



**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**  
**DEBATES**

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Official Report

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1977**

Speaker The Honourable David H. Searle, Q.C.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1977

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. Steen, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lafferty, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Butters, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Whitford, Hon. Arnold McCallum, Mr. Evaluarjuk, Hon. Peter Ernerk, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Pudluk, Hon. David Searle, Hon. Dave Nickerson

ITEM NO. 1: PRAYER

---Prayer

ITEM NO. 2: REPLIES TO COMMISSIONER'S OPENING ADDRESS

SPEAKER (Hon. David Searle): Item 2, replies to Commissioner's Opening Address. Gentlemen, this is the last day for replies. It appears the interpreters are not with us yet this morning. The House will stand recessed for five minutes.

---Recess

MR. SPEAKER: Would the House come to order, please? Item 2, replies to the Commissioner's Opening Address. Mr. Whitford, are you indicating a wish to speak or are you being a reluctant bride?

Mr. Whitford's Reply To Commissioner's Opening Address

MR. WHITFORD: Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to speak with regard to the Commissioner's Opening Address and to his new program called DREE, Department of Regional Economic Expansion. It is of the deepest concern in my constituency, Mr. Speaker, that we be involved in the development of the Northwest Territories and especially in the development of the communities. I spoke to you, or to the Assembly, at the last session in Rankin Inlet and at that time I indicated that we wanted to be involved in community development, and by development, we mean building the community with housing, roads, airstrips, development of a larger nature, major development. Of course, this is something that we at this point in time do not understand or find it very difficult to understand, or perhaps are in fear, and such is the case at Fort Resolution. Where Pine Point and its expansion program are threatening to cut seismic lines through trapping areas this is of concern. These trapping areas are of much concern to the people in Resolution, being that they have been trapping there prior to my going to school in that community and even after.

These kinds of development at this point in time, I repeat, are of a nature that are not only interrupting the land for the hunters and trappers or the native people, but at the same time there is very little consultation with these people.

Subsidized Term Employment Program

The community development I am talking about would involve the people in the community without having to have a maximum skill, such as a journeyman's ticket in carpentry or a journeyman's ticket in plumbing, but rather would use the people who are presently there with the abilities they have got. Since the Rankin session we have got people in that community now building houses and

under a program instituted by the Department of Social Development and Economic Development, Subsidized Term Employment Program. That program to me was a good program for the first year, however, I still indicate that it has to be changed and hopefully will be in the very near future.

Cutting brush and using students at the ages of 16, 17, or 18, to me, does not appear to be able to solve the need or to be able to use that skill on anything but cutting brush alongside the highway. I believe personally, Mr. Speaker, that perhaps if we carried on constructing homes and developing the community by tractors or graders etc., that these skills could later be used in other communities. Therefore, I would hope that this program be looked at again by the administration and, at the same time, they could find a solution.

The point of further employment by native people seems to be coming up, especially in this speech, but unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, I do not believe there is enough attention paid or enough solutions found to problems such as the Yellowknife Correctional Centre, and the native people employed there.

Coming back to Yellowknife in 1967, Mr. Speaker, there were several people employed in the Correctional Centre but today, the year 1977, there is one. Mr. Speaker, it appears to me that the Department of Social Development or whoever is responsible for the Correctional Centre in Yellowknife, I believe strongly that there was not enough consultation with the native people who were employed there in order to come to a realization as to what the problem is, whether it be a problem starting at home or whether it be a problem starting with alcohol in terms of frustration with the job. I think there could have been a solution found that would have enabled those people to work a period of six months and then be off for three months or maybe to work for nine months and off for three months, I do not know, Mr. Speaker, but there should be a solution found to these kinds of problems and I do not think the Correctional Centre is the only place, nor do I see enough people in the government departments. Not just working in departments in terms of being clerks, but I mean in responsible positions.

I am not clear yet what the problem may be but I hope the administration seriously looks at this problem, otherwise, Mr. Speaker, the North will develop but not develop with the people but without the people, with people coming in from other parts of Canada looking after our needs and our problems, and that does not seem to me to be very fair, Mr. Speaker.

Telephone Service To Rae

The final point I would like to raise is that we have a problem, Mr. Speaker, in our constituency in terms of phones. The telephone service to Rae especially has been super terrible! We have tried to call into this community, I have tried to phone four times this morning to call into the community and could not. It seems that it is continuous. We have had calls from various government departments, from the Clerk of the House and other Members of the Assembly where we could hardly hear what the person was saying or were interrupted halfway through the conversation. The service within the community itself provided by Canadian National Telecommunications at this point in time is also terrible. You pick up the phone to call someone privately and there are about three other people on the telephone. I thought that times had changed since the days of Alexander Graham Bell, but obviously they have not.

I would like to think, Mr. Speaker, that there is a possibility that in the Assembly we may perhaps resolve ourselves into committee of the whole to be able to discuss Canadian National Telecommunication's efforts and at this point I can only say "efforts" in the Northwest Territories, especially concerning the west part, which concerns us very deeply. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

---Applause

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any further replies? Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: I wonder if I may have unanimous consent before I speak on one matter, sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly.

MR. BUTTERS: I wonder if I might request unanimous consent of Members to have the smoking lamp lit so that Members may smoke and relax because I have a rather extensive reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not so sure I understand. Do you want the Rules changed regarding smoking?

MR. BUTTERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there unanimous consent to vary the Rules to permit smoking? Unanimous consent denied. Proceed, Mr. Butters. Mr. Lyall.

MR. LYALL: A point of order. I thought with unanimous consent everyone in the House had to agree but I did not agree.

MR. SPEAKER: I said "unanimous consent denied".

MR. LYALL: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Butters.

Mr. Butters' Reply To Commissioner's Opening Address

MR. BUTTERS: I do not smoke so it does not bother me. Mr. Speaker, we who live in the North are an accursed people but before slipping through the looking glass or contemplating the Ring Trilogy perhaps I had better address myself to the Commissioner's remarks, uninspired and uninspiring. To the Minister's speech to this Assembly, gobbledygook that could be turned out by a grade ten student in 15 minutes.

Now, having attended to the formalities I wish to reply to the Minister's really important and most revealing statement, Hon. Warren Allmand's reply to CBC's Mr. Whit Fraser at the conference held last Saturday afternoon. I have, thanks to Mr. Fraser, a clip or a portion of that interview right here which I had intended possibly to play for Members of the chamber so they could listen to his remarks as maybe some of you did not hear these remarks but they are a lot more important than what he said to us. If Members wish afterwards to hear them, I have them here and we could replay them and they could listen to them themselves, but this is what the clip contains and I am reading in slow motion so that you can get it all.

Hon. Warren Allmand's Conversation With CBC

This is Mr. Allmand carrying on a conversation: "The whole Berger Inquiry you know, in itself, the debate before it has had an effect on people's thinking, on their attitude towards the pipeline." Mr. Fraser: "It has had an effect on the government's own thinking too, has it not?" Mr. Warren Allmand: "Yes, and uh, well, I do not, I can not speak for it, I can not speak for the whole government, I can speak for myself because the government you know, I can speak for myself ..." That is out of the transcript. "... certainly you know, I feel I have been sensitized to a much greater extent than I was previously by the very fact that those hearings took place in addition to meeting people myself. Also there are a lot of new people in the government, in the cabinet today ..." etc., etc., and it goes on.

Now, before replying to the most impactful two-word speech, "yes uh", I would like to pass around a few bouquets. I have always felt that if you get the bouquets out of the way it is a lot easier to see where the hell you are going to throw the bricks.

To Commissioner Hodgson certainly and all Members of the House, I am certain, sir, congratulate you for the winning of the Public Service Award, the highest award offered to Canadian civil servants and certainly it is justifiably deserved. It is interesting they give individuals such as yourself, sir, \$5000 but it does not remove the fact that had you concentrated your time and energies in pursuing your own fortunes you would be a millionaire many times over.

Another award as well to the Deputy Commissioner, and I think that this must be just as well received, and the Deputy Commissioner must be just as pleased and proud to receive it, and that is the tribute he received from the people of Rae and the surrounding chiefs. I realize that when the Commissioner was out there a couple of weeks ago the chiefs of the Dogrib people unanimously declared that the man they wished to replace our present Commissioner, would be yourself and that is a very strong and high tribute and I think we share your pleasure in hearing that.

#### Congratulations To Former Members

I would also like to congratulate a former Member of this House, Mr. Abe Okpik, who sat in this chamber many years ago and talked about the same things we are talking about now and probably was just as frustrated because we do not seem to be any farther ahead now than he did then, but I congratulate Mr. Okpik on his winning of the Order of Canada Award.

Also to Air Marshal Hugh Campbell, a former Member of this House, in his winning of the Commissioner's award. Councillor Campbell in this House as an appointed Member was an active and effective Member. I had my disagreements but you will always disagree with a soldier and a man who won the war in the air for Canada. He is a pretty hard-nosed fellow but he is effective and efficient and I hope that if ever a situation develops where we could set up our commissions of inquiries that we could set up Air Marshal Campbell to look into the cost of power in the Northwest Territories. I remember that power was always a keen interest to him and I am sure that if he looked at Northern Canada Power Commission and the cost of providing power to the North there would be some changes made.

I congratulate also my colleague Mr. Pete Fraser on his excellent maiden address and the most important things he said there. To his appointment as deputy chairman of committees and as an officer of this House and to Hon. Arnold McCallum as well as the newly appointed chairman of the caucus, two positions which I held over the past two years which I have left because I feel that it is time I started representing my constituents better. Unfortunately, it is most difficult to represent your constituents when you are sitting in the chair.

#### Opening Day Ceremonies

Likewise I will attempt to, as Hon. Dave Nickerson so ably described, attempt to be an effective opposition or critical voice in this House. Mr. Speaker, I think and I assume it was due to your organizing, I think that the opening of this session was the most moving and the most memorable which I have ever been fortunate enough to be a part of and to witness. I think I would have been just as moved had I sat in the audience and looked on to see sitting in this House our own Speaker flanked by the Speaker, Hon. James Jerome of the House of Commons and the Speaker of the Senate, the Hon. Renaude Lapointe. It was most moving sir, and I think you are to be congratulated for the great deal of work that went into it, the organization and for making it such a memorable occasion.

I would like to just read a few notes from the Speaker of the House of Commons' remarks to us because I do not think we should pass over this event too quickly. Regrettably on this historical occasion there was no television camera. They missed a most important thing. I do not think it is too much to think of that moment again, but just let us hear the presentation of the chair to the Speaker of the Assembly from the Speaker of parliament and he mentioned a piece of oak that was taken from Westminster Hall, the panel of oak put in place in the 12th century which I understand is in the wooden canopy over your head indicating the continuity of your role and how it reaches back into the mists of time.

I wonder how many people realize when we use the word "Speaker", why he is called Speaker, because he sits there and listens. It was interesting in those days and we are the common people, in those days the argument was not so much between the common people and the government but it was between the nobles and the King because the King ruled by Divine Right. If you remember the ceremony of choosing the speaker when he is pulled shrinkingly up to the chair the concern was that he had to speak for us and many speakers did not come back. When he told the King what we thought, he did not come back sometimes. Fortunately, the job is a little less onerous at the present time or dangerous, but still it is a very important role and one we must not forget.

#### Form Of Parliament In Commonwealth Nations

I was also very impressed with Speaker Jerome's comments about the parliamentary system. Let me tell you in each of the meetings of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association there are discussions about the form of parliament in these Commonwealth of Nations. Some are a one party system, some have aspects which would support the theory and approach of some of the purists of parliamentary life and some of the essential ingredients of the parliamentary system are not there and I would remind those people of the over 700 years of experience to which we have referred in the United Kingdom parliament. I think it does well to remember that for almost 500 of those 700 years the form of parliamentary government as we know it did not exist and there was no opposition, there was no political party as we know it in that parliamentary system.



Why I repeat that is that I still recall when members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association came from Africa and the black men of a tribal culture and a tribal society who were members of this Parliamentary Association and part of the same type of arrangement we have here. You remember this. I remember the Deputy Speaker Seroney, I think of Kenya, who spoke about how fortunate we were to have this kind of government and he was not talking about the members of his group; he was talking about us, indicating that the type of government we have reaches across colour lines, reaches across tribal lines, reaches across cultural lines, not a government for white men or black men or green men, it is government for men, all men. I remember his words very much and I think it is very good to recall those words on the occasion of the dedication of the chair. That is why I felt that the Minister's speech was so out of place. I wish he had had the common sense to tear it up and speak as Speaker Jerome did, and throw it away because he had said nothing anyway. He said some things which I felt contradicted, did not diminish but contradicted the very important position put forward by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

I would mention too here the sculptress Miss Eleanor Milne and the excellent job she did on your chair, and I think it is a most fitting addition to this House and I know that we and the people who see that will all say it is very good for many years to come.

#### Cultures And Their Tales Of Sorcery

When I rose I noted our accursedness promising I would get back to a consideration of this condition. All cultures have their tales of sorcery. In European tales their victim is frequently turned into a toad. In North American tales the victim becomes a bird or a fish or a quivering beastie at the lower end of the food chain. We are trebly cursed, there is the subtle curse of the Chinese "May you live in interesting times" and unmistakably we do live in interesting times. There is a distant but pervasive curse of guilt and penitence and then there is the curse of our own self-doubt and fear, mistrust of one another and fear of tomorrow. As in those stories these curses can vanish in a twinkling with magic. The ingredients of the magic potion most frequently, as I recall the fairy tales, are truth, beauty, dedication and honesty. How many knobby toads or scavenging ravens have been returned to their own being through a kiss or a tear? Therefore I would be pleased to tell you an extended fairy tale which must be a fairy tale because such things as I am about to relate could never be true, could never happen. I trust my colleagues from the Arctic will bear with me and hear my tale unfold patiently for lo, it could happen to you.

You know in fairy tales there are themes that are woven through the story. They do not seem to relate. They come in and intermingle and intertwine together in their unity they form a tapestry, they form a symphony. The theme I see in this tapestry or symphony or whatever it might be is the evolution of self-government in the North. There are economic development expectations or fears. There are Berger Inquiry directions and recommendations. There are land claims negotiations. I will not say very much about the land claims negotiations because while I am most interested in the manner in which they are resolved, they are not mine to be a part of except as an observer.

#### History Of The Delta

The things that I wish to talk about I have had happen to me that I have been aware of, have been told to me or which I believe to have happened. A long time ago a man went down this river, I think it was 1789, and he noticed oil in the river. He noticed the people who lived along that river were using that oil for medicinal purposes and later on I think about 1888 there was a Senate subcommittee which looked into the petroleum potential of Canada's northwest and when we read that today it is as current as yesterday's News of the North or

Edmonton Journal. In 1921 oil was found. Prior to that, I think in 1920 it was found in Norman Wells and amazingly along came the treaty party and signed treaties all up and down the river. Very interesting things happened or did not happen in the Delta when Mr. Phinney, I think was the negotiator and when the party got to the Delta he took his party out to the Tuktoyaktuk peninsula where a couple of tents were erected and the chiefs of those people were there or Mungeelaluk who I understand was a man of large proportions, a baldheaded man, a striking man, and they sat with him. They sat with Mungeelaluk in his tent and Mungeelaluk refused to sign the treaty or get involved in any way which greatly has affected the manner in which the settlements came to be considered outside of the terms of the treaty.

#### Nelson Commission

1921 was a long time ago and more recently there was in the 1959 report of the royal commission, the Nelson Commission made up of Mr. Victor Valentine, Mr. Leonard Brown, Mr. James Koe, Chief James Koe now of Inuvik, Chief Baptiste Cazon, commissioners. It is interesting that the recommendations of that committee are almost as alive and vital and valid as some of the suggestions being put forward today. It calls for a cash settlement, calls for title in fee simple of lots of land, it calls for payment of so much percent of revenue derived from petroleum sources, 1959.

So, it was ahead in its time. I recall when I first came to the Delta, I worked at that time with the Indian and Eskimo Association, now the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples, and interviews were being done by an old friend, now dead, Mr. John Pascal, and after a years interviews, especially in the Indian communities, it came to light that Treaty 11 was as alive in the minds of those people in those settlements as it was when it was written. This came as quite a shock to me. I had not heard of Treaty 11 and I think it must have been a terrible feeling for the people of the country to talk about Treaty 11, to the white administrators, to the government people coming into the community and they shrugged and shook their heads and had no knowledge of the treaty.

Now, when I came on this Council six years ago I recollect that I indicated that there must be some way that those concerns could be resolved and those obligations of the Government of Canada extinguished. My first opportunity was at the 45th session and I drafted a motion, and I did not wish to put it forward myself as I felt it only right that it be put forward by a native Member of the Council but it did not transpire and the motion was not made at the 45th session and it now exists in my files.

#### Equitable Settlement Of Land Claims Supported

However, a motion was made at the 46th session: "I move 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 legitimate claims of native residents in the Northwest Territories." That motion was solidly supported by previous Councils. No one can ever say that the Legislative Assembly of the North has been, contrary to or against or opposed to the honourable settlement of the outstanding claims of the native people of the territories, never. We watched Chief Justice Mr. Tom Berger, counsel for the Nishga people, taking the Nishga case to the Supreme Court of British Columbia and lose it, to the Appeal Court of British Columbia and lose, to the Supreme Court of Canada and lose the decision by a technicality, and on the basis of that occurrence a motion was made at the 48th session: "Now therefore, I move 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 word "moral" was added because of the loss of counsellor Berger's approach to the supreme court. That is one, that is the land claims theme and you know how it is going today, how it is evolving, and how Nunavut was tendered to the Prime Minister last February and later withdrawn on October 25th, when the Dene claim was put. The Metis Association will have their claim in by midsummer and it looks like the Committee For Original Peoples Entitlement, which has been given permission to submit regional land claim will also be putting a claim in, but I do not wish to talk any more of that. That is one of the themes of the northern tapestry and one of the themes which affects this Legislature.

#### Evolution Of Government

I would like to talk about the other theme which is the evolution of government, government of two types or rather three types, but first the territorial government. When I first met our present Commissioner as an appointed Member of this House, a very active Member, a man who along with Air Marshal Hugh Campbell and Mr. Bob Porritt, Mr. Lyle Trimble and Mr. John Goodall, brought in a motion that got the Carrothers Commission on the road. I think at that time the bulk of the meetings of this body were held in Ottawa, which was not a bad idea occasionally to hold a meeting in Ottawa, but the bulk of them were held in Ottawa, in the West Block somewhere or other. I think the staff of the territorial government, and I think this was in 1956, there were about 12 people. I think when Commissioner Hodgson became Commissioner I think maybe he had 21 people, and maybe I am wrong in my figures as I am going by memory, but taken from Commissioner Ben Sivertz, and this document was the representation to the advisory commission on the development of government in the Northwest Territories by the 32nd session of Council. They called for "A plan consistent with the best concepts of human rights and the dignity of man, the United Nations' Declaration on Human Rights and outlined the subject in a comprehensive way." They said that a plan should be based on that blueprint which "Accords with the principles on which Canada was conceived and has grown to nationhood, ... a plan that is clearly one of the greatest benefit to Canada as a nation. This is mandatory upon us if we think of ourselves as Canadians first. Other loyalties of region, race, language, religion must not take first place." They talked about provincial governments and the role they see the Council in future taking. An interesting point here is to see where they call for "progress to provincial status between 1972 and 1976."

### Transfer Of Responsibilities

There are very many interesting things, very wise things in this presentation of that previous Council, "Responsibilities to be transferred from the federal government", or the "Responsibilities would remain with the federal government", subsidization of services, so we "may enjoy the social and domestic facilities that are normal to communities and homes not under the blight of poverty, good water in plenty, sanitary disposal of waste, electricity at cost, that permit its use for cooking and clothes drying. These should be considered essentials" they said. Very wise, very wise comments. Community development, education, health and welfare, and we are not the only Assembly and you can look back and see there was a good deal of wisdom in our predecessor's Houses.

Then, out of that motion or out of that study of Dean Carrothers in which our Deputy Commissioner participated, the recommendations of the Carrothers Commission many of which have already been implemented by the Government of Canada and are in practice today. It is a real tribute to the Members who still remain in this House of the excellent work and vision that they had. We owe them a great deal of gratitude.

I want to talk now about the federal government. I am going to forego discussing that in the municipal governments as we will do that in our estimates anyway, but I feel that we have been let down by the Government of Canada, I feel and this is one word that appeared in the Minister's speech "consensus" and that this is one word he used to describe the leadership of our country, as a body of people who must have a consensus before they can make a decision. That is the most remarkable manner of governing a country that I have ever heard of with the result that there is no government. I was talking of that lack of direction, that lack of government, how it has affected us, and how it has been detrimental not only to all the people in the territories in the sense of the evolution of this chamber but to native people particularly. In 1970 the government put out the guidelines on northern pipelines and in 1972 they put out the expanded guidelines for northern pipelines and at that time they requested comments from Members, or from people of the North.

### Guidelines On Northern Pipelines

I found their request a little bit disturbing and I notice in part, in the guidelines that the following statement appears: In particular, "The government is ready to sit down with the representatives of the native people involved and invite their views on the guidelines proposed and reflect these views wherever possible." On April 23, I wrote to the Hon. Jean Chrétien as follows: "I commented in my representation in December and I quote: The above statement I expect refers specifically to the Council of the Northwest Territories. You replied in your letter of last week, that is true but it was also meant to include the native organizations in their roles as representatives of the native people", and I went on "The foregoing statement reflects the ambivalence of your policy in the Northwest Territories today and is responsible for the unrest, the growing alienation and animosity between northern peoples. I doubt that this inheritance has been bestowed upon the people of the North knowingly by your government but I think the fact inescapably will be that gains northerners might have made, and opportunities northerners might have seized in concert, will be lost as a result of absentee management and small 'l' liberal bleeding hearts and environmentalists." "Your policies have emasculated the Council of the Northwest Territories and you have abdicated your responsibility to native people by not defining the limits in which native organizations must work and have their raison d'etre and you have not required that such organizations have an accountability and a responsibility to the people of Canada for the manner in which they spend public funds." I sent that in 1973 to the Hon. Jean Chrétien.

### Native Approach To Development

As I say, the guidelines were distributed and the native organizations replied, and I feel they were caught in the trap because each and every one replied with that immutable position of no development before the land claims are settled. The only one that equivocated a bit in their approach was ITC, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and they were just beginning their operation but the rest got stuck in that position, no development before land claims are settled. I feel that that was a disservice, they did not have time to consider what it was they were saying. Five years have gone by since then, five years and we are no further ahead down the road to settling land claims than we were in 1959, in fact we were closer in 1959 with Chief Baptiste Cazon and Chief Koe of Inuvik. So, if we are going to wait until land claims are settled, we could wait another 100 years, at the rate we are going.

However, let us progress. I remember when the Commissioner used to visit the Delta, on one occasion it was after a town council session and I received a clipping from a newspaper, I think it was the Toronto Star and it knocked me over. It did not exactly knock me over, but I could see what was going to happen and I said "Look at that, Commissioner" and he said "Yes, yes, that could be what will happen." It was written by Mr. Walter Stuart who I think we all know as one of Canada's foremost journalists, a man who is objective and fearless.

### Quote From The Toronto Star

I would like to read from that because it is so important in the evolution. This was November 11, 1972 under Mr. Walter Stuart's byline, the following headline "Powerful Lobby Fights To Stop Arctic Pipeline" and the text reads: "A powerful lobby similar to the Stop Spadina Movement in Toronto has sprung up across Canada and is starting on the Mackenzie Valley pipeline. The movement is made up of ecologists, lawyers, physical scientists, businessmen, economists, and politicians. Its aim in a nutshell is to fight the federal government to a standstill on the issue of Mackenzie development until all the facts are in.

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

Mr. Vincent said 'We are in danger of being shunted to one side as a bunch of eco-freaks. In the 18 months of the committee's existence it has not made much of a dent in plans to build a natural gas pipeline down the Mackenzie Valley corridor at a cost of six billion dollars to ten billion dollars'.

That is why Mr. Vincent went to see Mr. Kierans to persuade him to join the group. When the application necessary to move the gas comes before the National Energy Board next year, Mr. Vincent proposed Mr. Kierans could act as spokesman for the committee intervening on the application. "But Mr. Kierans as a veteran of Ottawa's shoving matches, had a better idea, 'Let the committee intervene' he said, and the economics department of McGill would intervene and other groups across Canada such as the Committee for an Independent Canada would intervene. The hearing would be drawn out and delayed, buried in a mass of documentary evidence until as happened in Toronto in the case of Spadina Expressway enough public opinion could be mobilized to reverse the government's decision to proceed with the pipeline. For it is the view of both Kierans and the Arctic committee that despite repeated requests, repeated Ottawa denials, the decision has already been taken in favour of the pipeline."

Quotes From The Hon. Jean Chrétien

They are probably right. I have two comments from the speech that the Hon. Jean Chrétien made January 18th, 1974, at the Commissioner's Ball. One is on land claims and I think it is important because it relates or indicates where I would see the delay is. Hon. Jean Chrétien said: "I am ready to negotiate immediately. The native people have asked for time to prepare their land claims. Some suggest development should be halted until these claims are settled. I can not accept this restriction. Instead I think the claims should be submitted as quickly as possible so that we can come to grips with the problem of settlements. At the same time there can be no meaningful resolution or settlement without the full participation of the territorial government from the outset."

His remarks on the pipeline were the ones of most immediate interest: "This government after weighing all the factors involved very carefully has come to the conclusion that a gas pipeline down the Mackenzie Valley is in the national interest." He did not say, sir, "This department" or "This Minister"; he said "This government" which I take to mean that this is a decision of the cabinet. I continue: "In reaching this conclusion the government has been influenced by the possibility that a failure to act in a positive manner toward this project could lead to acceptance by the United States government of the El Paso alternative for Prudhoe Bay gas, that is, liquefaction and transfer from Valdez. This in turn would mean that Canadians would not have access to Mackenzie Delta gas when they need it. The key to meeting Canada's gas needs in the next decade involves a joint gas pipeline along the Mackenzie." That was 1974.

Letter To Former Minister

About that time I was very concerned that Mr. Kierans and various other people were winning their struggle to stop the pipeline, a project which I supported both as running for this seat and as a Member of this House. I was very concerned at what was occurring and it was on December 4th, 1973, that I wrote to a previous minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, a man who I have a great deal of respect for, whose presence in the North as minister was most remarkable and substantial and that is the late Hon. Arthur Laing. At the time I wrote to him he was in the Senate. I wrote: "I write you at this juncture because I hope you as a cabinet minister who turned the words 'northern development' into a reality might still be able to prevent the area north of 60 and particularly the Mackenzie district of the Northwest Territories from slipping back into a welfare economy. It seems that the government of the United States must in some form be given assurance, political assurances by the leaders of both major political parties that American raw material carried on or through systems made across Canadian territories would neither be hindered nor halted in its movement to the United States. The loss of the Mackenzie Valley natural gas pipeline will be a severe blow to all the communities in the Mackenzie Valley with the exception of Yellowknife. Yellowknife, while insulated from the fragile reality of northern development, neither now or in the future will feel the concerns and pressures of non-development and the forces of recession."

I might have been far too optimistic for Yellowknife when I wrote that. Senator Arthur Laing replied in part to the letter on January 18th, 1974: "Anyone following events in recent years can not absolve the government of a great measure of responsibility for the situation. When it was suggested an oil line across Canada would be more economical than Aleyeska, environmentalists here put in train a major study at a cost of \$16 million and in a time frame of three years which they knew was outside American requirements. These ecology people who had zeroed in on tankers on the west coast were just as prepared to sabotage any idea of a pipeline across Canada. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development introduced a set of regulations on land management which principally harrassed anybody who wanted to invest in the North. Finally the Secretary of State encouraged and even hired activists to incite the natives against development. The fact is there is no one here capable of recalling the bitter poverty, deprivation and abandonment of the northern people that existed at the time in 1952 when Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent announced we were going to end our indifference to the North."

Emergency services, health care, jobs when wanted and a measure of security against poverty and death have been provided solely by the massive profusion of government and private moneys in the hands of entrepreneurs we are now permitting to be attacked. It is the most ridiculous situation I have ever known".

Letter To Former Minister Of Finance

Likewise I addressed a letter to the Hon. John Turner, Minister of Finance, on January 2nd, 1974 and I said in part: "After more than eleven months of statements and resolutions by antidevelopment forces it was encouraging to see the year terminate with the Prime Minister's energy policy statement, your remarks in New York and the increasing frequency on Canadian Broadcasting Corporation television of a more balanced examination of the advantages and disadvantages of development in Canada's northern regions. I anticipate that the leaders of native organizations of the territories will continue to adopt the position that no major development should occur in the Northwest Territories until the people's land claims are settled. This is most unfortunate and I anticipate it will rebound to the disadvantage of northern native people in the long run. I am afraid that too frequently when a native leader acts in the belief that he is using the environmentalists and economic nationalists of Canada to his own ends in reality he is a sorry victim of self-deception."

The Minister at that time sent me back a letter which is personal and I think because he is no longer a public figure I could quote you what he said: "Thank you for your letter of December 4, 1973. I am disturbed by your pessimism. I want you to know that I share your feeling that the Mackenzie pipeline should be built and that we need to co-operate with the United States."

Interview With Hon. Jean Chrétien at that time too was very positive. In an interview when he was in the territories in May of 1974 I quote here the introduction by the radio announcer: "Hon. Jean Chrétien said at a news conference in Fort Smith last night that there is a very real danger the pipeline will be lost. If that happens it will be to the detriment of all Canadians." He said too on the following day -- that is not pertinent. However, I do have another comment of his which he made in 1974 in letters to the voters of the Northwest Territories, an open letter from the Hon. Jean Chrétien in which he stressed rejection of the extreme views that divide northerners. He mentioned that the Mackenzie highway will be built bringing jobs, lower prices and better communications. He mentioned that resource development would be encouraged for the benefit of northerners, example, the Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline, the lead zinc mine at Strathcona, etc.

Now, things begin to get a little bit -- change begins to occur. This is from the CBC National News. "The controversial northern gas pipeline may never be built." This is dated April 27, 1976. "The controversial northern gas pipeline may never be built. Doubts about the pipeline were raised yesterday in Yellowknife by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Hon. Judd Buchanan, when he told reporters that there may not be enough gas to build such a pipeline. With a report here is Whit Fraser." I think you will remember that discussion.

#### Quote From The Ottawa Citizen

Lately we have heard from our new Minister. He was quoted on December 31st in the Ottawa Citizen and the story in part written by Mr. Jeff Carruthers says: "Hon. Warren Allmand says he expects the Berger final report in March and he will place a lot of weight on its recommendations on timing and construction. Mr. Allmand said supporters of the joint United States-Canadian pipeline being proposed by Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited of Toronto have argued they need a Canadian government decision before the Americans make their decision." If the Canadian decision is delayed Canada might lose out according to their arguments. Mr. Allmand noted that a few years ago people seemed to think that the Mackenzie pipeline would definitely be built. "Now I am not so certain it will be built," he said, "I personally have no prejudice to build the pipeline". There have been doubts cast on that statement as far as I am concerned after I listened to the Minister's "ya uh, yes uh" reply of Mr. Fraser.

I am convinced that the Minister at this point in time has been influenced by the weighted evidence. I think there is other evidence that he has not heard and I hope that he will be willing to listen to the weight of that evidence and possibly change his ideas.

#### Berger Inquiry

I would like to talk about now the Berger Inquiry. The Minister did bring that up in his remarks and he sort of opened the door for discussion of the Berger Inquiry. Before I begin I would like to read from "North" of February 1976, a piece authored again by Mr. Whit Fraser and I read this because I think if any journalist has a right to make an assessment of the situation it is Mr. Fraser. He travelled with the commission for many, many months, years and I think his comments are very interesting: "Every politician, every cabinet minister who has ever stepped across the 60th parallel has said the same thing, the mistakes of the South must not be repeated in the North. The North has obviously affected Justice Berger the way it has few men. His recommendations will be far reaching and most certainly will not be restricted to the pipeline. Instead he will try to redirect the North." That is a most amazing statement



made by a man whose credibility I respect and whose knowledge I must respect for the length of time he spent in Justice Berger's company and with the Inquiry.

"Instead he will try and redirect the North, he will not as he has said recommend native people accept a pipeline or go bare-assed back into the bush but rather it will be a blueprint to bring four races of people who speak seven languages together under a form of regional government hand in hand with this new policy and social direction will be an intricate plan for the development of natural resources, attitudes the North and its people can keep touch with."

#### Anecdote About Justice Berger

Mr. Berger, Mr. Justice Berger, and I would read an anecdote which appeared, and I think this covers it. It describes the situation outside a hotel in Ottawa. People push ahead of the judge getting into his cab and he steps back and speaks resignedly to the driver "to send another cab around for Judge Berger". One of the young men who robbed him of his cab leans forward from the back seat, excited he said "You are Judge Berger?" and beckons him in, magnanimously offering to share the cab. Delighted to have encountered Mr. Berger he gushes at the judge: "You realize that you are almost a folk hero?" Then the taxi-robber turned admirer, delivers a warning that Justice Tom Berger will remember weeks later and repeats with a smile: "But you better watch out. Canadians always turn on their folk heroes."

I, as you do, probably remember when the Berger Commission was set up, April 1, 1974, and he sent out a release or a letter to any parties interested at the time and asked for direction as to how the hearings might be operated. I, as probably many other people did, answered that letter, I wrote on July 27 and informed Mr. Scott his counsel that I intended to intervene in the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry and I mentioned that I had already made a representation during the preliminary hearings conducted by Mr. Justice Thomas Berger and that I had no legal representative but did wish to intervene.

An interesting thing about that early inquiry was that the judge suggested a mechanism which I thought would have been extremely valuable to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, and that was by establishing Inquiry officers in all of the communities. In fact I recommended that he do this. However, he did not see fit to do this and as a result I think he lost a very, very valuable dimension of expertise in every community. He did not really have anybody who had lived in that community for a period of time who was part of his staff, who talked to him in a realistic and objective manner so that the views he heard in the community hearings could be maybe balanced or brought into perspective and focused. However, Judge Berger did not see that that was necessary.

### Funds For Presentations To Berger Inquiry

I was very concerned in the early days of the hearing because the Inquiry had been set up and funding had been developed for native organizations and environmentalists and I wrote Mr. Chrétien, May 8, 1974 because I had been phoning Mr. Paul White asking whether my own early representations got to Judge Berger.

"This morning while inquiring of your executive assistant, Mr. Paul White, whether or not my representation to Commissioner Berger's hearing in Ottawa had yet been received we briefly discussed the anomaly which sees most of the presentations being made being interventions, and most of the interveners financed by public funds to develop and present such interventions. It is ironic that persons or organizations who support the project can neither apply for nor receive funding from the public purse to develop the support staff and organization to research and prepare briefs for consideration by Commissioner Berger and his assistants. It is a sad commentary, I suggest on the manner in which development is occurring in the territories and as far as I can determine no representation by the Northwest Territories Council or Councillors collectively or individually have been made to the Berger Commission."

The Minister of this office forwarded my query to Mr. Justice Berger and I had also spoken with Mr. Justice Berger five minutes before he was about to leave Inuvik in the Eskimo Inn beer parlor and made the same point to him at that time. However, the Minister wrote back in answer to my letter: "Justice Berger has laid down certain criteria which should be met by anyone seeking funds to present their case and so far only the native people and the environmental organizations have met these. As Arctic Gas, which is apparently well funded in its own right, will be presenting the case in support of the pipeline, Justice Berger does not consider that public funds should be made available to anyone else who shares that company's views. Under order in council of March 21, 1974 however which established the Inquiry, Justice Berger takes the view that he may commission special studies if he feels they are required to assure there is full and fair examination of all the issues that arise in the Inquiry and provision as has been made in the Inquiry's budget for such studies. If any person or organization therefore who either supports or opposes the pipeline or even has an open mind on the subject advances a proposal for a study that will be helpful to the Inquiry, and it is a study not already being undertaken by Arctic Gas or some other party to the Inquiry, Justice Berger will give such proposal serious consideration."

### Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle

As you know, shortly thereafter the Northwest Territories Association of Municipalities was funded and there was money developed for the Chamber of Commerce. When Mr. Justice Berger came through the second time he took his time and got to know people and dropped by my place for supper and I asked him at that time whether or not he had any fear of the effect of the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle and the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle says in simple terms that the observer alters that which he observes. I think in looking back that my question was a valid one and I think not only was my question a valid one but I think the obverse was true too, that the environment alters the observer. So, we could possibly call that the Butters Uncertainty Principle. However I think that has been very true in the case of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry.

The previous Council, the seventh Council had a standing committee on development and the ecology and we considered at one time carrying out a survey in the Mackenzie Valley of the communities that would probably be affected by the line, but unfortunately time did not permit us, time did not permit us to carry this responsibility out.

#### Recommendations From Standing Committee Of Previous Council

However, we did develop a report, a final report of the committee which related itself to pipeline development in the Northwest Territories and the three main recommendations of that committee were: "Any pipelines constructed in the Northwest Territories must develop benefits defined in terms of northern peoples and their environment in the enhancement of the quality of northern lifestyles and in the real opportunities for individual achievement and growth. As such an early date of land claim settlement must occur in the Northwest Territories and should be seen as part of the planned process of northern development which would ensure and guarantee the participation of native northerners.

Finally, through utilizing the revenues generated from the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline development, the government of the Northwest Territories, if we enjoy full provincial status, could exist fiscally independent of the Government of Canada within confederation."

I sent that along to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry and received from Mr. Justice Berger the following letter: "Many thanks for your letter of February 7 enclosing the final report of the standing committee on development and the ecology. I think the report is in many respects pertinent to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. I will arrange for it to be marked as an exhibit and circulated to all interested participants."

I watched as probably did many residents of the territories the manner in which the Inquiry conducted its business, both here and in the communities. I was very disturbed at what I saw in the communities. What I saw in the communities suggested to me that Judge Berger, the good Judge Berger had made a mistake in not following his own common sense and then as was laid out, and that was establishing inquiry officers in the communities.

#### Berger Inquiry Handling Of Witnesses

I have a clipping from the News of the North dated March 12, 1975 with a picture of one of the counsels for the Inquiry, Mr. Michael Jackson, and it is an interesting comment because it says: "Berger Inquiry is cautious of stage management of witnesses". Well, luckily they got that out before they got to Inuvik. Mr. Michael Jackson came up to Inuvik and he was the counsellor who was responsible for establishing the community hearings. He came up to Inuvik and the settlement that was most primed, if you want to use that word, the most ready to talk to Judge Berger was Aklavik. They had field workers in that community hopping like fleas all around in the houses, excellently done, very cleverly done, a white and a native together, and they would go into the home and would talk about the pipeline and the white would point out the horrible things about development, how the streams would be full of gravel and the oil would be spilled up and down the river and many other things, so fear was being generated on one part, not heavily done but subtly done. If there was any type of argument that took place then the native individual with them would express this fact of native unity. Now, I know this happens. As I said this fairy story happened, I know these individuals. I talked to people who did this and one of the native fellows, one of the native persons who was part of this team could not understand the white man with him because he felt the white man was a government person and he could not understand how this white man was so negative about development and government programs. As I say, Aklavik was well primed.

#### Hearings In Aklavik

Mr. Michael Jackson came up there and what I am telling you can be proved because I think with them were a number of other counsels from the Inquiry, some from Canadian Arctic Gas, and they were going to meet at Aklavik on March 4th,

or something like this, or April 4th. They met in the COPE office in Inuvik, the hamlet chairman Mr. Don MacWatt, duly elected under the Municipal Ordinance and then elected to the post of chairman by his fellow councillors, the majority of which were native, did not know that Mr. Michael Jackson and these people were in town talking about when Justice Berger would be arriving in Aklavik. One individual from the Aklavik council was called over very quietly and met in the COPE office with this other group and so it was all set up, that date was set. The Aklavik hamlet council heard of Justice Berger's coming at their first, or at their regular sitting nearest the date scheduled for Justice Berger's arrival. That was the first inkling they had of this date coming.

I do not have to prove this but I was very depressed as I went to Aklavik, I was not there for the whole hearing but I went to Aklavik and being interested in community development and political action I drew a map of where all the pressure groups were and lawyers and how it was all set up and who was where and how the people were along the sides and into the hall and how the thing was organized. I was very interested in what Mr. Don MacWatt said and I will just read this quote he said that they had brought up the point that they had not had enough preparation to speak to Judge Berger about the terms of his Inquiry which were the terms and conditions of the projected development and Mr. MacWatt said: "What I was going to say in light of what you have said, it is a small thing, perhaps that we did not know of the meeting that was set up in Inuvik. You arranged the meeting for this particular hearing, but it is no small thing".

#### Fear Of The Pipeline

So, the other thing that Mr. MacWatt talked about was that he mentioned the real fear in that hall, and there was a real fear. People were afraid, they had been made afraid. They were afraid and the fear Mr. Don MacWatt described was very real and you know real fear when you see it and the old people were worried because the horror stories had been retold, the horror stories had been told and no wonder they were afraid.

When Mr. Don MacWatt closed -- he is a land man and he has dogs and hunts and traps, he is of the people even though he is from the outside, he said to them, there were about 110 or 112 people in the hall and he said to them, he said to the outsiders, there were 30 outsiders, "You people remember, you leave this community and the problems you leave behind will be for us to sew together and the wounds will be left for us to heal," because, as he said, "when you are long gone, we will still be here and live with any of the problems you may have left us."

MR. SPEAKER: Would it disturb the train of your comments if we broke for coffee and came back? If it would, then we should continue. The House will stand recessed for coffee.

---SHORT RECESS

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. There is a quorum. Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: I am trying to get my things all back on the track. I think I was referring to the Aklavik hamlet turning down chairman Mr. Don MacWatt's comments to the Mackenzie Pipeline Inquiry. He said in part: "It is great to have support when dealing with such matters as one's land and past injustice. People need legal advice on resources and such important issues as land settlement, compensation and other matters but what about the question of daily living? Who puts the pieces together once fractions have been made of infinities, discrimination and other matters? Who puts the pieces together? It has to fall back to the community, the people who live here themselves." I have here but I am not going to read from it, the typed literature that was circulated by the group that went house to house, kitchen table to kitchen table and the message presented was that development is hell.

In another community, which is an interesting thing, and again with a member of the Inquiry, I did not see this myself, but I have heard that a member of the Inquiry helped some individuals erect a sign and the sign read "Public notice. This land belongs to the Dene people of the Northwest Territories. It is not to be bought or sold by white men. Abusers of Dene title will be liable to prosecution under Dene law -- chiefs in council."

#### Poetic Prose

There was some really moving and beautiful prose that came out of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. One passage I liked, and I have been on my feet for this length of time so I hope you will permit me to go on a little further, a beautiful piece of poetry was part of that provided to the hearing in Fort Good Hope by Chief T'Selie. "My people are strong, Mr. Berger, and we are becoming stronger. My people are finding new strength for the trouble we are going through. That is why I can say to you, Mr. Berger, yes, we can stop the pipeline. Our grandchildren will remember us, the Dene people here today, the Dene people who have talked to you in other communities as the people who stopped the pipeline coming through their land. Mr. Berger, there will be no pipeline. There will be no pipeline because we have our plans for our land. There will be no pipeline because we no longer intend to allow our land and our future to be taken away from us and we are destroyed to make someone else rich. There will be no pipeline because we the Dene people are awakening to see the truth of the system of genocide which has been imposed on us and we will not go back to sleep. There will be no pipeline, Mr. Berger, because we the Dene people will force your own nation to realize that you would lose too much if you ever allowed these plans to proceed." Beautiful poetry, beautiful rolling poetry, tremendous command of the English language.

Again what was said when Mr. Blair was at the same hearing, "Mr. Blair, there is a life and death struggle going on between us that has come between you and me. Somehow in your carpeted boardroom and your panelled office, you are plotting to take away from me the very centre of my existence. You are stealing my soul deep in the glass and concrete of your world, you are stealing my soul. You are like the Pentagon, Mr. Blair, planning the slaughter of innocent Vietnamese." Beautiful words. I wonder if they were written by native people.

This is a text which I believe was written by a native person from Fort Good Hope. "We all know that this land is ours and that we can not depend on anything else other than the land. If the government does not make a law giving us the right to say what will happen in our land, then how are we going to make a living? A few of us might work but what about those who can not speak English? Even when you are working, you still want to go back to the bush to hunt, especially in the spring. If the pipeline is built it will spoil a lot of good hunting and trapping country. There is no way that a pipeline -- there is a word left out -- so many feet across can be pushed across the land without something going wrong."

Now, I want to use this little machine I have here and play for you, if it works, a portion of an interview that was held between the Commissioner of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry and Mr. Whit Fraser.

Playing Of Tapes In House Of Commons

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Butters, excuse me on a point of order. I do not believe that the Rules either permit or prohibit the use or playing of tapes, but my understanding of our Rules is that where our Rules are silent, we fall back on the Rules in force in the House of Commons. On inquiry I have determined that the Rules of the House of Commons do not permit the playing of tapes or anything else in debate. Therefore, I believe that to be the Rule in force and effect here. You may wish, however, to seek unanimous consent to vary that which you certainly may do now if you wish and that way you could play your tape recording.

MR. BUTTERS: No, I am not particularly desirous of going in conflict with the Rules of the House, except it is most valuable to hear the Commissioner himself in his own words rather than listening to me say what I thought he said.

MR. SPEAKER: Members may indeed wish to give you unanimous consent to do so. I am not attempting to discourage you. If you feel you would like to do that, then ask them.

MR. BUTTERS: It was part of the presentation and if Members will permit, I will play it.

MR. SPEAKER: Unanimous consent requested to introduce the playing of the tape, what is Members' reaction, agreed or nay?

HON. DAVE NICKERSON: Nay.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, Mr. Butters. One Member has expressed a negative feeling.

MR. BUTTERS: That is very fine. I will just turn my tape off so I do not waste my batteries.

MR. SPEAKER: That certainly is permissible.

Mr. Justice Berger Quoted

MR. BUTTERS: I have two quotes from Judge Berger which I will read instead. One was made on July 22nd and I will read them in chronological order and this appeared on the Mackenzie News. "I want it understood that these are the opinions of white northerners who told me what they think the native people want for them and though the views of social scientists have told me what the native people want, the most important opinions of all are those expressed at community hearings by the native people themselves. That I hope is self-evident but I want to make that point again. That is why these hearings were held, so that we would know at last what the native people thought and what they had to say for themselves." Here is another clip from the next day. Again Mr. Berger voiced on the CBC on July 23rd: "The view has been expressed by some white northerners here at community hearings that the native people have only that limited option to buy our way of life and become like us or they get bare-assed back into the bush. With the people at the community hearings, working out for themselves and for us their choice, if that is an appropriate way of putting it, it takes a little while presumably to work that out and as a result there is a certain amount of impatience expressed by some people in the white communities saying 'What do you want, articulate it. Tell us in considerable detail and then we can go on from there.'

Before I read this next item I would like to read in part from the presentation of the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories at the last National Energy Board hearing. I understood they presented it here but I did not hear it so I assume the presentation was made in Ottawa. The question was asked under that format, "What is the Dene position on the pipeline? The main issue facing the Dene is not the pipeline. The issue facing us today is the same issue that has faced us since the time when the first non-Dene arrived in our land. The issue is the recognition of our national rights, recognition of our right to be a self-governing people." I point out that the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories from the first moment the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry opened formally in this hall they made no bones about it.

Grounds For Land Claims

I think their lawyer, Mr. Bell, their counsel Mr. Bell, in the opening sentences of his remarks thanked the Commissioner of the Inquiry for being permitted to speak and they made it very, very clear that while they were happy to have the opportunity to comment and make some recommendations regarding the massive developmental project, their main interest was in informing southern Canada of the dimensions and the grounds for the land claims of Indian people in the Northwest Territories. This was made abundantly clear and this was carried through right to the very last day. The tape I was going to play was one in which the Commissioner was talking about white people trying to get beside him on airplanes or get along side him in the coffee shop or somewhere and tell him what they thought and where he wanted to hear them was in the Inquiry room, not here, there and everywhere. Maybe this is so. Maybe the white residents of the territories did not speak in this Inquiry. If it is so, and I am not sure, that occurred because I think we recognized, or the people of the North recognized at the very beginning that what the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry was really about was a land claims hearing. I think many people felt that really they would have very, very little to say regarding a land claims hearing. Very few Members of this body appeared, I think Mr. Steen appeared, Mr. Stewart appeared as mayor of Hay River and Mr. Whitford appeared before he was a Member of this Assembly. I appeared and Mr. Lafferty appeared and I think that is the sum total.

I appeared both as a witness for the Northwest Territories Association of Municipalities and I appeared on my own at the community hearings and the thing I asked of Mr. Justice Berger at this Inquiry, I asked him three things. One,

that he should use his power of subpoena and bring before the Inquiry, the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Digby Hunt and Mr. Ewan Cotterill before him to ensure that a balance occurred, so that the Government of the Northwest Territories was heard. I realize that the Deputy Commissioner finally appeared on the last day, but I think it would have been a much more balanced presentation if those four individuals, men who have had a great deal of responsibility in fashioning our lives, could have been before the Inquiry and could have answered questions from the interveners and other interested people.

#### Mutual Objections Should Be Determined

I told him that if that subpoena was carried out I would attempt to obtain my intervener's status. I also tried to tell him that he had become a wailing wall for the North, he had heard complaints, groans and moans and he had been the scapegoat, that we loaded upon his back all the woes, troubles, and sorrows of the Northwest Territories, as if in some magic fashion he could turn them into golden dreams and Christmas presents, but he can not do that, he could not do that. So, I suggested to him that he tell us to sit down together and talk over our differences, maybe as Mr. Pearson suggested, get together and talk out our differences, find out where our directions are, find out where our mutual objectives are and go it together, not go it alone.

The third thing I suggested was that as he is an ex-politician and had spent a goodly portion of his life in politics, and I feel he probably spent as much of his life as a politician as he did as a lawyer up until that time, that if he had served as a politician for those many years he must have valued the service he provided to Canada, and to his province to a greater degree than he valued the service he could provide British Columbians in his professional capacity. As a legislator, his responsibility as ours is, was to develop terms and conditions, terms and conditions for tomorrow. I suggested to him that he should consider the Northwest Territories Act and consider the ability of this body to develop terms and conditions and possibly some of the responsibilities that had fallen on his shoulders or placed on his shoulders by the federal government could be rightly placed on ours.

#### Native Voice In Some Forms Of Power

I would like to read this comment from a long-term resident of the North who looked at the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, and I will not identify the person, I think there is no importance in the fact, but he gave a few facts on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. "The original idea made sense, what would be the effect of a pipeline in the North? Unfortunately we live in a special time in history when the native people through the process of education and evolution have started to acquire a voice in some forms of power. This is the first stage in their adaptation to the world around them. Much later will come the sophistication and maturity of cool analysis and self-criticism but, for the time being, we are still at stage one and as in the last federal election for better or for worse, it has become a mood of us against them or them against us.

Because of the tense, but still under the blanket, racial situation in the Northwest Territories, the Berger Inquiry have little chance of getting at the roots of problems. On the native side no one could be expected to testify against his mother or take a line that would ostracize him from a small community. On the white side no one would dream of voicing criticism against anything going on that could have the smallest racial overtones as this would be pouring gasoline on a fire still under control. Therefore from a strictly judicial point of view the very openness and the good publicity given to the Inquiry, combined with the volatile racial situation made it very difficult to hear from all sides, although in a purely democratic sense it would appear that this was accomplished.



### Native People Not Ready

Everything is happening very fast in the North, the native people are not ready for all this. It is not their fault the Berger Inquiry came at a time when the native people had only started to get organized and in some cases any young person who could express himself or herself and/or could speak back to the white man in strong terms could become an instant leader, never mind their wisdom. The government gave a lot of money to these organizations to find out what they wanted and when all of the so-called field workers had done all of their so-called tours of the settlements and all the teacups had been emptied and all the ashtrays filled, came the intelligent reply, 'We want it all, why not?'

Now, I want to point out that I am in no way attempting to make a criticism of the Inquiry and if I am seeking to do anything I am trying to ask that the future, I would ask for future generations in looking at this and perhaps reading this document, would question whether or not the hearing was as broad and as far reaching as it could have been. I fear that views were expressed that really were not native people's views necessarily. Native people had been exploited by the white man from the time the white man showed up on the shores of North America. The white man was welcomed at first to the native soil and later, with greed, aggrandizement and whisky, the things native people valued in their culture the white man depreciated and destroyed.

### Strong Wave Of Guilt

Canadians in their wisdom of 100 years ago set them up on their reserves, hid them away, a vanishing people. A great deal of guilt, there was a great deal of guilt associated with what we have done to the native people in Canada and the United States and sometimes I wonder whether the greed of the white man of the last century was more damaging to native people than his guilt of this century, because sometimes in trying to erase that guilt you do not do anything to help the person you are trying to atone to or make amends to, and there is a strong wave of guilt, white man's guilt awash in Canada today, and I wonder what the end result will be to the native people.

There was the exploitation of the whisky trader, of government, to build a railway, to colonize the country, to build a nation. The church came and took away a religion that existed and replaced it with a religion that fulfils people's needs. It was a beautiful religion. They worshipped the same God and somebody once said here "How many Gods have we got?" We must all worship the same God but it served the people, whether they lived in the prairies of Canada or the northern tundra, it served them better than the religion that was brought to them, possibly. Perhaps not now but then came the trader, the whaler, all bringing things and taking. I think now we have a new breed of cat and these are the groups and individuals who are using the awakening native articulateness to achieve their own ends and you will find them in native organizations, writing speeches, writing position papers, writing the documents but they are here.

### Economist Sought By Indian Brotherhood

It is interesting, but the Indian Brotherhood about four years ago realized it could not swing from the government very long and take grants, it had to go on its own. They looked around Canada to determine where they could find an economist to assist them in this endeavour and, at that time, Mr. Eric Kierans had sprung free, and dropped into the public domain and a letter went off to him. Back came a memo saying "Gee, it is sure an interesting offer you are making, I would like to try it, but I have other commitments and I suggest that you get in touch with Mr. Mel Watkins".

Mr. Mel Watkins has some very decided views about multinationals, about control of energy resources, about control, about government control of this and that, about pipelines in the North and he had them before he came here. "Resources and Underdevelopment, Mel Watkins", I am reading from an article from the Political Economy of Dependence, edited by Robert Laxer. "That benefits for Canadians are small or even negative and can be established by looking again at present and planned development in the Mackenzie Valley corridor in the Arctic. The multinational corporations in the Canadian state have become capitalistic, creating a pattern of oppression that we would like to imagine is found only in the third world colonies. At least 95 per cent of the throughput will initially go to the United States. This alienation of Canadian resources for the United States market can not have any other long run effect than to raise energy costs in Canada."

Before I get too far ahead of my story, I wanted to point out something that has also occurred in the last 15 years which is the polarization of people, done by the federal government, because they fund people in terms of their ethnic background, Inuit, Dene, Metis, etc. When I first came into the North what so impressed me about the people was their honesty and their willingness to accept every individual as a human being, for their weaknesses and strengths, and as I think Mr. Lafferty at one time pointed out Dene did not mean Indian, it meant human being as does the word Inuk.

I think we have seen come into the North two other activists, and here is one that appeared in the Native Press on October 6th, 1972. I do not know if you can see it but there is an imprint of a foot and this comes out, I am sure, from the struggle for liberation by black Americans and it says: "This is a white man's foot and it is stepping all over you."

### Things That Exacerbate Tensions

These are things that exacerbate tensions, and these are things that make it very, very difficult to live together and these are things that tear the fabric of our community, whether they be a community like Aklavik or a territorial community. Here is more from Mr. Mel Watkins as he was at the CREM conference in Toronto in 1973 and told the group: "Revolutionary demands can not be dealt with from within a capitalist system. People who have these concerns have to be prepared to organize around anti-capitalist and anti-imperialistic banners." Can you imagine how native people, unsophisticated in the political ideologies and objectives of certain individuals and groups could be fed on that stuff?

Here is another thing I picked up from 1975, this was at the Fort Simpson conference when Mr. Rick Hardy admitted that he had not even seen the Dene Declaration before it was brought to the group as a discussion paper. There are many people in the organizations, and probably the most important one and the most influential is Mr. Peter Puxley. Another one who has become increasingly important, he worked for this government for a length of time, is Mr. Wilf Bean who worked in our region and I admire Mr. Bean because he had the guts to get out of the organization, to get out of the territorial government because he did not believe in it, he did not believe in its objectives, he got out and worked for the people and the organization that he believed in and I take my hat off to Mr. Wilf Bean. I just wish there were

other people in the territorial government who would do the same thing and get out and show their loyalties where their loyalties are, instead of working within the organization to tear it down and destroy it and obstruct the programs that this government is trying to carry on. The same thing can be said of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada in what they have said.

#### Churches Have Become Involved

We have had interference by the churches. We have had interference by the Canadian Arctic resources committee and some of these people came up and worked for Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement followed by Mr. George Calef and Mr. Bob Delury; we have the southern support group. It would be wonderful to be able to investigate all of these influences that are not working with native people in the main but working on native people, living off them, while they are seeking to achieve their own political and social ends.

A year ago when I was speaking in reply to the Commissioner's Address and I showed this clipping, "Inquiry Told Guerrilla War A Possibility" in which it told about Mr. Ed Burnstick of Edmonton, Canadian Director of the American Indian Movement -- AIM. Mr. Burnstick is really Mr. Frank De Lucca and is no more Indian than I am. Oxfam, and the attitude of the Catholic church gets involved -- Developax -- look at the bibliography. It gets involved while their own people in the field seek to encourage them not to get involved. But the Catholic church goes running ahead where angels fear to tread and likewise the Anglican church where angels fear to tread, it gets involved and loans money. The church people in the South should examine the business arrangements of their church to see whether they are helping or hindering.

#### Letter From Constituent

A constituent of mine wrote to the Canadian Churchman and wrote to Archbishop Scott complaining about his actions in the recent exchange of funds and he got thumped through the Native Press for being cheap. It was rather interesting to note. "It has been brought to our attention that you are interfering with band business without consulting with the chief, councillors and band members and we are greatly disturbed by the letters and telegrams you have been sending to the primate of the Anglican Church of Canada." This person was not sending them in as a member of a band but he was sending them as a member of a congregation. So that person was instructed, that all correspondence must be approved by the band council or members.

#### Santa Claus In Inuvik

I mentioned earlier that guilt, the white man's guilt in the South. We had a visit just two or three weeks ago from Eaton's and I think it indicates better than anything I know the type of guilt that exists in the South. You see Santa Claus and you see some happy white kids and you see some happy native kids and of course the white kids are giving the gifts to the native kids. Sick. Every child should experience Christmas and that is why Eaton's makes a goodwill trip to the schools and hospitals in far away Inuvik, Northwest Territories bringing Christmas gifts to the Eskimo children. Imagine their surprise when they received a beautiful children's Christmas gift, yummy Christmas stockings and beautiful poinsettia plants. Probably the kids who were getting this stuff, their parents were giving them more in terms of goods and affection than the white kids were getting and yet we send two white kids up to give the poor Eskimo kids gifts. Maybe it should be the other way around, you know.

Last before I close, I am very concerned about the change that has taken place in the attitude toward development. It would appear, as the Hon. Warren Allmand has said, the pipeline is gone or, as intimated, the pipeline is finished and this is not only his opinion, it seems to be quite widespread throughout the South that the Mackenzie Valley pipeline is dead.

You know what that means to this territory? You know what that means to this territory? I would like to point out that this is a document presented in this very room by the Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement which probably cost about \$350,000. It was written in the main, I think, by Dr. Peter Usher and put together by Dr. Usher and Ms. Gaile Noble, both white people employed by COPE.

The document rejects the Mackenzie Valley pipeline and it supports the Alcan pipeline. This was not what I understood the constituents in my community to say or to suggest. As I had represented the Western Arctic previously I phoned around to all the small communities to people in the communities to see whether they had sat down with the people from COPE and gone over this presentation they made to Mr. Justice Berger at the cost of \$350,000 which Judge Berger had given to the people so that they could develop their position and present it to him. I did not find anyone outside of there who had seen it. Ask Mr. Steen how many people had seen it. It was his constituency. Do not believe me. In Paulatuk, in Sachs Harbour, in Tuktoyaktuk, in Aklavik, \$350,000 from Mr. Berger which has not been seen by the people it purports to represent. Rejecting the Mackenzie Valley pipeline in favour of the Alcan line.

#### Best Document From Native Organizations

What disturbs me too is that this is the best document given Justice Berger by Northwest Territories' native organizations. The Indian Brotherhood came back here and had one page they gave him which just defeated what Mr. Bell had said for them on the first day of the hearing. The Metis Association came back and while there was a bombshell they turned around and now they are for development. They have spoken for development but they still had that hook in "No development before settlement". The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada did not make a presentation because COPE made their presentation, \$350,000 worth of it and the presentation which recommends the Alcan line.

During the discussion yesterday the Minister of Social Development and I were talking about the hospital at Inuvik. I just wanted to tell you and tell the Mackenzie Valley pipeline commission that the Inuvik hospital is adequate for present needs. As our Minister said, it is working at about one quarter occupancy. That is the fairy tale, sir. That is the fairy tale I am telling you. Do not believe it! None of it happened. It is a Grimms' fairy tale made up by me, standing here.

### A Solution For Change

So, to return to my introduction we are a people accursed. The first curse I mentioned was the curse of the Chinese, that we live in interesting times. I quote a solution, not a band-aid, but a manner in which to live in changing times. I did not write this. It is written in simple language, prose that lives and it was written by a native resident of these territories, written about five years ago. "Change is a fact we can not escape. We can face change and take full advantage of it or we can hide from it and eventually be overrun by it. People have to respond to what is changing. To step back and watch from behind a shelter will not help you to face the problems change may bring nor will it help you to take advantage of the good it may make available. Change is life. To live is to gain. In life we continually push into the unknown in pursuit of a better life. Those people who fear and resist change often show they have no confidence in themselves and no trust in the abilities of their fellow men." If you want a magic talisman to live in interesting times, I suggest, sir, those words encapsulate it for you.

The other curse I mentioned was the curse of the interloper, the person who lives somewhere else and foists upon you or upon us or upon the people his own ideas of what the North should be and we have got lots of them. I suggest the talisman in that case, sir, is that we all must be stronger. This chamber must be stronger. We must speak louder and maybe carry a big stick.

The last curse, fear of the unknown, self-doubt, mistrust I suggest the magic talisman here is that we must band together, to sit together, plan together, build together so that the products and their future will belong equally to all of us who have an interest in that future.

--- Applause

MR. SPEAKER: Further replies to the Commissioner's Opening Address?  
Mr. Evaluarjuk.

Mr. Evaluarjuk's Reply To Commissioner's Opening Address

MR. EVALUARJUK: Mr. Speaker, I would like to reply to the Commissioner's Opening Address. I have forgotten what he said before and I did not write anything down, but I will reply, not reply, but say a few things.

I thank the Legislative Assembly very much for doing things properly and also I would say that we try very hard to be strong, to work toward the Education Ordinance and we had support from our constituencies, but we do not have to go back to what we did before. I want to say again that we will have to study the ordinance again and think about amendments.

I want to say a bit more about the administration and the Legislative Assembly concerning the ordinances. We have been told the truth. I know you are not trying to mislead us and I know for a fact we do not want to work on the wrong side, but I have said to my constituents that the ordinance, the present ordinance as it was passed, I was going to speak more about it during the session. Like I was going to say a bit more about it. The Education Ordinance, I was told that it was good for a time but I liked the idea of what you said. In the future we have found that if anything is being put forward as an ordinance or bylaw or we try to make an ordinance we have a hard time trying to put input into it. Like, if we want to do an ordinance we should be able to do that even though it is passed. Like I want to ask you this question. But the Legislative Assembly, we do not do very much, we do not input very much in this Assembly.

#### Input Requested For Game Ordinance

We have to work out these things very carefully and the same applies to the Game Ordinance. An officer from fisheries should be given to us to work on, we want more input toward that Game Ordinance. Myself, I feel I do not have much input towards the Game Ordinance. We hear the Igloolik people were told they had to catch a certain amount of wildlife but for ourselves we did not say that. This is very much of concern to us, our native people and also we make input towards it, towards game and we must be concerned about this but we have no input at all, even towards the aircraft coming into the settlement, we have no input at all into these things.

I would like to add that I want to start talking to these people and if we could talk to them, if we could meet with them that would be the proper thing to be done by the Legislative Assembly itself. I have heard, and I want to speak about it, that the surveyors in our settlements are starting to come in and nobody likes it any more, especially at Igloolik and Hall Beach. Whenever they try and come into the settlements, whenever they are supposed to be there, they never show up. I want somebody to look into this for the road, to show their people, I would like to ask the Commissioner, they will be writing to the Commissioner. He will be given a copy of it.

#### Problems In Constituency

I also want to say regarding Bell Telephone and there are more complications, they were promised at Igloolik at the last session but we were never given any of the things we were promised and that also applies to Hall Beach and Repulse Bay. I also want to say that when people become hamlets, it is a good thing and we are told that when the settlements become hamlets, they would be running things more themselves, when they become hamlets, they would be doing more things. We get excited about that, but I know there are complications, that do not seem to be seen by the government. The hamlets now, the people who work for the hamlets are quitting, more and more and I have known a few people who have quit as councillors, they get excited at first but now I know in Arctic Bay, in Pond Inlet, they have become hamlets and the settlement secretaries have quit already and also in Igloolik I have heard that the settlement secretary has been there for a long time and now he wants to quit too. The same applies to Coral Harbour, the hamlet secretary quit and I think this should be considered more, there should be more consideration given to the hamlet secretary, the hamlet, to make sure they are run properly. We were told that the non-Inuit people should get more involved in these jobs, in the Northwest Territories but if it does not change maybe the white people should become more involved as settlement secretaries, and as managers.

I am trying to give my comments, this is my reply to the Commissioner's Opening Address and at the moment I have no more to say. Thank you.

--- Applause

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any further replies to the Commissioner's Opening Address? Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Speaker, just as a point of clarification. I understand this is the last day that the item is to be on the agenda. I wonder if in light of the fact that Mr. Ipeelee Kilabuk is not yet here due to illness, and things beyond his control, that the matter could remain on the order paper so he may express himself when he gets here. I understand he will be here next week.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it agreed?

---Agreed

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any further replies at this time? Mr. Lyall.

MR. LYALL: Mr. Speaker, do I understand then that this will be on the agenda until Mr. Kilabuk is here, and does that mean that we could reply next week?

MR. SPEAKER: I understand, gentlemen, that Mr. Pearson's request to be limited to Mr. Kilabuk being able to reply. I did not take it to suggest that the Members who have been here for the full week should necessarily be extended the same courtesy. In fact, I would propose or suggest that the matter come off the order paper as it should in accordance with the Rules but when Mr. Kilabuk gets here I would suggest that Mr. Clerk make a note and approach him and see if he wishes to make a reply, and if he does, then I would propose to just put it back on for that day for him, for whatever day he wishes to make a reply, if that meets everyone's approval.

--- Agreed

That being the case, for today are there any further Members who wish to express themselves under this item? Mr. Steen.

Mr. Steen's Reply To Commissioner's Opening Address

MR. STEEN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have very little left to say after Mr. Butters spoke so lengthily on everything. He has just about hit on everything, but I think that maybe in some of his speech he asked for some confirmations on my part to confirm some of the things he said, and I wrote down a little of it, I took notes on what I thought I should bring up today.

In keeping with the wishes of the Member from Frobisher Bay, to save paper I wrote my notes on the back of the Commissioner's Opening Address. Just speaking very briefly on some of the things that the Minister of Indian Affairs said regarding some of the things he intends to do in the Northwest Territories, I noted during his speech that he never did refer to this Assembly as a Legislative Assembly, he kept on referring to this Assembly as the Northwest Territories Council which makes me feel, or gives me an idea of how much he thinks about this Assembly.

Effect Of DREE In N.W.T.

Now, speaking on the program that the government is planning to bring into the territories by means of DREE, I feel that this tells us a lot, what is going to happen in the Northwest Territories. It tells us that there will be no major development in the Northwest Territories. So, I do not think that this is the type of program which would replace some of the things in the Northwest Territories. For instance, we are now sending our children to school, but for what? The big question is why are we sending our kids to school? We are sending them to school to take over work, or development that may take place in the Northwest Territories and when they come out of school, they will have no more work, or no work to do. The other day some people mentioned to me in Inuvik, or in Tuk rather, that they sent their children to school and then their children phoned them up for money and there was no money for them to give to their children, and they feel that their heart is pulled when there is no money to give their children in school. So, I think there are many things in the North now that people are beginning to see directly because of the circumstance, especially in the Western Arctic, in the Inuvik area.

There is a trend in that area to begin to see what is really happening in the area, they are starting to see what is going to happen, things are going to get worse and by the time the Berger Inquiry, or a decision is made on any development in the area as a whole, the question of what went into the Berger Inquiry will have changed to a great degree. So, it will not be the same wish of the people by the time they come out of the Berger Inquiry.

#### Opposition To Ideas Of COPE

Speaking on something that Mr. Butters was on, and I am afraid I came here to give the views and a kind of report on my area, on the frustrations we have in trying to carry out our responsibilities in the communities in our area and running into a group of people who are fighting against the territorial Members to get their work done. I would like to say that I did not come here to create hate in the Assembly for other groups in the territories, I just think that in order to get my word across, to give you some idea of some of the things we have to face in the West I should say that I am told many times by the Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement that I do not represent the people of the Western Arctic. I am told that I can be replaced and if I keep my mouth shut I will not be replaced but there are a number of people in the Western Arctic who voted me into this Legislative Assembly. They asked me what I was going to do for them, they said "Tell us what you will do for us and then we will let you in". So, my theme at the time was to control development and I still carry that same theme. Now, when I begin to oppose some of the ideas that the community or the Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement ideas, I think that I will always, I will be creating a sort of a bad relationship between myself probably, probably this Assembly and the Original Peoples Entitlement group.

So, in speaking further on that, who am I, why is it that I am in this Assembly? I feel that when I went around for this Assembly, I explained who I was. I was a trapper at one time, I worked for wages, I am a businessman now, so I have worked in all areas of making a living for myself and while I was a trapper, I was three times near death, by starvation and I say that because we hear today off and on that we should go back to the land, everyone should be going back to land more and I can not accept the idea of going back on the land because there is just not enough, not enough animals to take care of everybody. The trappers begin to think that if we do not make work available for them that a number of people will come out of schools and go after their trapping lifestyle. So, then there will be too many trappers and no one will get any work, no sound economy. That is what I mean by protection.

#### Need To Accept White Man's Culture

Now, Mr. Butters mentioned a little while ago that there is a guilt among the white people but I do not think there is that much of a guilt taking over the native people's life and so forth. I think when I was working as a trapper we all had to live on the white man's food, we needed his food and clothing in order to get a decent living in conjunction with country food. The native people knew this, that is why the native people all flocked to the settlements in the Northwest Territories because they know they can not live off the land any more, they all had to come in to where it is an easier life, and they had to have the white man's food. I do not think we can say "Gee, it is too bad the white man came in, we do not need him in the country." What will we do? We are accepted, the Eskimos have accepted the white culture in the country.

In the beginning they did not have a chance to get involved in some of the decision making but now I think they are getting that chance. Everyone has had a chance to say their say through their municipal councils, through this Legislature. So, to note further on the lifestyle of the Inuit, way back I would say before the white man came, no one kept record of how many people were dying, and there was starvation all the time, but no one kept records, no one knew where anybody went, there were no communications between us. Certainly there was less disease at the time. What I am really trying to say is that the population has grown so fast that the country can not take it.

#### Consultants Should Not Speak For Natives

So, what I was saying a little while ago is that I would like to counter and say that I do represent the people of the Western Arctic more than the people who claim to represent me. COPE claims to represent 2500 Inuit in the Western Arctic.



At the same time, they are going through all kinds of things which are running against the Inuit. One of my brothers who was in Tuk during the Christmas holidays told me much of what he thought of COPE and their consultants. I would say that the consultants, the one that Mr. Butters was concerned about should not be speaking for the native people of the Western Arctic, for those 2500 whom he claims to represent.

As far as I am concerned there are only three or four people in that whole group who are running that group. They are not using the advice of the Inuit in the Delta. They are using the advice of their consultants. As a matter of fact, everybody knows Mr. Sam Raddi, the president, he is blind. He can not see what is going on around him and these consultants are pumping words into his ears every day which makes his hair stand on end. No wonder he comes up with this kind of statement. When they go on trips he has always got consultants with him holding him by the arm and bringing him to the people they think he should see. I think they are really using the people in the wrong way in that sense.

COPE Control Of CBC

I saw him the other day in the chamber here sitting with the press here. He had no sense of respect to see all the other people sitting over there, he comes over and sits with the press. We know also of their control of CBC in Inuvik. There are many people working for CBC who are working for COPE and that is one of the reasons we are getting the wrong kind of picture, the wrong kind of idea.

MR. BUTTERS: Hear, hear!

MR. STEEN: I can not understand why they have to keep dramatizing, reporting on the Canmar operations. Why does it have to be dramatized? I think it is as a result of CBC being controlled by COPE.

We note the method of their voting. They come in to the community, say for instance, for them to break away from Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. They come into the community and no one knew they were going to come into the community. Then they passed around this piece of paper with two questions on it. Many of the Eskimos did not know what they were talking about. They have these little squares and they ticked off the appropriate squares for them to get an idea, just to go ahead and make their own land claims. Some of the people signed these documents just so they could get rid of them. They came into their house and they wanted to get rid of them so they would sign it and told them to go. That is what I was told in Tuk. I know if somebody cares enough to vote for somebody, they will go out and vote. If they do not care, they will not bother to vote. That is the reason why the territorial Assembly and the municipal councils do not have the same kind of response. I bet you if I did the same thing as they do, I would have a 100 per cent vote too.

We note also the handling of outpost camps. As far as I am concerned it is just a political game, those outpost camps. Sure, it is good for people to get out but when they handle it themselves they tend to promote their image amongst those particular people. It is obvious.

Hunting In Cape Bathurst Area

Two years ago I was involved in placing the freeze in the Cape Bathurst area for the purpose of a place for the people of Tuktoyaktuk to hunt. We set this place aside under an agreement with Prime Minister Trudeau, we set it aside for that purpose. When you see what is happening, Tuk has a lot of reindeer now they do not use. They do not use the herd too much any more but COPE is over there telling these people who are staying on Cape Bathurst, telling them to hunt. They are hunting now and selling the meat not to Tuk who needs it but selling it to some other community. How can you say you represent the wishes of the people?

We note the same way, I do not think you are following your agreement with the territorial government. It says the outpost camps will be served from your home community, but it is not so. They are getting their supplies from Edmonton, Inuvik, but not from the home community of these people. I would welcome the day when we see the people themselves at the outpost camps handle their own affairs because they are getting loans every year and they should not be getting new loans through COPE, so they have to pay a higher interest every year when they are not paying anything off.

Speaking about loans, I note also that COPE goes over to Alaska to borrow money without the consent of anybody in the Western Arctic, without a meeting, a board of directors' meeting. What they are doing is using the people from the Western Arctic in the North to borrow funds from anywhere. We know they called for a public inquiry into the accident in the offshore drilling rigs last winter. I do not think they have very much respect for the system, the jury system, or the jury made up of the local people of Tuk. Now they are asking for a public inquiry.

The other day I received a telex from them and it was a copy of a telex that had gone to Mr. Bob Hornal, the officer in charge of the land use applications. In that telex it said, "Since when does Mr. Butters rule on land claims? Since when can any territorial Member have any say on land use permits when it is right in our area, the area of the Western Arctic?" I should not say land claims. I should correct myself and say land use applications. You can see they do not recognize us. I think that we should be a little bit more careful when we start handing out money for them to carry out programs that we do not recognize.

#### Employment With COPE

The other day I heard some people saying in Inuvik if they do not find something to do soon in the Western Arctic we will have nothing, no place to go to work and the only large body of people you can work for is going to be COPE, the people we oppose, because they are the only people who are getting any money. They are the ones making all the decisions with our tax dollars to work against us. You know, this is a very serious thing in our area but we have to contend with it, every move we want to make seems to be blocked. I say that this Legislative Assembly is and will continue to be the only body that will work in the Northwest Territories to the satisfaction of the people whom it represents.

I do not foresee any problems with us getting together, speaking together and coming up with our own decisions. With the amount of help that was given to the other Members when they needed it, it is very, very good. It shows the rest of us are concerned with each other and I think it will continue in that sense. If it continues in that sense we will be successful to the end of our time. Mr. Speaker, with that I think those are the only areas not covered by Mr. Butters. Thank you.

---Applause

#### Delegation From Rae Welcomed

MR. SPEAKER: Before we proceed, gentlemen, I would just like to say that it has been brought to my attention that we have in the gallery a large delegation from Rae who travelled here just to hear the Legislature in action. I would like to just recognize this delegation and welcome them very sincerely on your behalf.

---Applause

Are there further replies?

There being no further replies, Item 3, questions and returns. Are there any returns? If there are no returns, then are there any written questions? Item 3. Mr. Lyall.

ITEM NO. 3: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

Question W13-61: Fire Alarm System, Spence Bay

MR. LYALL: Written questions. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask this administration what they are doing about the fire alarm system in Spence Bay. It has been there now for the last four years and the people there have been trying to get it working. The government, every time they have been asked, have been saying they are going to go in there and fix it. As a matter of fact, last March was the deadline they gave us that it would be working but now the people have come to me again and asked me to give assurances that the \$40,000 fire alarm system is going to be in operation in the near future.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you take that as notice, Deputy Commissioner Parker?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Further written questions? Mr. Pudluk.

Question W14-61: Post Office, Pond Inlet

MR. PUDLUK: Mr. Speaker. The post office in Pond Inlet is quite inadequate at present. I would like the administration to look into the matter of Pond Inlet's post office. Population in Pond Inlet is now approximately 600 and they at present have a very small building being used as a post office.

Also they want to be able to start using money orders when ordering their requirements to be brought in by plane. Enterprises can not use cash when ordering from outside and money order procedure would be more adequate. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Deputy Commissioner Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Speaker, we will investigate the matter that Mr. Pudluk has requested us to do.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any further written questions? Mr. Lyall.

Question W15-61: Post Office, Gjoa Haven

MR. LYALL: Mr. Speaker, as the people of Gjoa Haven have stated to me, they would like to know how to go and get a post office. Could this administration tell me which direction I should go to try and get them a post office? In the near future I will be getting together a petition from them for a post office considering the amount of mail that is going through.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you take that as notice as well, Deputy Commissioner Parker?

Return To Question W15-61: Post Office, Gjoa Haven

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Speaker, I think I can answer the question and the answer, of course, is that we will prepare information for the people of Gjoa Haven, giving them advice on how to seek a proper post office. We will do that.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any further questions?

Item 4, oral questions. Any questions of an emergency nature? Any oral questions?

Item 5, petitions.

Item 6, reports of standing and special committees.

Item 7, notices of motions.

Item 8, motions for the production of papers.

Item 9, motions. There are no motions are there, Mr. Clerk?

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Remnant): No, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Item 10, tabling of documents.

Item 11, consideration in committee of the whole of bills and other matters. This House will resolve into committee of the whole for continuing consideration of Bill 3-61, the Appropriation Ordinance, with Mr. Stewart in the chair.

ITEM NO. 11: CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF BILLS AND OTHER MATTERS\_

---Legislative Assembly resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Bill 3-61, Appropriation Ordinance, 1977-78, with Mr. Stewart in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 3-61, APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1977-78

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

Department Of Local Government

When we reported progress last evening we were on page 6.01 of the main estimates, program Local Government and the amount of capital expenditures is down as \$14,827,000, operating expenditures, \$12,339,000, loans, \$6,000,000, for a total of \$33,166,000. We were dealing with the subject, by way of general comment. I had Mr. Steen's name on my list last night and Mr. Steen do you wish to proceed at this time?

MR. STEEN: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman. We were discussing property tax I think, somewhere along the line there yesterday and since I notice the two Commissioners are having a separate meeting I do not know if I should ask the question.

I was wondering, what is the policy about when hamlets will start to receive any taxes that it may collect, or may be made available. For instance, yesterday we were discussing the property tax and the feelings of the communities towards paying property tax and I was just wondering why we do not start giving them a chance to obtain this money rather than give it to them only after they become tax based hamlets. Perhaps that is the way to go. If you start them off a little bit at a time, make the money available directly to the community or have them collect it, rather than starting them off with one big clash.

Hamlet Taxes

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I understand the point that Mr. Steen makes. At the present time in those hamlets where we have conducted an assessment of property we collect a certain amount of taxes. The taxes that are collected form only a very small part of the total money that is returned to the hamlet in a form of a grant. However, having said that, I think that it might be very interesting for the hamlets to know exactly what taxes were being collected in their hamlets, in very much the same manner that the territorial government wants to know what income taxes are collected on our behalf by the federal government. Years ago we did not have this information and now we do and the way we receive our money is that we get a return of those income taxes or at least the amount of the income tax is acknowledged as you will see it on the income side of the budget, and the deficit grant to us is therefore reduced

by the amount of that income tax. In other words, it is seen to form a part of our income. Perhaps we might be wise to look at that kind of an accounting to these hamlets so that they would at least be able to see what taxes were collected, even though the taxes do not make up a major part of the money that they receive from us.

#### Incentive To Pay Taxes

Further, I am prepared for us to consider the possibility of an extra return, the possibility of the hamlets getting a little extra money in proportion to the amount of money that is collected locally, that is paid in taxes. I do not think they would be prepared to say that they would get all of the taxes as an extra amount, but perhaps some proportion, so that there would be an incentive for the people to pay these taxes. I would like to consider that matter if you think well of it.

MR. STEEN: Mr. Chairman, as we note the communities are continuously getting bigger and it costs money to follow the growth of the communities. I was just wondering if there could be a set amount for each community to carry out every year and any money that they collect could remain with them as part of the growth.

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

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I think that is the kind of thing that I am referring to, that is the kind of thing that I want to look at and report back to you on. The idea appeals to me very much. It would in fact then be an incentive for the local people to pay taxes.

MR. STEEN: Yes.

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

MR. PEARSON: I was just scratching my head, I think, when I caught your eye but I will use this opportunity. Yesterday I spoke about the responsibility that people do not really understand and appreciate the evolution of government, local government, and I criticized the government for not providing a continuous education program. I have said it before and I will say it again, I think the methods which are used to establish municipal government are slipshod. Once the community becomes a hamlet it seems as though there is a tremendous amount of energy spent in bringing the community along to that stage where it accepts its new role in life. There are people there, people assisting them and helping them and explaining to them and making promises and then the day the fact is realized and the community becomes a hamlet that is it, they never see them again until a crisis occurs and suddenly someone goes rushing in there to try and save the day.

#### Whole Community Should Contribute Financially

Mr. Evaluarjuk in his speech this morning touched on this very topic, an area which I think is vital and if this government really wants to encourage local control, as I think it should, I also feel very strongly that people should be paying their way. I do not think everything should be free, I think people should make a financial contribution to a community, but it must be everybody, not just a couple of individuals within a community. The whole community must become part of the program, part of the process, whether it be done by a head tax, or whatever kind of tax you want to levy. I know there is provision in the Municipal Ordinance to levy a head tax and perhaps that is something that could be worked out. But in a community such as Frobisher Bay where one sees a very, very small minority group paying tremendously high power bills, water rates that were suddenly declared a few months ago in the area of 4.7 cents per gallon, for water and sewage, and then burden them with taxes. No one else in the community pays taxes, nor do they pay for water, nobody else in the

community pays for electricity, there is very little of a learning process, there is very little or a realization of a new way of life or a new undertaking or an accepting of responsibilities.

#### Stipends For Councils

One of the difficulties I have said, and said for a long time, is that the people -- again this Assembly made by motion several sessions ago an amendment to the Municipal Act whereby people can establish their own stipends, council members can establish their own wages, their own allowance, whatever it is called. They are very reluctant and still think in terms of \$5 a meeting or \$10 a meeting and never go beyond that. It has been my view for some time that stipends paid to members of local councils should be sufficient to make them financially interested in their work and to encourage them to participate in the thing fully as they do in Greenland. The chairman of the municipal council in Greenland actually works at a job, one of which I know in Holsteinsborg, a young lady there. She starts work at 6:00 o'clock a.m. in the morning and works until 1:00 every day, five days a week and runs the community and gets paid and she is elected to office. So, there is a much stronger participation by the local people in the community affairs.

I think that this administration, in conjunction with this Assembly, has got to begin to determine this evolution of municipal affairs very carefully. The stage from hamlet to village, the step rather is rather a large step and I wonder if it is not too big a step. I wonder if there could not be one in the middle, to lessen the shock that happens, because from a non-tax based community to a tax based community is a hell of a big shock, and it happens overnight and I am concerned.

### Decentralization Plans

I am also concerned, and I have expressed my fears before on the matter of decentralization or devolution, call it what you will, as to how the government plans to see this thing come into effect, particularly in light of its track record, and I do not think it is a good record, with its establishment of hamlets and local government. I wonder how it sees itself relinquishing some of its control from here in the capital and allowing that control to the regions. If it is going to give control to regions, and other areas, will it do it on the same basis, using the same criteria as has been established for local government or is it going to be done properly and with some forethought and consideration because unless it is, unless it is done that way it is not going to make it.

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

COMMISSIONER (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Chairman and Members it may well be that what Mr. Pearson says is correct, that in communities when they become hamlets, we may seem to move away from them. If we do we do not intend to do it, it is not intentional, but there is a little bit of pulling on one side and pushing on the other. To explain, I think perhaps we tend to pull our people out of there and say to all of the staff "Leave them alone, let them try and run the community on their own", knowing full well that they will make some mistakes but at least they will get the hang of it. It is like teaching a man to be able to handle a sextant at sea. You teach him how to use the instrument and give him the instrument and let him look at it and handle it and try it and then show him how to use it. It may well be that in our enthusiasm to see it work, that we tend to do what you say we do but it is not intentional.

On the other hand, you have to appreciate the enthusiasm of the communities. When they become a hamlet, they tend to feel "Boy, we have got it, it is ours. This great bureaucracy is off our shoulders and now we are running this community. We are going to hire this staff. We are going to tell that guy where to drive his truck and where to put the houses. We do not need those guys any more." So they tend to push us out but there are no hard feelings. As a result they go about their business and sometimes we have no problems at all and sometimes we do. I think the point is that though the government is always willing to come back in and offer their help and pay for the mistakes that the hamlets have made, there are hamlets and hamlets.

### Hamlets With Problems

Hamlets such as Pelly Bay, Coral Harbour, Arctic Bay and Whale Cove are ones that have problems. Hamlets such as Frobisher Bay, Tuktoyaktuk with their previous status, Pine Point and Fort Simpson, who are now villages but were hamlets, they face very, very different problems. Mr. Pearson and his council told me when I was there in November it is time to call a halt and assess where we have come from, where we are and where we are going. I agree with them. I am willing to see us go in there and talk with anybody who has anything remotely to do with it and together let us decide what we are going to do in Frobisher Bay, what we think we are going to do and what they think they are going to do so that they, who are the real decision makers that have to live there and live with it, can plan and prepare for it.

I think that some of the things you say are right. Local government is not a process of abandonment. It is a process of decentralization on both the political and people level. I know that as we move along with our decentralization program there are going to be some hard feelings and there are going to be some mistakes and there are going to be some misunderstandings. There are going to be some people who do not like it either. They just do not necessarily get along with government but as I said yesterday we want to honestly and constructively decentralize decision making into the hands, as much as possible, of the people in a specific community or area.

One thing that I have found out is that when a person, an individual is taken from under one master he does not want to get under another one. In other words, the government knows this very well, it is an awareness that the people of the territories who have been under a bureaucracy of the federal government, the territorial government, not wanting to move from one bureaucracy to the other without leaving something out of it. The same thing applies in these communities. When they see advancements of regional and local governments they are not prepared to go under another bureaucratic organization no matter whose it is. It is the history of civilization that it has always been like that. So, I can say that while we concede that perhaps some of the points you have said are right, it is not done deliberately. Perhaps our enthusiasm to let them try, to let them run it and their enthusiasm to say "Get out of the way, it is now ours to do as we see fit", is responsible.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. General comments? Hon. Dave Nickerson.  
Levying Of Taxes To Be Encouraged.

HON. DAVE NICKERSON: A specific comment in a way, but it is a comment on something that Mr. Pearson just brought up so it is probably relevant at the present time and that is the matter of hamlets or other municipalities imposing a head tax or poll tax. I think that we have done our job in this being that the Municipal Ordinance allows them to. I would certainly concur with what Mr. Pearson says, that we should encourage municipalities to levy such taxes. There seems to be a feeling in many of the smaller communities that the senior governments, in this case ourselves, will provide everything and nothing is to be expected of the local people. This is not a very good attitude in my opinion and the quicker people start paying even a small amount toward the upkeep of their own municipalities, the better it would be. I think that hamlet and village councils would certainly gain in stature in the eyes of the local people had they to pay taxes to these organizations. They would certainly have a lot more respect for the organization then if they knew it could impose a tax on them and knew that they could take them to court if necessary before the local justice of the peace to make sure that tax was paid.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Any other comments? Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: A general comment, Mr. Chairman. Five years ago or six years ago when the dictum of the Hon. Jean Chrétien was invoked in the territories, let us build pipelines, I raised with this House the concern that we would find development occurring so fast that the people themselves would not be able to be prepared for it and would lack the necessary money and finances to build the roads and facilities, water and sewage facilities and everything else that would be brought about by that development. There was a concept approved by the House of extraordinary funding for rapid growth in the communities. Now I am introducing the concept of extraordinary funding for things which have already been overextended on the expectations. They have extended themselves for about one or two million dollars for commercial land and so on, in the expectation of the development activity. The debentures, I believe we have had the interest payment on that loan, although it was deferred one year. What is going to happen if nothing happens? Sometimes you have to pay the piper. I wonder if the Deputy Commissioner could tell us about that possibility.

Debentures In Overdeveloped Areas.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I am glad that Mr. Butters acknowledges that we have responded favourably to the plight of Inuvik and are prepared to respond favourably in similar cases where there has been overdevelopment because of lack of progress in other areas. We did find the means of setting back the interest payments on certain debentures for Inuvik for a one year period.



We chose a one year period because the debenture goes year by year and not being able to see that far into the future, there seemed no purpose in picking a longer period. However, the intention is to review that matter on a year by year basis so that when the matter comes up for discussion during the 1977 year we may well be forced to take a similar action. I do think it is proper though to review it on a year by year basis and that is what we will do.

MR. BUTTERS: Do I get from that answer that the Deputy Commissioner has accepted the concept of extraordinary funding for rapid non-development communities?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Deputy Commissioner, could you answer that yourself?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: We have recognized the problem and we are prepared to examine each case on its own merits. We have demonstrated that we have taken action at Inuvik and unless the situation there changes I am confident that we will continue to take action.

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

Need For Ratepayers To Establish School Board

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, one of the questions I have of the administration is in relation to the matter Hon. Dave Nickerson brought up of poll taxes, head taxes or call them what you will. I understand that the person who pays tax in a community such as a head tax is not duly considered by the courts a ratepayer. Just thinking of that for a minute, the next question is, taking a look at the Education Ordinance, the new Education Ordinance, the question of local control of education matters, the need for ratepayers to be making their contribution to it in order to get local control, there must be 50 ratepayers in order to establish a local school board. There are going to be very few communities throughout the Northwest Territories if the head tax does not work or does not constitute a ratepayer. There will be very few communities in the Northwest Territories that will either achieve financial independence or any control over their education system within the community, because there is no vehicle for it to happen.

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

MR. PEARSON: Other than the large municipalities.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I am grieved to hear Mr. Pearson continue on that talk. I guess we have explained the Education Ordinance so many times he has shut his ears. I suppose I should not say that, but I must say that.

MR. PEARSON: I will open them.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Thank you very much. We have said that the powers of the education society are practically the same as the powers of the boards of education which are in the position to requisition tax money, they are practically the same. So, it is not fair, it is absolutely unfair to say that there will not be local control of education except in wealthy municipalities, that is simply not the case.

Poll Tax Unpopular.

Now, back on the business of a poll tax or a head tax, it is true that persons who pay a poll tax or a head tax are not considered to be ratepayers, that is right, and I do not suppose they could be unless the definition of "ratepayer" was changed very substantially. I do not believe there are any instances in the Northwest Territories today of a poll tax being collected. There has been a good deal of experience with this tax in the territories and in the rest of Canada in the past and believe me, there has got to be no more unpopular tax that I know of than a poll tax. I know, because we tried in Yellowknife when I was a member of the town council here to collect it. We spent more time in court because it was such an unpopular move. Now, if other communities want to try it they have that right but it is not a popular tax. I would submit to you that if you are looking for a tax of general application the secret is going to be the territorial control of income tax.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. I might add that Hay River found the same type of experience, poll taxes were closely related to polecats as far as popularity was concerned.

---Laughter

Any more comments of a general nature? In view of the fact there are no further comments of a general nature I would suggest we recess for lunch, returning at 2:30 o'clock p.m. and start on the detail of capital. Is that agreed?

---Agreed

This committee stands adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p.m.

---LUNCHEON ADJOURNMENT

Capital - Activity 2020, Administration, Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The Chair recognizes a quorum and calls the committee back to order. I direct your attention to page 6.02, Local Government, administration, activity 2020, capital in the amount of \$100,000. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

MR. FRASER: I did not get the page.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Page 6.02.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, that is a pretty big miscellaneous, do we not usually cut miscellaneous down to small quantities? For example, what would that be for?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: The miscellaneous figure of \$100,000 has been the same for a number of years in this department and clearly it is necessary to give a little flexibility in a total capital budget of \$14.8 million, Mr. Chairman.

Capital - Activity 2022, Municipal Affairs

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I direct your attention to page 6.06, Local Government, activity 2022, capital, total \$13,547,000. Hon. Dave Nickerson.

HON. DAVE NICKERSON: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, whether the sum allotted for Yellowknife there is dependent in any way on the Northwest Territories Water Board coming up with their recommendation or their acceptance or not of the application by the City of Yellowknife to use Kam Lake as a sewage lagoon? I wonder if anyone might have some up-to-date information as to what is happening regarding the Water Board on that particular issue?

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

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: The figure for Yellowknife as shown does not anticipate expenditures on the sewage treatment plant, to the best of my knowledge and that would have to be budgeted after a decision is made by the Water Board. The situation remains under study. My recollection is that the city was given a certain length of time in which to come up with a longer range plan. I believe the period was approximately a year and that year is not up yet.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Any further comments on activity 2022, capital?

MR. FRASER: Mr. Chairman, could we go back to activity 2022 on page 6.03?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): We are on that at the present time.

MR. FRASER: Are we on page 6.03 or 6.04?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): We are on activity 2022 which covers pages 6.03, 6.04, 6.05 and 6.06. The total is on page 6.06 and that is why I called that page but it includes all those pages.

Fort Norman Water Plant

MR. FRASER: The water and sewage, Fort Norman, \$200,000. Is this the final figure on the water plant for Fort Norman?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I am trying to find it here. There is no money in for this year. The new years estimates are in the final column on the right hand side and reference is made to the project in here as it is to a number of others just so that the expenditures for the current year can be shown.

MR. FRASER: The figures for 1976-77 show \$200,000 and we went through some supplementary estimates in Rankin Inlet and I thought we approved another \$200,000 for that treatment plant in Fort Norman. Is that right?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Fraser is absolutely right and I apologize. This figure should have gone in the total as \$400,000 because there was \$200,000 in the main estimates but there was indeed, there was another \$200,000 in the supplementaries.

MR. FRASER: So you say the original estimates were \$200,000 for that water treatment plant in Fort Norman?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: That was the original estimate. It was probably made and put in at a time when the full extent of the work was not known. This is a real problem we have in many of these things when we are estimated 18 months ahead. Really, some of the figures have to be regarded as 'guesstimates' until the final design is done and the ground is tested.

MR. FRASER: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 2022, any further comments? Mr. Steen.

Water Supply Improvements In Tuktoyaktuk

MR. STEEN: Mr. Chairman, way down on the bottom of water supply improvements you see Tuktoyaktuk, and the estimated total cost is \$480,000. For 1977-78 it says \$60,000. I am wondering for what purpose this \$60,000 will be used towards that program?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: In 1977-78 it is proposed to undertake the design of a water intake and pump house for the community of Tuktoyaktuk to allow for construction during 1978-79. The present facility is considered to be inadequate.

MR. STEEN: Mr. Chairman, just to go a little further here, I believe that the community of Tuktoyaktuk has asked for a dike to be built around the water lake so that the water contamination of the lake with salt water -- so that it would not interfere and I would like to know whether any work is proposed to dike this lake this coming year.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, it seems that part of the \$60,000 is intended to be used for some dyking.

MR. STEEN: Could I have more specifics on that question, please?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I will have to get a breakdown on the estimate there and supply it later on to the committee, if that is agreeable.

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

HON. DAVE NICKERSON: I notice, Mr. Chairman, that under road construction site development, a large number of settlements are listed at \$20,000. Is that a figure that is used if no requests have been made and nothing is in the offering, they just list it there at \$20,000? Is that the way it is arrived at?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: That is partly true. There is an assumption made, especially when we are preparing the material as far ahead as we must that there is an ongoing need for upgrading of roads, streets in settlements, hamlets and so on, and this amount of money as in the past has been approximately the amount of money that can be expected to be spent, and handled by local forces. We do though, having identified these locations, we do have a certain amount of switching back and forth among them when we can get closer to the actual time of construction and get a better measure of the requirements.

HON. DAVE NICKERSON: Secondly, the second question I wanted to ask is the funds voted here in respect of the Hay River Indian reservation. Would I be correct in assuming that those would be recoverable from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, no, they will not be. The money we get is from the federal government in any event and if we are not to provide services to any segment of the population of the Northwest Territories then we stand in dire danger of other agencies providing those services.

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

Detah Village Road Construction

MR. WHITFORD: Mr. Chairman, I see we have road construction for Detah village to the tune of \$10,000. For the last three years these people have been asking for the upgrading of that particular road going into that community, plus there is a hill on the road that is of a very serious nature because you can not see an oncoming vehicle when you leave the community or when you are approaching the community, you can not see a vehicle because of this hill. I am just wondering if the Deputy Commissioner or Local Government has decided this year finally to take some action in doing something about that particular hill?

HON. DAVE NICKERSON: The Deputy Commissioner is very good at moving mountains.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Thank you very much.

MR. WHITFORD: This is a mountain, Mr. Chairman.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I could not say if the \$10,000 shown here will be adequate to improve that approach, but I will take that as a strong request and warning that it has to be done, particularly from the safety standpoint and see if we can not manage it.

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

MR. STEEN: Mr. Chairman, on page 6.04, erosion at Aklavik, I see here \$420,000 is the estimated total cost for protection from erosion of the bank at Aklavik. I see there is \$20,000 allotted for this year and I am curious to know for what purpose this money is to be used for this year, what purpose for the erosion control?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: At Aklavik we have found that we will be able to this year utilize a winter road to haul material to protect that shore to the tune of \$80,000. That will be done before April 1st with current year funds. Then, in the new year we will continue the work by placing riprap on the points, or the parts that seem to need the most protection, as well as having the engineers continue to take a look at it and, together with the local people, give us advice on the best means of protecting that, but the first step will be to haul in heavy material that can be used as riprap.

MR. STEEN: Mr. Chairman, am I hearing right that there is \$80,000 from the past year and an additional \$20,000 for this purpose?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: That is correct.

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

MR. EVALUARJUK: Mr. Chairman, one question. In Coral Harbour they wanted to get a sewage system. What are they going to do about it?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you.

MR. EVALUARJUK: I am sorry, they wanted a sewage vehicle there.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I missed the location.

MR. PEARSON: Coral Harbour.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Coral Harbour. Yes, Mr. Chairman, there is a sewage truck in the estimates for Coral Harbour.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Hon. Peter Ernerk.

HON. PETER ERNERK: Mr. Chairman, turning back a couple of years ago, the water situation in the community of Eskimo Point, it was not fit for drinking, etc. I wonder if I could have a short report as to what the situation would be there now. I do not see anything under water/sanitation, non-tax based.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: The new reservoir at Eskimo Point was completed this past summer and is now in use. According to any reports that I have seen it is functioning properly and we do not have any further expenditures to make there right at the moment.

HON. PETER ERNERK: Thank you.

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

Water And Sewage Policy

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a couple of comments on the matter before us in relation to the water and sewage policy of the government and to try to tie that in to the devolution scheme that is in the wind. Frobisher Bay, Members will see, has an item of \$4,855,000, the estimates for 1977-78 show \$800,000 and this would be for the continuation of the utilidor that has already commenced. One of the unfortunate aspects of this utilidor is this particular section of it is to be placed between to service some houses which are virtually unservicable by the condition of those houses. They would not be able to contain the necessary equipment in them to be hooked up to a utilidor. The administration is aware of this and in fact the community has gone to a lot of trouble to determine what approach we can take to this problem.

Again I must say the Local Government department has been very quick to act and to assist us, very quick, no question about it. They have responded admirably. What I am concerned with is the fact that this was allowed to happen in the first place and to have gone on the way it did without consultation of other departments, obviously in isolation, particularly the local community, the agencies there, the housing corporation, but because the program is so big and vast everybody within the community and within the government should be aware of what is actually taking place but we discovered there was very little co-ordination. My concern is not for Frobisher where we have been able to determine the problem but for other communities where this may happen again.

If there were a community council, it may not be able to put its finger on the problem and I would like to get some assurance from the administration that that kind of thing could not happen again to other people or is not likely to happen. It should not happen or they will make some effort to prevent these kinds of things from taking place.

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

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I can give the assurance that we have no scheduled goof-ups planned. Continuing on that same note, we only have one, Frobisher Bay. There was a problem there, there is no doubt about that, whereby we consulted with one council and we thought we were following an acceptable town plan and it seems that that was not the case. I think that the matter has been cleared up and straightened around. I do not think it is the kind of thing that will or would happen anywhere else. I said a little earlier today or perhaps it was yesterday that we are putting a very special emphasis on town planning. We have made extra funds available in the current year to initiate additional work in town and community planning and I think that we can avoid that sort of thing in the future.

MR. PEARSON: I note the Deputy Commissioner's quick mind at work again blaming it on the change in the policy of the town council which is a good one but it is not true. It was not the town council that changed. It was the fact that the utilidor was planned without any consideration for the existing homes that would sit on the route of the utilidor. It had nothing to do with the actual community council changing office. But, you know, you can try. You can always try.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: There is a little question there about who is right and who is wrong but I do not propose to debate it.

#### Lack Of Future Planning

MR. PEARSON: I will not press the matter. Very seldom he is right but he is wrong this time. What I mentioned earlier this morning was about the lack of policies and there continues to be a complete lack of future planning but a band-aid approach to problems that keep cropping up. Fortunately if you have a direct line it sure helps to deal with somebody in Yellowknife but if you are off the beaten track, as it were, without adequate telephone communications or this kind of thing it is very difficult or would be difficult for the community.

As I mentioned earlier, one of the problems that has arisen lately is that people have been billed for their water and sewage services at 4.7 cents a gallon which is a lot of money. People on the utilidor, who are the great users of water -- this is a truck service, but the people on the utilidor pay .015 or .05 cents a gallon or a quarter of a cent per gallon for water and they have the luxury of the utilidor providing them with fresh lovely water all the time and those others have to rely on the trucks for delivery. The problem becomes acute when people threaten to get their own water trucks and provide themselves with their own service because they can not afford to pay the prices. A large consumer of water such as a commercial establishment on a truck service could pay as much as \$3000 or \$4000 a month for water.

We have another example and again it is Frobisher Bay but I wonder because there is a water-sewage policy that applies to the whole of the Northwest Territories, I am sure there are parallel situations in other communities. I would imagine that there would be. I sincerely hope that when I said this morning that there is not enough planning, municipalities or communities are encouraged to become hamlets and encouraged to become self sufficient, it seems that when that happens they are neglected. The government then says "Hands off". The

Commissioner says "Hands off. Let them flop around in their own mess and see if they can figure it out." I do not know if that is a philosophy that makes any sense. The government has slightly different departments but I guess it is all the same thing the committee on devolution goes to everybody in the settlements and communities asking them to consider communities taking on greater responsibility, more responsibilities and to offer some suggestions to the government as to what these might be. The Association of Municipalities wrote to member municipalities and suggested to the communities that they would strongly caution all municipalities to be extremely careful in taking on additional responsibilities without being guaranteed long term funding to carry out these propositions. I think it is very sound advice because I think that is what is happening with handing over the responsibilities to communities.

#### A Momentary Thing

It seems as though it is a momentary thing and it seems as though there is no provision within the handing over of that responsibility for the long term thing, so we see that initially the initial council that takes on the responsibility of running a hamlet finds after a couple of years that their problems begin to become more apparent to them because there seems to be a lack of continuity built into the thing, a long-range thing. It seems to be, as I say, a momentary thing. I am trying to urge the administration to consider a long-range plan and if it means one hamlet every ten years, if that is done effectively, then it will work. Three or four hamlets, you do not have the resources to follow these people up, to back them up. You do not have the resources to back these communities up. The problems are becoming incredible.

The Frobisher Bay dump is now full and the waste is going straight into the sea. There is nowhere else for it to go unless you build another dump. It is an acute, serious problem of pollution and dumping. Communities such as Pangnirtung have exactly the same problem. Cape Dorset has exactly the same problem of dumps, more or less in the middle of the community where the prevailing winds without proper adequate ways of dealing with garbage disposal -- these communities are growing at alarming rates with a need for water. We find buildings being built with sewage tanks and no pump house facilities for them, this kind of thing.

The Assembly was in Chesterfield Inlet and we saw this magnificent nursing station with a pump house tank for sewage but no pump house facilities in the community. That is a federal agency again. There has to be a plan. There has to be a tie in somewhere of all these things, otherwise it will be a continuous crisis one after another, day after day, looking for money "Good heavens, how are we going to solve this problem?" Gravel, I see there is some provision in here for this but for building materials, gravel for roads. Frobisher has none, there is none there and the cost of finding some gravel will be prohibitive. Unless the demands of the company established in the community now for the next few months can be met and gravel brought in at \$17 a yard, that I think is the quoted price, it is an expensive item.

That is an expensive item and there will not be a pressure of its capability within that community for at least the next -- these are some of the problems that keep cropping up and I am not trying to be unkind, as I said, the response is always tremendous from the department, there is no question, they are always very willing to help but what I am asking you do is try and eliminate the need for these emergency measures.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Deputy Commissioner, have you a comment?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Just to place on the record what happened in Frobisher Bay with regard to water. There was indeed a first billing in mid or late December that showed a real discrepancy between the pipe system and the



tank system. The discrepancy was recognized as a real problem the people were advised immediately not to pay those bills because the matter was under review and it will be straightened out within a week. Now, that is not a problem of long standing, that is one that happened and was caught immediately.

With regard to gravel for that place over there, it is our intention to relieve a difficult situation by instead of utilizing the funds that are identified in here for seeking gravel and hauling gravel to utilize a local contractor who is in there working for Transport Canada and have a certain amount of asphalt laid which will substantially reduce the cost of maintenance to the village. So, we are on top of that particular one too.

### Rapid Growth In Settlements

With regard to a lot of the other matters, I think they will come up in discussion, but the Department of Local Government is not responsible for the very rapid growth in settlements and, consistent with that rapid growth of course there is going to be troubles which come up, expansion troubles because none of us had anything to say about the choice of the sites, and some of the sites are very, very difficult sites to deal with. With regard to the speed with which communities move to hamlet status, we think that certain streamlining within the department and additional capability, that we can handle two, three or four hamlet formations a year and give them the proper help they need. The people of the Northwest Territories will not stand for the formation of one hamlet a year, or one every ten years as was said. The people of the Northwest Territories see themselves as being able to move more rapidly into areas of local control than that, and we think that they can too.

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

MR. PEARSON: I just wanted to make one final comment. What happens as a result of the problems that become so apparent so quickly to the municipalities? Is there developed within the municipalities themselves conflict between people, between groups, where the council which is certainly elected to a new responsible position, it suddenly finds problems developing around it and having to try and cope with some of these problems we find community factions, we find dissatisfied groups, we find groups of people who were at one time living harmoniously together as an homogenous group without anyone. What we call elected leadership, it was just a natural leadership that happened and happened traditionally over thousands of years. The traditional sort of leadership, which certainly gives way to the new form of leadership and there develops within the community conflicts and unhappiness which cause unhappiness and a breakdown within the very basic structure of the community. That is one of the unfortunate repercussions of this type of development.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Would you suggest that the quality of leadership at Frobisher Bay at this time was inadequate?

MR. PEARSON: I said "some communities".

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

### Fire Equipment

MR. FRASER: I was looking at these miscellaneous projects, \$970,000 and you have fire equipment in there -- various, and below that they have office/fire hall for Norman Wells and Whale Cove, for \$350,000 and then they have a fire alarm system -- various. This various is used quite a bit and I do not know if we have any specific places where the fire alarms are going in or this fire equipment is going. Is there some special place for this to go?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, there are certain places where this is to go but the designation of those places is not shown here, in fact the final decision may not be made as to where the equipment should go for this year.

MR. FRASER: Another thing, going over the estimates, in the finance committee meeting, there was to be a settlement office for Norman Wells, but I do not see it in the estimates here.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Pardon me?

MR. FRASER: There was a settlement office for Norman Wells plus an office and fire hall for Norman Wells but I see the office is cut out here now.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: The office is here, we just did not notice it.

MR. LYALL: It is on page 6.05.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: It is on page 6.05.

MR. FRASER: It says office/fire hall. In the estimates we looked at before there was an administrative office going in there.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: A government office?

MR. FRASER: Yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I do not think so.

MR. FRASER: Okay, I will let it go for now. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Have you finished your debate on this activity 2022, Mr. Fraser? This is a question and Mr. Fraser, have you completed your input into activity 2022?

MR. FRASER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Would you take the chair then.

MR. FRASER: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): We are still dealing with activity 2022, Mr. Stewart.  
Hay River Indian Reserve

MR. STEWART: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This gets to be a rather touchy subject. We have a situation in Hay River where we have a municipality and within this municipality we have an Indian reservation that has been created. Now, under Local Government, to my knowledge, this particular department would deal essentially with hamlets and unimproved districts and this type of thing and yet we have here a vote of \$190,000 for the Indian reserve at Hay River. Now, this was not discussed with the town of Hay River. I presume it will be handled directly from the territorial government to the Indian band at Hay River and we do not see as a town of ourselves opposed to the input of money into the Indian reserve but I have to object to it being handled in this manner through the Department of Local Government. In other words, what I am trying to say is I do not see how we can say that within a given municipality there are two local governments. I know this is not of territorial making but it is a situation that was made by the federal government and we strongly object to handling funds in this nature.

Now, if the territorial government wants to handle them through the town of Hay River, have our local council informed of what is going to transpire within our own municipality, then I think this is fine, but this is a case where really it is a direct negotiation between the territorial government and the Indian band. I do not see how we can allow here as a matter of principle, that you recognize two ruling bodies within one town. You have got to come to grips with this sooner or later and here it is in our books and what are you going to do about it?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Deputy Commissioner, will you answer that?

Providing Basic Services

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: No. Mr. Chairman, I think the reserve was created, and there seemed no way in which the people of what we would prefer to call the Indian settlements across the river from the downtown part of Hay River was to receive the absolutely necessary facilities and services that it required and we took this step. However, as much as we found we did not like making this step of effectively designating that as a settlement, and what the Member says is true, we are dealing directly with the settlement to provide certain basic services such as provision for water delivery, sewage pick up and here the provision of a garage to house the necessary vehicles and the vehicles themselves. It is not a situation of our making and it is not a situation that we endorse happily. However, it does exist and we felt that the people had to be served.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Go ahead, Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: Well, the town of Hay River has in the past, and is still looking after water delivery and sewage pick up and garbage pick up and are looking after these contracts directly through the municipal office. They are being paid by somebody at the moment, I am not sure who is paying the bills for it, but the municipality is actually doing this function. However, in this case there is a vote here that we do not know what it is for and we have really had nothing to do with it and I do not see how, with all due respect to Mr. Deputy Commissioner, you could have a settlement and a town within the same boundaries. I think you have got to come to grips with this and do something about it, because this is in Hay River today and it could be in Fort Simpson tomorrow or Fort Smith tomorrow or Inuvik tomorrow. The sanctity of a municipal border or boundaries have to be either protected or we have got to find other ways of handling it, but certainly we can not have it this way, there can not be two.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: One of the solutions that was reached here, and I am not saying it is the right example, is to redraw the boundaries. Detah was at one time a part of the municipality of Yellowknife and the municipality recognized that it could not provide services and it was not providing services to that settlement, and therefore, they petitioned to change their boundaries. The difference, of course, between there and Hay River is that the Indian settlement is very much closer to the town, the built up part of the town, although for parts of the year the access is very difficult because until recently there was no access except across the river, but more recently there is a road. Perhaps the road is quite a bit doubtful at times of the year but there is a road, and it is a fair drive and there is a fair separation.

Two Separate Identities

MR. STEWART: What the Deputy Commissioner says is true, it is an all-service road but that is not the point, the point comes down to the basic fact that you can not recognize a settlement and a town within the same boundaries and until such time as the boundaries are changed, then I suggest to you, sir, that this money should be allocated to the town of Hay River to be distributed to the Indian reserve on request but certainly the cheque should not go directly, and recognize officially that there are two separate identities in the same municipality and put it under this activity. You might want to take it out of this activity and put it someplace else.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Deputy Commissioner, you are on the floor.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Is Mr. Stewart suggesting that the town of Hay River could handle this money under our direction, under territorial direction?

MR. STEWART: Absolutely, yes. I just do not want to get wound up in identifying two units within the same boundaries. I think it sets a bad precedent if we allow it to go this route. In time I am sure either of two things will happen, the town of Hay River will take court action against the Canadian government for the formation of the reserve, and this has not yet been decided in the courts. If Hay River wins, then there will be no Indian reserve and if there is an Indian reserve then the other alternative of separating them officially and changing the boundaries might be done. However, until that is done, I do not want to see the territorial government actually acknowledging two separate identities within the same municipal boundaries under the heading of Local Government.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we are placed in a very difficult situation and I realize that Mr. Stewart recognizes this. We did not create the reserve. We opposed the creation of the reserve, but it is a fact that it exists and services are necessary for the people. I think about the best thing that I can do here is to propose that we enter into a kind of tripartite negotiation which will involve a representative of the people of the Indian group there and the town and ourselves in an effort to see the expenditure of this money made in a manner that is compatible with other municipal spending.

MR. STEWART: That is satisfactory.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Is that all you have now, Mr. Stewart?

MR. STEWART: Yes.

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

MR. LYALL: I would just like to ask a question about this Indian reservation. I thought Indian reservations were all under the federal government. Is this money that is going to the Indian reserve supposedly part of the expenditure for the Northwest Territories or is this directly given to the government of the territories to be given to the Indian reserve from the federal government?

A Grant From The Federal Government

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we receive this money as a grant from the federal government under the same conditions that we receive all other capital money. In the territorial government we do not make any reference as to whether the people belong to a reserve or do not belong to a reserve. We are simply proposing to extend services to a group of people and as per my last submission here we have agreed to meet officially with the town of Hay River and the band chief and work out a means of spending this money that is as compatible as we can possibly achieve.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Are you satisfied with that, Mr. Stewart?

MR. STEWART: Yes, I would like to make it abundantly clear the rest of the town of Hay River does not expect or want any of this \$190,000. It is just a precedent it is setting by recognizing the identity of an Indian reserve within a municipality as being a separate identity and at this time I am not prepared to accept that.

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

The Community Of Apex Hill

MR. PEARSON: I have a question of the Deputy Commissioner and I should direct the question to the Commissioner concerning a promise he made to the community of Apex Hill some years ago with regard to the provision of transportation for them from the isolation in which they live to the rest of the community where shopping facilities, recreation facilities and work opportunities are available. Those of you who are familiar with the situation understand the position. Those that do not, Apex Hill is situated three miles from the community of Frobisher Bay. At one time Apex Hill was the site of the Hudson's Bay Company store and people in Apex Hill had an advantage over the others. However, since there has been a move away from the community the result has been isolation of these people and the need for some form of transportation.

A responsibility of this sort upon the shoulders of the community would further burden the community and the taxpayers in Frobisher. To provide the service for people who live in Apex Hill who are by and large -- I do not think there are any taxpayers in Apex Hill at all. The Commissioner gave permission for additional houses to be built and there have been some ten large homes built there this last year, further inflating the population and further demanding, a further larger group demanding transportation facilities to the community of Frobisher Bay. There is a bus service for school kids which picks them up in the morning and takes them home at night. The previous visit to the last one the Commissioner

was in the community he promised his administration would provide some form of transportation. I wonder if anything has ever been considered along these lines so that I can go back to the people of Apex Hill to assure them that something is in the wind other than the garbage that blows away from the dump.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I will have to seek a response to that one.

MR. PEARSON: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Anything else? Mr. Whitford.

#### Money For House Construction

MR. WHITFORD: Mr. Chairman, as to Local Government I was wondering if the Local Government this year had plans to take some of the money they have been spending for backfill in the various parts of the communities and to turn that money into building or developing basements underneath some of the homes that they have got rather than spending it filling swamps and sloughs. What I am suggesting is this, build the road to the housing rather than filling up sloughs and having these houses shift all winter and crack and more damage than not. If in fact they do do this, I would feel they would be doing much more for the community in alleviating some of the overcrowding in homes, etc.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, there may well be some community where better sites can be chosen so that houses with basements could be built instead of going to the expense of preparing pads. There are not probably a lot of communities where this can be done but I suspect that there are some. This question had been raised with the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation and I believe it is under review by the Housing Corporation. As far as the territorial government is concerned, if there can be a trade-off between preparing a pad or making additional money available, that is a possibility. I would not like to make any promises because the amount of money that is available for site development, that is, preparing the roads and just ordinary access to the houses is generally less than we require. In other words, each year we run out of it, so I would not think that there would be much money available for transfer which could actually be used in house construction. That side of it though would have to be answered by the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Is that okay, Mr. Whitford?

MR. WHITFORD: Mr. Chairman, the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation when this was brought up to them said it would be a good idea to build basements. However, the responsibility lies within the Department of Local Government. What I am trying to do now is to clear the air in respect to this because I feel it is a very important thing. Some areas I agree have to be filled but there are other areas which are rock terrain which could be built from rock up. Again I stress that by doing this you would be able to not only accommodate people on the top floor but also be able to put all the necessary utilities down in the basement. The cost of filling some of these areas for one or two houses does not make sense to me in respect of the fact that the permafrost keeps shifting throughout the wintertime and damages to the houses are extensive. This is why I raise this issue. It is a very important one and I go back to saying that the Housing Corporation, I have asked this question repeatedly, they say it is the responsibility of Local Government.

#### An Individual Community Basis

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: There simply is no easy answer to that. Local Government does not have enough money to give it away for building houses and that is all there is to it. Local Government is only building a limited number of pads. More and more of the pad construction falls under the cost of the house, but there is no use me giving any blanket assurance. All I can say is on an individual community basis we would be delighted to look at that possibility but

whether or not the houses can be built with basements or simply on foundations is yet to be seen because we are collecting a minimal rent from the houses that we are building now without building any large or more expensive houses. I know that is an unsatisfactory answer but all I can say is we will look at it on an individual community by community basis.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Whitford, are you satisfied?

MR. WHITFORD: No, Mr. Chairman. It is unfair in one respect that the Deputy Commissioner is going to be going out very soon again to have another look at this, so I would like the question answered now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Mr. Steen.

MR. STEEN: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to come back again to the road construction/site development and erosion control at Aklavik. The Deputy Commissioner said to me they would be using \$80,000 this year for working on the erosion control and this money would be taken out of last years allotment. I am just curious. We see here road construction and site development at Aklavik for \$79,000, is this a separate figure or is this the \$80,000 you mentioned?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, this is not the same money. The \$79,000 is not the same money as the \$80,000 that I was referring to for protecting the shoreline. This \$79,000 is for upgrading of roads and building sites.

Tuktoyaktuk Hamlet Office

MR. STEEN: Mr. Chairman, my second question, just talking to Tuktoyaktuk during the dinner hour and along with some interesting items contrary to what CBC has been saying on the air, aside from that, Tuktoyaktuk is, as you know, pretty concerned about the hamlet office. As you know, they are right in the midst of a fairly busy place in the summertime and part of the wintertime and all they have for an office is a couple of flat walls attached to each other. They feel that they would like your department to come to Tuktoyaktuk and design a building, help plan and design a building for next year. Since there are so many different government departments in Tuktoyaktuk now and they are all scattered throughout the area, including the post office, they may have lost the post office aspect of moving into a public service building. There are so many departments in there that they felt the combination of different government departments and the hamlet itself, with that they could probably come up with a design that would serve the community under the next budget.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we at one time had Tuktoyaktuk higher on the priority list for a new settlement office and then there seemed to be other places with a higher priority and the kind of temporary office space they were using seemed adequate for a while. We now realize that they now need a new office building and it is scheduled for 1978-79, that is not this coming year but the year following. I doubt that there is much we can do to speed that up, but I would not mind keeping it in mind just in case there is a possibility.

MR. STEEN: I have another question Mr. Chairman. Can I have some direction, where does local government equipment come from, is this the right department?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes.

The Hamlet Of Aklavik

MR. STEEN: As you may have heard at the hamlet of Aklavik, they have lost their pick-up, it went through the ice. Since it was a fairly old truck, it was a 1962 pick-up, I was wondering if you have any plans, or could we have a new pick-up sent to us this summer?

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



DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Since they have lost what they had, certainly we would expect to replace it.

MR. STEEN: This summer?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: We were not aware that they lost it but if they have lost it then we would replace it this summer.

MR. STEEN: If they can get it back out of the water would you send them another truck?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: How deep is it?

MR. STEEN: About 18 feet.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Our usual practise would be to get a new one and then, because of the time element, if the other one can be fished out we will have to then make a decision as to whether or not it can be put back in service or whether it would be left in Aklavik or not. We will not see Aklavik stuck if it is a vehicle that they need.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Is there anything else on activity 2022?

MR. STEEN: I have one more question. I believe if my information is correct that Aklavik has been asking for a motor grader and is there any provision in here that they will get the motor grader?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes. There is a grader down for Aklavik, this year, and there is also a garbage truck.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you.

MR. STEEN: I have one more question please. You know last year they had a tow truck for Cambridge Bay and there were some questions on that and you have here parking garages, and is that \$100,000 being spent for a place to park this truck?

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

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I guess so.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Anyone else on activity 2022, Mr. Evaluarjuk.

Snow Removal Equipment For Repulse Bay

MR. EVALUARJUK: Mr. Speaker, Repulse Bay would like to get snow removal equipment flown in by plane, the Department of Local Government is quite aware of this. They said the snow removal equipment would be arriving by sealift. The present equipment they have is quite run down and quite often needs spare parts. The spare parts that are brought to Repulse Bay are very costly and it would seem that it would be more appropriate to get new snow removal equipment. They would also like to get a grader and I wonder if it is possible to send a grader to Repulse Bay before sealift. Could I get an answer on this please?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Deputy Commissioner Parker, on graders.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: If I could just have a moment, please. Mr. Chairman, Repulse Bay is scheduled to receive a caterpillar tractor this year and it is my understanding that they received a grader last year on the sealift. Now, whether we can fly in the tractor or not I can not say. That gets to be very, very expensive. However, I will promise Mr. Evaluarjuk that we will look into the possibility but it depends very much if there is an aircraft making other flights in the area. If that is the case then sometimes we can fly it in without it being too expensive but I could not make a firm promise we can do it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Does that answer your question?

MR. EVALUARJUK: That does answer my question but Repulse Bay is also requesting to have this bulldozer so they will be able to build proper pads for housing as during the spring there is quite a bit of water running around the buildings and they want to know if they can raise the housing pads. This would be a great improvement.

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

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I understand that certainly they will be getting a tractor this year but it is a matter of whether or not we can afford to fly it in and I will look into that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Okay? Is there anything else on activity 2022? Mr. Lyall.

MR. LYALL: Also while I was looking at this budget, in our finance committee meeting, was there not a grader assigned for Gjoa Haven at this time? I do not see it now. It has been promised for the last three years.

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

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: There is a grader for Gjoa Haven this coming year.

MR. LYALL: I would also like to ask if the settlement council in Cambridge Bay is going to be getting a pick-up truck. We had one all lined up to go but somehow the game department grabbed it from under their nose and we were told by Local Government that they would be getting one and could this be confirmed?

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

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I can not give a direct answer to that question because we had not intended to send a pick-up truck into Cambridge Bay this year. If what the Member says is right about the transfer within the government, it rather surprises us and we will have to review that I think.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Would you like to bring back an answer at a later time. Is that okay with you, Mr. Lyall?

MR. LYALL: Mr. Chairman, the reason I asked for the survey that was done on the use of government vehicles the other day was because of the fact that I think the settlement council in Cambridge Bay could use a truck more than some of the other departments could within the government. Like I say, one man for every vehicle, and I do not think that is right. In answer to Mr. Steen's question about the parking garage for Cambridge Bay, I do not think that is to house the new tow truck, it is to house the sewage and water tanks we have.

Capital - Activity 2022, Municipal Affairs, Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Anything else on activity 2022? Is activity 2022 agreed?

---Agreed

Capital - Activity 2023, Northern Airports And Facilities Program

Page 6.07, northern airports and facilities program, activity 2023 in the amount of \$900,000. Any general comments? Is it agreed? Mr. Steen.

MR. STEEN: Mr. Chairman, I hope the Deputy Commissioner has the answer for me now. I asked him for some specific answers the other day which I did not receive. When I was attending the finance committee meeting I saw that there was one 70,000 gallon and 100,000 gallon tank to hold JP-4 fuel and two dispensing units, one to be placed at Fort McPherson and one I believe at another community in Bill Lyall's area. Anyway, what I felt at the time was that since Fort McPherson was so close to Inuvik where aircraft can refuel at any time I felt that the tanks should be placed in Sachs Harbour since it is so far away from any kind of fuel to fuel aircraft, especially JP-4.

I would like to say the reason I was asking for this change was because of Northward Airlines which operate the airline out of Sachs Harbour and Inuvik, via Tuktoyaktuk, they could not land in the community of Tuktoyaktuk because of shortage of fuel. If the weather went down while they were in Sachs Harbour, or if the weather went down in Inuvik their only alternative was to land at Norman Wells and so to give them this option they could then fuel up at Sachs Harbour and then serve the people of Tuktoyaktuk better. So I felt the JP-4 dispensing unit should be placed in Sachs Harbour and I wondered what happened to this allotment because I do not see it in here anymore.

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

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Steen is absolutely right. This was discussed at the standing committee on finance. So far we have not made that change and I say "so far" because the possibility still exists, but at the present time we still are planning to put the aviation fuel tank at Fort McPherson. The problem with Sachs Harbour is that we have to find and establish a new tank farm area. The present tank farm is pretty well right in the middle of the settlement and the intention was to establish a better tank farm site and put that, put a new tank in for aviation fuel in 1978-79. I would like to have a chance to review that further, we still have a bit of time in which to do that and see if we should not still try and put that tank in at Sachs Harbour this year instead of at McPherson.

MR. STEEN: Just to go a little further. One of the other reasons why I felt so concerned about this is because many people from Sachs Harbour travel between Sachs Harbour and Tuktoyaktuk. When the aircraft can not land in Tuk they are forced to come to Inuvik and then spend \$40 a night for hotel bills plus \$20 transportation between the airport and the town plus any other expenditures that they may incur. Now, a lot of families can not afford this kind of cost, so it makes them pretty upset when the aircraft does not land in Tuk because of

shortage of fuel. The aircraft people tell me, it takes a lot of fuel just to come in and land a large aircraft and that is one of the reasons why every time they land it takes a long time, it takes a lot more fuel. So, that was the main concern they were telling me about.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): I understand the Deputy Commissioner will review it and come back to you at a later date if that is okay with you, Mr. Steen.

MR. STEEN: I was just trying to drive the nail a little farther in.

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

MR. STEWART: I wonder, Mr. Deputy Chairman, if we could change places prior to coffee time as I have an announcement to make prior to coffee break.

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

---Agreed

Introduction Of Teen Pageant Contestants

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): It is a real pleasure gentlemen, to welcome to the gallery the contestants for the 1977 Miss Northwest Territories teen pageant: Miss Sandy Whittaker from Fort Smith, Miss Jessie Adams from Frobisher Bay, Miss Anne Doherty from Hay River, Miss Colleen English from Inuvik, Teresa Puech from Yellowknife and Diane Moniuk from Yellowknife.

---Applause

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The Chair recognizes a quorum and calls the committee back to order. Dealing on page 6.07, Local Government, capital in the amount of \$900,000.

HON. PETER ERNERK: Mr. Chairman, on activity 2023 in the amount of \$900,000, northern airports and facilities programs, I wonder if this House could be provided with the items, where they are going in the territories?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Mr. Deputy Commissioner, is this available right now or will you have to produce this?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: The \$900,000 is supposed to be spent as follows: Sachs Harbour, a four-bay parking garage. This is airport use. Chesterfield Inlet, three bays. Igloolik, three bays. Pond Inlet, two bays. Spence Bay, a three-bay garage. Gjoa Haven, three bays.

HON. PETER ERNERK: Mr. Chairman, I was not at the finance committee when this was being discussed. May I ask what is three bays, is it a building?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: It is a garage.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): A garage that is designed to handle three vehicles. To bay or not to bay!

Air Terminal Building At Whale Cove

HON. PETER ERNERK: Mr. Chairman, in our last finance committee meeting when we were going through this particular exercise on this particular program I thought we had agreed to placing whatever, three bays in Whale Cove rather than Chesterfield Inlet because of the distance between the airstrip and the community of Whale Cove. I thought we had agreed to place this particular building in Whale Cove at that time.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, it is true that we talked about that. The intention, as I understood it, was to put an airport terminal building at Whale Cove, but apparently that was wrong. What had been planned for Chesterfield Inlet was a maintenance garage and apparently there is not a need at Whale Cove for a maintenance garage.

HON. PETER ERNERK: I see.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: We were also talking at that time about the need for a settlement office or not. I think Hon. Peter Ernerk will recall for Whale Cove and the very latest information that I have on that is that there is a likelihood of a requirement for a settlement office in Whale Cove, that in fact they do need one and there is some likelihood of combining this settlement office there with bathhouse facilities as we have done in one other place.

Capital - Activity 2023, Northern Airports And Facilities Program, Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 2023, capital. Agreed?

---Agreed

Capital - Activity 2024, Town Planning And Lands, Agreed

Page 6.08, Local Government, town planning and lands, activity 2024 in the amount of \$280,000. Agreed?

---Agreed

MR. STEEN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Deputy Commissioner something, if I may. I was wondering if he could take some of this money for aerial photography and help develop the Northwest Territories calendar.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 2024, agreed?

---Agreed

0 And M - Activity 2029, Administration, Agreed

We move then to page 6.09, Local Government, operations and maintenance, activity 2029 in the amount of \$1,040,000. Agreed?

---Agreed

0 And M - Activity 2021, Research And Development.

Activity 2021, operations and maintenance, research and development in the amount of \$985,000. Hon. Dave Nickerson.

HON. DAVE NICKERSON: I have listened, Mr. Chairman, with a good deal of interest to matters relating to this particular branch of the Department of Local Government when Local Government in general was being discussed. There is obviously something very, very wrong with this particular branch. As a member of the government I now feel it is incumbent upon me to help weed out some of the undesirables who might have infiltrated into this branch. People in our employ can not publicly be allowed to go out of their way to embarrass this Legislature and to work for objects completely contrary to the wishes of this House. Of course, people can have their own views. We do not expect everybody to go along with what we do, but surely if people disagree they should have the good common sense to resign and not to work for us. If they work for us, if they put themselves in a position where they have to accept the policies laid down by the Northwest Territories Legislative Assembly, they should not at the same time publicly take a different track.

This problem, Mr. Chairman, reinforces what I said in my speech in reply to the Commissioner's Address. I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that matters relating to personnel should any longer be treated as being under the personal jurisdiction of the Commissioner. It is time that we in this Legislature started taking upon ourselves some of these responsibilities. Until such time, Mr. Chairman, as we have the right to hire and fire we have no real control as to how our policies are to be implemented.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 2021. Mr. Pearson.

Lack Of Philosophy In Local Government.

MR. PEARSON: I am very interested in the comments made by Hon. Dave Nickerson and it certainly comes as a shock to hear such frankness and forthrightness and it is kind of refreshing. I do not know that I agree with Hon. Dave Nickerson that this Legislature should have the right to hire and fire. I think that responsibility should be handed to the people who perform the administrative function of running the government and this Legislative Assembly can certainly recommend if it ever feels necessary that certain individuals or a department were not functioning correctly. I think that in this area of research and development that Hon. Dave Nickerson has hit a raw nerve. I do not think, and I suspect that one of the incidents that Hon. Dave Nickerson is referring to is an incident that took place outside the opening of the session the other day. I can understand his position but I do not know that that is the real crux of the problem.

I have lauded the department with its ability to co-operate with people in the settlements, co-operate with Members of this Legislature who may have some requests or who have a particular question they wish answered, they are willing to bend and move along with the direction the Assembly has outlined generally speaking but I believe that the real root of the problem lies in the inherent lack of philosophy that is the basis of this particular department. As I have said today and many times before, there seems to me to be a lack of philosophy, a lack of direction, a piecemeal or band-aid type of approach to many northern problems. I think the area of research and development which I see as being funded again to almost \$1 million is a large amount of money. In fact, it all goes to this department which is outlined "to encourage independence and participation in the decision making process for northern residents through the development of strong local government." I think this is where it is falling down. There is not strong local government being developed. There is local government being developed but I do not think it is strong. I do not think it is strong enough. I do not know that -- again I am repeating myself and I just wanted to clarify my position on this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 2021, Hon. David Searle.

HON. DAVID SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, I have already had my say on the subject earlier. I am not going to repeat it here. I feel as strongly as Hon. Dave Nickerson and I would like the record simply to show that he echoes my sentiments exactly.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 2021. Mr. Whitford.

Expression Of Views

MR. WHITFORD: Mr. Chairman, I think it was quite well explained to us yesterday by the Commissioner. I believe in the same principle that each and every person should have the right to express his views on certain things he so feels, provided it is after working hours or on week ends. I think that in this particular case, it was at a time on the week end when the person in question was not employed by the government. I am not necessarily agreeing with some of the ideas, but nonetheless, I do feel that this person should be able to express those views.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 2021, agreed? Hon. David Searle.

HON. DAVID SEARLE: May the record show negative for me, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): One negative. Anybody else wish to be recorded as negative on activity 2021? Two. Hon. Dave Nickerson.

HON. DAVE NICKERSON: I can not very well vote against the government on this, as everybody well knows, but I would hope my abstention would be recorded, Mr. Chairman.

0 And M - Activity 2021, Research And Development, Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): The record will show two negative and one abstention on activity 2021. A second abstention. Two negative and two abstentions.

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 2022, Municipal Division, Agreed.

Activity 2022, in the amount of \$9,587,000, operations and maintenance, page 6.09. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 2023, Northern Airport And Facilities Program, Agreed.

Activity 2023, operations and maintenance, in the amount of \$119,000. Is it agreed?

---Agreed



O And M - Activity 2024, Town Planning And Lands

Activity 2024, operations and maintenance, in the amount of \$608,000. Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: That is town planning we are talking about.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Town planning and lands, activity 2024.

MR. PEARSON: "To create a good human environment" and how much research has the Local Government department carried out into the matter of the protection of the environment of the communities which are growing at an alarming rate, communities which are now importing tons and tons more food from southern Canada than ever before and consequently large dumps are springing up in these communities with severe refuse problems. What, if any, experiments are being carried out and are there or is there any policy or long-term plan for cleaning up some of these communities which in many cases are practically buried in their own garbage, particularly in windy areas?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we are not conducting any research I think that could be clearly identified as research along the lines that Mr. Pearson has asked. We have a certain amount, or a great deal of ongoing concern and this comes forward in regular discussions at both the regional and headquarters level. It consists of very careful reviews of expenditures and, in particular, we are now embarked on a five year planning scheme for capital expenditures which will be updated year by year. This is a very careful procedure we are going through now and we think that it will result in expenditures being made in the communities which will relate one department to another. In other words, we are looking at each community on a total basis. We did this in the past but in a less formal fashion. As costs increase as the sizes of the communities increase it behooves us to do this on a much more organized basis and we are now engaged in that exercise.

We have two or three staff members who are working on this problem, on an ongoing basis and of course this involves not pure research but certainly a very careful review in design. For instance, in the design and location of sewage dumps and garbage dumps these are continuing concerns and that is exactly as Mr. Pearson says, they are inadequate at the present time, and we do have long-range plans for improvement.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Activity 2024. Hon. Dave Nickerson.

HON. DAVE NICKERSON: I am pleased, Mr. Chairman, to see us being able to spend this amount of money for the stated objective of creating a good human environment. What I do not like to see is when we contrast what we are able to spend, which is as much money as we can get, with what the federal government spends on protecting the environment for the birds, bees and bunny rabbits out in the middle of nowhere. It always seems to me that the money should be spent where the people are and you could walk in the summertime after a heavy rain down the main street in Inuvik and you will be up to your kneecaps in mud and yet at the same time we can see the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of the Environment spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on helicopters ferrying students all over the place trying to do their little bit for the bunny rabbits. Somehow I think on a national scale we have our orders of priorities mixed up.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

O And M - Activity 2024, Town Planning And Lands, Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 2024, is it agreed?

---Agreed

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, could I ask for permission to raise one thing here which consists of correcting an error? If I could ask Members to turn back to page 6.01, the first page, you will note on the table that the figure for loans under proposed, 1977-78 is \$6 million. That figure is in error and it should be \$5,700,000 and we will be adjusting the total accordingly. I would ask Members if they would be kind enough to take note of that. We will be issuing corrected pages eventually but that was a mistake that we made.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. With the noted correction this then concludes Local Government.

MR. PEARSON: So soon? Mr. Chairman, we have not yet discussed staff, staffing, have we? I thought that was always a hot topic of discussion around this table.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Whether you knew it or not, you passed it, Mr. Pearson. That was part of activity 2020. Actually it is broken down all through the sections.

MR. PEARSON: A \$33 million expenditure! I am amazed at the speed and efficiency with which we handled this thing. It did not even take a full day. Good heavens! Members are running out of steam already. Do not let me be the one to hold things up, but just a general question: Your total number of new positions for this department, could I see an increase across the board from last year of about \$4 million or \$5 million. What is the total number of new bodies on line?

Staff Increase

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: On page 6.13 you will note that the change is 4.7 man years. Now, the increase that we must accommodate in Local Government as it now appears will be the addition of two assessors and a planning technical officer and one additional person concerned with regional planning. The department will grow by one additional person in the airports section which is a very small section with a large program and a large budget, but that position is coming on transfer from an unused position in another department. So, it is not a net increase.

MR. PEARSON: There are four new communities to become hamlets this year so there would be a redundancy there of government servants, would there not? What happens to those people?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: There may not have been any Local Government officers in those communities and in fact I do not think there would have been. The staff would probably be reflected in the Executive rather than Local Government.

MR. PEARSON: I see. No further questions.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): As I understand it, we are to proceed with Economic Development and Tourism. Is that the order, Mr. Deputy Commissioner? I am sorry, Hon. Peter Ernerk.

HON. PETER ERNERK: Mr. Chairman, I would like to start with Economic Development this afternoon, but the director of the Department of Economic Development has been busy all day meeting with his various superintendents. I am not sure whether or not he will be here within one minutes notice but I could try that and find out exactly what we should do this afternoon. Excuse me. Mr. Chairman, we could go ahead and do the amortization if you wish on page 15.01.

MR. PEARSON: Right at the very end.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Is the committee agreed to proceed with amortization at the present time? This is a deviation from the list. Is that agreed?

---Agreed

Amortization, Program Memorandum

I direct your attention to page 15.01, program, amortization. Any comments? Mr. Deputy Commissioner, would you like to make a statement in this regard?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, previous to about two years ago we received money for capital purposes as a loan and we received the money to repay that loan as part of our deficit grant. The system was changed so we now receive our money for capital expenditures as grants. However, we still have the amortization to look after for previous years, capital loans, and that is the reason for having an amortization section here. We receive the money for this of course from the federal government as part of our deficit grant and therefore it is a bookkeeping matter. We also make loans to municipalities and we are receiving repayments from those municipalities which we then in turn pass on to the federal government.

I think you will note in here that the repayments of debentures from municipalities will amount to \$1,830,000, and from school districts, \$116,000 in the coming year. The total amortization amount then to be called is \$2,081,000.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Thank you. Any comments of a general nature?

MR. PEARSON: Agreed.

O And M - Activity 1880, Principal, Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): I direct your attention to page 15.02, amortization, activity 1880, principal in the amount of \$491,000. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

O And M - Activity 1881, Interest, Agreed

Activity 1881, interest in the amount of \$1,590,000. Mr. Steen.

MR. STEEN: I would just like to know what is this interest, is this interest collected by the territorial government or is this money to be paid from money that you will receive from the federal government?

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

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the interest of \$1,590,000 is the interest that has accumulated on the loans that we took out in the past for matters of a capital nature, and also it is the interest on loans, for money that we made available to the municipalities. The municipalities pay us back, both the principal and interest over the years.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): Activity 1881, interest in the amount of \$1,590,000. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

That then completes amortization. I understand that you would prefer not to proceed with Economic Development, they would like to start this Monday morning. What is this committee's direction? Shall we report progress?

---Agreed

MR. PEARSON: I was going to suggest that perhaps Item 3 could be dealt with. However, it has been a long week.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stewart): If I report progress then the Speaker can give us direction.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will come to order. Mr. Stewart.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Bill 3-61, Appropriation Ordinance, 1977-78

MR. STEWART: Mr. Speaker, your committee has been studying Bill 3-61 and wishes to report progress at this time.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, gentlemen, is it the committee's wish to adjourn for the day? Is that agreed?

---Agreed

Are there any announcements? Mr. Clerk, orders of the day.

ITEM NO. 12: ORDERS OF THE DAY

CLERK ASSISTANT OF THE HOUSE (Mr. de Vos): Orders of the day, January 31, 1977, 9:00 o'clock a.m., at the Explorer Hotel.

1. Prayer
2. Questions and Returns
3. Oral Questions
4. Petitions
5. Reports of Standing and Special Committees
6. Notices of Motions
7. Motions for the Production of Papers
8. Motions
9. Tabling of Documents
10. Consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bills and Other Matters:  
Bill 3-61, Matters Arising out of the Visit of the Legislative Assembly to the State of Alaska, Information Items 1-60, 4-60, 8-60, 16-60, Motion 24-60, Recommendation to the Legislature 2-61
11. Orders of the Day

MR. SPEAKER: This House stands adjourned until 9:00 o'clock a.m., January 31, 1977, at the Explorer Hotel.

---ADJOURNMENT

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