioner's Address, Mr. Chairman, I raised a matter which had been raised at a constituency meeting which Mr. Nickerson and I held, the matter of staff housing and the sale in Yellowknife of staff housing units to those employees who could be considered headquarters staff and permanent here, the retention only of a small percentage of housing for itinerant staff and possibly the development of a policy similar to that which they have in Whitehorse, which is a maximum period of time in which you can expect to enjoy government housing without having to get out and provide your own. I am wondering, Mr. Chairman, whether such a policy is being developed. I know it has been toyed with over the years, but I must say I get the feeling of recent date at least that it has not formed much of a priority. I may be in error.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to say that Mr. Searle is in error. I am not pleased because he is in error but I am pleased because we have developed such a policy. We have researched it very carefully and we have placed it before the Minister for a decision. The reason that it requires a ministerial or perhaps even a cabinet decision is because it will involve the sale of a substantial amount of government property. We are confident that we will receive an affirmative answer in the near future. We will then have a policy for the sale of accommodation, of houses particularly I mean, to employees.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, when might we become privy to this plan? When is the Executive going to take us into their confidence?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the only reason we would not have revealed the details of this plan yet is simply because we have had to seek this approval and we would not want the employees to have their hopes raised and then perhaps changed again if we are unsuccessful in our bid. However, we think we will be. We would be quite prepared to give the details of our proposal to Council Members in confidence.

MR. SEARLE: I would very much like to see that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Councillor Pearson.

Transportation Of Furniture And Personal Effects.

MR. PEARSON: A matter which has bothered me for some time and I would like to bring up at this time. That is the deal that territorial employees get with regard to their furniture and personal effects being shipped in, particularly teachers. Talking about incentives, a teacher moves to Frobisher Bay, say, from southern Canada and the government picks up the tab for a lot of his personal effects, a fairly substantial amount of money. If he remains in the community for the 200 days or whatever it is of the school year and then gets a transfer, they pack up all his goods and away he goes. If he stays there for five years, he gets exactly the same deal. Is it not conceivable that we could develop an incentive to get people to stay by reducing the amount of money or, rather, by reducing the allowance for the first year, second and third, do it on a progressive scale so if they stay three years they get everything paid out and if they stay one year they only get a third of it paid out, that kind of arrangement?

Not just teachers, talking about teachers but I am sure it applies to other people. The amount of money that is paid by this government to transportation companies for the movement of people in and out of the territories, considering the vast turnover, is pretty astronomical.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the Member has certainly raised an important point and a difficult one. We have two different forms of agreement, one agreement with the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association, and another agreement with the remainder of the employees under the Northwest Territories Public Service Association. The agreement with the teachers calls for us to provide them with furnished accommodation, at least up to a sort of minimum standard and we do on an annual basis, if required, move the teachers in and out with their personal effects, but those personal effects do not include furniture in the ordinary sense of the word. This is something that was done for teachers before we came on the scene and thus far we have not been able to negotiate ourselves into a very much different position, although we have withdrawn the supply of a lot of the smaller things that the federal government includes in their list of furnishings.

With regard to all the other employees, then they have to build up credits toward removal and they have to stay quite a long time before they would ever have their full removal paid out.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 1448, housing, \$2,087,800.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to find out what housing actually costs the government. I notice there are utility and oil bills included here and that type of thing. I wonder if we could get an "of the order of" total figure?

THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder if Mr. Nickerson would care to write me on this? I would endeavour to get the answers for you to the various questions you want. It is a kind of difficult question to thrust into right at this moment but I would undertake to do that.

O And M - Activity 1448, Housing Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Housing, activity 1448, agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1449, Training And Development

Activity 1449, training and development, \$295,000. Agreed?

---Agreed

There are no "B" levels in this particular section, I believe. Mr. Deputy Commissioner, where do we go from here?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I am happy to report that that concludes the department by department study of the estimates and it is now necessary for us to read Bill 4-58. However, before you do that could I just have one moment to check with Mr. Nelson because I think I have one correction to make here.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): If that is the case, we will recess for five minutes while you do that.

MR. NICKERSON: Before you do that may I ask one brief question on revenue and recoveries under the Personnel department on page 4.09? I see an item there for housing rental deductions, federal departments of \$1.1 million and I wonder if we could have some explanation as to what this is?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, that is all Frobisher Bay.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Is everybody here now? Can we have five minutes for a cup of coffee?

---Agreed

This committee stands adjourned for five minutes for coffee.

---SHORT RECESS

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Can we call the committee back to order, please? The Chair recognizes a quorum. Mr. Deputy Commissioner, I believe we have to turn back to page 3.03.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Capital - Activity 1226, Special Projects And Development

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Under Department of Planning and Program Evaluation, activity 1226. Could you give us an explanation here, please?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: In the Department of Planning and Program Evaluation you may recall that we have included a figure of \$550,000 for loans. This was put in in error. The original concept was that a loan was going to be made to the developer at the Strathcona Sound site to develop certain facilities which he would then rent out. The program was changed so that the government is to provide these facilities because the government was providing similar and allied facilities. Therefore, rather than voting the money as a loan, we must vote it as a capital expenditure which we will repay to the Government of Canada from money which we will collect through rents. Therefore, the figure of townsite development of \$4,298,000 should be increased by \$550,000 to a figure of \$4,848,000. This does not change the grand total of estimates either for this department or the total government, but it changes the category from a loan to a territorial capital expenditure.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): On the basis of the explanation then, activity 1226 would read \$4,344,000, is that correct?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: \$4,848,000.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): \$4,848,000, an addition of \$550,000 as per the explanation of the Deputy Commissioner. Are we agreed to this corrected amount? Do I have agreement?

---Agreed

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, could I now ask you to turn to page 0.01.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Page 0.01.

Summary Of Estimated Amounts

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Up in the top right hand corner of the page there is the statement, amended to include "B" level. Now, if everyone has that page I can show you where this correction is made. Under Planning and Program Evaluation, the total becomes, on the right hand side, under capital, it becomes \$4,848,000 instead of \$4,298,000. The new figure is increased by \$550,000 and it is \$4,848,000.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Has everyone managed to find the place and get the corrected figure?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: There was a typographical error under captial, Natural and Cultural Affairs in the right hand column, and it was a mistake in addition. The correct figure is \$2,702,000 instead of \$2,612,000. The \$90,000 from the "B" level was not added in as it should have been. All right?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Then I thank you, but then I presume the total is incorrect?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: There was one change in the total, the total of capital on the right hand side, instead of being \$43,079,000 it becomes \$43,629,000. That is \$43,629,000.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): What figure is it correcting, Mr. Deputy Commissioner? The figure I show in my book is \$41,879,000.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: The total program in the right hand column.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I am sorry, somebody left the old copy in my book.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: The new total is \$43,629,000, and then immediately below that where you see the figure under loans of \$550,000, that should be stricken out. The \$550,000 figure should be crossed out completely. For some strange and impossible to explain reason, the grand total at the bottom is correct as is.

MR. McCALLUM: Good mathematics.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Do all Members have the corrections? Are we then ready to proceed with the bill?

---Agreed

I direct your attention to page 1 of Bill 4-58, clause 2, amount granted for 1976-77. Would you give us the figure we should put there, please, Mr. Deputy Commissioner?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: The figure that goes in there is the total we just looked at on page 0.01, and that figure is \$206,445,300. That is \$206,445,300.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Clause 2, amount granted for 1976-77. Agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 3, purpose and effect of each item. Agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 4, lapsing of appropriations. Agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 5, transfer of moneys and accountable advances. Agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 1, short title. Agreed?

---Agreed

Bill 4-58, the bill as a whole. Agreed?

---Agreed

Should we stay in committee and proceed with Bill 3-58, Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance No. 2, 1975-76.

---Agreed

Bill 3-58, Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance No. 2, 1975-76

Is that your wish, Mr. Parker? I address your attention to the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance No. 2, 1975-76 and it is in this book. It is Bill 3-58. Has everyone found their copy? Mr. Deputy Commissioner, have you any comments on this?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, it is regrettable that the chairman of the standing committee on finance is not here to give his report, because each of these items in the supplementaries, each was studied by the standing committee, and certain explanations given at that time which received the committee's approval. However, it is not my part to give the committee's report. I have no comments of a general nature beyond saying that there is new money represented here in part as a result of our negotiations with Ottawa. The new money will be received by us at the end of March, but it has been agreed to and will be part of a federal supplementary appropriation. In almost every instance the money that we are seeking here under supplementaries is to meet the effects of inflation which we could not avoid. I believe there are two or three instances where we are asking for authority to transfer from one department to another.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. I would direct the committee's attention to page 5, program Executive, subject, capital.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we must start on page 3 because we are seeking authority here to increase the size of revolving accounts on pages 3 and 4. This does not involve the expenditure of new funds but it does involve the authority of this Council to permit us to increase the size of these revolving accounts.

Finance, Revolving Stores

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Page 3, Department of Finance, the subject revolving stores, submitted for approval to increase the Rankin Inlet revolving fund from \$50,000 to \$150,000 due to inflation in the cost of material.

---Agreed

Economic Development, Revolving Funds, Project Operations

Page 4, to increase the spending authority of the Economic Development project operations revolving fund by \$330,000 to a total of \$950,000. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

Executive, Capital - Activity 1010, Executive Offices

Page 5, Executive offices, activity 1010. I presume the money we are voting here is \$1,185,000; is that correct, Mr. Deputy Commissioner?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, that is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Supplementary Estimates No. 2 in the amount of \$1,185,000. Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Just one comment here. I see here, "unanticipated rock and boulders in frozen earth", and I would have thought the administration had been around long enough to anticipate there would be rocks and boulders in the frozen earth in some communities in January, especially Rankin Inlet.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we have some budding authors on the staff and we certainly would not want to put them down.

MR. PEARSON: Very poetic.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): They are not just limited to your staff, Mr. Deputy Commissioner. Activity 1010, are we agreed?

---Agreed

Capital - Activity 1012, Regional Administration

Page 6, program Executive, subject capital, activity 1012, Supplementary Estimates No. 2, \$200,000.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I should explain here that this figure of \$200,000 for the emergency repair at Pangnirtung is an estimate of the amount of money that we will require between now and the end of the fiscal year. The total cost of recovery of buildings at Pangnirtung is likely to exceed that by as much as another half a million dollars. However, we do need spending authority for the period until the end of the fiscal year. Once we have made a complete assessment of the situation we will, in May, come back and report to Council and quite likely at that time be forced to place an additional sum before you in supplementary appropriations.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 1012, \$200,000. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

Planning And Program Evaluation, Capital - Activity 1226, Special Projects And Development

Page 7, Planning and Program Evaluation, subject, capital; activity, special projects and development; activity 1226; Supplementary Estimates No. 2, \$75,000. Councillor Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, how come we get stuck with the bill for providing telephone services into Arctic Bay? Could this not be done by one of the normal commercial telephone companies or is there a special agreement we have entered into?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we have entered into a special agreement. Bell Telephone could not recover from normal toll charges anything near approaching the cost of the installation necessary to provide long distance services for Arctic Bay. Therefore we have split the cost three ways with Bell Telephone for the capital cost and the equipment necessary. The third partner in the operation is the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Nickerson, are you playing to the gallery?

MR. NICKERSON: Those are people from my constituency.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 1226 in the amount of \$75,000, agreed?

---Agreed

Capital - Activity 5051, Systems And Computer Services

Page 8, program Department of Finance; capital; systems and computer services; activity 5051; Supplementary Estimates No. 2, \$50,000, agreed?

---Agreed

Natural And Cultural Affairs, O And M - Activity 1563, Wildlife Services

Page 9, program, Natural and Cultural Affairs; operation and maintenance; wildlife services; activity 1563, Supplementary Estimates No 2, \$44,900. Agreed?

---Agreed

Local Government, O And M - Activity 2022, Municipal Affairs

Page 10, Local Government; operation and maintenance; activity; municipal affairs; activity 2022; Supplementary Estimates No. 2 in the amount of \$450,000. Agreed?

---Agreed

Social Development, O And M - Activity 4046, Social Assistance

Page 11, Social Development; operation and maintenance; activity 4046; social assistance; Supplementary Estimates No. 2, \$1,350,000. Agreed?

---Agreed

Finance, O And M - Activity 5052, Finance And Office Services

Page 12, program, Department of Finance; subject; operation and maintenance; finance and office services; activity 5052; Supplementary Estimates No. 2. I would presume it is a minus \$12,900, a cutback?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Transfer of funds. Agreed?

---Agreed

Economic Development, O And M - Activity 6060, Administration

Page 13, program, Economic Development; operation and maintenance; administration, activity 6060, a cutback of \$32,000 under Supplementary Estimates No. 2, agreed?

---Agreed

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I beg your pardon. Did you call the second item on page 12?

Finance, O And M - Activity 5053, Supply Services

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I am sorry, Mr. Deputy Commissioner. The hour is getting late. Can we turn back to page 12? Activity 5053, supply services; Supplementary Estimates No. 2, \$150,000. Agreed?

---Agreed

Economic Development, O And M - Activity 6062, Industry And Commerce

Page 13, we have covered the \$32,000. Drop down to activity 6062, industry and commerce, in the amount of \$67,100. Agreed?

---Agreed

Public Services, O And M - Activity 8080, Administration

Page 14, Public Services, operation and maintenance; administration; activity 8080; Supplementary Estimates No. 2, \$293,300. Agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 8081, Court Services

Page 15, Public Services; operation and maintenance; court services; activity 8081; Supplementary Estimates No. 2, \$69,000. Agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 8083, Labour Standards And Workers' Compensation

Page 16, Public Services; operation and maintenance; labour standards and workers' compensation; activity 8083; Supplementary Estimates No. 2, \$20,000. Agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 8086, Legal Services

Legal services, activity 8086; Supplementary Estimates No. 2, \$40,000. Agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 8087, Consumer Protection And Legal Aid

Consumer protection and legal aid, activity 8087; Supplementary Estimates No. 2, \$11,000. Agreed?

---Agreed

MR. SEARLE: Record an abstention, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): On legal services and legal aid?

MR. SEARLE: Yes.

Health, O And M - Activity 9096, Territorial Hospital Insurance Services

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): So noted. Page 17, health, operation and maintenance; Territorial Hospital Insurance Services, activity 9096; Supplementary Estimates No. 2, \$1,457,300. Agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 9097, Medicare

Medicare, activity 9097, Supplementary Estimates No. 2, \$293,000. Agreed?

---Agreed

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, before we leave this item of the budget, I wonder, in light of the recommendation that was made by Council some weeks ago, as to the finishing of the museum and the request that the administration finish the museum, if they decide to go ahead, then would that be reflected in this years budget?

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, it would not at the moment. What we would have to do is bring forth a supplementary estimate in May. It would be a fresh supplementary estimate for next year. Okay? We would have to have a special estimate placed before you in May. I have been in touch with the department about it, but I think they must have misunderstood because I phoned and explained exactly what procedure we would have to go through and asked them if they would find out how the wind was blowing, whether it looked okay or not, so they wired me back yesterday and told me everything I told them. I can not answer. Perhaps when Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cotterill come tomorrow we might mention it to them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): May I direct your attention to page 1, clause 2, amount granted for 1975-1976. Agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 3, purpose and effect of each item -- I am sorry. I do not have that figure. We should have a figure.

MR. McCALLUM: It is on page...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: \$5,710,700.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The amount then is \$5,710,700. Clause 3, purpose and effect of each item. Agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 4, lapsing of appropriations. Agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 5, transfer of moneys and accountable advances. Agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 1, short title. Agreed?

---Agreed

The bill as a whole. Agreed?

---Agreed

Shall I report these two bills out of committee? Agreed?

---Agreed

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stewart?

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Bill 3-58 Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, No. 2, 1975-76 and Bill 4-58 Appropriations Ordinance, 1976-77

MR. STEWART: Mr. Speaker, your committee has concluded the study of Bill 3-58 and of Bill 4-58. However, I am not prepared this evening to give all the information required, such as motions and so on, to be dealt with through these bills. Can I do that in the morning?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Speaker, I request of this house unanimous consent to return to Item 6, notices of motions on the orders of the day.

MR. SPEAKER: Unanimous consent requested to return to Item 6, notices of motions?

---Agreed

REVERT TO ITEM NO. 6: NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Notice of Motion 28-58: Extending Council Session.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Speaker, on Friday the 13th of February, 1976, I intend to move the following motion:

WHEREAS Rule 7A (1) (a) limits the duration of the first session in each year to three weeks, unless extended by a majority vote made prior to the prorogation of the session;

AND WHEREAS it appears that it may be necessary to extend the session one further week because the work is unfinished;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that pursuant to Rule 7A (3), the sitting of Council at this session be extended to include the period 16th to 20th February, 1976.

MR. PEARSON: Touche!

MR. SPEAKER: Members of Council, I should explain. It appears, frankly, after getting through both the main appropriations and the supps this evening, that motion will be unnecessary. Of course, it need not necessarily be moved, but at least by giving notice of it today, if it were necessary to sit an extra day or two, the majority could give that approval tomorrow.

Failing giving the notice this evening, you would have to have unanimous consent tomorrow, which means that one person could upset it, so we are protected now in case we have to go over. Hopefully we will not. Any announcements, Mr. Clerk?

THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL: No.

MR. SPEAKER: Announcements, Mr. McCallum.

MR. McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say that I am not sure whether everybody knew there was an aircraft down just around the lake. There were two people from Pine Point who were involved with it, the Zigarlicks, but the aircraft has been found and both occupants are safe.

I would also, Mr. Speaker, just like to have it noted on a point of privilege, if I may, that since we have been -- you recall, in terms of the capital loan grants that were offered for museums, it seems to me at that time the chairman of the committee of the whole made a verbal request for some of these funds to Hay River. I would just like to make it known that the Northern Life museum has already put in a written request for funds.

MR. SPEAKER: Before there is a response, Mr. Clerk, orders of the day.

ITEM NO. 10: ORDERS OF THE DAY

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL: Orders of the day, Friday, February 13th.

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. Consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bills and Other Matters: Bill 2-58, Bill 9-58, Bill 12-58, Bill 10-58, Bill 13-58, Bill 14-58, Bill 8-58, Bill 1-58, Bill 7-58, Bill 5-58, Bill 6-58, Proposed Amendments to the Rules of Council and Information Items 8-58 and 14-58
10. Third Reading of Bills
11. Assent to Bills
12. Time and Place of Next Session
13. Prorogation

MR. SPEAKER: Council stands adjourned until 9:00 o'clock a.m., Friday the 13th of February, at the Explorer Hotel.

---ADJOURNMENT

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