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COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES DEBATES

50 th Session

7 th Council

Official Report

INDEX OF DEBATES

OCTOBER 15 to OCTOBER 19, 1973 Inclusive

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A. COUNCIL MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

COMMISSIONER

Mr. Stuart M. Hodgson, O.C.,
Commissioner of the
Northwest Territories,
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. X0E 1H0

MEMBERS

Mr. John H. Parker,
Deputy Commissioner of the
Northwest Territories,
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. X0E 1H0

Air Marshal Hugh Campbell,
C.B.E., C.D., B.Sc., LL.D., D.Sc.,
155 Acacia Avenue,
Rockcliffe Park,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dr. L. E. Hamelin,
Northern Research Centre,
Laval University,
QUEBEC CITY, P.Q.

Mr. Pierre Genest, Q.C.,
165 University Avenue,
TORONTO, Ontario. M5H 3C2

Mr. Bryan R. Pearson,
c/o Arctic Ventures,
FROBISHER BAY, N.W.T. X0A 0H0
(Eastern Arctic)

Mr. Willie Adams,
RANKIN INLET, N.W.T. X0C 0H0
(Keewatin)

Mr. Paul Koolerk,
POND INLET, N.W.T. X0A 0S0
(High Arctic)

Mr. David H. Searle,
Searle, Finall & Sigler,
Barristers and Solicitors,
Box 939,
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. X0E 1H0
(Yellowknife)

Mrs. Lena Pedersen,
COPPERMINE, N.W.T. X0E 0E0
(Central Arctic)

Mr. James Rabesca,
RAE, N.W.T. X0E 0Y0
(Great Slave South)

Mr. Nicholas Sibbeston,
Box 405,
FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T. X0E 0N0
(Mackenzie Liard)

Mr. Thomas H. Butters,
Box 1069,
INUVIK, N.W.T. X0E 0T0
(Western Arctic)

Mr. Lyle R. Trimble,
Box 1530,
INUVIK, N.W.T. X0E 0T0
(Lower Mackenzie)

OFFICERS OF COUNCIL

Legal Advisor

Mr. F. G. Smith, Q.C.,
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. X0E 1H0

Clerk of the Council

Mr. W. H. Remnant,
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. X0E 1H0

Clerk Assistant

Mr. D. J. Blain,
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T. X0E 1H0

B. STANDING COMMITTEES

Finance

Mr. Searle (Chairman)
Mr. Pearson
Mr. Trimble
Mr. Adams
D/C Parker
Mr. Kaeser

Indemnities and Allowances

A/M Campbell (Chairman)
Mr. Kaeser
Mr. Pearson
Dr. Hamelin

Rules and Procedures

A/M Campbell (Chairman)
Mr. Rabesca
Mr. Genest

Development and Ecology

Mr. Butters (Chairman)
Dr. Hamelin
D/C Parker
Mr. Rabesca
Mr. Trimble

Legislation

Mr. Sibbeston (Chairman)
Mr. Rabesca
Mr. Genest
Mr. Butters
Mr. Koolerk

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Territorial/Provincial Seminar

Mr. Butters (Chairman)
Mr. Searle
Dr. Hamelin
Mr. Pearson

Provincial Responsibilities

Mr. Searle (Chairman)
Mr. Trimble
A/M Campbell
Dr. Hamelin
Mr. Pearson

Constituency Boundaries

A/M Campbell (Chairman)
Mr. Pearson
Mr. Trimble
D/C Parker

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Department	Name	Date
Executive	S. W. Hancock, Assistant Commissioner	18 October, 1973
Education	N. J. Macpherson, Director	15, 16, 17 October, 1973
Economic Development	Dr. T. Espie, Director	18 October, 1973
Public Services	F. G. Smith, Q.C., Legal Counsel and Chairman of Legal Aid	17, 18 October, 1973
Local Government	D. Billing, Chief, Emergency Measures	18 October, 1973
Social Development	K. J. Torrance, Director	19 October, 1973

OTHERS

	Mr. B. C. Gillie, Consultant on Education	15, 16, 17 October, 1973
	Mr. W. J. Wacko, Consultant on Alcohol	19 October, 1973
Our Lady of Victories Church	Father J. Adam, O.M.I.	19 October, 1973
Arctic Transportation Agency	Mr. M. Hagglund, Administrator	17 October, 1973

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COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES DEBATES

50 th Session

7 th Council

Official Report

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1973

Available from the Clerk of the Council of the
Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, N.W.T. at $5.00 per session
Published under the Authority of the Commissioner
of the Northwest Territories

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INUVIK, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1973

The Council of the Northwest Territories was convened in Inuvik, Northwest Territories at three-thirty o'clock p.m. on Monday, October 15, 1973, for the Third Session, 1973, this being the Fiftieth session.

--- PRAYER

Almighty God, from whom cometh all wisdom and power, we, the Council of the Northwest Territories in session assembled, humbly beseech Thy blessing on our deliberations, to the end that, inspired by Thy divine wisdom, and setting aside all prejudices, private interests and partial affections, we may work to the benefit, welfare and happiness of the people, and to Thy glory. Amen.

Oath of Office Administered to Mr. Paul Koolerk

THE COMMISSIONER: Members of Council, since we last met in June the election has taken place for the constituency of the High Arctic and the person who was elected is here with us today. I would ask the Deputy Commissioner to bring Paul Koolerk to the front of the house and we will administer the Oath of Office.

Repeat after me. Where I use my name, you use yours.

I, Stuart Hodgson ...

MR. KOOLERK: I, Paul Koolerk ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... swear that I will be faithful ...

MR. KOOLERK: ... swear that I will be faithful ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... and bear true allegiance ...

MR. KOOLERK: ... and bear true allegiance ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II ...

MR. KOOLERK: ... to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... Her heirs, and successors ...

MR. KOOLERK: ... Her heirs, and successors ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... according to law ...

MR. KOOLERK: ... according to law ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... so help me, God.

MR. KOOLERK: ... so help me, God.

THE COMMISSIONER: Again, I will use my name. You use yours.

I, Stuart Hodgson ...

MR. KOOLERK: ... I, Paul Koolerk ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... solemnly and sincerely swear ...

MR. KOOLERK: ... solemnly and sincerely swear ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... that I will duly and faithfully ...

MR. KOOLERK: ... that I will duly and faithfully ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... and to the best of my skill and knowledge ...

MR. KOOLERK: ... and to the best of my skill and knowledge ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... execute the powers ...

MR. KOOLERK: ... execute the powers ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... and trust reposed in me ...

MR. KOOLERK: ... and trust reposed in me ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... as a Member of the Council of the Northwest Territories ..

MR. KOOLERK: ... as a Member of the Council of the Northwest Territories ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... so help me, God. ...

MR. KOOLERK: ... so help me, God.

THE COMMISSIONER: Will you come up here, please?

MR. KOOLERK: Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Members of Council, I present to you, your newest Member, Mr. Paul Koolerk, the Member, now duly sworn in, for the High Arctic.

--- Applause

ITEM NO. 1: COMMISSIONER'S OPENING REMARKS

Members of Council, I would like to welcome you to this the 50th session of the Council of the Northwest Territories, here at Inuvik. This is the first time that a session of Council has taken place in Inuvik since 1963. It is interesting to note that at that time the Deputy Minister and Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, Mr. Gordon Robertson, resigned, and Mr. Ben Sivertz was appointed the first full time Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. He continued to guide the Council until his retirement in early January of 1967. So, it is with a certain degree of history and pride that we return to Inuvik to hold this, our third session for this year.

It is a policy of the territorial Council and the Administration to hold their third session each year, if there is a third session, at some place outside of the capital. The reason that more sessions are not held outside of the capital is, of course, because the tremendous amount of backup material that is so necessary for doing the efficient and effective business of Council is at the capital, and it requires tremendous amount of support staff to handle a three-week session. When there is a third session, Council generally likes to move outside of Yellowknife and this of course is in keeping with the policy of taking government to the people. The last session outside of the capital was on the eastern side at Frobisher Bay and prior to that they held a session in the Hudson bay area at Baker Lake.

At the opening session, at the first of each year, it is my custom to give, in line with a motion that Council made some years ago, a major address and at that time Council Members formally reply to the address of the Commissioner. At subsequent sessions, I merely make a few introductory remarks to start the Council going. This does not preclude Members speaking if they so desire, either at the start or just prior to the conclusion of Council.

The session will undoubtedly be very busy. It has been an extremely busy summer since we last met in June. It seems that the more work that we accomplish, the more work there is waiting for us to tackle. It is no different as far as the workload that is ahead of the territorial Council, because as the Northwest Territories' population enlarges, as the development moves ahead so the backload of work begins to mount for the Members of the Council and, as a result, we find it of major importance to come to grips with all of the things that have to be done. In so doing, we use this third session as a so-to-speak safety valve, whereby some of the things that we are not able to get to during the course of the normal sessions we are able to deal with at a session such as this.

I have programmed it so that this will be a five-day session. Council Members should not feel under any pressure, if for example, we do not get through all of the business that we have listed here. It will be carried over and dealt with at the session in January. The session in January will essentially be a budget session with very few bills, perhaps one or two papers, and could quite easily accommodate anything that we have not finalized here this week.

The session next June will be a heavy one -- extremely heavy, because there is a tremendous amount of legislation that will come out of some of the recommendations to council, some of the studies and some of the hearings that are being held by various committees appointed by the Administration or that were put together in response to decisions of this Council.

So, not to delay matters any longer, I would like on your behalf, to thank all of our guests who have turned out this afternoon to see the opening of Council, to tell you that Council meets each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock p.m., and Wednesday and Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and adjourns each evening at 5:30. The purpose for not meeting publicly or formally in session on Tuesdays and Thursdays is to allow the committees -- there are quite a number of committees that have been established over the year and this gives them the opportunity to meet and do work that either has been referred to them, or that by the nature of their committee is their responsibility to handle.

As you can appreciate, the people that you have in front of you today, sitting around the table, are very busy people in their private lives. They come from all sections of society. They come from various areas of the Northwest Territories. It is not that easy for them to get together as a group outside of these Council sessions. So, when they do have the opportunity, they certainly make the most of it.

Members of Council, at this 50th session of the Council of the Northwest Territories, the Administration will introduce for your consideration seven pieces of legislation. Among these are a number of new and significant bills.

The Territorial Parks Ordinance will provide legislative authority to set aside and administer areas of land in the Northwest Territories as territorial parks for the economic and social benefit of the people of the Northwest Territories.

Means to provide for the prevention and control of pollution of the environment of the Northwest Territories would be established by the Environmental Protection Ordinance.

A preparation and adoption of plans, measures and controls to achieve the orderly and economic development of the communities in the Northwest Territories would be provided by the Planning Ordinance.

The Conflict of Interest Ordinance would require members of municipal councils and various elected boards to disclose their interests in any matter under consideration.

The Loan Authorization Ordinance would permit the territorial government to enter into borrowing agreements with the Government of Canada to provide funds for municipal projects in the Northwest Territories.

In addition to these new ordinances, amendments to the Dental Profession Ordinance and to the Electrical Protection Ordinance will also be introduced for your consideration.

You will also be asked to give consideration to a recommendation to council concerning the Northwest Territories Education Ordinance as well as The Mackenzie Valley Social Impact Study relating to the proposed Mackenzie valley pipeline; An Overview Study of Tourism and Outdoor Recreation in the Northwest Territories; observe Observations and Recommendations Respecting Alcohol and Drugs in the Northwest Territories; and other matters.

Incidentally I should add here that if by some lucky break we are able to finalize everything on the paper for this session, we have a handful more that we have not put forward that we can bring so that you can have a lot to do. We can keep you going until next Friday. With those few remarks I now declare open this 50th session of the Council of the Northwest Territories.

Introduction of Pages

Before proceeding I would like to introduce you to our two girl pages who are sitting on the left and right of me here, Brenda Nunn and Rosemary Germscheid. You will notice that the girls outweigh the boys. I know this will be of some comfort to Mrs. Pedersen to see that members of her sex are in the majority in this instance.

With item 1, Commissioner's opening remarks we move to item 2, orders of the day, notices of motions to introduce bills for the first reading.

ITEM NO. 2: NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO INTRODUCE BILLS FOR FIRST READING

MR. BUTTERS: A point of order, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

MR. BUTTERS: I notice that there are two items here that have not been discussed by the legislation committee. There is some concern in having them proceed at this time. That is, the item number 1-50 and item number 6-50 and I wonder if those might be stood down until the legislation committee has met.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Butters, a notice to introduce a bill, really is just a formality and I would not challenge a bill. It is only stating the intention of a person to introduce the motion. In other words, if I were going to rule one out, if somebody moved a private member's bill or they gave notice of motion, I would let it stand the first day but it could be challenged on the second. If you would accept that I think we could proceed to give notice of motion. It means absolutely nothing other than to put it into, or to let people know what is going to happen and to allow us to release it to the general public. Those that you have mentioned I will ensure that they do not come before Council for first reading today. The legislation planning committee will meet tomorrow morning and could deal with it I would think first of all at that time. Is that agreeable, Mr. Butters?

MR. BUTTERS: Yes, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Bill 1-50, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Bill 1-50: Conflict of Interest Ordinance

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on Tuesday, October 16, I will introduce a motion that Bill 1-50, an Ordinance Respecting Conflict of Interest of Members of Boards and Municipal Councils will be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Bill 2-50, Mr. Rabesca.

Bill 2-50: Dental Profession Ordinance

MR. RABESCA: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on Tuesday, October 16, I will introduce a motion that Bill 2-50, an Ordinance To Amend the Dental Profession Ordinance, will be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Bill 3-50, Mr. Genest.

Bill 3-50: Electrical Protection Ordinance

MR. GENEST: Mr. Commissioner, I wonder if before I give notice of this motion I could raise a point of order in connection with these motions?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

MR. GENEST: I should tell the Council that frankly my soul does not burn to amend the Electrical Protection Ordinance and while I know that these are done as a matter of form, one day I will be asked to move a bill or to give notice of a bill of which I do not approve. It seems to me that if these are administration bills, as they all are, they should be moved as a matter of form by the Deputy Commissioner and that we should get rid of this habit of passing these motions for first reading among Members of Council.

I make that suggestion, sir, and with that I wish to give notice that on Tuesday, October 16, I will introduce a motion that Bill 3-50, an Ordinance to Amend the Electrical Protection Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Genest. Hopefully in a couple of years time, if the Northwest Territories Act is changed, then this whole procedure will be changed. As it stands at the present moment it is the system that has been used since 1951 and we have inherited it.

Bill 4-50, Mr. Kaeser.

Bill 4-50: Environmental Protection Ordinance

MR. KAESER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on Tuesday, October 16, I will introduce a motion that Bill 4-50, an Ordinance to Provide for the Protection of the Environment of the Northwest Territories, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Bill 5-50, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Bill 5-50: Loan Authorization Ordinance 1973-74 (No. 2)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on Tuesday, October 16, I will introduce a motion that Bill 5-50, an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow Funds from The Government of Canada, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Bill 6-50, Mr. Pearson.

Bill 6-50: Planning Ordinance

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Commissioner, I also wish to reiterate Councillor Genest's point on the matter of making these motions and in doing so I will present the following motion that on Tuesday, October 16, Bill 6-50, an Ordinance Respecting Municipal Planning, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Pearson. Bill 7-50, Dr. Hamelin.

Bill 7-50: Territorial Parks Ordinance

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on Tuesday, October 16, I will introduce a motion that Bill 7-50, an Ordinance Respecting Parks in the Northwest Territories be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Dr. Hamelin.

Introduction of Members of Council

Before proceeding with the next item it occurs to me that perhaps I should introduce the Members of Council for those people in the audience who have never had the occasion of meeting them all in a group, or some of them who have heard their names but have never seen them before.

Mrs. Lena Pedersen

On my left is the Member for the Central Arctic, Mrs. Lena Pedersen. Mrs. Pedersen comes from Coppermine. She is the wife of Red Pedersen who has spent many, many years working for the Government of Canada, subsequently the Northwest Territories government. He was the area administrator at Pangnirtung and at Coppermine and at Rae. Mrs. Pedersen is very active in her constituency which covers from Holman to Coppermine to Bathurst to Cambridge Bay to Spence Bay, Gjoa Haven, Pelly Bay and those areas north up as far as Fort Ross. She was the chairman of the standing committee on education which recently included the comments of Council which will be reflected in the presentation by Mr. Bernard Gillie, the former director of Education, who will be introduced a little later on in the session.

Mr. Willie Adams

Next to Mrs. Pedersen is Mr. Willie Adams. Mr. Adams is from Rankin Inlet. His constituency is in that area of the Keewatin, Whale Cove, Eskimo Point, Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Chesterfield, Coral Harbour, Belcher Islands and Repulse Bay. Mr. Adams is an electrical contractor with his own business. He covers much of the area in his working capacity as well as in his capacity as a Member of the territorial Council. Prior to being elected to the Council he was chairman of the settlement council at Rankin.

Air Marshal Campbell

Next is Air Marshal Hugh Campbell. Air Marshal Campbell is one of the senior Members, along with Mr. Lyle Trimble, on Council, having become associated with Council in June of 1964. He is the person whose idea brought into being the Carrothers report. He is the former Chief of the Air Staff of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Mr. Nick Sibbeston

Next is Mr. Nick Sibbeston. Mr. Sibbeston comes from the constituency of Mackenzie Liard. This covers areas such as Fort Wrigley, Fort Simpson, Nahanni Butte, Fort Liard, Providence, Kakisa Lake, Enterprise and Hay River. Mr. Sibbeston, prior to joining Council, was the secretary-manager of the then hamlet of Fort Simpson. Mr. Sibbeston lives at Fort Simpson. He was born in the Northwest Territories and is the chairman of the legislation committee of Council.

Mr. Tom Butters

Next is Mr. Tom Butters, the Member for this area here of the Western Arctic. He is the editor of the Drum, was a former regional administrator for this region and saw service with the Government of Canada in the Keewatin. His constituency covers such places as Sachs Harbour, Paulatuk, Tuktoyaktuk and Inuvik. Mr. Butters was the chairman of the very, very successful task force on housing, one of the fastest documents to ever clear the Council and be put into operation in the form of legislation that created the Housing Corporation which now functions and will take over the responsibility for all housing in the Northwest Territories as of January 1.

Mr. Jimmy Rabesca

Next to Mr. Butters is his colleague, Mr. Rabesca. Mr. Rabesca was also born in the Northwest Territories. He comes from Rae and in his constituency covers such places as Snowdrift, Detah, Rae, Rae Lakes, Lac La Martre, Trout Rock and a number of these outlying areas immediately outside of Yellowknife. Mr. Rabesca was the assistant chief or vice chief of the Rae/Edzo band.

Deputy Commissioner John Parker

Next is the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. John Parker. Mr. Parker has spent the greater part of his life in the Northwest Territories. By profession he is a professional engineer, a geologist and owned his own business, a very successful business, Precambrian Mining, when he accepted an appointment by Mr. Arthur Laing to be a member of what is now known as the Carrothers Commission. As a matter of fact, he was the only northern member on that Commission. The recommendations of the Carrothers Commission went far in bringing about fantastic changes, very momentous changes, both to the Administration and to the government itself and great changes have taken place. Deputy Commissioner Parker became the Deputy Commissioner on March 2 of 1967 and he is the chief of the staff. All of the staff report through their Assistant Commissioners and directors to the Deputy Commissioner. He is the head of the territorial section of the interdepartmental committee on finance, he is chairman of the highway and pipeline committee and he is the territorial government's representative on the highways. Most of the negotiations between Ottawa and the territories are under his direction and he is really the mainspring of the government.

Mr. Paul Kaeser

Across from Deputy Commissioner Parker is Mr. Paul Kaeser. In the years of seeing service, he is a senior person having served on Council at the beginning of the sixties. He is the former mayor of Fort Smith and a very avid supporter of Fort Smith, but just as avid for the Northwest Territories. He has visited most of the communities in the territories outside of his own constituency; which includes Fort Smith, Pine Point and Fort Resolution. He was a former Hudson's Bay manager, and has spent the greater part of his life in the Northwest Territories. He is a very successful businessman in Fort Smith and certainly I think the people of Fort Smith would be the first to say he has contributed perhaps in many different ways to the development of Fort Smith. Many of the buildings, institutions and services that are now available to the public in Fort Smith are due to his untiring efforts.

Dr. Louis Hamelin

Dr. Louis Hamelin is a Member of Council who was appointed in 1970. He comes to us with a very distinguished career in geography. He is a professor of geography at Laval University. He is no stranger to the international scene and probably the most experienced on Council in the field of the association with other countries. He is the author of many books on geography and has travelled extensively throughout the world including the interior and eastern part of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Paul Koolerk

The next is Paul Koolerk. Paul is the junior Member of territorial Council having been just elected to finish the term, the unexpired term, of Weldy Phipps, who resigned this May. His constituency covers such places as Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay, Repulse Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Hall Beach and Igloolik. He worked at one time in Ottawa with Dr. Raymond Gagnon on the new Eskimo orthography and spent many years at this. Subsequently, he came home to the territories and worked on the very successful radio station at Pond Inlet.

Mr. David Searle

Next is Mr. David Searle. Mr. Searle joined the Council in 1967. He is a very successful lawyer in the Northwest Territories. He was educated, like Mr. Rabesca, Mr. Adams, Mr. Sibbeston and Mr. Koolerk, in the Northwest Territories' education system and it is very pleasing to us to note that these Members are on the territorial Council. Mr. Searle's constituency is now at Yellowknife. He is the chairman of the finance committee of Council which has the responsibility of examining both the program forecast and the estimate reviews prior to their introduction into the territorial Council. Mr. Searle has been twice a member of the delegation who went as observers to the first minister's conference in Ottawa, that is, the Prime Minister and premier's conference.

Mr. Bryan Pearson

Next is Mr. Bryan Pearson. Mr. Pearson is from the Eastern Arctic. He is the president of the Arctic Ventures and his constituency covers such places as Cape Dorset, Lake Harbour, Port Burwell, Frobisher Bay and Pangnirtung and Broughton Island. Mr. Pearson has been in the territories around 18 or 19 years and spent most of his time above the tree line. I say it that way because he served on the Dewline. He has more recently been at Frobisher Bay and he has pushed hard, as he should, for the people of Frobisher Bay which is the largest settlement, is now a hamlet by the way, but the largest settlement in the Arctic.

Mr. Pierre Genest

Next is Mr. Pierre Genest. Mr. Genest, up until today, was a junior Member of the Council but he does not have to have that title anymore. He was promoted with the addition of Paul Koolerk joining the Council. Mr. Genest is a very excellent lawyer from Toronto and has brought much to the territorial Council. He is of great assistance advising us when dealing with bills, because reading bills, ordinances, legal matters, of course, come to lawyers as second nature and as a member of the legislation committee along with, I believe, Mr. Butters and Mr. Rabesca, and under the chairmanship of Mr. Sibbeston, is able to deal with the bills and see that they are in proper order for presentation to Council. He is the only Member here that is not allowed to travel without his wife.

Item 3, tabling of documents. Deputy Commissioner Parker.

ITEM NO. 3: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to table the following documents:

1. Annual Report - Tote Trail Assistance Committee.
2. Auditor General Report on N.W.T. 1972-73 Budget.
3. Letter from Mrs. A. J. MacAteer to Commissioner re Labour Relations Board of Inquiry Report.
4. Submission by the N.W.T. Status of Women Relation Committee.
5. The Overview Study of Tourism and Outdoor Recreation in the N.W.T. Volumes I and II.
6. Report on the Symposium on Biting Fly Control and Environmental Quality.
7. The Mackenzie Valley Social Impact Study.
8. Observations and Recommendations Respecting Alcohol and Drugs in the N.W.T.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Deputy Commissioner Parker.
Item 4, are there any replies to the Commissioner's opening remarks?

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, may we return to Item 3?

THE COMMISSIONER: Item 3. Yes.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to table two documents, one entitled the "Capital Budgeting Program for the Town of Inuvik, N.W.T., September 1973" and

the second entitled, "An Ordinance to Provide for the Orderly Development of Incorporated Municipalities Located in Rapid Growth Areas".

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Butters. I am sorry, is there anybody else -- anything else under Item 3? Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to table a speech given at the Arctic Environmental Seminar dated October 11, 1973.

THE COMMISSIONER: Items to be tabled. Item 4, replies to Commissioner's opening remarks.

ITEM NO. 4: REPLIES TO COMMISSIONER'S OPENING REMARKS

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I had, a few days ago, intended to make a few remarks at this time, as I advised Deputy Commissioner Parker, but in view of the delayed arrival of yourself, sir, and Council, I then decided to put off these remarks. Then, like my colleague a couple of years ago who when he saw all the people around, decided to deliver himself of an address. Following that example of Mr. Sibbeston's I would like to make a few remarks on this occasion.

First I am sure other Members of this Council wish to extend to Paul Koolerk our very best wishes and pleasure at seeing him join us from the High Arctic. We certainly look forward to the many contributions that he will be making to these remaining sessions.

I regret, as I know the Dean of Council, Lyle Trimble too sir, would like to have been here on this auspicious occasion, when the Commissioner and Council convened here for the first time in ten years, but unfortunately Mr. Trimble is searching over the Beaufort Sea for two constituents who have been missing for a period of ten days. Regrettably, it would appear that search and rescue activity for such persons is very limited and it is for this reason that Mr. Trimble is unable to be with us at this time.

I was also tending to recollect the first occasion of Council's visit to Inuvik and at that time Mr. Kaeser was a Member of Council and one of the things we brought up, I remember, was an expression of our concern with regard to alcohol problems, problems of alcohol abuse in the community. With the Wacko Report being tabled this time, this matter will again be brought up and we will have an opportunity to see whether we are proceeding or going backward in this whole vexatious problem.

When I mentioned I had intended to speak, I had not examined the table of contents and noticed another important report on that agenda - the Mackenzie Valley Social Impact Study developed by Gemini North. As I wish to speak on the impact that we anticipate in high growth communities such as Inuvik, I will defer these remarks until the occasion when that comes up on the Council's agenda. At that time I will hope to go into some detail on the capital budgeting program of the town of Inuvik.

I am quite sure that since the mayor of Inuvik, and he was in the gallery, is hosting this Council at a working luncheon, I believe, tomorrow. Councillors will have a good opportunity to hear directly from the mayor and his councillors of some of the growth problems and difficulties being experienced by this community. As they have arranged a tour of the town for you tomorrow, I am sure that when we do discuss this matter on the agenda you will be very well versed in it.

Further to this, last week, Friday, Gemini North representatives were in Inuvik and they said that even this study is conservative and the problems and impact outlined in this study do not really suggest the degree of impact that high growth communities can expect. This community according to their reports and studies, will receive the brunt of development along with Norman Wells and Fort Simpson. So I will not discuss this any further at this time and look forward to the opportunity when it comes up in the agenda.

Again I express the thanks, the pleasure of the people of the Western Arctic and the Lower Mackenzie at knowing the Council of the Northwest Territories has come to this area and will be available to people who wish to talk to them.

I am hopeful that through a motion later, this Council will be able to set up an evening session at which time persons who are working between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. may attend and also participate even if it is in an auditing sense. Thank you, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Butters, it might be well for the Deputy Commissioner to make note of that and if you would like an evening session I suppose the best time would be on Thursday as it is a short day. I think if you tried it on Wednesday after a long day it might not be the best time.

Is there anyone else who wishes to speak at this time under item 4? Item 5, questions and returns. Mr. Sibbeston.

ITEM NO. 5: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

Question W1-50: Amount of Money Paid to Great Slave Lake Fishermen to Compensate for Loss by Storm

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner, could you tell this Council the amount of money that was given to the fishermen in the Great Slave lake area last fall? There was I understand a certain amount of money given to them as a result of the loss incurred by the big storm.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Sibbeston. We will take your question and get your reply and file it on the order paper. Any further matters under Item 5, questions and returns?

Item number 6, oral questions. Mr. Sibbeston.

ITEM NO. 6: ORAL QUESTIONS

Question O2-50: Council Coverage in Slavey

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner, I had hoped that I would never be asking this question again, but I wonder whether you could inquire of CBC as to who is interpreting the proceeding of this session in Slavey and also if there is no one here, whether CBC would attempt to get somebody here to interpret the proceedings here in the Slavey Indian language?

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Sibbeston. We will draw this matter to CBC's attention and attempt to get you an answer. Mr. Butters.

Question O3-50: Pension Supplements to Pensioners

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, can you advise that there is an item on the agenda which includes supplementary estimates relating to the provision of pension supplements to pensioners?

THE COMMISSIONER: I may be in a position to advise you of it tomorrow or hopefully at the very latest on Wednesday. Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: I will await the answer with much interest, sir.

Question O4-50: Development of Local Search and Rescue Bodies

The second question is related to a motion which I believe I introduced two years ago on the development of local search and rescue bodies. A year ago at Frobisher Bay I recollect asking the progress being made in developing such bodies and if my memory serves, Mr. Deputy Commissioner, the answer was that it is going very, very well, and that such a body should be set up in Inuvik as of April, 1973. This body was not set up, sir, and as I noted there is a search going on at this present moment in which I am sure a local search group would be very helpful and effective. I am just wondering what happened to that motion and intention.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think perhaps, as happens every once in awhile, we receive advice from other sources on things of this kind. Rather than attempt to answer verbally I think I had better ask the Deputy Commissioner to prepare a reply for you Mr. Butters, on this. Any further matters under Item 6 or questions?

Item 7, presenting petitions.

Item 8, reports of standing and special committees. Mr. Searle.

ITEM NO. 8: REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I advise, I think I am probably out of order as I am not going to make a report on my special committee but I notice no other place on the order paper when I can suggest a meeting of the provincial-type responsibilities committee for tomorrow morning 9:00 a.m. If I could use this opportunity I would like to suggest that, unless there are any objections by the members who are; Air Marshal Campbell, Lyle Trimble, Bryan Pearson, and Dr. Hamelin and I think that I can maybe suggest that Mr. Remnant advise us of a place.

THE COMMISSIONER: Okay, Mr. Searle. The proper place on the agenda for you to raise things like that are under announcements, just prior to adjourning for tonight but as we forgot to put it on we will accept it now. Any other reports for standing and special committees? Item 9, notice of motions, Mr. Sibbeston.

ITEM NO. 9: NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Notice of Motion 1-50: Commissioner and Government Officers to meet with Great Slave Lake Fishermen's Federation

MR. SIBBESTON: I wish to give notice that I will move the following motion tomorrow:

> WHEREAS the Great Slave Lake Fishermen's Federation have expressed great concern for the future of the fisheries industry on Great Slave Lake;
>
> AND WHEREAS the fishermen feel the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation set up to help the fishermen in the fishing industry has failed in its main purposes;
>
> AND WHEREAS the fishermen feel that the problem will have to be resolved before they will continue fishing;
>
> AND WHEREAS the fishermen feel that it is imperative in resolving their problem that the Commissioner meet with them;
>
> NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and officials of this government hold a meeting with the Great Slave Lake Fishermen's Federation as soon as this Council session is over.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further items under Item 9? Mr. Butters.

Notice of Motion 2-50: Extension of Sitting Hours

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I give notice that on Tuesday, October 16, I will move the following motion:

WHEREAS the Rules of Council provide for varying the hours of sitting;

AND WHEREAS the final days of the 47th session held at Frobisher Bay a year ago included an evening session so persons unable to observe and audit Council sessions during the day may attend an evening session;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that the sitting hours of Council be amended during the 50th session of Council providing for an evening sitting on Thursday, October 18 between the hours of 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Butters. Anything further under Item 8 -- 9, I beg your pardon, notices of motions?

Item 10, motions. Council will stand recessed for 15 minutes for coffee.

--- SHORT RECESS

ITEM NO. 11: INTRODUCTION OF BILLS FOR FIRST READING

THE COMMISSIONER: Council come to order. Item number 11, introduction of bills for first reading. Bill 2-50, Mr. Rabesca.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, a point of order. Would you kindly seek unanimous consent?

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, I beg your pardon. Is it the unanimous consent of Council to deal with Bill 2-50? No objection. Mr. Rabesca.

First Reading of Bill 2-50: Dental Profession Ordinance

MR. RABESCA: Mr. Commissioner, I move that Bill 2-50, an Ordinance to Amend the Dental Profession Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Rabesca, seconded by Mr. Adams that Bill 2-50 be read for the first time. Any discussion? All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against if any?

--- Carried

Unanimous consent to deal with Bill 3-50. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Mr. Genest.

First Reading of Bill 3-50: Electrical Protection Ordinance

MR. GENEST: Mr. Commissioner, at the request of the Administration I move that Bill 3-50, an Ordinance to Amend the Electrical Protection Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Genest, seconded by Mr. Searle, at the request of Mr. Genest, (laughter) that Bill 3-50 be read for the first time. Any discussion? Question? All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against if any?

--- Carried

Before this gets too far I should tell you that Mr. Genest has been successfully defending the Ontario Hydro for the last three months and as a member of the establishment took quite a pasting from public opinion and from the "in" people, so to speak, and so now he looks at me as a member of the establishment and he is not, and takes it out on me.

Bill 4-50, Mr. Kaeser.

First Reading of Bill 4-50: Environmental Protection Ordinance

MR. KAESER: Mr. Commissioner, I move that Bill 4-50, an Ordinance to Provide for the Protection of the Environment of the Northwest Territories, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Kaeser, seconded by Dr. Hamelin that Bill 4-50 be read for the first time. Any discussion? Question? All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against if any?

--- Carried

Unanimous consent to introduce Bill 5-50. Any objection?

--- Agreed

Bill 5-50, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

First Reading of Bill 5-50: Loan Authorization Ordinance, 1973-74 (No. 2)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move that Bill 5-50, an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow Funds from the Government of Canada, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Mr. Genest that Bill 5-50 be read for the first time. Any discussion? Question? All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against if any?

--- Carried

Unanimous consent to deal with Bill 7-50. Any objection?

--- Agreed

Dr. Hamelin.

First Reading of Bill 7-50: Territorial Parks Ordinance

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Commissioner, I move that Bill 7-50, an Ordinance Respecting Parks in the Northwest Territories, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Dr. Hamelin, seconded by Mr. Butters that Bill 7-50 be read for the first time. Any discussion? Question? All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against if any?

--- Carried

ITEM NO. 12: CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL 1-50, N.W.T. EDUCATION ORDINANCE

Turning to Item number 12, consideration of committee of the whole of Recommendation to Council 1-50, Northwest Territories Education Ordinance. Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of Recommendation to Council 1-50, moved by Mr. Kaeser, seconded by Mr. Parker. All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against if any?

--- Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of Recommendation to Council 1-50 with Mr. Searle in the chair.

--- Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Recommendation to Council 1-50, N.W.T. Education Ordinance with Mr. Searle in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL 1-50, N.W.T. EDUCATION ORDINANCE

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Now that we have our electronic gadgetry all in order, Members of the committee, we are here to consider Recommendation to Council 1-50 respecting the Northwest Territories Education Ordinance. I see in the audience two people I assume are here for the purpose of discussing this with the Council, Messrs. Gillie and Macpherson, partners in crime, partners in law or whatever. Is it Council's wish that they be asked to come forward to the witnesses table to give a brief statement regarding the paper and to respond to questions that Members may wish to add? Is that the Council's wish? Agreed?

--- Agreed

Mr. Gillie and Mr. Macpherson please. Mr. Parker, are you going to welcome Mr. Gillie back for us?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I think Mr. Gillie indeed feels welcome, having had considerable experience in appearing before this august body. I would just like to take a moment to outline Mr. Gillie's role in this matter before us today.

The matter of an education ordinance has been one which has been under consideration by this Council for some time; a time period extending perhaps for the better part of two years. While Mr. Gillie was director of our Department of Education he, together with his colleagues in that department, drew up a very major document which was entitled the Survey of Education. That survey, as you will recall, was discussed by Council Members rather thoroughly on at least two separate occasions and it was then referred to a committee, which Mrs. Pedersen chaired, and was studied by that committee. The results of that study were placed before Council and further discussion took place.

Need for New Education Ordinance Recognized

As a result of all this the Administration was asked to proceed to draw up an education ordinance recognizing that the present ordinance deals only with district schools and only in a haphazard fashion with education in its broad context. Therefore in order to do this it was obvious that we had to assemble a considerable amount of information on education as run by boards in other parts of the country, as regards to the way it is handled in various provinces, the type of legislation that they have and to extract from what Council has said, during its various debates on the subject, some kind of a consensus view which could come forward in an ordinance. Therefore Mr. Gillie was engaged as a consultant after his retirement from his position of director of Education and given the task of drawing this sort of thing together. He has studied it and we have had various discussions with him, he has put certain reports and comments to the Department of Education and to the territorial Executive.

As a result of all of this work we have before you today the recommendation to council. This recommendation is a relatively short document, it is not intended to take the place of the ordinance but of course to seek from Council further direction in the preparation of that ordinance. If Council agrees with the gist of what is contained in this recommendation then of course the ordinance may be proceeded with. Council may well wish to amend certain sections of it here but this really is the condensation of a great deal of effort on Mr. Gillie's part and on the part of Mr. Macpherson and other people in his department.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Thank you, Mr. Parker. Are there any questions of a general nature rising out of Mr. Parker's remarks, any comments before we get into the paper? I notice that the paper sets out recommendations 1 to 17 and I should think that you might take them in the order 1 to 17 and see if we agree with them because they do go into some detail. However, before getting specifically into those 17 recommendations, is there anyone who wishes to comment generally or ask any questions generally? Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, just one question. Does this also reflect the result of the task force on education of which I understand Mrs. Lena Pedersen was the chairman? Does this reflect some of this or simply that paper that was produced, took all those years, the eight foot long one?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, as I outlined in my previous remarks, yes indeed that committee did meet and the results of their work are embodied, at least in part, in here.

MR. PEARSON: At least in part.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Pearson?

Hostels and Education Away from Home

MR. PEARSON: Yes, again of a general nature but specifically the question of hostels and education away from home. I do not see any reference to this, the little red schoolhouse concept.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Pearson, that is found in recommendation 14.

MR. PEARSON: That says a lot. It says what about what.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I am not defending the paper, but it talks about accommodation.

MR. PEARSON: Yes, but it does not say very much about it. It says that provision be made for living accommodation for students who must reside away from home in order to attend school and that a high degree of local autonomy be given in this respect. I seem to recall the tremendous emphasis that was placed by this Council on this question of hostels and the provision of much higher levels of education in the settlements. Anyway ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): You can ask any questions that you wish of Mr. Macpherson or Mr. Gillie, Mr. Pearson ...

MR. GENEST: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, should we not deal with specifics? Are we going to deal with the recommendations clause by clause?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, I think we should in the order indicated, so maybe we can keep our comments then, as I have indicated, general. Proceed.

MR. PEARSON: No further comments.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Dr. Hamelin.

Multi-ethnic Nature of Population in N.W.T.

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Chairman, the first precept, page one of this paper deals with a very fundamental fact inside the Northwest Territories. It deals with the multi-ethnic nature of the population. When we look at the recommendation, the recommendation seems to deal with other precepts more than that one. So how will you translate in programs your good intention to reflect the multi-ethnic nature of the population?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we thought of that very subject when we were drawing up the recommendation and we considered whether we should place in recommendation form specific steps that we should be required to take under the ordinance to meet that precept, but after due consideration we felt that it should really form the basic thread that runs through every recommendation and every clause of the ordinance itself. Therefore we did not include it as a specific recommendation but rather just as the precept which we felt, as I said before, had to run all the way through the ordinance. Perhaps we are a little close to the subject to be as objective as we should be. Under Mr. Macpherson's direction, we have instituted, and are in the process of instituting, many more programs recognizing the multi-ethnic nature of the population. Perhaps Mr. Macpherson might like to add to that, but that was our approach.

Implementation of Basic Precepts

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, I think to answer the question specifically, as Members of Council know, we have laid down as one of our basic philosophies of education the fact that, where it is the wish of people in a settlement, the language of instruction during the first three years of school will be in the

language of the people of that settlement, with English being offered as a second language. Admittedly, we have not accomplished this throughout the territories, but we are working on it.

Another point of philosophy in our general program is the employment of classroom assistants throughout the territories to bridge the gaps between school and home. I think Members of Council also know that we are in the process now of a teacher training program which is training young people of Indian and Eskimo origin to work in the schools.

Another point is our production, which now amounts to some 80 books, that reflect the multi-ethnic origin of the people of the Northwest Territories. Those are some of the ways that we plan to implement this precept.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Yes. I am afraid Mr. Butters asked some time ago, Mr. Genest. Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, pertinent to the document which you tabled and also related to adult education, I wonder if I might have some assurance that the education people of the territorial government could pass the very important remarks, contained in your speech last week at the Arctic Petroleum Operators meeting, to the federal government and particularly the Prime Minister of Canada in the interest of adult education.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Genest.

Instruction in Own Language

MR. GENEST: Mr. Chairman, I just want to pick up on what Councillor Hamelin said and what Mr. Macpherson says.

I understand that the fundamental or the basic precept that is to colour this act, is a very specific right which I understand to be the right of native peoples to be educated, or when they go to class to have instruction given to them in their own language. And it seems to me that it is just not good enough to say that the spirit runs through the act when you have a very specific and basic right of that kind, that is just not mentioned in any recommendation. It seems to me that if this is the intention of the legislation, you should have it expressed in legislative language. I appreciate that it may be difficult to implement a program like that until you get the necessary forces but surely the recommendation should contain something to reinforce what you just call a basic precept.

I wonder if the Administration would consider having one of those recommendations read that the Council in any ordinance that is enacted recognize the right of native people to be educated for a certain period in their own language. Nothing now appears -- you can say that is the spirit, but when you enact legislation in accordance with the recommendations you will not have a word in the legislation about it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I am not sure that we recognize that it is a person's right, under law that is, to be educated in their own language up to a certain grade. Probably, at least in part, because we recognize the very great mechanical difficulties in doing that and therefore I really question whether there is a value in putting into legislation something that you may not be able to do. I am not sure that Council ever gave this advice that this should be regarded as a right, as something that absolutely must be provided. It seems to me it was generally put in the frame of something that we should seek to achieve through all possible means but personally I would question whether there would be additional value in placing, or attempting to place, that in legislation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further on that point, Mr. Genest.

Fundamental Principle should be Incorporated in Ordinance

MR. GENEST: I do not buy that, Mr. Chairman. I used the word "right", perhaps that was too strong, but if that is an objective of the policy of education, you are going to have a comprehensive ordinance that sets out a lot of objectives here, surely a principle so fundamental as that should be incorporated in it. Otherwise, paragraph one is just window dressing.

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

MR. SIBBESTON: Well, Mr. Chairman, I also agree with Mr. Genest and I do not see anything wrong with writing something in the act which would provide for this as stated in number one, which is assurance of educational programs which reflect the multi-ethnic nature of the population. I am not so sure whether it would be -- I am not so sure whether the constitution of a -- it could be done and I do not really know. Perhaps, I should ask Mr. Genest whether he feels that in terms of the bill of rights, or whether the fact that Canada has only two official languages, French and English, whether it is possible in the North-west Territories for the government to recognize Eskimo or Indian as one of the languages of the schools. I do not know whether there is any problem on this. So, I would like to hear further on this legal point.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Genest. I think that is a question directed to you. Your legal opinion.

MR. GENEST: My advice is of value according to how it is paid for, generally, (laughter) but I see nothing unconstitutional with this educational policy. There is nothing wrong with a section in a proposed ordinance which would say that wherever possible the authorities will strive to provide education in the native language, where there are significant groups speaking that language. I do not think this offends against the constitution.

Legislation Need not be Mandatory

We have that in Toronto with Portugese and Italian settlements, where the educational authorities provide instruction for children who do not know English, who have very difficult problems in getting into the normal public school systems when they can not follow even instructions in grade one. They need a transi-tional stage, and I think that is all the territorial Administration is intend-ing to do, when it provides this kind of service. I would just like to see some pressure placed on the Administration in the form of words in the act rather than a statement of good intentions that are in a study paper and I do not think, I do not propose that the legislation be mandatory or that it give rights, but that it should place at least some obligation by law on the Administration to try and provide that kind of service where it is possible.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I assume you want to respond, do you Mr. Parker, because there are other ...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, just the same ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I will permit that but there are others ...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, just the same, Mr. Chairman, in the sense of the way that Mr. Genest has expressed himself in his last words on this subject, I agree. No problem to put it in the ordinance in those terms.

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

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, the report which the Deputy Commissioner referred to and which I believe Councillor Genest referred to, was tabled at the 47th session of Council in the summer. It was discussed at some length at the 47th session in Council, in the summer, and that point of teaching for the first three years in the native languages was approved by this Council, if I recollect, unanimously. The Administration has had the past school year to put this into effect. The Administration has now had its second year to put this into effect. I would like to know from Mr. Macpherson the progress being made in this area. I would also like to know what is being planned for this coming year in this area. As I say, as far as I am concerned, we should have two years of experience, almost, under our belts.

Progress of the Program of Teaching in Native Language

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I think that statement was really in the form of a question to you, Mr. Macpherson. In other words, how far along are we in that program of teaching in native languages for grades one to three?

MR. MACPHERSON: Well, Mr. Chairman, it is rather difficult for me because I do not have any papers with me but I can give you a general answer to the question. I would say in probably 30 communities out of the 62, there is a considerable program of teaching the first 3 grades of school in the native language where it is the expressed wish of the people of that settlement. It is, of course, much easier for us to proceed with this in small settlements rather than in large places like Inuvik, for example, where we have made a start in offering courses in Eskimo and I believe this year also in Loucheaux. In a number of the small places we have achieved -- for example, Spence Bay is one that I visited not long ago and in kindergarten, grades 1 and 2 the instruction is in Eskimo with English as a second language being offered.

Lack of Trained Instructors

The difficulty that we face, of course, is the lack of trained instructors and presently we have some 30 people in our teacher education program. One of the criteria for entrance into this program is the ability to speak in a native language. When we get those 30 people graduated from the program we will be able to offer this program in more and more schools where the people wish it. We have made, I would think, quite a bit of progress between the first year and this year in that we have probably twice as many children being instructed, at least in part, in their own language than we have ever had before. I could give further details on this later but I have at least answered the question partially.

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

MR. PEARSON: I will pass.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Parker, did you have something further? Mr. Sibbeston, further? Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: I wonder if Mr. Parker would object to a recommendation being added somewhat in these terms, let us say, we could put it at the end of 16. Just to simply state that provision be made for instruction for native peoples in their own language where practicable.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Where did you want that, sorry?

MR. GENEST: Well, 16 at the end seems to be the most convenient place.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Say, six.

MR. GENEST: Call it 16-A.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, there is 17.

MR. GENEST: Well, 17 is the catch-all. But a new education ordinance include the above recommendation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Oh, I see. Give us the wording again.

MR. GENEST: That provision be made for instruction of native peoples in their own language where practicable.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I think that is very good. I would perhaps suggest that the addition of words to the effect of "and where it is their expressed desire".

Proposed Amendment

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I have no objection to that. If that is acceptable, I would like to have that as an amendment. Let us just get the wording now. That provision be made for the instruction of native people in their own language -- now, did you want to incorporate ...

MR. GENEST: Where practical and where there is -- what did you say Mr. Parker? Where there is an expressed desire that this be done.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Where it is their wish and where it is practical, I think.

MR. GENEST: Where it is their wish and where it is practical.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, the wording as I have it is 16-A, that provision be made for the instruction of native people in their own language where it is their wish and where it is practicable. Dr. Hamelin.

Rewording of Amendment

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Chairman, I am happy about that recommendation. Maybe we have to think of two other small matters. If you say education has to be produced in Indian languages, it can be interpreted as all Indian languages. Maybe we can have in mind, three, four, five languages but we could not be involved in teaching in seventeen Indian languages. So I do not know if you could accept to add the word "major". Second matter, I think we have to be specific on the level of education. I am, as everybody knows, in favour of Indian and Eskimo education but I do not expect to have a university in Loucheaux language during my life, so can we just add, as we said before, the first three years.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): So, Dr. Hamelin, what you would prefer to see is something like this. You would prefer to see it something like this; that provision be made for the instruction of native people in their major native languages to grade three, or something like that, where it is their wish and where it is practical. In other words, incorporate those qualifications. Mr. Gillie.

MR. GILLIE: I just want to make a suggestion that perhaps would meet with Dr. Hamelin's idea here. If you put the word "initial", that provision be made for initial instruction, I think, would that not cover it?

MR. GENEST: Mr. Chairman, I think that three years is rigid and I prefer the word initial.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, we are talking about a motion. Why do we not let -- Mr. Genest, you might just hold off the motion. He has heard other people's wishes. Could we just withdraw the motion, let him polish up the wording that he thinks represents the consensus because we are really sort of getting down into that.

MR. GENEST: I am ready now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Are you? There are some other people who have been shaking their hands. Do you want to just hold it because they, I think, have the feeling that I am not giving them the floor. And then maybe you could make the motion later. Mrs. Pedersen.

Native People should have Opportunity to Decide

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, before we go ahead to the motion, I think the committee members could take the attention and look at the item number 2. There is something wrong. As we know up to now the native people themselves are not involved too much in education. And it is just a beginning for these people are becoming more involved in it. I think before we mix up things, at the moment you are talking about the natives. I think we must give the opportunities to the people themselves to decide it. At the moment the education people are giving the authority to each school to have $15 per student for the cultural things and up to now, we have been having grade one to three -- so it is just a beginning. And I want to make sure that we are not going too fast and we wait until the people themselves are involved in it.

As we know, if we go too fast, clause by clause, or by number, we will see that they are requesting more community committees or advisory boards to ensure the people themselves will decide how they would like to see the -- because as we know it is very difficult for communities in the Northwest Territories because it is a big country and quite often from East to West the people do not see each other. I see myself it is very difficult to put on the legislation in the Northwest Territories where it will apply to all residents.

What I mean is that they will not be eligible to be to the certain amount of the communities like to see, because as you say, it is just a beginning. Up to now we do not give that much opportunity to the people themselves to decide if this is how they want to see education programs. So with these few remarks I say we should leave the motion for awhile and discuss these things first before we come to anything else. Those are my remarks for the moment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Members of the committee, rule 4 says that 5:30 p.m. on each sitting day the proceedings of the Council shall be interrupted by the Commissioner, or if the Council is in committee of the whole, by the chairman thereof, shall be interrupted by the chairman thereof, who shall rise and report progress.

I think we are getting into a long discussion on this subject and quite frankly my view would be to do what the rule requires me to do, which is to report progress and come back tomorrow and give this a thorough discussion. There is no point trying to rush it and we are over our time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Are there any announcements? Mr. Searle.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Recommendation to Council 1-50, the N.W.T. Education Ordinance

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, your committee of the whole has met to consider Recommendation to Council 1-50, respecting the Northwest Territories Education Ordinance and I simply wish to report progress.

Secondly, as to announcements, the committee on provincial-type responsibilities, 9:30 a.m. meeting tomorrow at the conference room of the regional office here in Inuvik, which is, I think, just outside of the school door, across the corner.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner, there shall be a legislation committee meeting tomorrow morning at 9:00 a.m., room 13, this school.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further announcements? Before Deputy Commissioner Parker reads the orders of the day, under the normal first session of each year when I make my address we always leave the replies to the Commissioner's address on, I think it is four days, until you have the opportunity to speak. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to drop it as of tonight with the understanding, of course, that any and all will be given the opportunity to speak if you wish, prior to our proroguing. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Deputy Commissioner Parker.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, orders of the day, October 16, 1973, 2:30 o'clock p.m., auditorium, Samuel Hearne Secondary School.

1. Prayer

2. Questions and Returns

3. Oral Questions

4. Presenting Petitions

5. Reports of Standing and Special Committees

6. Notices of Motions

7. Motions

8. Tabling of Documents

9. Introduction of Bills for First Reading. Bills 1-50, 6-50.

10. Second Reading of Bills. Bills 2-50, 3-50, 4-50, 5-50, 7-50.

11. Continuing consideration in Committee of the Whole of:

    Recommendation to Council 1-50

    Observations and Recommendations Respecting Alcohol and Drugs in the Northwest Territories

    Mackenzie Valley Social Impact Study

    Overview Study of Tourism and Outdoor Recreation in the Northwest Territories

THE COMMISSIONER: The hour is now 5:30 o'clock p.m. Council stands adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p.m. tomorrow at the auditorium, Samuel Hearne Secondary School.

--- ADJOURNMENT

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES DEBATES

50 th Session

7 th Council

Official Report

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1973

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INUVIK, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1973

ITEM NO. 1: PRAYER

--- PRAYER

THE COMMISSIONER: Turning to the orders of the day. Item 2, questions and returns. Deputy Commissioner Parker.

ITEM NO. 2: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

Return to Question W1-50: Amount of Money Paid to Great Slave Lake Fishermen to Compensate for Loss by Storm

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, reply to written question number 1, asked by Mr. Sibbeston October 15; following on the severe August weekend storm referred to, a three man task force was established consisting of: 1) Mr. Casey Jones, economic development officer, Government of the Northwest Territories; 2) Mr. Percy Monkman, secretary-treasurer of Great Lakes Fishermen's Federation; 3) Mr. George Helmer, zone manager of Freshwater Fish Marketing Board. Members of the task force conducted independent evaluations of damage sustained through consultation with individual fishermen. Losses were assessed at 298 nets together with floats, leads and lines belonging to 13 fishermen. These losses were made good by the Department of Economic Development from stock and by ordering new nets at a cost of $10,500.

Return to Question 04-50: Development of Local Search and Rescue Bodies

In answer to oral question 4-50 asked by Councillor Butters on October 15, concerning the Administration's progress in setting up local search and rescue organizations, I have the following reply. Earlier this year, when plans were being developed for search and rescue units, the Administration learned that there was a possibility that the Canadian Rangers would be re-formed by the Canadian forces. If adopted, it was felt that this would duplicate the rescue unit. Information was sought as to the timing and probability of action by Canadian forces. A reply from the acting commander, Northern Region was received October 11th to the effect that the Administration's proposal was indeed similar in many respects to the work that would be undertaken by the Northern Rangers but that the Rangers most probably would not be formed first in the Inuvik area and that the status of the whole program had not yet been decided. One Ranger exercise was held in March, 1973 with people from Lac La Martre, and a second exercise is planned for March-April, 1974 in the Yellowknife area. In light of this information, the Administration now intends to proceed with its original plan to develop search and rescue units within the limitation of available funding.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are there any written questions? Mr. Kaeser.

Question W5-50: N.W.T. Government Staff Turnover

MR. KAESER: Mr. Commissioner, may I have the following information? How many employees were engaged by the Northwest Territories government for the year 1971, 1972, 1973 up to 1st of September? How many employees left the services in the same period, detailed to each region and headquarters? Also, how many teachers were employed and left the services for the same periods and regions as stated before?

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Kaeser.

MR. KAESER: I have another question, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Please proceed.

Question W6-50: Move of People from Fort Resolution to Rocher River

MR. KAESER: At the end of June this year a meeting was held at Resolution, re a proposal of a move back to Rocher River. This meeting was attended by the director of Local Government, the regional director and myself. A proposal was signed by interested people from Resolution to move back to Rocher River. Another meeting was held at Resolution and the move back proposal was signed now by more than 50 interested people. This proposal I handed over to you myself, Mr. Commissioner, while you attended the Boy Scout Jamboree in Fort Smith. Could I have an answer before the close of the 50th session in Inuvik, what steps have been taken to implement this move?

Return to Question W6-50: Move of People from Fort Resolution to Rocher River

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Kaeser, perhaps I could answer this one without preparing a reply. What the Administration proposes to do is, sometime in November at a properly announced meeting in accordance with and accompanied by senior representatives of the territorial Administration including myself, the Member of Parliament if he wishes to come, the territorial Council Member from that constituency, which is yourself and possibly the president of the Native Council of Canada, will go to Fort Resolution and hold a meeting with the community to present a proposal.

Proposal for the Community at Rocher River

We are going to attempt to see whether they would be interested in us putting together the necessary recommendation to the federal government, which if accepted, would bring funds that would envision the people who are prepared to go to Rocher River building their own community. It would be built of logs with support hardware, doors, windows, stoves and things of this kind. Essentially it would be a people's community with a school built of logs and support services but at no time would we anticipate putting in outside staff. Once built it would be theirs. They would own the town, or community or the settlement. There is no such program, either within the territorial government or within the federal government for such an approach but we think that it could work there and it could provide a change and perhaps could even eventually prove to be a new way, or a different approach, a more acceptable approach, in these outside areas, outside of areas such as perhaps, Hay River, Fort Smith, maybe even we could class Fort Resolution in this. This is the thinking of the Executive committee. As you can appreciate, they can not do this without support from the federal government and it may be two years before we could get it off the ground if we started right now.

This is the way we see of approaching it. We have not articulated this idea to anyone other than here. This is the first time we have said it and I would not have said it today if you had not asked the question. Seeing that you have asked it, you deserve a reply and I want you to know that we have gone through this every different way and we have come to the conclusion that the time is here, that Rocher River is not going to go away, the request is not going to go away and perhaps it should not. So, to us this seems to be a very realistic approach if the people are prepared to accept it. Then it will be their community, they will run it, they will own it and we think that it has some merit. So, sir, that is the very latest answer we can give you.

Are there any further written questions? No further written questions.

Item number 3, oral questions. Mr. Pearson.

ITEM NO. 3: ORAL QUESTIONS

Question 07-50: Contracts for Low Cost Housing in Eastern Arctic

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Commissioner, could the Administration explain why a southern Canadian company has been given a contract to build low cost housing in communities such as Frobisher Bay and Pangnirtung in the Eastern Arctic? The housing association in Pangnirtung has been gearing itself for months to carry out a building program and this arrangement is detrimental to the economy and life style of that community.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Pearson, I will seek the reply for you and file it with Council a little later on in the session. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to ask of you whether you have received any answer from CBC regarding Slavey for the people down the Mackenzie.

THE COMMISSIONER: Deputy Commissioner Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, the answer we have so far is only an initial one and that is to the extent that they are not able or are not prepared to broadcast in Slavey from here. We are still seeking an answer from their Yellowknife station.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Pearson.

Question 08-50: Council Coverage in Eskimo

MR. PEARSON: Will the Administration also attempt to contact CBC with a view to them providing Eskimo programming of this Council session as there is nobody here from CBC competent in that language?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, we will do this in connection with Mr. Sibbeston's original question. I would think that eventually the answer will have to come from northern region -- is that what you call it?

Further oral questions. Mr. Pearson.

Question 09-50: Job Vacancies Within the Government of the N.W.T.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Commissioner, we heard you some months ago on the CBC, discussing the problem that this Administration is having in recruiting employees and I think you, yourself, mentioned some 400 vacancies within the territorial government administration at the moment. Now this is a tremendous number of people and I have reason to believe the major problem for the unavailability of people coming into the North is the fact that this Administration does not pay sufficient salaries to recruit these people, particularly tradesmen, and I wonder what attempts are being made to rectify this problem and in fact, whether we could even discuss it at this session. I think the problem is acute enough to warrant some time at this Council.

Return to Question 09-50: Job Vacancies Within the Government of the N.W.T.

THE COMMISSIONER: Since making that statement, Mr. Pearson, we have gone into the hiring problem to find out why we are understaffed or there are so many positions that are vacant and we have spent several days as an Administration looking at the requests for one, new positions in line with the program forecasts; two, new positions outside of the program forecasts; three, the existing positions and four, existing positions not filled.

Reasons for Vacancies

When you go into an indepth look at it you find a variety of reasons for it. It is true that in a number of the trades specifically, there are vacancies. There are some vacancies in the Department of Social Development. There are always a certain number of vacancies but one of the interesting things is that some of the vacancies are paper vacancies. That means that when the departments came before the fiscal committee, that is the territorial fiscal committee and Mr. Parker's executive review and were refused funds or permission or did not put in for the funding of that position. Either they neglected to write off that position or have that position abandoned or the computer neglected to kick it out, either one or the other. So what we found is that of that 400 positions there are a number of them that should never have been on there in the first place. They were never approved by this Council. I should not say they were never approved by this Council but they were not funded by this Council so they had no business being there in the first place.

Administration to Examine Establishment

So we have asked and assigned to the Assistant Commissioner of Administration, Mr. Cotterill, the job of going through the entire establishment and balancing it up and seeing what can be done to bring our establishment back into line and to look at those positions where there are weaknesses. I could not sit here right now even if we had a discussion on it and advise you which positions should go up and which positions should stay the way they are at the present time.

Concerning Salary Negotiations

There is no question about it, the fantastic inflationary increases that have been negotiated across the nation have had some effect on the salaries that we pay here. We have been locked in, and in some respects I am pleased that we were, on a two-year agreement. That agreement is coming to an end in April and this will be part of Mr. Cotterill's work. He will do the negotiating for the government. Part of his responsibilities are to alert himself and acquaint himself with what the situation is within the public service so that he can go before the negotiating committee with the very latest facts on the situation. I think it would be a mistake for us to attempt here to change levels, change salaries, or get involved in this way.

We recognize the problem but I think that we can live with it. We have lived with it so far. We can continue to live with it.

Hiring of Local People

I do notice that some of our problem is because of our insistence in answer to requests of Council that we should hire local people. It just so happens in many instances that local people do not want to work on these jobs. It does not matter if you pay them one hundred thousand dollars a year or five dollars a year. There are certain times in a year they do not want to work and no one, including me, has the answer to that. So this is part of it too.

Any further oral questions? Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, possibly in partial defence before I ask my question of the local CBC, while I do not see the Eskimo language reporter at the table I know Mr. Victor Allen is in the gallery and I am sure the remarks of this Council are being listened to very carefully and will be communicated to the Eskimo audience.

Question 010-50: Suspended Basement Units in Inuvik

The question, sir, is; on September 6th, I think, I wrote you a letter describing concern regarding the 31 suspended basement units in this community and the fact that there was no adequate rear exit from those units, and I believe that they are contrary to territorial fire regulations. A few weeks ago I wired, following a fire in this community at the townhouse occupied by Claude Belanger and the difficulty experienced on that occasion. This morning I had an opportunity when we toured the town to personally point out to the Deputy Commissioner the firetrap that those units are, and I am wondering if you have an answer to my question at this time.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think I better ask the Deputy Commissioner to prepare a written reply on it, Mr. Butters. Further oral questions? Dr. Hamelin.

Question and Return 011-50: Agenda for January Session of Council

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Commissioner, you said yesterday that the January session will be a budget session and the June session will be an ordinance or a legislative session. I wonder if you could consider to reserve some specific time for discussing some very basic and fundamental issues. It will be the last year of this Council and I think we have some experience and that we could say something that could be useful for the next Council. So my question is, can you reserve in the agenda during the next January session specific time for these broad matters?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Dr. Hamelin. Further oral questions? Mr. Pearson.

Question 012-50: Use of Pick-up Truck in Cape Dorset

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Commissioner, in the light of the problems with regards to water supply and sewage pickup in the community of Cape Dorset, can the Administration make an effort to instruct the administrator in that community to turn over his brand new crew cab pick-up vehicle to be used for the express purpose of picking up honeybags in that community instead of the use to which it is now being put, to drive him around in absolute luxury while the streets are littered with honeybags and other strange looking objects?

Return to Question 012-50: Use of Pick-up Truck in Cape Dorset

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, if you are one of the strange looking objects I would be more than pleased to instruct him to make it available for that purpose. Yes, Mr. Pearson.

Any further oral questions? Item 4, presenting -- Mrs. Pedersen.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner, we have pointed out that we have to follow the rules of the Council for some of the questions being raised that are not on time.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are right.

MRS. PEDERSEN: There are supposed to be written questions, quite a few of them. I would like to point it out for my colleagues that if you have to follow the rules you might as well follow them, otherwise forget about it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mrs. Pedersen, if the minister two years hence decides to give Council the authority to appoint a Speaker you will be my recommendation for that position. You are absolutely correct. I am being very loose in the rules today to give Council Members the opportunity to raise all sorts of things.

Item number 4, presenting of petitions.

Item 5, reports of standing and special committees.

Item 6, notices of motions. Mrs. Pedersen.

ITEM NO. 6: NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Notice of Motion 3-50: RCMP Detachment - Holman Island

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on Wednesday, October 17, I will introduce the following motion:

WHEREAS there is at present no RCMP Detachment at Holman Island;

AND WHEREAS liquor consumption by minors is increasing;

AND WHEREAS the incidence of liquor and liquor related offences is increasing;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Commissioner request the appropriate authorities to establish an RCMP Detachment at Holman Island.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further notice of motions? Dr. Hamelin.

DR. HAMELIN: Wednesday, October 17, I intend to move the following motion:

Notice of Motion 4-50: Trans-Canada Highway between Whitehorse and Yellowknife

WHEREAS the Trans-Canada Highway system does not exist at all inside either of the territories;

AND WHEREAS on a total road distance of a little more than one thousand miles, the section already serviced represents about 70 per cent and the section with road under construction is in the order of another 15 per cent of the total;

AND WHEREAS we can not achieve any economic development without having adequate transportation facilities;

AND WHEREAS better roads may help tourism industry this Administration wants to develop;

AND WHEREAS both territories are far too much isolated, being not even linked by a regular air service;

AND WHEREAS there are already many surface links with southern Canada through Haines (Alaska), Stewart (B.C.), Alcan Road, Mackenzie Highway and through these gates many tourists may come;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that the two populated cities and territorial capitals be linked by road under the Trans-Canada Highway system.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further items under Item 6? Mr. Butters.

Notice of Motion 6-50: Liquor Ordinance - Private Member's Bill

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I may need guidance, I may be in the wrong place with this but tomorrow, October 17, I wish to, or I give notice that I wish to give first reading on two Private Member's bills. One is an amendment to the, I believe, Liquor Ordinance.

Notice of Motion 5-50: School Ordinance - Private Member's Bill

Another is an amendment to the School Ordinance. The Legal Advisor is working on these and I do not have the terminology at present.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is quite correct, Mr. Butters, this is the place to do it.

MR. BUTTERS: Thank you, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further items under Item 6? Mr. Pearson.

Notice of Motion 7-50: Cessation of Polar Bear Hunting

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on Wednesday, October 17, I will give notice to the following motion:

> WHEREAS a motion was passed at a recent annual conference of the Inuit Tapirisat at Baker Lake calling for the cessation of polar bear sports hunting in the Northwest Territories;
>
> NOW THEREFORE, I move that this Council comply with the wishes of the conference thereby putting a stop to this practice.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further notice of motions?

Item 7, motions. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to defer my motion until tomorrow morning.

ITEM NO. 7: MOTIONS

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Motion 2-50. Mr. Butters.

Motion 2-50: Extension of Sitting Hours

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner,

> WHEREAS the Rules of Council provide for varying the hours of sitting;
>
> AND WHEREAS the final days of the 47th session held at Frobisher Bay a year ago included an evening session so persons unable to observe and audit Council sessions during the day may attend an evening session;
>
> NOW THEREFORE, I move that the sitting hours of Council be amended during the 50th session of Council providing for an evening sitting on Thursday, October 18, between the hours of 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Butters, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, "I move that the sitting hours of Council be amended during the 50th session of Council providing for an evening sitting on Thursday, October 18, between the hours of 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.". Motion is in order. Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I would not ordinarily speak to this but I just would like to refer to the evening following the Frobisher Bay session. There was coffee provided in the school and an "open house" held and the people of Frobisher had an opportunity to meet with Council and I would like to see a similar type of offer made and an "open house" during that time.

Motion Carried

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Question? All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

Item number 8. Introduction of bills for first reading. Bill 1-50, Mr. Trimble.

ITEM NO. 8: INTRODUCTION OF BILLS FOR FIRST READING

First Reading of Bill 1-50: Conflict of Interest Ordinance

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I asked the Clerk of the Council to have somebody else introduce this bill.

THE COMMISSIONER: Will you assign this, Mr. Clerk, to somebody else? Deputy Commissioner Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move first reading of Bill 1-50, an Ordinance Respecting Conflict of Interest of Members of Boards and Municipal Councils.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Air Marshal Campbell, that Bill 1-50 be read for the first time. Any discussion? Question? All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

Bill 6-50, Mr. Pearson.

First Reading of Bill 6-50: Planning Ordinance

MR. PEARSON: I move that Bill 6-50, an Ordinance Respecting Municipal Planning, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Parker that Bill 6-50 be read for the first time. Any discussion? Question? All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

Item 9. Second reading of bills. Bill 2-50, Mr. Rabesca.

ITEM NO. 9: SECOND READING OF BILLS

Second Reading of Bill 2-50: Dental Profession Ordinance

MR. RABESCA: Mr. Commissioner, I move that Bill 2-50, an Ordinance to Amend the Dental Profession Ordinance be read for the second time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Rabesca, seconded by Dr. Hamelin, that Bill 2-50 be read for the second time. Any discussion? Question? Question being called. All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

When presenting your second reading of the bills would you please state the purpose of the bill? Bill 3-50, Mr. Genest.

Second Reading of Bill 3-50: Electrical Protection Ordinance

MR. GENEST: Mr. Commissioner, I forget what the purpose of the Electrical Protection Ordinance is. I have no real interest in the bill. Perhaps Mr. Parker would like to move second reading and explain what the bill is.

The Practice of Council Members Moving Second Reading of Bills

Can I raise another point? I do not know if this is the time to do it, but I objected yesterday that the practice of having Members of Council move the second reading, which to the public, means that they introduce the bill, they support it -- and it may be a bill in which they have no interest -- should cease and that where the Administration wants a bill passed the logical person to move that second reading without any change in the rules of Council is the Deputy Commissioner whose bill it really is. You told me yesterday sir, that this was a long standing practice, but my respectful submission is that it is time it was changed and since it requires no change in the rules, we could start right now and I suggest we do that.

--- Applause

Present Practice Explained

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Genest, this is an unusual practice as I mentioned to you before. It is something we inherited from Councils long ago before either Mr. Trimble or Air Marshal Campbell or myself, who I guess are the senior ones in service on the Council. I realize it is a very unusual practice.

I might mention to you that in many instances, no that is not true either, in some instances the Administration does not support the bill. The Administration presents the bill because the Council here instructed them to do it at a previous session. In other words, they instruct us to bring in a bill, to do this, or to do that, but sometimes the Administration really does not agree with it. They are very unhappy about it but if we are going to work together on this type of Administration that we have, we bring it in whether we like it or not. Surely you would not give us the unpleasant task of having to sponsor it too.

Presentations to the Minister

So I would appeal to you all to continue doing it the way it has been done because we have all made our presentations to the minister and we are all hoping that sometime in the next year he will bring in amendments to the Act. I hope that these changes will be somewhat meaningful and that they will perhaps enable us to bring in a new system for this. I would not say that this has stood the test of time for twenty-two or three years and therefore should continue, but I would appeal to you just for this last part of this present Council if you would continue in this spirit then I think that you will be able to set up a new system and you would not have this situation.

MR. GENEST: Mr. Commissioner, having regard for that moving appeal, I would like to move second reading to Bill 3-50, an Ordinance to Amend the Electrical Protection Ordinance. I see from the material prepared by the Administration that the purpose of the bill is to provide for the issue of installation, annual and temporary electrical permits and to repeal the schedule of fees and authorize the Commissioner to prescribe fees.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Genest, and now that you have kindly agreed to go ahead it will not be necessary to ask your wife to step forward and put you into line. Moved by Mr. Genest, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, that Bill 3-50 be read for the second time. Any discussion? Question being

called? All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any. Carried.

--- Carried

Bill 4-50. Mr. Kaeser.

Second Reading of Bill 4-50: Environmental Protection Ordinance

MR. KAESER: Mr. Commissioner, I move that Bill 4-50, an Ordinance to Provide for the Protection of the Environment for the Northwest Territories be read for the second time. The purpose of this bill is to provide for the protection of the environment of the Northwest Territories and to control the impairment, damage or misuse of aesthetic amenities in the territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Kaeser, seconded by Deputy Commissioner Parker, that Bill 4-50 be read for the second time. Any discussion? Question? Question being called. All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any. Carried.

--- Carried

Bill 5-50. Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Second Reading of Bill 5-50: Loan Authorization Ordinance, 1973-74 (No. 2)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move second reading of Bill 5-50, an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow Funds from the Government of Canada. The purpose of this bill is to authorize the borrowing of certain funds from the Government of Canada for capital construction projects and to make a loan of part of the money so borrowed.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Mr. Butters that Bill 5-50 be read for the second time. Any discussion? Question? All those in favour please signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any. Carried.

--- Carried

Bill 7-50. Dr. Hamelin.

Second Reading of Bill 7-50: Territorial Parks Ordinance

DR. HAMELIN: I move that Bill 7-50, an Ordinance Respecting Parks in the Northwest Territories, be read for the second time. The purpose of this bill is to provide legislative authority to set aside and administer areas of land in the Northwest Territories as territorial parks for the economic and social benefit of the people of the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Dr. Hamelin, seconded by Mr. Butters, that Bill 7-50 be read for the second time. Any discussion? Question? Question being called. All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any. Carried.

--- Carried

Item 10. Continued consideration in committee of the whole. Sorry, Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, a point of order. There was one item omitted from the order paper, which is tabling of documents.

THE COMMISSIONER: Quite right. Quite right. I suppose we could do that during the presentation of petitions. In any event we will -- any objection to us dealing with the tabling of documents? No objection. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Proceed Mr. Butters.

TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I have three documents I wish to table, two of which occurred between the June session and this session.

One is titled, "Reasons for Judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice W. G. Morrow, (No. 2)" and this was made on September 6.

The other is a "Judgment" filed on October 2, and as these are both historic documents, I think they should be contained on the record of this house, sir.

The third document is "A Cost-of-Living Food Index" which I would like tabled and it shows that a pensioner buying $1 worth of food in Edmonton would have to pay $1.88 in Fort McPherson.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Butters. Is there anyone else wishing to table any documents at this time?

Item number 10.

ITEM NO. 10: CONTINUING CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for continued consideration of Recommendation to Council 1-50 with Mr. Searle in the chair.

--- Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Recommendation to Council 1-50, Northwest Territories Education Ordinance with Mr. Searle in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL 1-50, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDUCATION ORDINANCE

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Members of Council, yesterday it seems that at the time of discussing the Education Ordinance, we had an indication of Mr. Sibbeston wanting to speak further. He is the only person that we still have on the list there who indicated a desire to speak, appreciating of course, that there were many others, and as well Mr. Genest had advanced a motion which ...

MR. GENEST: It would probably be a tidier discussion if I made my amendment first. I think the discussion was all about the lack of any recommendation to implement the high moral tone of paragraph 1 of the precepts on which the revision of the education policy is based.

Motion to Add Recommendation 16-A

If it is agreeable to you, Mr. Chairman, I would now like to move that there be added to the recommendations a new recommendation 16-A to read as follows: That provision be made for initial instruction of native peoples in the major native languages ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Excuse me, for the initial instruction of ...

MR. GENEST: That provision be made for initial instruction of native peoples in the major native languages where desired by the native peoples and where practicable.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): The motion as I have it is, that provision be made for initial instruction of native peoples in the major native languages where desired by the native peoples and where practicable. Is that correct?

MR. GENEST: That is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): No seconders needed in committee. Is there any discussion on the motion? Mrs. Pedersen.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, when they read the motion I would like to delete the word "major". The reason for that is if they rate the motion according to the desire by the people, I am sure there are many different languages in the territories but I am sure the languages are not used by the major people. The people themselves must find some mechanism where they can make some curriculum themselves they can use it in the schools. For that reason, I would like to delete the word "major", otherwise I accept the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, you can do that by means of an amendment, or if you want to wait and see what other people think I will let others speak to the motion itself. Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Just on that point, it seems to me that Mrs. Pedersen's point could be met by removing the word "major" because I think that the word "practicable" covers pretty much the same concerns.

Word "Major" Deleted from the Motion

MR. GENEST: Without the necessity of a formal vote I will accept the deletion of the word "major" from my motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Since you do not need a seconder we will not have to get his consent. Any other comments on the wording as it now stands? This is comment on the motion and we will get back to other things later. Mr. Sibbeston.

Introduction of Native Languages in Larger Centres

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, what I would like to say is that in most small communities there is not too much of a problem in terms of working with or else getting the major native group in that community to go along with a program in the schools. However, in the larger centres, Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Simpson, Inuvik and Frobisher Bay, it is the problem. Usually it is more difficult for the government to get native language and native curriculum into the schools. I would like to see something in the act which will guarantee native people, that inasmuch as perhaps they are not the majority, or even if there is a majority who just are not political, or are not vocal enough to stand for these things, that such a guarantee be provided so that these large centres where there are a great many native people, can have a certain amount of teaching in their own native language.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, Mr. Sibbeston, I understand that. The discussion initially in the way that this motion arose was that. I appreciate that Mr. Genest is not trying to actually draft the act here, but as I understood, the purpose of his motion was to state a definite right -- do just exactly what you suggested. To create a right where practicable and where the people want it; for them to have the initial instruction in schools in their languages. Now that is how I thought the thing developed and though the wording does not use the word "right" that is the sense of it as I understand it and that is really the sort of drafting instructions that this 16-A is intended to convey.

Problems of Advisory Councils

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, invariably in the legislation perhaps there will be provision for advisory councils or whatever, to be the vehicle through which the people's feelings are made to the government. In a place like Inuvik it is very difficult to get enough native people on the, whatever education committee you have in a town like Inuvik, that such representation is made to the government and I am just looking and wish other people would make some suggestions as to how this could be done and this is all I was working towards.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Genest, on the motion.

Purpose of Motion Explained

MR. GENEST: I think Mr. Sibbeston, with respect, misapprehends the basis of my motion. It was Professor Hamelin who pointed out that we have these fine sounding principles or these precepts on which the revision of our educational policy was going to be based, and while we had a precept requiring the assurance of educational programs which reflect the multi-ethnic nature of the population, there was not a word about that in the recommendations. All I am seeking to do, I am not trying, I do not think we should at this Council, should try at this stage to evolve the mechanisms whereby this policy is going to be carried out. I think the Administration should give that some considerable thought. All I am saying is that one of the recommendations that we should make is that this multi-ethnic policy be carried out in the legislation. What I am asking and what the amendment asks is that the legislation should reflect that this Council supports the principles of education in native language, and that is

all I seek to do; leave the mechanisms to the act where we will consider them when the legislation comes forward. What I suggest, is that it is important that the recommendations of the Council should underline that we believe in that policy.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further on the motion. Mr. Butters.

Education Advisory Committee in Inuvik

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, just so I do not leave, or the impression is not left in the committee's mind that the education advisory committee, as it exists in Inuvik, has few or no native people on it. The local steering committee which worked to ensure that people were involved in the education of their children did go out specifically to encourage representation from all parts of the community. I believe that in terms of finding natives that at least 50 per cent of the members of the committee are native people, which is not too bad, and probably could increase next time around at the elections.

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

MR. PEARSON: I would just like to ask Mr. Butters a question as to how much Eskimo or native language is taught in this school. Does he know and/or do the witnesses know and up to what grades?

MR. BUTTERS: Is that a question to me, sir?

MR. PEARSON: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, I think he wants whoever can answer it to answer it. If you can not, Mr. Macpherson might be able to.

MR. MACPHERSON: There are programs in Eskimo, Loucheaux and French from grade 1 up, in the Sir Alexander Mackenzie School and also Eskimo classes are being offered in this school.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further on the motion. Are we ready for the question on the motion? Question? The motion is that we have a new 16-A and that it would read as follows: That provision be made for initial instruction of native peoples in the native languages where desired by the native people and where practicable.

Motion Carried

Question? All in favour. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, well. Down. Contrary. The motion is certainly carried with no contrary vote, I would say unanimously.

--- Carried

I am wondering if we just might go back to the precepts on which the revision is based to see if there are any other matters of principle that arise from them that should be similarly emphasized. If not, then I would suggest that we take the recommendations one by one to see if this Council is in agreement with them.

MR. GENEST: Point of order.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Yes.

MR. GENEST: I say this with respect, Mr. Chairman, I think it would save time if we went through the recommendations and came back to the precepts and see if we have overlooked anything.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Fine, I do not care. How does the committee want me to do it, should we go through the recommendations one by one? Agreed?

--- Agreed

Recommendation 1, that in every community where a school exists or is planned in the Northwest Territories, an elected accredited or non-accredited education committee be established. Comments? Sorry, it goes over to page 2. I do not think I need to read these out loud, we can all read. Are there any comments to recommendation 1?

MR. GENEST: I do not understand what an accredited or non-accredited committee is. Perhaps the advisers or someone else could educate me.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Is there any educational thought here for the committee, Mr. Macpherson?

Two Types of School Committees Explained

MR. MACPHERSON: It is the feeling of the people that worked on the recommendation that there be two types of school committees, the non-accredited committee would be the first step and would be an advisory committee. An accredited school committee would be, and we have used this comparison which I think you are all familiar with, that it would have the same powers and responsibilities as the school committee society that operates the Rae/Edzo school, the Jimmy Bruneau school at Rae/Edzo. In other words, with an accredited school committee the Government of the Northwest Territories would enter into an agreement with the committee for the operation of the school. The non-accredited committee would be an advisory committee such as we have in certain settlements today.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Genest, further?

Role of the Director of the Department of Education

MR. GENEST: One more question, Mr. Chairman. The last sentence of that recommendation says that the director of Education may grant an accreditation to a committee on its request. Do I understand there that it is the intention that the director of Education could refuse to grant accreditation if he thought there were good grounds?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the intention is to leave some leeway in there because in the judgment of the director he may conclude that a committee simply has not reached the stage where it could handle the very serious fiscal responsibilities. However, having said that, it must be understood that such a committee would have a right of appeal to the Commissioner.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further comment? Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Well, I was going to pursue that line that who decides who is going to be accredited or not. Some of the settlements in my constituency have very vigorous committees and I think that they would try to achieve the ultimate as quickly as they possibly could because of their tremendous interest in their schools. I would hope that this organization would be only too happy to hand over as much responsibility as is possible, as soon as these people are ready to take it over.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Any comment in response, Mr. Parker, or something new?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Chairman, that is the very reason that we suggested that we will name in the ordinance the director of Education so that the matter can be handled as expeditiously as possible, rather than sort of going to the ultimate of demanding in the ordinance that the Commissioner approve this sort of thing. Then there is this proper line of appeal that can be followed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Rabesca.

Number of Accredited Committees in the N.W.T.

MR. RABESCA: I would just like to ask a simple question. About how many of these accredited committees are involved in the territories right now? How many of them exist?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Macpherson.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, presently there is one that would come under the heading of an accredited committee and that is the Rae/Edzo School Society. There are approximately fifty presently that would come under the second category of non-accredited at the present time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Those are all the speakers that have indicated that they wish to speak on the recommendation number 1. Mrs. Pedersen.

Problems in Eskimo Communities

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, we realize that it was a few years ago that these recommendations were made and up to now it has been experienced in a few communities with the advisory committee and it has come to the point that most of the complaints come from the Eskimo communities. The way it has been handled up to now regarding the advisory boards that they have been wasting a lot of time having meetings. Maybe the best thing to do is quite often they have certain recommendations to the board because they could not legally make any petitions. Quite often day after day and month after month having to go to meetings and they ask, why do we have these meetings? Why do we not just do something else to accomplish something?

I am sure many of you could understand the situation in the Northwest Territories. It is quite different from the rest of Canada. I am sure that most of the people want to see having a school board established in the territories like in Fort Rae. I can give you an example. A regional meeting in the Keewatin and there is a very good example how the advisory committee has been going on and certainly the people are not satisfied the way it is handled. Not really the way it is handled but the way that they go right into the school board instead of step by step. Let us face it, we are dealing with the adults, not the kids. We should give the opportunity to them to decide how things should be run and that way is by having a school board as soon as possible. This is the wish of the people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Rabesca.

MR. RABESCA: I see that the director of Education may grant accreditation to a committee on its request. I wonder how many committees have requested to be accredited or how many of them will be accredited in the near future?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Macpherson?

Development of Accreditation

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, the answer to the question is that none have requested accreditation and the reason for the inclusion of the phrase that it will be by the request of the committee. We do not feel that we should make

the decisions as to which education committee wishes to be accredited but rather we should let them decide whether they feel that they are in a position to take on the responsibilities. The development, if I could make a comment, we see is somewhat parallel to the development of local government in the Northwest Territories whereby not every community was granted instant hamlet status but came through the settlement council route. We see something of the same kind of development but leaving the decision as to when they feel that they are ready to become accredited to the committees themselves.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Sibbeston. Well, is recommendation number 1 agreed to then? No? One contrary. Mrs. Pedersen is contrary.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Record the vote please, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Fine. Number 2 ...

MRS. PEDERSEN: ... could we have a recorded vote for the recommendation number 1, please?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Parker?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, before we do that I am not clear as to the nature of Mrs. Pedersen's concern. Perhaps I should say that one of the reasons that we have not more than one accredited school committee is that we simply have not had this program available to other school committees. It is not the fault of the school committees themselves. They might well have asked for accreditation if we had ever used that term before or been in a position to offer it.

Experiment at Rae/Edzo

We have gone along now with the operation of the Rae/Edzo society for a period of some two years -- well, no, they really just had one year full operation of the school there and we at every instance advised Council that this was an experiment. We feel that the experiment was sufficiently successful, there have been problems, but it was sufficiently successful and we are now at the stage where we are ready to move into the next phase and that is to offer something similar to that, not exactly the same but something similar to that, to a number of other communities. So it is something that we are just embarking on now. Back to my earlier point, I do not understand Mrs. Pedersen's concern.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Do you want to satisfy the Council's curiosity Mrs. Pedersen and state your objection?

Objections to Advisory Boards

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, if I could go into this further, I believe Mr. Macpherson mentioned earlier of trying to have advisory boards to look into local government. What for example in the Keewatin is the settlement council asking for? They want to take over the responsibility of the school advisory boards. The problem is the administration of the government looking at the people too slowly. They are looking too far down at the development. The people themselves say that they are ready to go ahead as you can see clearly by these conferences and meetings. Therefore, I think that recommendation number 1 is not for the majority of the communities. They are not given the opportunity. For me that the advisory school committee are not ready, can not put any input but if we start a school board they will do something.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, I support strongly the principle that Councillor Pedersen is putting forward which is permitting communities to develop them to control the school system in their local community to the greatest degree possible. Speaking from the experience here in Inuvik as I was active in working towards the development of the local education advisory committee. My personal feeling was that we should move toward accreditation such as they have at Rae/Edzo as quickly as possible.

Options Must Be Presented

I found to my surprise that I was one of the minority, and that the members of the steering committee and most of the people consulted, and many people were consulted, felt that the first step in this community was what they have now set up, an education advisory board and then from there develop. So my feeling,

while I support the general position, I think that we must ensure that the communities have the various options presented to them so that they may choose between these options and this is what was done here. We chose between a home and school association, an education advisory board and an accredited committee and the bulk of the interested people in this community chose at this time in our development an education advisory board. So I think the options must be kept open.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Genest.

Motion Supported

MR. GENEST: I would like some assistance from -- education from Councillor Butters or Councillor Pedersen. As I read the recommendation it recommends that in every community where schools exist or are planned, an elected accredited or a non-accredited committee be established. So it seems to me we have an option there between the two kinds. Then it goes on to say, that an accredited committee will have some authority and a non-accredited committee will be advisory and the director of Education may grant accreditation for a committee who wants to be recognized. Why should I? It seems to me it is what Councillor Butters is saying. Why should I? Why is Councillor Pedersen asking me to vote against this? Because it seems to me in accordance with what she says, it is a good thing? Have I misread the remarks? I am mystified and I would like a little education.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, Mr. Trimble has indicated that he would like to speak next. I suppose if Mrs. Pedersen wanted to make a response to that question Mr. Trimble might be prepared to permit that, but of course he does not have to.

Definition of the Two Types of Committees

MR. TRIMBLE: My question is along the same line. I would like to direct it to the Deputy Commissioner. We were told about accredited and non-accredited committees and the Deputy Commissioner said, I believe, the accredited committee was similar but not exactly the same as the Rae/Edzo School Board. I would like to know what the differences are between the proposed accredited committee and the Rae/Edzo School Board at present and a definition, a general definition, of the two different types of committees.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the non-accredited is the advisory school committee that now exists, and I think that is fairly well understood. The accredited one would be like the Rae/Edzo system but not the same and the differences are contained in other parts of this recommendation to council.

Need for Central Body

I do not just see the number but the particular difference as we see it is that we think there must be some central body, namely the territorial Administration negotiating with teachers and setting over-all salaries and working conditions and you know, those kinds of things, rather than having what could be perhaps as many as 30 or 40 school boards within the Northwest Territories recruiting their own in competition with each other and with differing salaries and differing benefits and so forth. We think that first we probably could not afford that, and secondly we think in the long run it would work to the disadvantage of the school districts themselves and therefore for these kinds of operations which we propose to fund 100 per cent. We feel that it would serve everyone's purpose better if we have that one thing centralized.

Recruiting of Teachers

Now you will find in this recommendation words to the effect that a representative or representatives from the communities or some kind of regional council would attend when the teachers are actually being recruited because they must at that time have some say as to whether that teacher appears suitable to them or not. But at the time of negotiation and setting of the salary scales we think this is something that should be territories wide. That is really the principal difference between what we are proposing and what exists at Rae/Edzo now. At the present time the Rae/Edzo board recruits its own teachers and sets their salaries.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Those are basically contained in recommendations 5 and 8 I think, your comments.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, right, but we think this is a rather important difference that we would like to see between the proposed accredited groups and the present Rae/Edzo board. We think there could be total chaos resulting otherwise. There is not now of course, with just the one board but we think that this could develop.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Trimble, further.

Change in Wording Suggested

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I agree with what the Deputy Commissioner says and I am inclined to think that perhaps the reservations of Mrs. Pedersen can be overcome if we change the word "may" in the second to the last line of number 1 recommendation to "shall". In other words instead of having the director of Education "may" grant accreditation to a committee on this request the director of Education "shall" grant. I could be wrong but I believe Mrs. Pedersen is afraid that the territorial government will not give accreditation to communities if and when they wish it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, certainly that would put control whether they should or whether they should not be accredited in the hands of the committees themselves removed entirely from the department. I think that you want some discussion on that, do you? Mr. Parker.

Need for Criteria

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Well, I do not find any great problem with that, Mr. Chairman, except that we would then of necessity have to set up certain criteria which would have to be met before accreditation could be achieved, so it is six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. Either the director may grant it or we set out -- and Council I am sure would want to look at the criteria at some time in the future, but we would set out the criteria -- so many months of operation as an advisory committee, maybe only a few months, and some kind of demonstrated ability to look after the books and so on. With the understanding that there would have to be some rules set, there would be no problem putting the word "shall" in.

Motion to Change Wording, Recommendation 1

MR. TRIMBLE: The word "may" be deleted and the word "shall" be substituted.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): The motion, I think, is clearly understood that the word "shall" appear where the word "may" presently appears, second line of that recommendation number 1 -- second last line, as it is shown on page 2.

Motion Carried

Any debate on that motion? Question? All in favour? No one has called for this to be heard. I am sorry but you will have to put your hands up, I can not see. Nine. Down. Contrary.

The word "shall" appears after director of Education so that it reads, "the director of Education shall grant accreditation to committee on its request."

As to that part, now is the recommendation as a whole, can we assume it is agreed to? The recommendation as a whole, do you still want a vote as a whole, Mrs. Pedersen? A recorded vote on it or are you satisfied? Pardon me?

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, regarding recommendation number 1, I am satisfied.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Then recommendation number 1 is approved. We have been informed that coffee is ready now. Shall we stand down for coffee?

--- SHORT RECESS

Establishment of Regional Education Committees

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Going on then, Members of the committee, to recommendation number 2 dealing with regional education committees, their establishment, advice to the regional superintendent in developing policies, procedures, etc. Any comment on regional educational committees? Mr. Rabesca.

MR. RABESCA: I would like to ask a question about what I do not seem to understand about the regional superintendent and the superintendencies. I wonder if Mr. Macpherson could explain what is the meaning of this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Macpherson.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, we visualize in addition to the local committees that in each superintendency, and if I could use Inuvik as an example, the superintendent here has the communities of Sachs Harbour, Paulatuk, Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Fort Norman, Fort Franklin, Fort Good Hope and Norman Wells. That is the superintendency and we visualize a member from each of the local committees in the settlements that I have mentioned forming a regional education board to advise the superintendent on policies and procedures within the schools of that superintendency.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further? Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Concerning the local committees, it is specified that they should be elected but of the regional committees it just says they should be established By what means shall they be established?

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, sorry, I should have mentioned that. Each local committee will elect, or appoint, or select in some manner that they see fit, a representative on the regional board. It will be the decisions of the local committees as to who represents them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further? Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: What real authority will these advisory committees have? Both the regional and the non-accredited committees which are, I understand, simply advisory. What real authority will they have?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Macpherson.

MR. MACPHERSON: Well, the advisory boards in the communities will be simply that, they give advice to the local school principal. Presently the advisory boards in the settlement have control of the money that is set aside for cultural inclusion and they decide what courses they offer, what land trips they take, and what people do the instructing and then they pay them for the work they do. They advise on all matters but they do not have really any great authority. The regional advisory board we visualize as a group of people from the whole superintendency that will try to unify policies throughout the district or throughout the superintendency.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further along that line, Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, since these committees simply are advisory, I presume to the school principal, what course of action could they or should they follow if there is disagreement between they and the school principal on any matter?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Excuse me, when you refer to advisory are you not talking about the unaccredited committees? The accredited committees would not be advisory. The principal would have to take their instructions, would he not?

MR. TRIMBLE: That is right.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): So I just wanted to make sure that that is the distinction there. So I think maybe with respect to the unaccredited committees Mr. Trimble's stand is if there was a dispute, what do they do?

MR. MACPHERSON: Presently they would refer the matter to the regional superintendent for some kind of decision.

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

Regional Conferences Held in Eastern Arctic

MR. PEARSON: I was just going to comment, Mr. Chairman, that a lot of these committees do exist, a lot of these committees already function and perform useful functions and to my knowledge conferences have been held, regional conferences, on this same basis. In fact there was one very recently in Igloolik and everybody from the Eastern Arctic, to my knowledge, attended. They all sent representatives that were chosen from within each of the organizations. They had a lengthy meeting, approximately a week. I did not attend but I understand it was fairly worthwhile and they made a lot of recommendations which were sort of passed around and discussed and the whole thing seems to have worked very well indeed. So it does exist, at least in my part of the world.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Butters. Those are all the people who have indicated they wish to speak on recommendations. Mr. Rabesca.

MR. RABESCA: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a simple question about the superintendencies throughout the territories. I imagine that things like that have been in existence for quite a while. I wonder how much these superintendencies have been active in making policies with the regional directors. I wonder if anything as such is active in the Northwest Territories.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, it happens that the Eastern Arctic is certainly ahead of the western part of the territories in this regard and that there are active regional boards in both the Baffin Region and the Keewatin Region. I myself, attended a meeting last December in Baker Lake where all the advisory board chairmen from the Keewatin Region met in the same kind of a conference that Mr. Pearson has just described, to exchange experiences and to advise the superintendent as to the kind of policies they wanted carried out in the Keewatin Region.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Recommendation number 2 then, is it accepted? Mr. Rabesca.

MR. RABESCA: I was only trying to ask Mr. Macpherson if the territorial Administration are trying to encourage some other than the Keewatin district to get active in this kind of policy.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, yes we certainly are and we hope that this will be one of the encouragements, the passing of this ordinance.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mrs. Pedersen.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, legal advice from the Legal Advisor that the -- what will be the difference in the community and the board or could I have an explanation from Mr. Macpherson regarding the regional educational committee and regional board. What is the difference? The board itself and the committee, are there certain different terms or what procedures make them different? What will the committee do, and the board? Will it make any difference?

MR. MACPHERSON: No, it is just a matter of terms and we use the term "committee" for the regional education committee. It is different because there are such things in the Northwest Territories as school boards. There are two of them, both of them in Yellowknife, so we use the term committee to distinguish between what we are talking about here and the school boards of Yellowknife Public School and St. Patrick's School District.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): The difference, Mrs. Pedersen, is with respect to the board, you pay, and with the system in the rest of the territories you do not. That is what a school board is, it raises a significant portion of its education costs by local taxation. That is the distinction.

Further on recommendation number 2? Question? All agreed?

--- Agreed

Recommendation number 3. Discussion? Mr. Sibbeston.

Operating Costs and Capital Costs

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, number 3 seems to imply that communities presently pay 25 per cent of the operating cost of education and it is somewhat misleading and I understand there is some explanation behind this, so could either Mr. Parker or ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, does this not mean that we are trying to shoot in school districts for the territorial government to pay 75 per cent of the operating costs and 100 per cent of the capital costs for school boards?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, that is right and we think that we will be so bold as to put it in the ordinance that this be done. We think that it is only proper that the school districts, who do pay a significant portion of the costs, should have this kind of assurance that we will not drop below that support level. Furthermore I want to draw your attention to the very major change in the last line of number 3, namely that we propose to fund to 100 per cent of the capital costs of approved construction rather than the present -- at the present time we fund 75 per cant of capital construction. When I say approved construction, I simply refer to the levels of occupancy and so forth that we support in territorial schools. We would not expect them to change substantially in district schools.

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

MR. SIBBESTON: Undoubtedly the Department of Education must have done some studies in preparing all these recommendations. I am just wondering what they foresee in terms of the number of school districts. I think Yellowknife is the only one with school districts. Where else do they see this occurring in the very near future? Also is 25 per cent estimated from a calculation of what is presently being paid or how was the 25 per cent arrived at?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, if I can comment from the chair, we have been trying to persuade the territorial government to pay the 75 per cent. I think to be safe, to be honest about it, the territorial government has only been paying about 55 per cent to sometimes up a little higher than that, as high as 60 per cent, but it depends what figures you use, you know. If you use figures a couple of years old you think you are paying more than you are. School districts and city have always said that the statistics they use are so old that they did not really reflect the current cost, and as you know the current figures are hard to come by.

Yellowknife School Districts Operating Costs

So, I can simply say from Yellowknife's point of view, as a result of a meeting recently between the city and the school districts, that if the territorial government hit 75 per cent of the O and M and 100 per cent of the capital costs they would -- city and the school districts would be very pleased and live with that. Now, I am talking about Yellowknife and I appreciate it is the only place where there are school districts, but that is substantially higher than what is being done now. I know, I think, that the territorial government is trying to come up to about 72 per cent of operating costs next year but this is the sort of guarantee that school districts are looking for. It meets entirely with their approval and I think is a lot in line with Council's direction that the cost paid by school districts be brought a little more in line with what is happening elsewhere. So leaving them with 25 per cent of the costs, and I know I am commenting from the chair, but that is still a substantial sum when you look at what those costs of education are.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to amplify on my question. I am just wondering first of all whether they have done any kind of forecast as to how many towns in the North may go on these proposed school districts. In places like Hay River, Fort Simpson, I take it Inuvik also, the government pays the whole cost of education and I think there is a 14 mill tax that goes towards education. I am just wondering how this will be changed. Do you foresee the towns agreeing to a proposition where they pay more than what they are paying now?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Parker.

Formation of New School Districts

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, first of all, we do not have much of an estimate of the number of places that we expect will be school districts. In fact, within the next two years, I suspect that there would be none. However, we have not made this offer before of coming up to these kinds of financial levels of support and so it is pretty hard to say. We are prepared to meet whatever requests come forward and at the present time we do not have any on hand, and as I say, I do not look for any inside of two years.

With regard to this picture of taxation, we are still working on that problem. We tax assessed property 15 mills which is designated for school purposes. It certainly does not reach 25 per cent of the operating costs of schools. We are considering the possibility of replacing this tax with some other more universal tax which would seem to be fair but at the present time we are not in a position to report on that.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Sibbeston, just in answer to your previous question, frankly with the system of accrediting committees and giving them virtually the same powers of the school districts without making them -- raising 25 per cent of their operating costs, I will be surprised if you do not see the school districts want to become just accredited committees, rather than seeing accredited committees want to become school districts. In other words, I can not see any reason why any town or settlement would want a school district.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, this is what I was going to say. In places like Hay River and Fort Simpson people are fairly heavily taxed and if they only pay 14 or 15 mills now they will not likely agree to 25 per cent if this is more than what they pay now. I am quite certain that the people are not going to want this just for the sake of perhaps having a say in it. I am certain that people will not agree to having more taxes just so that they can have a certain amount of say in their schools, and I think that this should be recognized. Further, that perhaps the government should not be so unrealistic

in thinking that this is something that is going to be adopted, if it passes legislation. So I would think that they should develop some more reasonable and more acceptable scheme before it comes to us in the form of legislation.

School Districts have Greater Control than School Committees

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we are not trying to force the development of school districts. We would be delighted if more people wished to form school districts and play a larger role but we are not forcing them to. The school districts that exist and any that are formed have one more level of control than will the accredited school committees. They will have larger control over staff, they will have somewhat greater control, perhaps, over curriculum, although I may be wrong there, perhaps no difference on curriculum but there are some elements that they will have control over. Well they should, because they are paying the piper.

Now, there is not very much difference between the 15 mill rate and the amount of money that they would have to raise to meet 25 per cent. I have not a computation of it but I do not think that it is a substantial amount. I just meant that I think that the 15 mills is still slightly below the 25 per cent rate. So we really do not propose to come up with anything different for school districts than we are proposing here. What we are proposing here in terms of what we have been doing, financially speaking, is almost revolutionary.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): It is certainly in line with what is being done in the provinces. In fact, it indeed probably exceeds slightly the financial assistance provided generally. Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I have nothing to say today.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, is recommendation number 3 agreed?

--- Agreed

Recommendation number 4. I think I will wire recommendation 3 to the city of Yellowknife right away. They will have a party. (laughter) No, I better wait until it comes back in the bill. Number 4. Mr. Butters.

Qualification for Voters

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, might I have some explanation of the mechanics of this, the implementation of this recommendation. How would it take place just as the present settlement councils are elected? Ballot vote each year?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Talk about the qualification, in other words, you know it is whether you have to be a Canadian citizen and all these things; 21 years of age or 19. I think that is what qualification means.

MR. BUTTERS: What about the mechanics of such voting and, you know, you have got voters, okay, what happens? Who pays for the elections? This type of thing. Who sets up the returning officers, you know? Well, if you are going to have votes cast, these cost money. I am just curious.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we are committed to the full cost of education under these two schemes and I think that we will underwrite the cost of elections and will write up rules consistent with proper rules of order and qualifications of voters as per the Municipal Ordinance and find a proper means of running those elections.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, then I can assume that there will be in fact, elections similar in some respects to the municipal elections and not just a meeting being called and a committee being elected by a show of hands or something, at that meeting.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, certainly for the accredited school committees, election processes must be similar to the municipal ones. I am not sure whether we would be in a position to demand that for the advisory committees or not. I would be interested to know what Council would think of that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Trimble.

Committees should be Elected

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I for one feel that all the committees should be properly elected. If we are going to call them elected then they should be properly elected. In which case, the people that they are representing have an opportunity to vote for the people that they want to represent them. And therefore, I feel the situation should be the same for both types of committees and that it should be similar in some respects to the municipal elections where there is a voting day and an opportunity for a person to go and cast his vote in secrecy.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): What is the -- can I ask a question from the chair? What do you do for your settlement advisory council? Appreciating that they may not be hamlets or villages or anything -- are they elected at a proper election?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, that is a good point because being advisory bodies they have no legal status and therefore they have themselves played a large role in setting up their election machinery and there has been criticism leveled at that very machinery. Now I would think that Mr. Trimble's point is well taken, we would be wise not to differentiate between the two kinds of committees in the election process.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Is the clause agreed then?

--- Agreed

Recommendation number 5. Air Marshal Campbell.

Teacher Employment

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, recommendation 5, subparagraphs (a) and (b) so to speak, provide that the terms and conditions relative to teacher employment be negotiated between the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association and the Government of the Northwest Territories. This will ensure that the basic salary scales and other conditions of employment are consistent

throughout the Northwest Territories. As I understand it, they are territorial civil servants. I do think that we treat all territorial civil servants the same. By putting this in the ordinance it does not allow the Administration the flexibility they need.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): In other words, are you saying then, Air Marshal Campbell, that they should simply remain territorial public servants, so recruited, so paid, but that bit about negotiations between the territorial government and the teachers -- should it be removed?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Yes, I said that it should not be included in an ordinance. As I understand it, other territorial civil servants' negotiating agencies are not included in an ordinance, and as a consequence I think the subparagraphs of recommendation 5 should be dropped.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: An ordinance already exists appointing or agreeing that the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association is the agent for the teachers in territorial schools. This has long gone by.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: May I ask the Deputy Commissioner to again educate me on that? Are they the sole bargaining agent for teachers?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: For teachers in territorial schools, yes. Otherwise, unless they have an agreement with the school district. They have in fact, at the present time, agreements with the two school districts but they are not required by ordinance to have agreements with them. Our arrangement with them is by ordinance.

MR. GENEST: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman. I am still confused. Can a teacher bargain his own term of employment or must he go through his association?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: He must go through his association.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mrs. Pedersen.

Concerning Teachers

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, I have very strong feelings regarding the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association. They have been saying the last 14 years that teachers have been teaching in the school; I do not want to criticize them, I realize that there are some teachers that deserve some credit no doubt about it, but unfortunately I would say that it would go to the minority of the teachers, that I would give credit. I am sure all of you will agree with me and understand what I mean. If you go on the street today you will see how the youngsters handle themselves.

Here is the problem we have, and I had no idea that the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Teachers' Association negotiate between them, unfortunately I was not around at that time. I feel very strongly that quite often it affects the teacher personally that they realize that they mostly come from the southern part of Canada and they belong to that union. They already know how much money they are going to get but it does not matter what kind of things they do in the classroom. They already realize that they will be getting paid month by month. It has shown very clearly the last couple of years, if you walk into the classroom what kind of things they do in the classroom and how they handle the kids. It has been very difficult for many parents because when they start using the open classrooms the teachers tell the kids, okay, do whatever you want. So let us face it, these teachers are teaching the kids and they are not teaching with a responsibility which is the most important thing.

Therefore I feel that the teachers that come to the North who are members of the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association, they do not care what happens in the classroom and I feel very strongly that the system must change so we make sure that our kids are being taught properly in the classroom. As an example, I have been talking to one of the parents, they walk into the classroom and the kids who were 13 and 14 years of age were playing with jacks and they asked them how long they had been playing with them and they said, since this morning, 3 hours.

How much are we paying these teachers? Surely we must have a better system of how the kids could be handled in the classroom and give the teachers some work. I am not criticizing all the teachers, there are some really good ones but there are some that go into the classroom not really ready for the curriculum. I hope you understand what I mean. I wish I could speak in Eskimo so I could really tell you how I feel about it, but I feel very strongly that we must think seriously if we want to continue. If we want to see the future of the North improve we must make sure that the children are being taught much better than in the last ten years.

N.W.T. Teachers' Association

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mrs. Pedersen, just to make sure what you are saying, are you saying that the Teachers' Association gives a poor quality of education?

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, what I am saying is that in here it says that they have a right to belong to the association but as soon as you are a teacher in the Northwest Territories you are a member of the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association. Is that not correct, Mr. Macpherson?

MR. MACPHERSON: Not necessarily. Teachers are not forced to belong to the association. Mr. Chairman, teachers are not forced to belong to the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, how many are there at the moment and the correct answer please? (laughter)

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, the correct answer is about 99.9 per cent because this is their association and they belong to it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): And it is a professional association as well. Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Let us not forget the fact that they must pay dues and that is the truth.

Staff Meetings

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Anything further? You stirred up a hornet's nest here, Air Marshal Campbell. Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Just one question which pops to mind. The Teachers' Association rules and regulations, do they deal with teachers' meetings and in-house meetings of the educators, is there anything that says that those meetings must take place during school hours? It seems to me that they have at least two meetings, or it appears that they have two meetings a week, which seem to start about 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon and continue on until about 4:00 o'clock and they boot all the kids out of school and send them home. There are a continuous slew of meetings going on in Frobisher and during school hours. One would have thought that these meetings would have taken place after school hours so that it would not affect the working time of the kids.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Is that important anymore?

MR. PEARSON: Anymore? Is it important anymore?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): The working time available to the children? Sorry, I should not comment from the chair.

MR. PEARSON: That is right. (laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Genest.

MR. PEARSON: I did not get an answer.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Oh, what is your question, specifically? Sorry, I thought you were just reflecting.

MR. PEARSON: No, I was not reflecting, I reflect a lot. I was just saying what are the rules that the Teachers' Association has? Must these meetings take place during working hours? It seems as though the role of the teachers has changed from that of an ordinary teacher to that of a civil servant who goes to work at 9:00 o'clock in the morning and goes home at 4:00 o'clock and does not give a damn about the rest of the place any other time. This is becoming more and more obvious as one travels through the North.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Macpherson.

MR. MACPHERSON: Well, the answer to the question Mr. Chairman, is no, there is no regulation that the meetings take place in school hours and I would certainly suggest that teachers spend far more time after school hours in meetings than they do during the day and for what it is worth I feel that we have a very good, in fact as good an education staff as there is in the whole of Canada, in the Northwest Territories, and a lot of hard-working dedicated teachers who are trying to do the best they can for the boys and girls of the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): May I just make a comment from the chair? On the exact point raised by Mr. Pearson. I complained to the Yellowknife School Board in writing ...

MR. PEARSON: ... in writing.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): About the children being sent home early, say 2:00 o'clock because of a staff meeting held from 2:00 o'clock until 4:00 o'clock. I said I could not see any reason why the staff meetings are not held after 3:30 until say, 5:00 o'clock. I was overruled and the School Board went along with the recommendation of the staff which was that they hold them before 3:30 because the teachers will not attend if you hold them after 3:30 because the day has been concluded.

MR. PEARSON: I would fire them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): If you hold staff meetings after 3:30 your chances are, I am told, in Yellowknife they will not be there and that is why they hold them during school hours.

MR. PEARSON: Very good of them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): So I lost that argument in Yellowknife, Mr. Pearson. I just thought you might like to know that.

MR. PEARSON: Well, can I continue? Mr. Macpherson seemed to indicate that I said nasty things about teachers and I did not. I just said that they are

having meetings during working hours and at 2:00 o'clock they send the kids home and that is a practice that should stop and that they should not have these meetings during working hours as they spend little enough time as it is in the school.

MR. GENEST: Are we not having a meeting during working hours? (laughter)

MR. PEARSON: And ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): ... let us hope that they are more productive than these.

MR. PEARSON: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Gillie.

MR. GILLIE: Mr. Chairman, you will realize that my position is a little difficult here. The discussion that I have heard here is a bit hard on an old man's blood pressure if I may say so, having spent a lifetime in teaching. All I wanted to say, however, is that first I think that if the people of Yellowknife do not like the teachers having their meetings during school hours then that is a local board and they have local control and it is up to the people to stop it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Agreed.

MR. GILLIE: Secondly, to the best of my knowledge through my experience up here few, if any, association meetings are ever held during school hours. The meetings that you are referring to are staff meetings held by the staff in connection with the planning and preparation and execution of a program for the school. These teachers are working at their professional duties and I think it is most unfair to leave the impression that teachers spend long hours in meetings with respect to the association which is simply not true, sir.

MR. PEARSON: I am sorry that I gave the impression that I was talking about association meetings but meetings whatever colour they are or whatever kind they are. It seems that there are a hell of a lot of them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Air Marshal Campbell, Mr. Trimble then Mr. Genest.

Bargaining Agent Designated by Ordinance

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could go back to the point that I raised with regard to the bargaining agencies which as I understand the Deputy Commissioner -- he said that the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association was already designated by ordinance as the bargaining agent. Is that correct?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Well, then could I ask another question? Is the bargaining agent for the remainder of the territorial employees designated by ordinance?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: So, in effect what we have is a group of people who may -- who have thrust upon them an ordinance requiring them to have the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association, or alternatively the territorial civil servants, to deal with the local union and they can not throw that union and take on another union because the ordinance binds them to stick with one union. Surely, that is most undemocratic and most unsatisfactory from the point of view of the members. It is not a democratic system.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): It is not undemocratic from the point of view of the union. Mr. Commissioner, having had some experience in this area, sir.

Preventing Jurisdictional Disputes

THE COMMISSIONER: It is simply done, this method, as a means of preventing jurisdictional disputes which are costly, time consuming, literally devastating and no one, the employer, the people involved or the general public gain because of jurisdictional disputes. There are two or three very vigorous organizations involved in the public service, for example.

In the case of the teachers, some years ago there was the question of whether or not there would be a jurisdictional dispute over whether they should be in the public service or whether they should be in the Teachers' Federation; Northwest Territories Teachers' Association, I think that is what they called it. In any event it was decided that the teachers were in an organization, had been in one for a long time, and therefore they wished by expression at that time to be in the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association, so we put it in legislation and prevented more wear and tear and grief because of raiding and things of this sort. You just have to look at the problems between Public Service Alliance and CUPE, the Canadian Union of Public Employees; Seafarers International Union versus the Canadian Seamens' Union, and all these sorts of things. There is a union there, they want a union, and this is their choice so it saves you lots of grief. It saves you lots of grief and solves lots of problems if you just designate that as a union. But that does not give them any advantage in negotiations with the administration for their conditions. That was the reason why it was done.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I think it is well accepted that any organization, whether it be the bureaucracy of the territorial government or the federal government or a transportation company, when they have a monopoly they gradually reach a point where inefficiency is rampant. Here it would seem that we are leaving the employees wide open to the same type of union leadership by providing that they can deal with only one union and further that they can not do anything about it.

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

THE COMMISSIONER: The Air Marshal is not without some knowledge on this subject as he is an avid reader of publications of the International Woodworkers of America and so he knows something about it.

Seriously, I think it did solve us another dispute on the ferry system because a number of the ferry people feel that they should belong to the Canadian Merchants' Service Guild but the legislation says they belong to the Public Service Alliance. I think it is much better for you to have one union in your public service rather than have it divided up and a number of unions competing and then you really do get caught in what they call the scissors. Meaning that one group of workers competes against the other group of workers because of the differences in the union. I do not want to get involved in this argument other than to explain that that is the reason it was done and to my knowledge it has worked out well.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: I will pass, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I do not seem to have any more -- okay, Mr. Genest.

Recommendation does not Change Existing Practice

MR. GENEST: I want to ask -- I have two things. I want to ask a question first. Does recommendation 5 in any way change the existing practice? This is not a new departure of any kind? Well then, my observation is, Mr. Chairman, I think that with great respect to him, the Air Marshal is trying to turn the clock back in a way that we just can not do. We all resent the encroachments of unions of all kinds. Teachers suffer especially because while we can stand imperfection in other human beings we can not stand imperfection in teachers. We all think that they should be perfect whereas teachers are like, even Council Members, some are good and some are bad, and we have to face that fact. We are in a mess in Ontario right now where teachers, because they disapprove of some government policy, have withdrawn their so-called free services where kids have to coach their own football teams, and get their own equipment, and all extra-curricular activities, they have to run themselves. We disapprove of that but that is the sign of the times.

I do not think we are advancing this much by debating clause 5 or the existing system of teaching. It is there and we have to put up with it. So I suggest that we just approve that reluctantly and go on. Where you could try and change it you would not get another teacher to work for you.

They are organized and they want this organization. They support it and if you try and change it they will quit, and then where are you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Recommendation number 5, with that summary -- is that -- Dr. Hamelin.

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Chairman ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): You do not have an invested interest here, do you?

DR. HAMELIN: No, no, I just want to understand exactly what the term consistent means. Does it mean that conditions are uniform inside the territories? Is it possible that the teachers in Grise Fiord receive the same amount of northern allowance as the teachers at Frobisher Bay?

Training and Experience Determine Salary

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, the present agreement with the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association and with all teachers throughout Canada and their associations is the fact that teachers are on a scale which is composed of two things, the amount of training and the length of experience. The basic salary of a teacher in Grise Fiord is the same as the basic salary of a teacher in Inuvik or Yellowknife that works for the territorial government or any place in the territories. There is, however, a difference in settlement allowance, but the basic teacher's scale is the same for all people who work in the territorial system. It depends on the amount of training and the number of years experience.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Recommendation number 5, is that agreed?

--- Agreed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I see. Well, continue, Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, with regard to the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association and the professional aspect of that body which I think you referred to -- that it is a professional body.

Most of the area we have been discussing is the function of that body in the negotiating of salary and wages, the union type of activity. Now, in the professional sense and while you are not a member of this body, sir, I wonder if Mr. Macpherson could advise me what the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association does to ensure that the teaching profession in the territories is improved and upgraded, as I say in the professional sense. What is being done by the association? Mrs. Pedersen pointed out the need to ensure that the children that are being educated today are educated to be responsible citizens of tomorrow.

Teachers' Association Code of Ethics

MR. MACPHERSON: Well Mr. Chairman, Mr. Butters is right. I am not a member of the NWTTA although I was when I was a teacher in the Northwest Territories. The Teachers' Association like all associations has a code of ethics, a code of professional ethics, which says that the first duty of every teacher shall be to the child in the classroom and also to his colleagues and the people that he works for. The Teachers' Association by means of inservice training attempts to improve their professional qualifications; to hold discussions with their colleagues; to do a better job on education for the children in their charge and generally conducts itself like any professional organization that wants to improve. They also bring to the attention of the officials, any teacher who in their opinion violates the code of ethics and who in their opinion is not a fit person to be in the profession and generally has some kind of watch-dog role in trying to maintain the level of professionalism among teachers.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, there is a vote of confidence for the teachers. Now is there anything further to number 5 or can we agree to number 5?

--- Agreed

Certification of Teachers

Number 6. Would licensing not be a better word, Mr. Macpherson, instead of certification? I always think of a psychiatrist when I see the word certification. (laughter) Should we talk about licensing?

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, we are using the term that is used throughout Canada although in the maritimes I believe they do call them licences, but what we are saying that presently no teacher can gain a Northwest Territories teaching certificate because we do not issue any and we are proposing a board to issue certificates, Northwest Territories certificates, to people who work in the Northwest Territories and we do much prefer the term certification to licensing.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well certification -- sorry I raised it. It is not really a substantial thing. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I think it would be important to know at this time -- in terms of certifying people. I guess there is not too much problem in terms of people who have certificates from other provinces. I suppose it would be a matter of giving them one, but as far as people from the North themselves, I suppose it would be a matter of training them in the teacher education program and some university courses from outside and eventually being sufficiently trained so they can get some kind of certificate. Okay, this is the case then.

Teacher Training Programs

Are there any present plans to go beyond teacher training programs you have now? I take it that at one time there was a sort of higher level training program where students with their grade 10, 11 and 12 went into the program, whereas now you are taking people with lower grades but with more emphasis on the ability to speak the native language. How long do you think this present program is going to continue until perhaps you revert to the other one? I think that it is important that we know this. Why not have two programs?

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, as you know, the present teacher education program makes the ability to speak a native language one of the criteria for acceptance and it is our feeling that after two years in our training program we will give these teachers certificates to teach in the Northwest Territories. We would hope that they could be accepted by universities and gain Canadian certificates that would enable them to teach in any province in Canada. Our long-range plans, of course, we would hope to have two kinds of teacher training programs for northern people. One that would still require the native language and another program that would perhaps enable people to go on to universities a little bit faster because they have a higher grade level. So we would hope to then have both of them, Mr. Sibbeston, as soon as it is practical.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): On the matter of certification of teachers, Mr. Pearson.

Eskimo People Natural Teachers

MR. PEARSON: Listening to Mr. Macpherson's comments, both of the two approaches that you have mentioned include university. And I question this. I wonder if such competence is really required or if one can assume having a university degree improves one's competence. But when one considers the Eskimo people, and with my limited knowledge of them and their ways they have within their

societies teachers -- they were all teachers -- part of life was to teach, to pass on to the people, the children, the young people, their way of doing things. I would certainly hope that in your endeavour to provide a more meaningful approach to education for the native people that native people are used in the school system, that they can obtain certification, whatever you want to call it, licensing. They can be licensed to teach and get paid as teachers without all this garbage of going to university. Because they teach the things that they are competent to teach, and they get fully recognized as teachers, be they Eskimo or Indian teachers, and I, like many other Members, feel that the sooner we get native people into the schools, I think the sooner we can look forward to perhaps a more meaningful approach to education, because the education system right now is very one-sided and it is going to be a hell of a long time before we start cranking people out from universities if that is going to be the criteria.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Macpherson.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to comment on that and that is exactly what we have in mind. As I said when they graduate from our teacher education programs they will be licensed to teach in the Northwest Territories.

Now, we are not pushing university training on them but if any young person who comes out of our program expresses a desire to go on so that he or she may teach in other parts of Canada, then we will endeavour to help them to whatever extent we can. However, that is not a requirement of our own program. They will be fully certified Northwest Territories teachers with the training we give them in the North but we can not do anything about what the other provinces expect or require and to teach in other provinces they would have to go to university, but this will be at their request, not ours.

MR. PEARSON: Further on the same subject. Just briefly. You then talk about your teacher education programs, and it is -- again we run into the same difficulties. It is conceivable that the people who are competent to teach because of tradition in the Eskimo society, at least that I am familiar with and possibly the same applies to the Indian societies, they would not be able to gain any benefit whatsoever from attending the teacher education courses, as you call them, that may exist perhaps in Fort Smith or in places like the one in Chesterfield Inlet at the moment. There are other people who do not speak English at all, who do not speak a word of the language but are damn fine competent teachers of things which are peculiar to the Eskimo people.

Now, will they be precluded from the type of program, because I think that these are the people that are very important and these are the people that can make your job easy. Use them, the Eskimos have used them for 5000 years. Do not ignore them. Just because you can not speak their language, you know, which is what we intend to do. Though they can not speak English, they are competent.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Do you have any comment -- well I assume there is no question there, is there, Mr. Pearson?

MR. PEARSON: Well, I was just ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, do you have any comment to make, do you have anything to say to that?

Classroom Assistants

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, I accept the point and we are in fact using a number of people. We have a man in Spence Bay who is working in a classroom who speaks absolutely no English and he is first-class as a classroom assistant doing a great job and doing a lot of teaching. However, he does not under the terms, qualify for this particular teacher education program that I am talking about. And I do not think we can be all things to all people and so we have different kinds of training programs.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mrs. Pedersen.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, I wonder under number 6 we can include the classroom assistant should be recognized by the territorial government, that they are qualified. My colleague from the Eastern Arctic just mentioned about this. I will put my name on it. I got letters from some of the classroom assistants, or whatever you call them, which says that they are not recognized by Northwest Territories Teachers' Association because they do not have qualifications and they do not have anything -- conditions like the other teachers and they are teaching in the classrooms. Therefore, I was wondering if they can add the words "classroom assistant" after "teachers" or how could we put it to make sure they are included and they have a full right. Just because they can not speak English, I do not think it is a reason we can, you know, delay it so long. I think it is about time we have to change it and recognize him as a good teacher.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, the classroom assistants already have certificates and are paid on a scale as public servants.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, therefore, why should we have a different attitude between the teacher and the classroom assistants? Why does there have to be this difference?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, it is, but surely Mrs. Pedersen, what we have to date is that the teachers -- it is like the nurses -- is that for the teachers there is no certificate issued by the Government of the Northwest Territories. Yet the teachers aides have always had a certificate. It was like what we were getting into as nurses assistants. We were going to certify them and yet the nurses did not have licensing structure. So, in other words, that is already done, but has it been done for teachers. So in other words there is no point in including them since it is done. Anything further? Can we agree to number 6?

--- Agreed

Number 7. Mr. Trimble, Mr. Rabesca, and Mr. Butters.

Right to Belong to Association

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I assume from the wording of this recommendation that there are teachers at the present time, some teachers in the territories, that do not have the right to be members of the association.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): That is the purpose of that number 7.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, just to continue that right.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, can I assume then that the wording is in fact the intention of this government and that it will be permissive and not compulsory to be members of this association.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, it is only fair to say that representations have been made to us by the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association to propose to this Council amendments to the ordinance which would foresee a requirement that all groups hiring teachers, namely the territorial government Administration and school boards be required to deal with the association exclusively. Now, we have not given them our final answer yet as to whether or not we would bring this forward to this Council but we have received this request.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, in any case this request is not contained in this.

MR. MACPHERSON: No.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Trimble.

Membership in Association should not be Compulsory

MR. TRIMBLE: Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, having a naturally suspicious mind, I want to make it abundantly clear that for my part I do not feel there should be compulsion on teachers in the territories to be members of the Teachers' Association. It should be permissive but it should not be compulsory and I have had this position expressed by teachers in the territories, that it should not be compulsory.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, that recommendation certainly does not read that it would be compulsory and I would certainly share the same views as Mr. Trimble if it read that they were obliged, instead of having the right, but were obliged to.

Who else do we have? Is that all? Mr. Trimble. Mr. Butters. Mr. Rabesca and the Commissioner. Mr. Commissioner, do you want to speak on that quote? Rules requires me to acknowledge the Commissioner if he wants to speak.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just for information, I was going to point out that there are the three systems; the open shop which we have, the union shop which I think is the one that is being put forward by the association but there is no commitment to be made one way or the other, and the closed shop. The union shop simply means that everybody has to belong to the Teachers' Association whether they like it or not and the closed shop means the Teachers' Association hires the teachers and provides the services but that is not being questioned. I just point out the three questions, and the one that we have is the open shop.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Butters. Mr. Rabesca.

MR. RABESCA: I would just like to know more about certification of teachers by the Government of the Northwest Territories. I was wondering if the outside teachers coming in do have a certificate of some kind, in order to teach in the Northwest Territories. I wonder if this is some idea that the government people issue certificates. Is it a requirement to have certification or do they come into the Northwest Territories without certification?

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, everyone that teaches in the Northwest Territories must have a valid Canadian certificate or equivalent. They do not have Northwest Territories certificates but we would like to issue Northwest Territories certificates to everyone who teaches here including the graduates of our own programs who would not have a certificate at all.

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

MR. PEARSON: Is that not possible? Can you not give them a certificate? Have one drawn up on parchment and present it to them as they leave.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): There is no authority to do that now, that is the point. Further on 7? Agreed? Mrs. Pedersen.

Adult Educators

MRS. PEDERSEN: I do not want to go further into detail, the question I have is that here they say "all teachers". Are they just talking about the elementary and secondary teachers or are they including the adult educators? How has this been done before regarding adult educators?

MR. MACPHERSON: Well, the adult educators, some of them do have teaching certificates, and I suppose that they would be eligible for membership but others that do not have teaching certificates are not eligible. Under the terms of the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association Ordinance they will not take into their membership people that do not have teaching certificates. Generally speaking, they are not included.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Anything further on 7? Agreed?

--- Agreed

Number 8, annual budgets for accredited committees. Agreed? Mr. Kaeser.

Annual Budgets

MR. KAESER: I have a question, Mr. Director of Schools. Do you not think that the budget should go to the superintendent? He is in a better position to discuss and evaluate the budget.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Presumably it would come through the superintendent to the director, would it not?

MR. KAESER: It does not say that here.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Kaeser has a very good point here. We are just using director here because it would come through the regular channels. It would go to the regional superintendent and hence to the director for approval. That is how we work it with Rae/Edzo as a matter of fact, right now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Agreed?

--- Agreed

Services Provided by Department of Education

Number 9. Any discussion on 9? Agreed?

--- Agreed

Number 10, duties of the director of education to be defined in the ordinance. Agreed?

Air Marshal Campbell are you slowing us up?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: The answer is "yes", Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Would someone put a mark on the wall? (laughter)

Directors' Responsibility Defined

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, are the directors of the departments defined in the ordinance? I say this advisedly because if they are not then I do not think that the director of education's responsibility should be defined in the ordinance either because it restricts the Commissioner in setting up a change for the responsibility of his directors.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we are not hard on this by any means but the reason it appears here is that in setting up school committees, particularly accredited school committees, we felt that it might be best to define the director's role vis-a-vis those committees in the ordinance. When it actually comes down to the time of writing the ordinance it might be proved that this would not be necessary but we felt that there was some merit in it.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: What about the other directors?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Other directors are not defined except in one piece of legislation. The responsibilities of the territorial treasurer are defined and I suspect the same thing applies to Mr. Smith's duties in the Department of Public Administration.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: In light of your remark about three minutes ago, and the mark you got on the blackboard, I would suggest that we accept this and have the Deputy Commissioner police it when it comes up in the ordinance.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): You certainly raise it again there.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Thank you.

Length of School Year

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Number 11, minimum number of school days, 190. What about 200? Do I hear anyone for 200? I have been told for years that they taught 200 days, now it looks like 190. It looks like the truth is out at last.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: There is more truth than fiction in your statement. The figure of 200 has not really been reached in recent years and the style in other jurisdictions has been to define a lesser number. We were tempted to define 185 which is used by some jurisdictions but we felt that we better press for a higher number but there is not much use defining 200 any longer.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: To put the Deputy Commissioner's remarks into context, Mr. Chairman, it would appear that they work 38 weeks out of 52.

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

MR. PEARSON: On this very point, what are we paying teachers? What is their wage based on, 190 days or ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): ... it sounds like $100 a day.

MR. PEARSON: ... or is it based on 365.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, they are paid ...

MR. PEARSON: ... they are paid on Friday, I know.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: They are paid on 52 Fridays, they are paid on a twelve month basis.

MR. PEARSON: I see. How about if we broke it down to a daily rate, we might save a few bucks on this. We only spent $33 million on education last year. I do not know what percentage of it goes on salaries but they work for 38 weeks and get paid for 52. Do I stand alone?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): No, I stand with you but I am in the chair. If you move a motion and it is tied I will vote for you. (laughter)

MR. GENEST: I would like to say something in the defence of the teachers. If they worked 52 weeks a year without any holidays at all -- it is only 260 days; you should not be horrified by the figure. That is more days than you work. If you work 52 weeks, five days a week, that is 260 days so with the summer holidays, Christmas holidays which a lot of people take, I am not horrified. I think you are being unfair to the teaching profession.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I think you are out of order. (laughter) Mr. Rabesca, then Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. RABESCA: Well, I was only trying to refer to Mr. Pearson's remark about how many hours a day they worked.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Basically 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in the classroom and then whatever is spent out of the classroom to prepare their material.

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

MR. SIBBESTON: I think we all know inasmuch as up to now the -- perhaps it might have been 200 days but in fact or in practice it is probably less than 180 or 170 because come June kids go through the motion of going to school anyway but nothing is being done in the school. I would go along with 190 if government would tighten up in making sure that during those days that they were in school that they work quite hard and especially in the springtime and it should not be that because we only now allow them 190 days that they go through a period where not too much is done. One hundred and ninety days should be 190 hard-working days as opposed to 200 supposed and 170 days of hard work.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Unless there is a motion to the contrary, is it agreed that there by 190 days?

--- Agreed

Number 11 is agreed to then.

Number 12, compulsory education to -- well I do not know. What does that mean? Anyway, comments on 12. Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, I think that this item may have quite a bit of discussion related to it and in keeping with the Council rules possibly we could recognize the clock instead of breaking the discussion up.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Yes, I think that is a good suggestion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council come to order. Mr. Searle.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Recommendation to Council 1-50

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met to consider Recommendation to Council 1-50 and simply report progress.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Searle. I would anticipate that tomorrow as we begin at 9:00 o'clock in the morning that the first two items that we should be dealing with along with the motions that the Council Members have moved, or given notice of, would be continuation of this item. Then I would think we would go on to Observation and Recommendations Respecting Alcohol and Drugs in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Wacko is here and will speak to his report and I am merely alerting you to this so that you perhaps could look it up tonight so that you will be ready to deal with it.

Immediately that Recommendation to Council 1-50 is finished we have two studies, one, the Mackenzie Valley Social Impact Study. There are no experts here to speak to this and it can be discussed at any time. The Overview Study of Tourism and Outdoor Recreation. Mr. Auchterlonie and Dr. Espie are both here, but it really does not matter whether that is dealt with tomorrow or the next day. Actually I am assured Dr. Espie and Mr. Auchterlonie would like to see it dealt with tomorrow, however I am sure they are getting a good education sitting here listening to Council.

Are there any announcements? Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, there was a suggestion that some of the Members would wish to visit oil rigs or other activities taking place at the mouth of the Delta. This has been arranged so that there will be an aircraft, or two aircraft available possibly at 10:30 or 10:00 on Thursday morning and those Council Members who would wish to go on this tour to see this section of the country can pass their names to Mr. Remnant. Possibly any vacancies that are not picked up could then be utilized for other members of your party, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, on that point my committee on provincial-type responsibilities would be meeting then and I think maybe some Members would like to go. We do not start until 2:30 so if we could have the tour you know later, from noon through until 2:30 and maybe have sandwiches, then I think maybe we could be finished our work.

MR. BUTTERS: Possibly sir, the mechanics could be worked out.

THE COMMISSIONER: Very good. I will ask Mr. Parker to assign one of his officers to work with you on this and work with the details. Are there any other announcements? Mr. Deputy Commissioner, the orders of the day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, orders of the day, October 17, 1973, 9:00 o'clock a.m. at the auditorium, Samuel Hearne Secondary School.

1. Prayer

2. Questions and Returns

3. Oral Questions

4. Presenting Petitions

5. Reports of Standing and Special Committees

6. Notices of Motions

7. Motions

8. Tabling of Documents

9. Continuing Consideration in Committee of the Whole of:

   - Recommendation to Council 1-50, N.W.T. Education Ordinance

   - Observations and Recommendations Respecting Alcohol and Drugs in the Northwest Territories

   - Mackenzie Valley Social Impact Study

   - Overview Study of Tourism and Outdoor Recreation in the Northwest Territories

   - Selection of delegate to attend Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Procedural Seminar - Ottawa

   - Selection of delegate to attend Man and Resources Conference - Toronto

   - Bill 7-50 An Ordinance Respecting Parks in the Northwest Territories

   Matters Relating to the Transportation Task Force

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Deputy Commissioner Parker. You might also be thinking about it, Members of Council, as how you wish to select your delegates. This is for you to decide to attend these conferences and let us know what procedure you wish to follow.

The hour is 5:30 o'clock p.m. Council stands adjourned until 9:00 o'clock a.m. tomorrow at the auditorium, Samuel Hearne Secondary School.

--- ADJOURNMENT

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES DEBATES

50 th Session

7 th Council

Official Report

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1973

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INUVIK, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1973

ITEM NO. 1: PRAYER

--- PRAYER

THE COMMISSIONER: Turning to the orders of the day, questions and returns. Deputy Commissioner Parker.

ITEM NO. 2: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

Return to Question 010-50: Suspended Basement Units in Inuvik

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, Question 010-50, asked October 16 by Mr. Butters, concerned the fire safety of 31 houses built in Inuvik. The original proposal designed for these units included an outside wooden stairway from the top floor. Because of the limited area available to site these units the Fire Marshal insisted these stairways be removed. In order to compensate for the removal of the stairway he insisted that additional measures be taken within the house to provide for fire safety. His orders have been carried out. It has been suggested by the housing corporation that an iron fire escape be installed. The manager of the corporation has been directed to examine this proposal with CMHC and to take the necessary action if possible.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any written questions? Item 2.

Item 3, oral questions, and I draw your attention to the remarks yesterday by one of the Councillors that oral questions are to be of an urgent nature. Oral questions? Mr. Butters.

ITEM NO. 3: ORAL QUESTIONS

MR. BUTTERS: Sir, my question is urgent to the point that this is the first opportunity that I have had to examine the Deputy Commissioner's reply yesterday to my question which was an urgent question with regards to the establishing of a search and rescue unit in this region. The Deputy Commissioner's answer which I heard and have now read said the Administration "now intends to proceed". Does "now" in this sense interpret as immediately?

THE COMMISSIONER: I would think so. As quickly as he can, if you mean this morning, I think the answer is no. If you mean within this month, I think that the answer is "yes". Any further oral questions? Mr. Sibbeston.

Question 013-50: Teacher to Pupil Ratio - Hay River

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner, I wonder if you would look into the statement that was told me by a teacher in Hay River, that apparently in the junior high -- in the elementary school in Hay River there is, in terms of the number of kids, quite a few less teachers as compared to those in Fort Smith, for the same number of kids. There are six or seven more teachers in Fort Smith.

THE COMMISSIONER: We can look into that for you Mr. Sibbeston. Any further oral questions?

Item 4, presenting petitions.

Item 5, reports of standing and special committees.

Item 6, notices of motions.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner, can we just go back to the last item?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

ITEM NO. 5: REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

MR. SIBBESTON: Yes, I wish to say, as chairman of the legislation committee, that the committee has gone through all the legislation that will be dealt with here and unfortunately a report is not available now, but I suspect it will be tomorrow.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much.

Item 6, notices of motions. Mrs. Pedersen.

ITEM NO. 6: NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Notice of Motion 8-50: Legislation re Day Care Centres

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on Thursday, October 18th, I will introduce the following motion:

> WHEREAS no legislation at present exists governing day care centres in the Northwest Territories;
>
> AND WHEREAS employable women are unable to take advantage of existing employment opportunities because of the need to stay at home to care for their children;
>
> NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Administration give consideration to introducing legislation to establish this and to provide for the operation of the day care centres; such centres to be operated under the jurisdiction of individual communities with operating and capital funds to be provided by the territorial Administration.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mrs. Pedersen. Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I wish at this time to give first reading to my Private Member's bill, which is an Ordinance to Amend the School Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: At some stage of your introduction I would like to read the bill to determine whether or not it is in order. I have not had the chance to do it and I am sure whether you -- at what stage of the game that we could do this. I think we will accept the notice of motion as to what you are intending to do and then under the first reading I would be able to give you a decision as to whether it is in order. So I will accept your notice of motion this morning, Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I already gave notice of motion yesterday, because I realize this is a short session.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

MR. BUTTERS: Now, what I would suggest, if you will agree and other Members will agree because the Legal Advisor will be ...

THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me, you are giving first reading ...

MR. BUTTERS: First reading, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right. Well, at the moment we are under Item 6, notices of motions.

MR. BUTTERS: I stand corrected.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are there any other items under Item 6?

Item 7, motions.

Now, Mr. Butters you have the floor.

Discussion Concerning Private Member's Bills

MR. BUTTERS: Back to where I was then. I wish to at this time give first reading to my Private Member's bill or one of my Private Member's bills which is an Ordinance to Amend the School Ordinance. Now, I have these in my hand. They have just been handed to me by the Legal Advisor and I will have them circulated. I have another bill for first reading also, after this one.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, from the point of order, sir, the purpose of giving notice I presume is so that Members between the time of notice and first reading of the bill can have an opportunity to look at it, to make a decision of what position they would take on the reading of the bill. The bill has not been circulated to us. It is not in our books. I appreciate it was just delivered to Mr. Butters but as a result I should think he would be much further ahead to give first reading tomorrow after we have a chance to look at his bill. Speaking personally, not having had it in my hand or an opportunity to look at it between the time of notice and now, I am not prepared to support first reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I certainly appreciate the Honourable Member's remarks and I would point out to you that as I have just received this although I requested this from your Administration, I think two weeks ago at least, probably earlier. I just have it now. I would suggest that maybe this item might be deferred until this afternoon. We could come back to this in the afternoon by which time this material could be circulated and the Honourable Member could have a chance to examine it, or failing that, his assurance that if it is introduced tomorrow as he suggests, that he will not resist or vote against this motion going forward so that it dies on the order paper. I would like to have the co-operation from the Honourable Member from Yellowknife, which I know I will have.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Mr. Butters, I do not know anything about what the feelings of the Honourable Member from Yellowknife are on this, other than the fact that I have not seen it and if at some stage of the presentation I have to rule whether it is in order or not and I can not do that until I read it. So, what I would like to suggest to Council if you would agree that perhaps we could stand down Item 7 in total. This would give you the opportunity to look at this and your other bill and then perhaps later this afternoon as you suggest we could switch back to Item 7 and deal with all the motions at that time, if this is ...

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of order again, Dr. Hamelin has just referred me to rule 63. That rule sets out pretty specifically what the requirements are with respect to a private member's bill and of course rule 64 as well, is relevant. I suggest Mr. Butters' attention be directed to that and of course yours, as you have to rule on whether or not you can receive it at this time.

THE COMMISSIONER: My interpretation, Mr. Searle, is that that is a private bill, referred to as a private bill and not a private member's bill. I think that there is a difference. A private member's bill is something that one of the Members would introduce here. A private bill as I interpret this is that if anybody in the general public wished to submit a private bill would follow

that procedure. Now, the only way you could really check that, I suppose, whether I am right or wrong is the committee that brought in the change to the rules of Council in June -- January, pardon me, last January. But that would be my interpretation of this and I would not think the private member would have to go through that procedure as outlined in rule 63. Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, your interpretation of the rule 63 is consistent with the intent of the committee when this rule was written. Also you will notice that it requires a $150 fee.

Item No. 7, Motions - Postponed

THE COMMISSIONER: So in this instance I feel that the procedure for a private member's bill has been established, you are quite correct that it is difficult to deal with it unless the Members have read it. They have not read it through no fault of anybody but before the Members even get it I have to determine whether it is in order or not. That applies to both of them because if the bill in any way indicates an expenditure of money the bill will be ruled out of order. I will rule it out of order under section 21 of the Northwest Territories Act which I can not amend or change but I have to follow. So I am in the same position, that until I have had a chance to look at it then I can not decide that and it would be ruled out of order under the Rules of Council under section 49. If I could get unanimous consent here from Council to stand down Item 7, motions, until later today. I am quite prepared to set an hour if this is acceptable to everybody which would be at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon, then I think we could carry on with the other items and this would give you all an opportunity to look them over. Is this agreed?

--- Agreed

I think this is the fairest way that we can be to everybody.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Perhaps 2:30 p.m., Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: No, I think that somebody may be late at 2:30 p.m. so if we say 3:00 o'clock that will make sure that everybody is here. Is that agreed?

--- Agreed

Item 7 is stood down and, Mr. Clerk, would you see that these two bills are circulated immediately?

Item 8, tabling of documents. Dr. Hamelin.

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Commissioner, what about the other motions?

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that is just what I was talking about. Item 7. I stand the whole item down.

DR. HAMELIN: The whole item.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will deal with the whole thing at 3:00 o'clock.

Item 8, tabling of documents.

Item 9, continued consideration of committee of the whole, Recommendation to Council 1-50, Northwest Territories Education Ordinance.

ITEM NO. 9: CONTINUING CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Council resolve into committee of the whole for continued consideration of Recommendation to Council 1-50, with Mr. Searle in the chair.

--- Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Recommendation to Council 1-50, N.W.T. Education Ordinance, with Mr. Searle in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL 1-50, N.W.T. EDUCATION ORDINANCE

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Members of the committee, we meet for continued consideration of Recommendation to Council 1-50, with respect to the Northwest Territories Education Ordinance. My notes indicate that we have considered the first 11 recommendations as well as an additional one which we have numbered 16-A. We therefore have recommendations 12 to 17 to conclude this morning.

Recommendation 12 in that paper deals with compulsory education from ages 6 to 15. Comment? Mr. Trimble.

Compulsory Education

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, the whole question of compulsory education is one that I and probably the rest of the Members have mixed feelings on. However, it seems to me that in the territories, with such a vast area, with people being scattered all over the place and in many cases schools not being available we should take a good hard look at this whole question of compulsory education.

I know one family, for instance, that decided that their son should not go to school this year, that their son should remain with them living on the land and learn the ways of the land, that he would get a better, more rounded education by spending that one year out on the land than he would get in school. I am not sure if they are right or they are wrong but I do feel that they have the right or they should have the right to make that decision.

Now if we make education compulsory then what it means is that every child reaching the age of 6, regardless if there is a school in the area where that child lives, or his parents live, or not, he must go to school until he is 15 years of age which, in many cases, means that the parents give up their child to this government and send them away to a hostel. I can not agree with that, Mr. Chairman. I certainly feel that children should go to school but I am hesitant to place into legislation the compulsory aspect that would require all children to go to school. Therefore I would suggest that compulsory education not be enacted at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Parker.

The Administration's Attitude on Compulsory Education

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I think it is only fair that I put forward some of the thinking of the Administration in bringing forward this recommendation. You will recall that it was recommended in the Survey of Education which was prepared under Mr. Gillie's direction that we not have compulsory education. The next step in the drama was that the Council considered this at some length and by motion advised us that we should have compulsory education and this is really the reason why this appears before us today.

I realize that the matter can not be considered on a cut-and-dried basis, there is no question about that, it is not as easy as that. We would like to have left the matter of education up to the family, up to the parents and youngsters for decision but first of all with that kind of direction from Council and secondly, from the sort of things we have heard in the interim from a number of people and at least one organization, we got the impression that the parents were looking for whatever help they could get in maintaining the matter of going to school.

Now, if it were possible to draft legislation that left some elements of choice and still give the parents the kind of support that they seem to be asking us to give them, then this is what we would like to do. I tend to agree with Mr. Trimble when he says that parents may want to keep their youngster out of school for a year and live a life on the land or something like that. Personally I would not find any problem with that and I would think that in the administration of this- somehow or other we would find a means of accommodating those kinds of views.

This is not an item that the Administration wants to stand and fight toe to toe on, because we do not feel that way. I am sure that our two professional witnesses at the table, I better not speak for them, but they will speak, but I think that their feelings lean in the opposite direction of this recommendation. I did want you to know why we put this recommendation in here.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): That puts us in an odd position. A recommendation has come back presumably by the advice of this Council. I do not recall that motion but I presume that if this Council wants to reconsider it at this time it can do that. Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I recall the motion although I am rather confused in my mind as to how I voted at that time. (laughter) However, what I would like to know is what was the recommendation of the education committee that was chaired by Mrs. Pedersen? What was the recommendation of that committee? What was the thinking behind that?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, did you want to speak, Mrs. Pedersen? So the Council committee recommended compulsory education so that is why we have got it in here. Okay, anything further? Mrs. Pedersen.

Family Allowance Tied to School Attendance

MRS. PEDERSEN: I have a question for Mr. Macpherson. In the past, in quite a few places it has been usual that if a child does not go to school that the family allowance has been taken away from the parents. This, I feel, is not the right thing to do. I was wondering what the government is planning to do regarding this matter if education is compulsory in the territories. I do not feel that taking the family allowance away because the child does not go to school is the right thing to do.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Macpherson do you want to respond?

MR. MACPHERSON: Well Mr. Chairman, I find myself in complete agreement with Mrs. Pedersen. I do not think either, that this is the way to enforce compulsory education and we, in that case, have been in the past governed by the Family Allowance Act but we actually do not ever -- I should not say ever, but in very, very few cases do we ever try to enforce this.

It is our feeling that we do not presently really have compulsory education in the territories anyway, because the kind of example Mr. Trimble used, if a child's parents take him on the land we are perfectly satisfied with that and it is our position that the Northwest Territories could lead the nation in having the first, being the first group to really recognize what the realities of the situation are and so we do not have it so why not put it on the books. That is our position in Education. However, we bow to the will of the Council and also the recommendations of the education committee which came out and said to us, "we want compulsory education".

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

MR. PEARSON: In view of the importance of this, and I think it is tremendously important, this whole question, I wonder if Mr. Macpherson or Mr. Gillie could give us five minutes on why we should not have compulsory education. Two and a half minutes, I do not really care. I think Mr. Trimble made a good point and again I find myself thinking differently than I did a few months ago. Is it not terrible?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I do not think that is an unusual experience. Which one of you gentlemen would like to go through the compulsory versus the non-compulsory reasons again?

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, if it is all right we will take two and a half minutes each with Mr. Gillie first.

MR. GILLIE: Mr. Chairman, the original recommendation, as Mr. Parker has indicated, came from the education administration when we prepared the survey. Our thinking in recommending against compulsory education, was based on several ideas. One that we felt was sound and fairly universal in its application is that by its very nature education is not something that can be compelled. I have argued for many years that the term education and the term compulsion are contradictory. You can not have compulsory education. You can not educate anybody who does not want to be educated and therefore we consider that the terms are contradictory.

The History of Compulsory Education

If you look at the history of the development of public education you find that the idea of compulsion or compulsory, actually it is not compulsory education it is compulsory attendance that is what has always been enforced. The point is, it was originally directed against, or for parents, because in the days of the development of the industrial revolution when child labour was common,

especially in the British Isles where this idea originated, it was common for children, for parents, not to send their children to school but to keep them out of school in order to send them to work. Therefore since the public welfare demands that youngsters have an opportunity to attend school, legislation compelling parents to send their children to school was enacted. The legislation was directed against parents not against students. Unfortunately over the years the emphasis has tended to shift, and this does not only apply in the Northwest Territories, perhaps it applies less in the Northwest Territories than anywhere.

Resentment Against Compulsory Attendance

There is always a strong feeling among students generally that they are compelled, that the law is directed against them and this has aroused and continues to arouse a tremendous amount of resentment and resistance. Young people perhaps even more than older people, but all of us do, certainly young people, resent this kind of approach and consequently this has produced a situation which we consider to be, certainly in education, very unhealthy and many youngsters sit in school feeling bitterly resentful of the situation, learning virtually nothing, largely because of their resentment against this situation.

Voluntary Attendance Shifts Emphasis to Program

The third point that I would like to make is if schools were not compulsory it would place a far greater emphasis on the importance and value of school programs. We feel that educators at schools, at the present time, have what amounts to a captive audience. Schools can and some schools still do take the attitude, "well if you do not like our programs, it is too bad, son, but you come to school anyway because the law says you have to", and to some extent schools have been very reluctant to try to make their programs acceptable to students, to feel that it was their duty to provide programs that were -- provide what youngsters needed. If the emphasis was changed and the children could come to school or not, on the basis of their decision or their parents decision, the schools would have a great deal of pressure on them to provide programs that suited youngsters, that gave what youngsters wanted, and we feel that this is tremendously important and any school which found itself unable to hold its students, if the people in charge had a modicum of common sense would look back at themselves and say well, there is something wrong here if school A manages to hold 90 per cent of its students and school B only has 55 per cent there is something wrong with school B. This places the emphasis where we feel it should be on the school to provide the kind of education program that holds children in school, removes the whole idea of compulsion and places the onus in a totally different area.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, I think that was five minutes but if you care to add another five, Mr. Macpherson.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, I endorse everything Mr. Gillie has said and perhaps two other comments. It seems to me that we make education compulsory for children. Certainly there are ignorant adults around and why then do we not make it compulsory for adults? It is simply because they would not stand for it.

Legislation for the Future

I think also that if we are to legislate for the future and not for the past I guarantee that this will be the first piece of legislation in Canada, that I know of, that has come to a realization that we are facing the realities of a situation where education is indeed not compulsory and we are just saying we agree, because if a family wishes to take its own child on the land then there is no way we will try to stop them or insist that the child go to school.

Education Outside School Buildings

We are saying in effect that we believe that there is education that goes on outside of school buildings as well as inside and that the parents and the child should have the final right to decide what kind of education they want for that child at the time, and if we are indeed giving a product that is of value in schooling then people will want to take advantage of it and will come to school of their own free will which will, in my opinion, make our schools better places because there is nothing worse in a school than having 14 and 15 year old boys or girls who do not want to be there. They can be a very disruptive force and they are there only because somebody says they have to stay.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Dr. Hamelin.

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Chairman, I did not want to speak nor to lengthen the debate on that issue, but as Mr. Trimble said, it is a very important matter and I may give my opinion on that. I may say I have not a clear opinion myself. On one side if I consider only the educational reasons for compulsory education I must say I am not in favour of the compulsory method because the northern program is not adapted enough to the majority of the students and it has not been born in the North; and I should vote against compulsory education.

On the other side, education is only a part of life. On the administrative point of view and on the social point of view, it could be very difficult if we have not the compulsory education. If we stop the compulsory education I think we have to look very carefully on the social effect this new policy will have. We should have contact with the Department of Social Development to solve the problems. So I can not make unity of my thought on the compulsory policy. But if I have to make a choice I should vote now for compulsory education because the northland society has not been structured enough to have the liberty not to go to school. So I should vote for the compulsory even if I am not happy.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): You certainly have three readings of the bill next session to vote the way we want. It is coming up again. Mr. Pearson is next, then Mrs. Pedersen, Air Marshal Campbell, Mr. Sibbeston then Mr. Kaeser, anyone else, then Mr. Genest. Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I just wanted to thank Mr. Gillie and Mr. Macpherson for their views and it is certainly an interesting possibility. However, one of the fears that I have and perhaps this is what I was thinking last time I thought about it, if we were to change it and make it non-compulsory we realize that everybody in this gallery up here could walk out of this hall right now. The authorities would be absolutely powerless to prevent them or to do anything to get them back inside the building and this could apply to every student in the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): The question, Mr. Pearson, is whether their education would suffer if they did. (laughter)

MR. PEARSON: That is another story. But it is an interesting thing to think about. That is all I am going to say.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mrs. Pedersen.

Education on the Land

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, I am very strongly in favour to see the compulsory education in the Northwest Territories. I feel although I live 12 months of the year in the territories and as you can see I have been very closely watching how it has been going, I feel Members are forgetting that we are not teaching children only in the classroom any more, that many of the communities are accepting this and certainly have been doing this, taking the children away from

the classroom and taking to the land and particularly in the Arctic communities. It is part of the curriculum. The children are going out from the classroom and going to the land and learning something. Quite a few parents have been taking their children with them if they can. It is part of the education as I see it and I see it there is nothing wrong with it. So in the Administration make sure this is their feelings about it, not only during the springtime taking the students if they can with the teachers but during any time of the year. Ten months of the year when they are going to school, let the parents take them. I know it has already been started in the Central Arctic that the parents are taking their children away from the classroom and going to the camps and this is being accepted by the staff of education.

I feel that compulsory education in the territories is important. Quite often, particularly with the older ones, if they feel they can do what they want, they do not go to school. The parents are having difficulty waking them in the mornings and telling them they must go to school. The parents themselves have a feeling that the part of their life it is through a certain way. They tell them they have a responsibility and one of the things is different ways of teaching their children how they should live. For these reasons I am very strongly in favour to see the education be compulsory in the territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, in view of the length of the list I withdraw my name.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): We will have to remove the mark from the wall, will we not?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: That is right.

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

Situation in Larger Communities Different

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, in looking at this as to whether it should be compulsory or not. I think what you have to do is -- you can not really speak on the matter in looking at all towns as the same in the North. What you have to do is look at the situation in terms of big centres like Hay River, Fort Simpson, Inuvik and then look at the situation in terms of small communities. In terms of the people we are talking about I take it an average family, a normal family, I take it there is no question that children should go to school. It is just those exceptional cases where perhaps children on their own are without lack of guidance or good family, that he will invariably drop out of school. This is a situation usually in the big towns. In terms of the smaller towns, a good example is Fort Liard. Presently there is a law that everybody should go to school from age 6 to 16 but a great number of people in Fort Liard, a great number of the kids do not go to school. People just take their kids away from the town there and live off the land so they take the kids in the bush with them and yet there is nothing said. The authorities do not go out in the bush and get them.

So I say this is fine but in talking about whether it should be made compulsory yet for the future or not, I think you have to -- I am just wondering whether when you say it should be compulsory in the future whether you are going to suddenly crack down and make it absolutely essential that everybody in the North will have to go to school, or whether you are going to still maintain the present policy in the small communities especially where you do not really bother the parents. If they want to have their children stay at school, fine, but if not let them be.

Alternatives to School Attendance

My view is that it should be as a general law, as now, compulsory. It is because I recognize in bigger places, Fort Simpson, Inuvik and so forth, these kids I think should go to school. It is because I see what the alternative to not going to school is. The alternative, as I take it, is to hang around streets and just wasting their time. If for instance, they went out and got a job and made useful use of their lives, well I would say it should not be compulsory but realizing the situation and knowing what kids do. If they do not go to school they hang around streets, play in poolrooms and this sort of thing. On this basis, then I think I would rather see them in school.

Policy in Smaller Centres

In terms of the smaller centres, the government should continue its policies. Generally it should be compulsory but when people want to take their kids to the land and take them into the bush with them, do not bother them, let them be.

Lack of Employment for the Educated

I would just like to say that in Fort Liard I am sure that people must wonder. The government tells the people to keep their kids in school and so forth. Some day you might get a good job. In the Fort Liard area as you all know you have Pointed Mountain gas plant. They have a big refinery deal where there is quite a number of people being hired. Yet that is a major development which is just a few miles away from Fort Liard but there is not one Indian person that is working there now. So what is the hope, what is the use of telling parents, have your kids go to school, because it is no use, you do not get jobs in the future anyway. So these people are better taking their kids out to the bush with them. I just thought this might be food for thought in our deliberations.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I suspect there is a consensus here that education should be compulsory with the necessary flexibility with respect to enforcement. Mr. Gillie.

Parent's Responsibility

MR. GILLIE: Could I just make these two points? I think that it should be emphasized that we feel and I think it is a widespread feeling really, that any compulsion brought to bear on children going to school should come from the parent. It is the parent's responsibility to decide whether or not he wants his youngsters to go to school. I think that society has the right to demand that a parent establish clearly if he is not going to school he is doing something else that is of equal importance. We have legislation around which parents can be charged for parental neglect in terms of physical welfare, etc. etc. Now the same sort of thing could be charged to parents who refuse to send their children to school for no good reason. If they have a good reason, fine, they are not guilty of parental neglect but if they do not have, then this should be taken against the parent. I do not think the onus -- the point is, the onus for children to go to school should not be placed on the school. This puts the whole field of education in exactly the wrong light. This is the thing, I for one, and many other educators object to. That the onus for sending children to the school should lie on the parents, not on the schools.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, would Mr. Kaeser, Mr. Butters, Mr. Pearson, and Air Marshal Campbell -- Mr. Kaeser.

Fort Smith for Compulsory Education

MR. KAESER: I personally am for compulsory education. I just happened to attend a meeting in Fort Smith with the local advisory council and everybody was in agreement that it should be compulsory. The parents are afraid about some of those children hanging around the streets. The feeling is that we

have now enough troubles with juvenile delinquency and it only would increase. I agree with Mr. Gillie that it is up to the parents, if the parents want to have their children going to school. If they want to take a place in society education is necessary, more so in the North because if they want to go outside, out of the Northwest Territories and want to take a job outside and if they do not have the education they will not get a job. As I say, everybody in Fort Smith including the Metis Association and the president, they want compulsory education.

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

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, every session we debate education and while what we are saying may be new to the people who are auditing this debate, it is certainly not new to the Members of this Council. We go over the same old ground. Since I have sat on Council the most productive thing that has occurred was the report brought forward by the education people and we examined this, I think two years ago and we have discussed this report up until this session. Now we have before us the suggestions that will be incorporated into the new ordinance.

Referral to Advisory Committees Suggested

The second important thing that has occurred in my time on Council is the development of education advisory committees and this type of body and I feel that this matter, since I, too, personally believe in compulsory education, I think this whole matter should be referred back to these advisory committees. They exist in many communities throughout the territories and it is academic for eight of us to sit here and discuss what should happen. I know what I want for my children but we do have this mechanism set up, so let us use it.

Draft to Advisory Committees in Native Languages

On this point of compulsory education, let us ensure that the draft paper which we are examining now is sent out immediately to all advisory committees and that their comments be requested and when the committee is one that usually deals in the Eskimo language I suggest that the advisory draft should be in the Eskimo language or the Dogrib language or the Slavey language. I think that when we sit again to examine the legislation we will have the comments from the parents in the territories.

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

MR. PEARSON: Well here we go again, as Mr. Butters says, I do not know if I would go so far as to say we should put it out to a referendum if you like but it certainly presents some interesting possibilities.

Education in Eastern Arctic Unsatisfactory

We have Mr. Gillie and Mr. Macpherson, two men who are very close to this field continuously, and we have a standard of education in the North that has a long way to go before it certainly meets the requirements of the people that live here, in particular in the Eastern Arctic with the native people.

It is true that if we were to say that it is no longer compulsory to go to school that every child in this room right now could get up and walk out and the authorities could do absolutely nothing to prevent it. I would imagine that this kind of thing could happen and would happen in some areas and that there would be a general upheaval, if you like, within the education system for about a year. I think at that time, after the kids had sort of spread their wings a bit and settled down that there then would be a resurgence, a return to these classrooms because the responsibility would be on themselves at that time, not something which is forced upon them.

As Dr. Hamelin says, you can not have compulsory education, the two phrases do not work. Education is something which should be voluntary and I think, as Mr. Gillie says, that we would have been doing this in fact in introducing non-compulsory education or voluntary education or whatever you want to call it.

New Approach

We would be setting a new approach because the old approach is not working and I do not care what Mr. Sibbeston says about Pointed Mountain and all the rest of it. We have had compulsory education for years and years and there is nobody working on the pipeline now. I put it to you that it is possible that if it were voluntary that we may have had some people working on that pipeline. They may have developed a totally different attitude.

By the same token the other thing that has to happen is that this education system, or department, has to get off its butt and start to provide a far more realistic education approach, a far more realistic education to the people in the North.

Cultural Inclusion

We discussed the cultural inclusion and we have Frobisher Bay where the total budget for cultural inclusion is some $4000 for the whole year for 300 students. So I do not know, I think that this might be a very interesting and worthwhile approach to education.

Situation at Pangnirtung

The other aspect of it of course, was the advent of the school. Now if we take a community, such as Pangnirtung, that I happen to represent in the Eastern Arctic, as a settlement in 1961 with some 200 people. The centre of a very large hunting area, the centre of a large area where there were 21 camps situated in the Cumberland sound. Then came the federal government and built its big, fancy school and insisted that these people went to it and then put the onus upon the parents to get their kids to the school with the result that there is 1 camp left and a community of some 800 people now in Pangnirtung with tremendous social problems. There is no water there and all these people living there. There are no jobs there. Tremendous unemployment. Yet out in the land where the people could have stayed and lived, they would have been a damn sight happier and better off there than being tossed into this large growth centre.

It is happening all over the North and I put it down to the basic fact that it was compulsory education that brought this about. Mr. Gillie agrees. So I would say this might be a very worthwhile approach and a very important thing. So I would be in favour of non-compulsory education.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Gillie.

School Not Synonymous with Education

MR. GILLIE: May I, to Members of Council, stress this point again that you know over the years we have, if I can use the term, brain-washed the public in general and I do not mean just in the Northwest Territories, I mean universally,

into the idea that because boys and girls are in school something magically good is happening to them. If you are willing to take the word of a man who has been in it now professionally for nearly half a century, if I am convinced of anything, it is that that is totally untrue. I see even now in the work I have been doing at home and here and before I ever came here literally hundreds of boys and girls in school that I knew as well as I knew my own name were not being served to advantage in the school. A school is first of all, it is not necessarily synonymous with education and to feel that you must force people into that kind of situation, that otherwise they are going to miss something good, is simply not logical. That is all.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Koolerk.

MR. KOOLERK: I would like to ask the director, we are talking about recommendation 12, "the age of 6 years by September 1st of that academic year, until they reach the age of 15". Now what grades are we talking about? Average grade.

MR. GILLIE: Mr. Chairman, we are talking roughly from grade 1 to grade 9. That is the very average. Really the conditions that are laid down in the recommendation here are those that presently apply in the Northwest Territories and in most provinces in Canada.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Koolerk? Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I think my views have already been expressed by the Members. I would just like to make one point though. That is I think we are being very academic when we talk about compulsory education on one hand and as an alternative speak of amending the ordinance in a manner that would require the parents to send them to school on the other hand. The end result is obviously the same. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Sibbeston, again.

Suggestion That Students be Consulted

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I was just going to say, it seems once in a while we get an occasion where it becomes very opportune for the Council to hear from a person or else a group of people on the issue which is being discussed. This happened last year in Frobisher Bay where there was an Eskimo man who came before Council to speak his views to Council. I know. Today we are talking about whether education should be compulsory or not and I think we have the privilege of having a great number of children who in effect we are talking about. These are the children who we are talking about. Why do we not just for the sake of reading what these students think, ask them to show by way of hand whether they think school should be compulsory or not.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, that would be an interesting exercise if the rules permitted it. Unless you can show me somewhere that it is permitted in the rules, Mr. Sibbeston, I would have to say that we can not do it.

MR. SIBBESTON: Well, Mr. Chairman, we do not always have to be formal as usual. This Council allows a great many things that are not always by the book. So, can I just ask ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): No. You can not. (laughter) I am sorry. I would like to see the exercise myself, but rules do not permit it. Is that all, Mr. Sibbeston?

MR. SIBBESTON: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Parker. Then Mr. Genest.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Are you paging me?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): You indicated a wish to speak ...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, a long time ago.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, there is quite a list.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I do not control that.

Family Allowance Act to be Changed

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: No, I am not complaining but I was being engaged in this conversation. I apologize. I just wanted to let the committee know one thing that with regard to force being applied under the Family Allowance Act, that Act is scheduled for change effective January 1, 1974, and at that time it will disassociate the payment of allowances from school attendance. The two things will be separate.

The other point that I wanted to make was that I thought that Mr. Sibbeston spoke very well on this subject and also the Air Marshal. It is in some ways academic where the pressure is applied. Certainly if education or attendance, and I think we should stop saying education, we should say attendance, is made compulsory then in the application of that, I would say the Administration would impose that with the greatest of discretion along the lines that several of the people have spoken of here. The readings that we are getting from quite a number of people are that pragmatically speaking, parents need all the help they can get these days. This is a time of questioning of parental authority. And that questioning is going on in the Northwest Territories as everywhere, and although the parents may have a strong desire for their children to go to school and to continue, or to have an education up to a certain level, the children can press them very strongly not to. I must remind you that the children are not, until they reach adulthood, in a position to make those kinds of final decisions that affect their lives because they can not think like adults until they become adults. They come close to it but they can not quite make it.

Middle Road Approach Suggested

The educators can insist all they want about how beautiful they are going to make school, but it is not going to be beautiful every day of the week. It just simply is not going to work and they are going to have to have some other means as well as their own sweet persuasion to keep kids there. I agree with Mr. Gillie that mere attendance at school is not the only answer by any means. You have got to have the children there before anything is going to happen. If they are not there then they are not going to have knowledge and information imparted to them. Well, the gist of all this is that there is a middle road somewhere here that I think we might have to be seeking. I do not know whether it can be written in legislation or not but perhaps we should take a try at it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Genest.

Responsibility to Society

MR. GENEST: Merci. Everybody, Mr. Chairman, is an expert on education, it is like war you know. We feel that it is far too important to be left to the generals. So I am going through with my opinion. It seems to me that we would be abdicating our responsibility to society here, if we left it up to the individual parent or to the individual young child as to whether he is to become literate or not. There has got to be compulsion, it seems to me, on at least the basic rudiments of an education. Now if someone can not read or write

you are making him a social cripple for the rest of his life and you are imposing that choice on him when he has not got the means to decide for himself at the age of 6, 7, 8 and 9. So I can not see how anyone can argue that whether a 6 or 7 or 8 year old child goes to school or not should be an optional matter, because we are imposing a choice on that child if we do not force him at least to learn to read and write and add. We are crippling him for life and as a society we would be abdicating our responsibilities if we were not to force that.

Problems Different in Higher Grades

The problem is a little different I suggest, when kids get older. My prevailing impression, Mr. Chairman, of my days in high school is one of infinite boredom and perhaps we ought to start looking at the curriculum of education in the higher grades. There is nothing more hide-bound in my submission than the standards which society applies to what kids should learn. Because we learned Hamlet, they have got to learn Hamlet; because we learned Euclid's theorem, they have got to learn Euclid's theorem. Those are the esoteric things you learn in school you will never apply again in your day-to-day life and our curriculum is too full of that stuff. They have not kept up and it seems to me that a lot of the problem with boredom in school and kids wanting to leave would be done away with if we were a little more practical and we had a little clearer idea of what it is we want to teach them and what it is we want them to know when they get out of school. It seems to me that they ought to know how to live, they ought to know what a finance company is, they ought to know what a promissory note is, they ought to know what the problem of buying furniture on time is.

Curriculum Irrelevant

As far as native people are concerned, they ought to know what their life is about, what they are going to have to face and it seems to me that there is very little being done in the schools. I may be being unfair to the educators in the North, my experience is southern but the prevailing impression I get of curriculum at the age 10 and over educational level is that most of it is irrelevant and beside the point. I think that if we start to take a look at that we might cure a lot of the problem.

As far as compulsory education is concerned, I repeat the point I made, that at least in the early grades it would be irresponsible for this Council to say well, it is up to you whether you become literate or not.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, that completes the list of speakers on recommendation 12 unless there is a motion to change it. Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I introduced this subject and I have no reason to change my mind, in fact my opinion has become more confirmed as the discussion has gone along. That we as legislators, do not have the right to say to the parents of children that either you move to municipalities or communities or else you give your children up to this government to put into a hostel and raised and culture which will determine what kind of person that child will grow up to be. Education was introduced in the territories some time ago. A lot of people have been moved into hostels and taken away from their parents.

Schooling Possible Cause of Social Degradation

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that if we consider the native people of the Northwest Territories, even 15 years ago or so, when I first came here and we consider the people in the territories today I would say that they were better people then, than they are today. People generally, white, Indian and Eskimo. Those people, Mr. Chairman, were taught by their parents. During this period of time the people have been taught by southern imports. Now I am not going to say that this is the reason why they are not as good a people today but I do

suggest that it could possibly have some bearing on the social degradation of people.

The whole idea of bringing people from off the land into the settlements and municipalities in order that their children can go to school, I suggest has degraded the people and has left them today incompetent to live off the land and incompetent to live in the white society. Now, I do not feel that we have the right to say to the people of the territories that you must send your child to school. I do feel that if the child is where there is school available that that child should be going to school or else doing something else as was suggested by Mr. Gillie that is productive to that child's future. This responsibility should be on the parents and we should place that responsibility on the parents.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well.

Motion to Make Education Non-Compulsory

MR. TRIMBLE: Therefore Mr. Chairman, I will move a motion that the compulsory aspect of recommendation 12 be removed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Could we just for clarity Mr. Trimble, make the motion "that education not be compulsory"? Then that would become recommendation 12 if it were passed, that education not be compulsory. Can we do it that simply?

MR. TRIMBLE: I would say that attendance not be compulsory. There are other means of schooling besides attending school, correspondence and so forth, learning from the parents and others. There are other types of education than schooling. I certainly agree that a child should know how to read and write, etc.

My own experience has been that I would like to put my youngest son in school and I can not do it because he was born a little bit too late, yet I am quite convinced that he could fit into grade 1. He has learned, not from the school system but he has learned from Sesame Street on television and so forth. I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that through this media he has probably learned more at his age than my other children learned half way through grade 1. School is not the only way of teaching children.

Adult Education

The other side of the coin, and this was suggested by Mr. Gillie, we say to the children you must go to school but to many of the adults who we have not provided with schooling we do not even make it possible for them to get an education. We have argued on this Council year after year, that we should be providing more adult education. There are many adult people who have not had the opportunity to learn to read and write, who can not get that opportunity now. On the other hand, we turn around and say that the children must go to school.

I suggest that there is a great deal more to education than reading and writing in this life and there is a great deal that they will not learn in school. There are many coming out of school who are not prepared to meet the requirements of an everyday life but are somewhat misfits when they graduate from school into society.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, Members of the committee, the motion has been made that school attendance not be compulsory. That is the motion. No seconder is required. Everyone has spoken at least four times on the subject generally. Unless there is some very compelling reason why further illumination should be made I would propose to call the question.

Motion Defeated

Question? The motion that school attendance not be compulsory. All in favour raise your hands. One, two, three, four. Down. Contrary. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine. Motion is lost.

Recommendation 12 agreed? Mr. Trimble.

Transportation to Schools

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, there is one other aspect concerning recommendation 12 that I wish to consider. That is the question of the children getting to school and this has been debated in Council before and this would probably be the best place to bring it up. It is in connection also with recommendation 14, living accommodation for students and directly related to the bill Mr. Butters is planning to introduce concerning the School Ordinance.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Trimble, excuse me but I do not think that transportation to school really comes within 12. What I propose to do is to go through the 12 to 17 items and then leave the matter open for Members to raise whatever recommendations they think they should raise with respect to education, transportation etc. In other words I do not regard these recommendations as exhaustive at all, so can we do it that way.

MR. TRIMBLE: In that case, Mr. Chairman, I am quite prepared to wait. I felt since there was no other place on the paper for it that where we make education compulsory for children to attend school then we should be also responsible for providing some means for them to get there.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well I agree that it comes within education but let us add it as an item when we get to recommendation 17.

MR. TRIMBLE: Very well.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Is recommendation 12 agreed then?

--- Agreed

When is coffee ready, Mr. Clerk? 10:40 a.m.? Number 13. For pity sakes, all right Mr. Sibbeston.

Importance of Kindergarten

MR. SIBBESTON: A very important aspect of recommendation 12 is with respect to kindergarten. It says, "that provision for kindergarten children reaching the age of 5 before December 31st be made subject to the availability of suitable facilities". My view on kindergarten is perhaps it is one of the most important grades in the whole educational system to a child. I am just wondering whether, rather than reading this, it should read kindergarten should be compulsory come hell or high water. It should not depend on whether there are suitable facilities.

In fact I feel in my experience, having gone through the system, that the weakest part of the whole school system has always been the lower grades in terms of, for instance, parents not knowing what school means, government people never telling the parents what school means and just generally not explaining and not encouraging parents to send their kids to school. I have always felt that in places like Fort Simpson, Liard and so forth, the reason why we do not get more children to go to school is because parents do not understand and consequently kids do not get into the system and kindergarten would seem to me to be very important. It should be compulsory.

Motion that Kindergarten Be Compulsory in N.W.T.

I would make a motion to the effect that kindergarten be compulsory throughout the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): So on that third paragraph in recommendation 12 you would substitute the words "that kindergarten be compulsory throughout the Northwest Territories". Is that your motion Mr. Sibbeston? Yes, Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: A point of order here, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Yes, Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: It seems to me that the provision in the third paragraph of recommendation 12 is not germane to what Mr. Sibbeston is talking about. This just provides a cut-off as to when you go -- did I read this wrong? Perhaps Mr. Gillie or Mr. Macpherson could help me.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I think it is twofold. It talks of a cut-off date and then it says and really in effect, attendance is subject to availability of suitable facilities. Surely you have ...

MR. GENEST: No, only in respect to those children who reach the age of 5 before December 31st. That is the way I read it.

Government Supports Kindergartens

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, I think it is true to say that the department and the Government of the Northwest Territories have vigorously supported kindergartens in the last number of years and we have them in every settlement. Full facilities are available but we felt that to put it in the ordinance when we are unable to provide the means for people to go to kindergarten is somewhat unrealistic but we do and I think Mr. Sibbeston knows this. Yesterday, for example, I was at Sir Alexander Mackenzie School and every child of kindergarten age in Inuvik is indeed attending kindergarten. However, if there was a big

influx in population it would be impossible to accommodate every child because we just would not have the room. So that is why we left it in the form that it is in. We certainly support everything that Mr. Sibbeston said about the importance of kindergarten but we do not want to be unrealistic.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): In view of the fact that we are unable to provide the facilities is there any point in continuing with the motion.

Emphasis on Lower Grades

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, it is the question of whether the government wants to provide the facilities for kindergarten. I feel so strongly about this that rather than spend all sorts of money in the higher grades, drop grade 12 in the North if you have to, drop the higher grades. Emphasize the lower grades because a hundred kids that start off in grade 1 and invariably only one or two especially native people, get to grade 12. Somewhere in the process they are dropping out. So emphasize the lower grades and that would, I think that would help the situation. I am taking my advice from these kids over there.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, Mr. Sibbeston, then what is the motion you would like to proceed with.

MR. SIBBESTON: Well, the motion is that kindergarten be compulsory in the North.

Motion Defeated

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Second to the question. Question? All in favour please raise your hand, that kindergarten be compulsory in the North. Those are Mr. Sibbeston's words, not mine. Question? All in favour please raise your hand. All those in favour? Mr. Sibbeston, one. Down. Contrary. The contraries seem to have it, Mr. Sibbeston.

Mr. Pearson has moved a motion that there should be compulsory church attendance. (laughter)

Recommendation 12, agreed?

--- Agreed

Thirteen, adult vocation education programs be provided for within the total education program. That is the motherhood one. Mr. Sibbeston. Mr. Butters. Mr. Sibbeston first and Mr. Koolerk.

Vocational Education

MR. SIBBESTON: Well, Mr. Chairman, what I am interested in is this that -- I do not know, 20 or 30 years ago I guess there was not very much education in the North. At that time the federal government I guess, thought that the way to do it was we are going to civilize the savages of the North. No work in the North so we are going to eventually send them south. So we are going to train them for the North. This was a number of years ago. Since the territorial government has taken over it has become much better. I have always maintained that in terms of education whether it be grade 9, 10, 11 or 12, this is not necessary. A person can be a good man in society if he is a good truck driver, a good carpenter, a good labourer and this is kind of the area that I feel we in the North should emphasize. We are dealing with a great number of people in the North and they are native people who have had no education as we know it and the North is becoming very technical. It is going to become more so with highways and pipelines and mines and so forth. So I am just wondering whether we should consider, whether we should tell this government to emphasize vocational education to a greater extent than what it is now. The way it is now you get a little bit of shop in class, I guess, and eventually if you are lucky you make it to Fort -- well to Yellowknife -- and then beyond that you have to go on the outside.

Greater Emphasis on Adult Vocational Education

Well there should be some consideration that we change the emphasis and that we have much more insistence on adult vocational education and that we build facilities much beyond what we have now in the North instead of having to send kids out all the time.

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

Use of Television as Educational Medium

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, another subject that is always discussed at this Council and outside of a very brief reference made to it by my colleague Mr. Sibbeston, it has not been raised and that is the CBC. I bring it in at this point -- I am just going, if you will have patience, Mr. Deputy Commissioner, I am just going to point out how it comes into this section. This relates to adult and vocational training programs. Councillor Trimble pointed out the very impactive force of the television medium as an education medium and this has been recognized by this Council during the education discussions many times. On one occasion I recollect asking Mr. Gillie, I believe when he was the director of education two or three years ago, with regard to the negotiations being made by the territorial Department of Education with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to develop the full use of this medium in an educational sense. If I recollect correctly, Mr. Gillie at that time said that negotiations were proceeding and I am wondering if they have proceeded, or as is the way with most negotiations with the CBC, they just proceed nowhere.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Butters, you know -- we -- I think in this paper we are giving directions in principle to the staff for the drafting of the education ordinance. Are we really at this time concerned with debating the detail of an adult vocational program? Are we not talking about where the emphasis lies? Now you know I am just trying to stay within the terms of what we are doing. If we are going to debate education generally all over again well that is another thing. My understanding of what we are here to do with respect to this paper is to agree on the principles that form the foundation. We are not concerned with the sticks and stones that go into the building at this point. Am I not correct?

Suggestion that Television Be Included in Education Ordinance

MR. BUTTERS: Exactly, Mr. Chairman, and those were the sentiments I thought I was expressing. This ordinance -- the educational ordinance, I understand, will replace an ordinance that has not been amended or not been changed for years and years. We are laying the groundwork for a new education ordinance. Since the former ordinance was put together a new medium of education has appeared on the scene, television. I would like to ensure that there is reference in this ordinance to the medium of television and that this government gets some control of the use of that medium to communicate not only to students in this school but to the people of the territories. As someone said, we are leaving them in ignorance, and I think that I would like -- the question was, what is happening with negotiations? If I find out from Mr. Gillie or the new director, Mr. Macpherson, that nothing is happening then I would like to see incorporated in the new ordinance control of educational television in the Northwest Territories and some indication of what we could be doing so we do not have to amend the ordinance a year later when we realize we have missed a glorious opportunity. That is the point, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): We can waste more time by arguing about the procedural point. What is the answer, Mr. Parker?

Progress Report on Negotiations with CBC

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we have been unsuccessful in negotiations for the use of television for educational purposes. The price tag for the use of Anik is very, very high and we are unable to come anywhere near the kind of price that is being asked. We are way, way farther down the scale in our negotiations as the Council knows very well and under their direction we have been negotiating for some access to the television, just some access in the North and we have not even got that far. It just is not set up to handle that yet. The CBC has a new plan which is being considered, and it will see the light of day I should think fairly soon, on expanded coverage, and at that time they may well come forward with proposals for production in the North and the topical use of stations for educational purposes. We are a long way from making any headway toward that right now. I do not think that anything that we put in the education ordinance will put us in any position to force the CBC or the CRTC to see things our way.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): When is coffee, Mr. Clerk? When did you say? Five minutes, okay. Mr. Koolerk.

MR. KOOLERK: Yes, we are talking about recommendation number 13, it says, "that adult and vocational education programs be provided for within the total education program". Does number 13 and number 4 include the Yellowknife Correctional Institution's adult vocational program? Number 4 says, "that the qualification for voters for school boards and education committees be similar to that established under the Municipal Act". Is the correctional institution's vocational program in these recommendations?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I do not know if I understand the question, Mr. Koolerk, but maybe Mr. Macpherson or Mr. Gillie does.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, the vocational program at the correctional institute is under the corrections division, however, we in education have assisted by helping in training people for the instructors' positions and so on and we co-operate in the offering of the programs. The program itself is under the Department of Social Development.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Koolerk?

MR. KOOLERK: My question would be would these people -- well, have a chance to elect their education committees as mentioned in recommendation 4?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): If you mean people serving time in the correctional institution, I think the answer is no, is it not?

Advisory Committees in Correctional Institution

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I am sure that if there was an expressed desire they could form an advisory committee and make their wishes known to what they feel about the kind of education being offered but it could not go beyond that of an advisory committee.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Koolerk?

MR. KOOLERK: No.

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

MR. PEARSON: Well, I was listening to Mr. Sibbeston earlier on the point he made on emphasizing the vocational in preference to the academic. Well, I do not think that one should do that but I do think and I have said it many times, in fact I have been accused of standard speech number 3 on that one of allowing

that there are people in the Northwest Territories in our education system who will not grow up to be a Commissioner or Members of this Council but will be plain honest-to-goodness truck drivers and honeybag picker-uppers. It has occurred to me that the education system that we do have does not allow for this, in fact it aims for the very high plateau where really even in our own society there are very few people ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): ... are you recommending a program of honeybag picking up in the school? (laughter)

MR. PEARSON: Well, I think there are possibilities.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Not throwing?

MR. PEARSON: That would come later. I agree with Councillor Sibbeston but not to the point to the detriment of an academic program as he suggests. I always tell Mr. Macpherson this or at least I look at him when I speak which is the same thing I guess, that there should be a greater emphasis of vocational training within the schools and on a greater basis. There has been a change certainly in Frobisher last year in the school there. They have kids out carpentrying and plumbing and what have you, I have not seen anyone flinging honeybags but maybe they do that too.

The television question that Councillor Butters mentioned is also a sore point with me. Here we have this tremendous facility, of course it is not available to very many of the communities in the Northwest Territories, in fact people in 4 or 5 communities would be the only ones who would benefit from it at the moment out of 70 communities, that is not very many. This is an obvious break-down in communication between this government, this Administration and the CBC. Perhaps it could be tracked through an administerial level but CBC certainly in the new television programming that they are providing ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): ... Mr. Pearson, I must interject. It is clear to me that whatever we want to achieve by television can not be achieved through the education ordinance which is what we are talking about. Now really, should we not try to stay within the subject?

MR. PEARSON: I am on the subject ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): ... if you care to talk about vocational education or adult education ...

MR. PEARSON: ... through the media of television ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): ... and leave CBC out of it, then I will let you continue.

MR. PEARSON: Right, you win. I will give up but I will get at you later. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Butters, with the same constraints it is your turn.

MR. BUTTERS: I trust that when the Administration develops the legislation the principles of which we are now considering, that they look into the aspect of including into that ordinance and legislation any provision which will increase control we presently have over the medium of television as an educational medium.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Rabesca.

MR. RABESCA: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question about a vocational education item. I wonder if this means the whole Northwest Territories or just the Fort Smith program?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I think it means the Northwest Territories but -- Mr. Parker.

Purpose of Including Vocational and Academic Adult Education

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, in the present School Ordinance there is no mention made of adult or vocational education. Our purpose in putting recommendation 13 in here is to establish the fact that we consider those two elements of education to be very, very important elements of education and as such, proper and due reference has to be made to them in the ordinance. It is not meant to be restrictive to the level of vocational and academic adult education that is offered now but perhaps to open the door for broader programs.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Is recommendation 13 agreed?

--- Agreed

Now, before we go on to recommendation 14, I think it is time to break for coffee.

--- SHORT RECESS

Recommendation 15. Would those persons still enjoying coffee take their chairs so that we can have some semblance of order?

Gentlemen, recommendation number 14. Would those Members wishing to speak indicate? One, Mr. Pearson; two, Mr. Sibbeston. Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Well, is it going to be necessarily in that order?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Pearson, speech number 4. (laughter)

MR. PEARSON: I wonder if we could get some comments from our learned friends -- Macpherson-Gillie and company -- on what this all means.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Would you lay the groundwork, Mr. Macpherson?

Students Living Away from Home

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, in the present School Ordinance there is no mention of accommodation for students living away from home, and we thought it should be in. It is our feeling that although we are making a concerted effort to make other arrangements for elementary school children than living in hostels, we feel that for some time it will be necessary in the Northwest Territories to provide living accommodation for students who wish to attend high school.

The second part of the recommendation suggests that rather than having government-run institutions we try to institute more local control, as we have done this year in Fort Simpson, where a society composed of Indian people took over the operation of the former government hostel, and we signed an agreement with them so that they are in complete charge of the operation. This is our long-term goal and we are moving in that direction.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, that is the state, now we have three speakers indicating they wish to discuss the matter. Mr. Pearson, anything further?

MR. PEARSON: I will come back if I may.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Sibbeston? You indicated a wish to speak.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, on this point I wonder whether it is possible to find out just generally whether there is still a great number of young children, you know, five, six, seven years, that are in the hostels here in town, just as an example.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, although I do not have any accurate figures, the enrolment in the hostels in Inuvik is about half of what it used to be and because of the number of community schools that are offering higher grades and the number of community schools that are opening in the area, the number of small children in the hostels, I know, will be considerably less than it has ever been before.

MR. SIBBESTON: Recommendation 14 sounds good in that provision be made for living accommodation and you are not talking of hostels when you are talking of accommodation. You do not mean hostel as an accommodation?

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, not necessarily. We could mean foster-home care, boarding arrangements, any kind of arrangement that seems the most satisfactory.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I am just wondering what is the policy of the government. Say there are two students coming from Fort McPherson to Inuvik here -- one is seven years old, one is sixteen -- which one does the government presently put in the hostel as opposed to private accommodation?

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, under the present conditions I think the answer would have to be both of them, because we do have the space in the hostel.

MR. SIBBESTON: How many children would you say, in Inuvik here, are placed in private accommodation?

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I just do not have the answer to that. I could find out for Mr. Sibbeston, but I really do not know.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, are there any plans, immediate plans, in the next couple of years, to have these hostels, big hostels -- you know, the Anglican and Roman Catholic hostels -- taken over by local groups whatever they be, or is it planned to continue these under the directorship of churches for quite a long time yet?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, first of all, you are speaking of Inuvik in particular?

MR. SIBBESTON: Yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: First of all, with the increase in schoolrooms being provided in communities and with the grade levels being taught in communities being raised we foresee a requirement for high school purposes almost exclusively, in Inuvik for perhaps only one hostel. Definitely not two and it is more than likely that it will soon become a territorial operation rather than the church operation. Pardon me now, just a minute -- before Mr. Sibbeston goes off on this. We would hope that we could arrive at the same kind of thing that we have been able to institute at Fort Simpson, but I was answering the question initially, that is, it would more likely go in that direction rather than continuing operation by the churches, principally because I do not think the churches are going to have a continuing interest in operating the facilities when we reach the time when it must be a fully integrated situation.

Hostels Operated by Native Groups

MR. SIBBESTON: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I am wondering whether the government would consider not having to go through the experience of -- when the churches do not run the hostel anymore, and then invariably the government takes over, and then like has happened in Simpson, eventually a native-type group took over. I am just wondering whether you must still go through the government kind of middle-man because I tell you, and I said before, that everything is relative.

In my younger days I used to think that hostels run by churches were not very good, but after I saw a church-run hostel in Simpson being taken over by the government, in contrast the church was doing very well and since then it has been taken over by a native group and I understand it is going really well. So why do you have to go through a period when government handles it and just does a terrible job and then eventually some group takes over. I wonder whether you would begin looking now for native groups or whatever groups in town here that might be interested in taking the hostel over.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Macpherson.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, there is no compulsion on our part to go through the steps that we went through at Simpson and we certainly will take Mr. Sibbeston's advice on this matter.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): You have learned. The education process works even within the department. Further, Mr. Sibbeston? No? Mr. Rabesca.

MR. RABESCA: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the question regarding the hostels. How many of these hostels might be transferred over to the community through the territories under the Societies Ordinance like the one we have got in Simpson.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): The question is, how many does the government propose to do that with?

MR. RABESCA: Yes, in the future, let us say.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Yes. Mr. Macpherson.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, it would be our intention to transfer all the hostels eventually to this kind of operation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Rabesca?

MR. RABESCA: No.

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

Transporting Students Home for Christmas Holidays

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, I recollect that a year ago when this Council convened at Frobisher Bay, the matter of transporting students home for the Christmas holidays was raised and I understand some change has occurred in this area. I wonder if Mr. Macpherson has reported this to Council or if it has been reported to Council. Possibly at this time he could advise us as to what is taking place in this area. I heard it on the radio.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, I welcome the opportunity that Mr. Butters has given me to report that all students living away from home in the Northwest Territories will be returned home at Christmas.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Does that include those who may not wish to go home as well? (laughter) Is it a compulsory trip home at Christmas?

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would think that there would be certainly a choice but I think there would be very few pupils that will opt not to go home.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: One supplementary, sir, and that is does this include students that are receiving assistance from the territorial government at institutes of higher learning outside or does it only include those students under the hostel system?

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, it only applies to students within the Northwest Territories, not those people outside.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Yes, sir, there has been an increase of cost in this area. I realize that increasing numbers of young people are leaving the territories to take advanced education in the South both technical, professional and academic. And in view of the very real cultural shock situation, and I think that we must admit there is a real cultural shock situation, whether the Administration could give serious attention to examining the need for such transportation in the case of territorial young people attending institutions South of 60.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Request to look into it, I assume?

MR. BUTTERS: Right.

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

Cost Factor

THE COMMISSIONER: I think, Mr. Chairman, it is something that will always be under review. It is a question of the dollars that are available and we decided to look after those that were at the moment in schools in the territories, first. We are really uncertain as to how much it would cost; the estimates vary everywhere from $100,000 to $170,000. The great cost, of course, would be in the airlift and it depends to a large degree to the zones, I suppose, in which you are flying. Some planes I imagine have no difficulty. They can fly normal hours. In other areas, the pilots are reluctant to fly other than daylight hours and so we are not exactly sure just what the cost will be but this is a frequent request of Council. It is a frequent request of the parents in the communities and so this is why we only went this far at this time. But it is something that we will continue to look at and perhaps another year we will be able to extend it a little further.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Koolerk.

Enrolment in Gordon Robertson Education Centre

MR. KOOLERK: I would like to ask the director does he know offhand the enrolment in Gordon Robertson Education Centre in Frobisher Bay? The enrolment last year and this fall?

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, I do not have with me the exact figures but from memory I would say the enrolment last year was something like 300 students, and this year it is about 250.

MR. KOOLERK: How about the local enrolment this year compared to outside students coming into Frobisher residence?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Macpherson. Excuse me, Mr. Koolerk, was your question answered? Mr. Pearson wants to answer it. I see. The Minister of Education.

MR. PEARSON: I do not think Mr. Macpherson knows and I do. There are 101 students in the hostel in Frobisher.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Koolerk.

MR. KOOLERK: How many from outside of Frobisher compared to ...

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

MR. PEARSON: Well, there would be about 98. I think there are 3 local children in the hostel and the rest are from the settlements so there would be 98 souls in the hostel from the settlements.

MR. KOOLERK: Thanks very much.

MR. PEARSON: You are welcome.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Koolerk?

MR. KOOLERK: Yes. How many were attending the -- going to the Frobisher at the beginning of that high school?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Is that high school attendance?

MR. KOOLERK: The number ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Do either Messrs. Macpherson or Pearson know the answer to that? Mr. Macpherson.

MR. MACPHERSON: The number enrolled in the high school in Frobisher Bay from grade 10 up, again I just do not have those figures with me because I did not think we would be asked about it but I would think there would probably be 70 children and I stand to be corrected by Mr. Pearson. Probably 50 to 70, in that ...

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

MR. PEARSON: Grade 11 and 12, grades 10, 11 and 12, there would be approximately 25 -- there are none -- and of that 25 about 8 of them are native people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Koolerk?

MR. KOOLERK: Yes. We are discussing number 14. It says that provision be made for living accommodation for students who must reside away from home in order to attend school and that high degree of local ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Autonomy.

MR. KOOLERK: ... autonomy be given in this respect. Now local autonomy, does that mean a student going into -- for example -- will they be allowed to stay home, local homes in Frobisher?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I think the local autonomy means, Mr. Koolerk, that the people of Frobisher Bay would form a committee to run the hostel. I think that is what they mean by that. Is that not correct, Mr. Macpherson?

MR. MACPHERSON: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Butters is next on the list, then Mr. Trimble. Do you have something further, Mr. Pearson, as well? Okay. You have not started yet. Oh Goodness! Mr. Butters.

Yukon Hostel System

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, on the concept of hostels and I would wish comments from our learned advisers on this matter. A constituent has just informed me that in the Yukon they have an excellent hostel system operating in Whitehorse.

This hostel system is a system which sees young people coming from out of the community to Whitehorse for an education and boarded with Whitehorse families who have been very carefully selected. These families are not necessarily native families or the same ethnic background as the student. The main criteria I understand, is they be interested in the youngsters and they be interested in assisting those youngsters to further their education.

Now that concept is, I believe, also possible in the larger urban areas in the South where the student might be -- might have to go to take advanced education. Possibly it has some bearing and some validity for implementation in the North-west Territories. I wonder if the advisers might comment?

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, we have looked at this scheme a number of times and one of the most difficult things is to find families who have the room, the space or the desire to accommodate foster children, and I speak from some experience particularly in Yellowknife which is the largest city in the territories. It is very difficult to find families to take in foster children because of the space limitations in the houses. I am sure that it would be more difficult in other places although I believe that the scheme is a very good one if it is possible.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Recommendation 14 agreed?

MR. BUTTERS: Sir, the definition of "foster" in the sense of Mr. Macpherson's reply.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, presently we do have an agreement that we pay $4 per day for a child who is boarded in a home for the purpose of attending school, $4 a day and ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Thirty-one days or twenty-eight as the case may be, in a month.

MR. MACPHERSON: Yes, for every day and we have really found extreme difficulty in getting boarding places for children.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): So you are looking at about $120 a month and you still can not get someone.

MR. MACPHERSON: There is no room.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Trimble.

Boarding Homes for Students

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, it was the question of boarding homes that I was going to follow up, as I am of the opinion that we would have a better situation with the children in boarding homes than we would in foster homes. I would like to ask Mr. Macpherson by what means do you solicit people to provide their homes for school children? How do you advertise such a program?

MR. MACPHERSON: Well Mr. Chairman, I speak mainly from experience from Yellowknife and we have put ads in the local paper asking for people who are willing to do it but actually really the only success we have enjoyed is when someone from outside has a friend in Yellowknife who is prepared to take the child of a friend and of course we pay for that and the response has been very, very poor. There is absolutely no way we could find accommodation for 150 students in Yellowknife which is the number that are accommodated in Akaitcho Hall, apparently. It would just be impossible. I suspect, Mr. Chairman, that it would be equally difficult, if not more so, in Frobisher Bay or in Inuvik.

Need for More Effort in Locating Boarding Homes

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Macpherson, since you did raise the example of Yellowknife, if I could permit a comment from the chair which is simply this, that I must say I have not noticed much of an effort to approach people. With all due respect, I do not think you can do it simply through an advertisement in a paper. You know, really you have to sit three or four people down at telephones and make up a list of people who have homes who may have space and approach them directly and put them on the spot, in effect, and say, would you consider it? If you really do it that way I think people are going to say, yes, I would consider it. They will spend some time, whereas if it is an ad in a newspaper you may not even see it, because I can say personally, I never have. I did not know there was such a program in existence. I do not know what my view would be. It certainly might be positive if I were approached by someone saying, "are you concerned enough about our young people to take someone? We have a boy or a girl, this age etc., who is interested in coming into your home". I think you really have to go that far, it is like getting people involved in political campaigns. You put an ad in the newspaper for helpers, you are never going to get them. You have to pick up the phone and go around and talk to them directly.

I do not know if that is a very good analogy, but do you think you have to go that far if you are really serious about placing children in homes? Well, anyway, I am sorry that the comment is from the chair. I thought I should make it since Yellowknife is an example. It is hard to believe that there would not

be in a town of that size with the accommodation being as good as it is, 20, 30,40 homes that would be prepared to take children.

I am sorry, Mr. Trimble, but I think I probably interrupted your train of thought -- you may have something further.

Costs of Foster Homes and Hostels

MR. TRIMBLE: I appreciate what you have said, Mr. Chairman, and I agree with you. I feel there must be a much more imaginative campaign to notify the public of this need and to encourage them to assume this responsibility. The second question I have is how much have you been prepared to pay to such foster homes?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Four dollars a day.

MR. TRIMBLE: Four dollars a day. Now how much has it been costing, on the average, to look after children in our hostels throughout the territories?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Ten dollars a day. Mr. Macpherson.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, again I do not have figures on it and I have given these figures to Council. It certainly costs more than $4 a day. I think we came up with an average $1500 -- well it varies from place to place -- but $1500 a year is the figure that sticks in my mind as perhaps an average.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): For 200 days that gives you what, per year. There are 200 days, we have just been told that earlier.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, but they eat on weekends. (laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, but it should be an easy thing to figure out on a daily basis, so add in the weekends.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Can we just leave that question until maybe some quick mathematics have been done? Is that all right Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: I think it has been pointed out in any case, Mr. Chairman, without figuring out the exact amount, it is easy to realize that it is considerably more than what is being paid for foster homes and I would like to recommend that the emphasis be placed on encouraging the development of foster homes and providing a greater amount of remuneration to help take care of these children in foster homes to bring it more in line with what it is costing the taxpayer for the same service in the hostel, because I think we would likely get a better result. I think that is generally the feeling of Council.

Students in Southern Schools

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, we have discussed this before and we came to that same conclusion some time ago that the amount be increased. We should also bear in mind that there are a tremendous amount of native people in schools in southern Canada and that is the exact procedure that is followed there and there are many -- what -- all right, how many are there? I will rephrase that for the benefit of the Deputy Commissioner. There are many students in southern Canada who live under those same circumstances and that they board with southern Canadian families and they are paid -- I do not know what the rate is, I suspect it is a lot more than $4 a day. What is the rate that is paid in southern Canada for students in a town like Ottawa?

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, the situation is somewhat different in that funds are supplied to the students to find boarding places and I am sure that the rate for boarding varies across Canada. I would think probably $120 a month would be average. It certainly has to be pointed out further that the people from the Northwest Territories attending universities, many of them stay in student residences at the university so certainly not all the students stay in boarding homes, but they themselves are given the money to pay for and find boarding places with the help of our officials in the South.

Local Autonomy

MR. PEARSON: Well, I was not referring particularly to university students but the academic fellows that we have in Ottawa from Frobisher.

The question of local autonomy, take for example the Frobisher Bay situation. How could the people of Frobisher be expected to take on the responsibility of running the hostel for kids from outside their own community. It does not make sense. For example, the kids from the hostel in Frobisher Bay are from other settlements and I would think that you would have tremendous difficulty in getting the people of Frobisher Bay to accept the responsibility for that hostel. It does not make sense. I do not see why they should have to do it. I mean, they are not educators, it is not their responsibility. If it were a hostel for their own kids within that community yes, fine, but it does not seem to make sense the other way around.

The next point I had was the air fares. The funding of the program to return the children to their homes for Christmas, I understand, is not the responsibility of this government, it is the responsibility of the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs and it is he who has held the purse strings for the last couple of years. Is that true, Mr. Chairman? Is that the case?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the matter of returning high school students home for Christmas was raised with the minister by one or two different groups and on his suggestion, with concurrence, we are funding this movement of the children and it is a proper territorial responsibility. Previously though, we had not the funds to do so, but there are no special funds or special fields or hidden pots where this money can come from.

Cost of Maintaining Frobisher Bay Hostel

MR. PEARSON: At a previous Council session, speech number 8 I think, we go over it time and time again, but justification for the hostel in Frobisher Bay and the incredible cost to maintain that building. I understand that the light and heat for that building are $946,000 a year.

MR. GENEST: I do not believe it.

MR. PEARSON: Have you ever paid an electricity bill in the North? The cost for the provision of food services is somewhere in the vicinity of $156,000 a year. That is with a contract with a catering company. The cost of the bus service is somewhere in the vicinity of $75,000 to $80,000 a year for bus service provision. This is all for 101 residents of that establishment. I fail to see how we can justify, on economic grounds alone, that establishment when one considers that there are so few of the residents of that hostel in the higher academic grades, such as 10, 11 or 12. Yet we continually waste this incredible amount of money to justify that building.

Not only do we do that but since the Council visited that building last year -- much to the consternation of everybody involved including the Council -- we walked in upon a pretty unpleasant and pretty unattractive building. In the past 12 months there has been an absolute fortune spent in that building again. At the moment they are putting down a brand new gymnasium floor in that building, the cost of which I hate to think.

I would have said that if we paid foster parents $100 a day out in the communities to accommodate those kids we would still save money. I think a very close and realistic look has to be taken of that establishment. I have reason to believe that again the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, who in this case insists that that building is used as a hostel, he insists that that building is used as a hostel, and I would say that the minister is getting very bad advice from someone.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): So what is new?

MR. PEARSON: Yes, what is new? The fact of the other question of putting these young people into these hostels is detrimental, in my opinion, to their life style. They could receive so much benefit from living in the community and participating in the community life and living with people perhaps of their own culture instead of being locked away in these dreadful synthetic white-type institutions. You can call them what you like, Broken Bow, Belsen ..

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: ... oh, come on.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): It might be fair to say that you are the master of the overstatement.

Comparison of Success of Students Attending Hostels

MR. PEARSON: The other point of course, is what is the success rate, how does it rate? How do they rate the guys, the products of these institutions? How do they rate academically? Compared to, and I think it was Councillor Butters that asked that very question, what is the success rate of students from hostels as opposed to non-hostels? A paper was circulated to us last year and there was absolutely no question about the success of those who had never been inside a hostel, ten times higher than those who went through hostels. And that is all I am going to say.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): We are discussing recommendation 14 now, it seems ...

MR. PEARSON: ... you want to spoil everything.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Nonsense.

MR. PEARSON: Tut, tut, tut.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: No, no.

MR. PEARSON: Economics, Mr. Deputy Commissioner, speak for themselves.

MR. GENEST: Order. (laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): As I was saying, recommendation 14 is the matter under discussion. If the Honourable Member disagrees with this wording then I think he should come up with an alternative wording that would express the emphasis they wish placed on the matter and then let us speak to that. If we agree with the recommendation then let us not comment at all so that we can move along. Is that not a sensible approach to life? Because just a rehashing of what we have all said before many times, unless it bears directly on the wording of the recommendation, does not seem to have much point.

Just a moment Mr. Genest. There is Mrs. Pedersen, Mr. Butters, Mr. Sibbeston, Dr. Hamelin, Mr. Genest and then Mr. Koolerk. Can I, from the chair, request co-operation of all of those general guidelines. If you agree with it do not say anything. If you do not agree with it let us have a wording that you prefer, then we can discuss that. Okay, Mrs. Pedersen.

Need for High School in Central Arctic

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, I certainly agree with it, but on the other hand I would like to point out as the committee can recall the question has been asked and we got it from the director of Education in June regarding the hostels, that they are not planning to put any high schools where they do not have students under 125. Listening to the conversation this morning I notice that it was not true information. As you can recall, Mr. Chairman, you earlier stated that Frobisher Bay hostel has under 125 children. It has been requested in the Central Arctic to have a high school there and having looked into the accommodation thing they could easily use a boarding home in the Central Arctic at the present moment, if they build a high school there because there is a demand in the Central Arctic regarding the high school. I can assure you that even if you count the communities in the Central Arctic alone, we have more students that are taking grades 10, 11 and 12 who are in the hostel in Frobisher Bay.

What I am saying is, for goodness sake, listen to what the people want and take it seriously.

Motion for Establishment of High School in Central Arctic

Mr. Chairman, therefore, I move that the Administration give consideration to establishing a high school in the Central Arctic area. I hope that this motion is in order and it is the only way I can see bringing it up, rather than to bring it in a formal motion because this has been recorded time after time and the information items regarding the high school in the Central Arctic, last time I asked the question the information item was not ...

Motion Should be Made in Formal Session

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mrs. Pedersen, I do not quarrel with your urge to have a high school there but we are discussing here recommendations that should be contained in the education ordinance and I do not think we need specify in the ordinance where high schools should be. We are dealing with the principles, and I think you would more properly bring that motion formally, with notice, in formal session to Council. I do not think that this is the proper place for it. I mean -- I do not mean to be -- to inhibit your debate or your discussion but when it comes to making a motion I think we have to deal with the principles of the legislation that we are here to discuss, not the detail of where schools should be.

So now you can appeal my rule to the Council if you want but I would hold that that motion should be properly made in formal session, not in this committee. Anything further, Mrs. Pedersen?

MRS. PEDERSEN: No, not at this time, Mr. Chairman.

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

Group Home Facilities in Whitehorse

MR. BUTTERS: Just to correct an impression that I may have left with the committee which is not valid, and that is in the Yukon and in Whitehorse the territorial government there, I am informed, has set up a group home and I realize this concept has already been implemented by the territorial Administration in the smaller communities. I understand it is a group home that has been set up in Whitehorse and that students coming to Whitehorse have the choice of the larger hostel or the group home facilities.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Members of the committee, I can see that there is a feeling here with respect to accommodation that indicates the emphasis should be on foster homes; call it that for want of a better term, and group homes. Now, it seems to me that that is really what you need to tack on to this recommendation 14 because it deals with accommodation generally and does not even mention hostels -- so, I mean if you ...

MR. GENEST: Do we need to move that motion, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, yes. Well, just a moment now, Mr. -- who -- Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Finished, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Sibbeston, Hamelin, Genest, Koolerk. Does the committee feel that this was the consensus -- would Mr. Sibbeston and Dr. Hamelin give way to Mr. Genest to move that motion? Mr. Sibbeston, Dr. Hamelin, Mr. Genest.

Motion to Amend Recommendation 14

MR. GENEST: I would like to move, Mr. Chairman, that recommendation 14 be amended by adding at the end of the recommendation the following words, "and that emphasis be given to the development of a foster home program". And I know that you have given me the floor under the pretense that I was going to move that motion. I wonder if I will lose it because there are a couple of more things I wanted to say.

I would like to ask the Administration, I am very disturbed at the figures that were bandied about by Mr. Pearson. I see he has left. I wanted him to be here when I said that. Oh, there he is. We all know and love him and we know his penchant for colourful speech, but I really think unless he is sure of those figures that it is irresponsible to be bandying around Council a figure of $900,000 a year to heat one establishment. I am astounded by a figure of that kind and I would like the Administration to provide the correct figure because I do not think that impression should be left hanging, that we are spending 10 per cent of our budget to heat one building in Frobisher Bay.

MR. PEARSON: Well, I have news for you ...

MR. GENEST: Well, if it is right then it is a scandal. We will have to have an investigation. But that can not be left there as a guess and I would like to ask the Administration if they would provide us with the accurate figures. Would you undertake to do that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, yes, we will undertake to provide that figure. It must be borne in mind that the building was not necessarily of our choosing and the costs are high but they are not as high as Mr. Pearson has pointed out.

MR. GENEST: That is all I have to say, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, then the motion. We can go back to that made by Mr. Genest, recommendation 14, after the word "respect". The last word there, instead of a period we would have a comma and then the following words, "and that emphasis be given to the development of a foster home program", period.

Motion Carried

Discussion on that motion? No discussion. Question. All in favour. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven. Down. Contrary? None. The motion is carried.

MR. GENEST: Can we have the question on recommendation 14 as a whole?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, I assume that since that motion is passed that recommendation 14 as a whole passed with that -- Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to have some kind of a definition or description of what is meant by local autonomy in recommendation 14. I would like to know just what is meant by a high degree of local autonomy.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, could I ask Councillor Sibbeston to explain this as he has been instrumental in the development of the only committee that we have in charge of the hostel. Would that be permissible?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Agreed.

Fort Simpson Hostel Operated by Koe Go Cho Society

MR. SIBBESTON: Yes, Mr. Chairman, last fall it was made possible for Koe Go Cho Society, a group of native people in Fort Simpson, to take over the hostel that had been run by government. And it involves, you know, the question as to whether there should be a public election, for the committee members but we were -- this was in July and then the hostel had to get going in September, in

early September. So it was the question of time and also we questioned whether in practice it would be a good idea to hold an election because invariably if you hold an election native people do not usually go out to vote for their own people, nor do they fully understand what is at stake. The experience of the village council is a good example. So we thought that it would not work that well either. We thought just for this year anyway, we would, with the superintendent of Education, myself and other people that are concerned about the situation appoint a number of respectable native persons in town and these people form the committee that is looking after the hostel in Simpson. We met with the village council, we met with the Parent-Teacher Association and we discussed this with them and they did not have great objections to this, and that is how in the Fort Simpson instance -- I guess this is what could be termed local autonomy.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, since Mr. Sibbeston is answering the question, perhaps I could ask him a few more. How many students in that hostel, and how many of those students are from Fort Simpson?

MR. SIBBESTON: I do not really know. I think the hostel could only hold 40 or so students and I am not aware how many are from Fort Simpson. But definitely if there are not now there will be because there is still the odd family that goes out on the land. But most of the people are from the area.

MR. TRIMBLE: What do you mean by the area?

MR. SIBBESTON: Fort Liard, Trout Lake, Fort Wrigley.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, the thing that disturbs me about -- although there are many things that disturb me -- about this one is that a few officials whether they be Council Members or public servants are assuming upon themselves to make the decision as to who should run the institution on behalf of the community, rather than let the people themselves make this choice. It is hardly very democratic.

The second thing is, the children in hostels, to the best of my knowledge, are generally from communities within the region who do not have the school facilities, and not from that municipality or community itself because the children from there should be living with their parents at home, not in the hostel. So the question arises in my mind as what right do the people, for instance, of Inuvik have to decide in the running of the hostels in Inuvik for the children of all the other communities in the region? I would say if anyone has the right to decide who runs the hostels it should be the people from where the children come. And certainly, this decision should not be made by appointees. If we are going to have local autonomy it means just that, to give the people the right to decide. And that can only be done by election.

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

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, this matter was raised because most of the kids in the hostel are from outlying areas, different little communities, that really the people in Simpson are not taking care of their own kids, they are taking care of other peoples' kids. But there is a big difference in that it is Indian people taking care of Indian kids and that is the main advantage over, say, the government system that was, where it was primarily white people looking after Indian kids. Thus we feel this present system, native people looking after their own is better and that is one of the main advantages that we see. And it is impractical in a sense to do something about getting people whose kids are in the hostel over to Simpson to look after their kids themselves. This is not possible.

Proposed Meeting with Parents

What was thought would be done is that sometime in March or in the spring there would be a meeting in Simpson held by the people looking after the hostel and what they would do is they would invite a number of parents from each of the communities and at that time the whole matter of looking after kids and what they thought of it and so forth could be discussed. Also it was felt that it would be possible for some of the people from the outlying communities to be part of the committee which has an over-all control of the hostel. So there might be two or three meetings a year by parents of the kids that are in the hostel but it is not possible to bring parents into Simpson to look after their own kids. Have I answered your question, Mr. ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Trimble?

Motion to Amend Recommendation 14

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I am not satisfied with what is being suggested. It does not make much sense to me. The question of local autonomy. What is in the outline here certainly does not imply to me local autonomy as has been suggested here and I would suggest that this experiment in Fort Simpson, which as I understand it started last fall, hardly has had time to prove anything. And therefore, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that we strike off this reference that a high degree of local autonomy be given in this respect and look into this matter when the bill is presented before us.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Do you move that the words, "and that a high degree of local autonomy be given in this respect", that those words be struck?

--- Agreed

Is the motion clear? Discussion? Question? Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: I wonder whether Mr. Trimble would state what the alternative is or what he is suggesting by striking out the local autonomy. Are you suggesting that government continue to control these hostels?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, the government has that responsibility. The matter that has been outlined to us so far has no reference, to my way of thinking, to local autonomy. It is misleading, it is not local autonomy and I do not like to leave such a misleading aspect in this recommendation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I suppose that the word autonomy might be misused in this case and I am of the belief that we should have used the word "involvement". Surely in something like the matter of providing hostel accommodation, local boarding, foster home situations, surely these kinds of things are more of a local nature and should be referred, in so far as they reasonably can be referred, to local people and that was all that we were seeking to do here.

I realize that Council has to look at this Recommendation to Council number 1-50 and say what they want done with it but it can not be read as an ordinance, it is not the ordinance. It is just the recommendation. It has to be read with some discretion and I would hope that we would not throw out as valuable a thing as asking for local involvement because of the wrong use of a word.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I agree with the Deputy Commissioner and I have argued for years on Council the point that there should be local involvement, foster homes and so forth, but that is not what the recommendation says and therefore I would suggest that we move an amendment to strike out the words, "autonomy be given", and replace them with the words "involvement be provided for".

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Good.

MR. TRIMBLE: And that a high degree of local involvement be provided for.

Substitute Amendment

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): What about, "to be given". It is the same thing, is it not? So you will withdraw the previous motion which was to strike all those words and instead simply strike those words, "local autonomy be given", and replace them with, "local involvement be provided for". So then, if we could start with the comma after the word "school" the recommendation would read, "and that a high degree of local involvement be provided for in this respect and emphasis be given to the development of a foster home program". Is that understood?

Motion Carried

Further discussion? Question? All in favour. It seems to be unanimous.

--- Carried

Recommendation 14 as a whole?

--- Agreed

Recommendation 15, approval by the Commissioner of private schools, colleges and government institutions, etc. Mr. Genest.

Operation of Private Schools or Colleges

MR. GENEST: I want to take a philosophical objection to that recommendation. I do not think it is likely in the near future that Eton will want to open a branch office in the Northwest Territories but it seems to me that is just a gratuitous interference by the government with the enterprise of people who may want to operate out of their own funds without any interference with the public system in any way, a private school or college. I just do not think it is a business that the government should interfere with.

The impression you get after sitting on this Council a little while is that the 30,000 or so people of the Northwest Territories are probably the most over-governed people in the world. You have more laws here that apply to these people than anywhere else and I think you ought to have a care that you just do not clutter up your society with laws that stop any enterprise of any kind. I do not see that this provision is necessary at all, and I would oppose it.

University of Canada North

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Can I comment from the chair? I am a little worried about this, as with Mr. Genest, because I know that there was incorporated a University of Canada North which was not an institution. In fact to date, there are a lot of people who are spending a lot of time and who will continue to spend a lot of time to see if they can put it together and make it work in the belief that unless they do it themselves they will have to wait a long time for government to get around to doing it.

Would this provision put a stop to the activities of these people or could they face the lack of approval from the Commissioner and hence be unable to establish such a thing? Because I think they are talking about colleges really, instead of a university per se. Would that be the effect of recommendation 15, Mr. Macpherson?

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, in answer to your question, no I do not think so because it is governed by charter by the federal government. However, the thinking behind this recommendation is that every province in Canada has some kind of legislation to prevent anybody opening a barber school or welding school or any other kind of school without some kind of authority from the governing body and we were trying to make ours parallel. As a matter of fact, I had an inquiry from some doctor in Kentucky who wanted to open a school of thermo-dynamical physiology or something like that and we had no legislation on the books; he could have come in and started it. It may have been a very good thing for this territory.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I agree with Mr. Genest. I fail to see the need for this provision, it is almost like suggesting that education is a bad thing. On one hand we make it compulsory and then we turn around later on in the recommendations for legislation and suggest that people not be able to provide for schools without approval of the Commissioner. I do not see how anyone is going to be doing harm in the territories by setting up any kind of school. Unless that school is beneficial people are not going to attend. If it is beneficial then who is the Commissioner to decide whether they should open the school or not. I do not see the need for it.

Institutions Purporting to Grant Degrees

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): But again, if I might say from the chair, the only area I can see any governmental concern might be if someone opened up a Mickey Mouse situation and purported to grant degrees. These institutions are well known in other places, simply for the price of $1500 and then he goes around calling himself Dr. Smick, Ph.D., and then filch the public by using that Mickey Mouse degree as his credibility. I do not know if any of you recently watched the television program where, in fact, it is alleged that this is exactly what this guy was talking about, the world not being round. He was a Ph.D. and he was an authority on the fact that it was flat. That is the sort of thing. Now I am not going to engage any longer on debate on that. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: What I imagine the government has in mind here is that there are a number of groups, say in Yellowknife -- people who are supporting the disabled and mentally retarded, that sort of a school -- and invariably these schools are set up and there may be some difficulty in the future in terms of finances and this sort of thing and then they go to the government for aid. What I would imagine the government has in mind here is to make sure that anything which is being set up is worthwhile and a good thing.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I think Mr. Gillie wanted to respond. Can we let him have a kick at the cat?

MR. GILLIE: Only to say, Mr. Chairman, well I would not say all provinces, but virtually all provinces in Canada, have found it necessary to have some kind of legislation to protect the public from the very kinds of situations that you have mentioned. The legislation is designed to be a control to prevent various kinds of pseudo-organizations operating for the granting of licences and so on. It is a protection to the general public.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I think it is an over-protection. I can think of all types of schooling that might be provided by people. Church groups for instance might want to open a small Bible school for people of their faith or something like this. Quite possibly the Commissioner might not agree with it, but who is he? Who is the government to decide what people should have the opportunity to learn? If the government is going to finance the school then it is a different story but we are not talking about financing these private schools we are just talking about whether or not they should be allowed to open up as private schools to teach people, at their expense. I certainly do not feel that we have any right ...

(POWER FAILURE)

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Members of the Council, now that there is light, let there be speech. (laughter) Is that not terrible?

Recommendation number 15, approval by the Commissioner for private schools, colleges, etc. It seems to me that if there is a strong feeling that this approval should not be required then there should simply be a motion saying that and then we can debate and vote on it. Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: I have been somewhat affected by the remarks that have been made about the need for the public to be protected against sort of fraudulent degree purveyors. I think I would find this provision acceptable if it were amended to say that provision be made for approval by the Commissioner for all private schools and colleges granting degrees. I got a certificate in clarinet playing once. Why does the Commissioner need to approve a school that teaches me to play the clarinet? I object to that. Degrees. What you want to protect the public from is some outfit that gives you a B.A. that is not any good anywhere, and takes your money.

Trade Certification

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): What about trade certification? Degrees in trade certification? I mean tradesmen are more important nowadays than doctors and lawyers. They charge more.

MR. GENEST: Well trade certificates, or certificates of proficiency in a trade. How is that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, let us leave the wording for the statute. Let us decide the sense now.

MR. GENEST: Well, I just want to make it clear that the government should not be sticking its nose into every enterprising fellow or group of people who want to teach themselves some kind of a skill that should not have the fiat of the Commissioner. Now I agree the public should be protected against fraud but that is the only extent to which I would be prepared to support recommendation 15. It is far too broad.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, should we say granting degrees and trade certificates?

Motion to Amend Recommendation 15

MR. GENEST: Well, that would be acceptable to me. I will so move.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): So it would then read, "that provision be made for the approval by the Commissioner of private schools and colleges, non-government institutions granting degrees or trades certificates before such can be established in the Northwest Territories". Is that the amendment you intend?

MR. GENEST: That is the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Motion Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): So moved. Discussion of the motion. Question? All in favour. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight. Down. Contrary? No one contrary. Motion is passed.

--- Carried

Recommendation 15 then as a whole. Agreed?

Recommendation 16. That religious privileges compatible with the Northwest Territories Act be maintained in our school system. There is something in the Act about that. I am not so sure that we have any choice. Do we? Mr. Parker.

Ordinance Must Agree with N.W.T. Act

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, that is precisely the point and that is merely what we are saying here, that whatever we write must agree with the Northwest Territories Act. It might even be construed as being facetious to bother putting it in here because we must do what the Act requires us to do. But we felt that we should touch on the subject.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I fail to see the need for putting it in here. What the recommendation says we must do is not talking about the legislation, it is talking about the system. "That religious privileges compatible with the Northwest Territories Act will be maintained in the school system." I do not see why we have to have this as a recommendation for legislation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, that is right, you are just declaring what the law is. The ordinance must be subject to that Act or any other act of the parliament of Canada so really I would not like us to take it out and leave the impression however, that we were opposed to that. But it really should not have been in, if you know what I mean. I do not know, the committee can do with it as they wish but I caution the committee not to leave the impression with the public and the press that by taking it out you disagree with the principle.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I think one further reason for having it in is to give an indication that we are not intending going beyond the requirements of the Act. You know it could have been raised, are you going to go beyond the requirement of the Act? As an Administration we are recommending that we obey the Act but we do not see a requirement to go beyond that in this field.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, does that satisfy everyone? Shall we -- appreciating that it is not necessary to state it, but can we agree to it? Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: I would like to know what we are talking about first of all. What does the Act say and is the degree of religious privileges in the schools at the present time compatible with the Act or do they go beyond the Act. In other words, are we going to decrease the amount of religious privileges, by doing just what the Act says?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, I think the Member's manual has a copy of the Act in it. If I can just have a copy of the Act from the Member's manual.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, would you like me to read it?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Parker, please.

Excerpt from N.W.T. Act

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Section 13(r) reads -- well, I had better read Section 13.

> "The Commissioner in Council may, subject to this Act and any other act of the Parliament of Canada, make ordinances for the Government of the Northwest Territories in relation to the following classes of subjects namely," -- and then going directly to subclause (r):
>
> "Education in the territories, subject to the conditions that any ordinance respecting education shall always provide that a majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of the territories, or of any less portion or subdivision thereof, by whatever name it is known, may establish such schools therein as they think fit, and make the necessary assessment and collection of rates therefor; and also that the minority of the ratepayers therein, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish separate schools therein, and in such case, the ratepayers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic schools shall be liable only to assessments of such rates that they impose upon themselves in respect thereof."

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): What it is really saying then, Members of committee, as I see it is that you can set up school districts, religious denominations and not just, you know, Roman Catholic but any religious denomination may set up a separate school district. As Mr. Smith says, paragraph 16 is really unnecessary and that the Act governs anyway. However, as to whether you want to take it out or not you are really just stating what is the law. What is the feeling of the committee? Mr. Trimble.

Religious Instruction in Schools

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I agree with that but it seems then that this refers only to the question of separate schools -- school districts, yes -- what about other religious privileges associated with schools? Religious instruction and so forth in all public schools.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): That recommendation certainly does not cover that.

MR. TRIMBLE: Well, it does not specify. It says that religious privileges compatible with the Northwest Territories Act be maintained in our school system. Now the Act, we are told, deals only with separate school districts and one could conclude that we would not go beyond what the Act says. Now this could then carry the suggestion that there should not be religious instruction in schools because that is not in the Act. Now is that the intention?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Is that what was meant, Mr. Parker?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, no, I did not really mean that the Administration propose to not continue making provision for religious instruction and I suppose we are in Council's hands as to whether or not Council wishes this embodied in the ordinance. There are provisions in the present ordinance dealing with this in some detail, as to hours when religious instruction may take place and so forth.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): What are those? Do we have a copy of the present ordinance? Maybe Mr. Macpherson can just tell us what they are, while Mr. Smith finds them.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, it provides in the present ordinance that there may be a half hour of religious instruction at the end of the school day.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Each day?

MR. MACPHERSON: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Does the committee want me to read the sections 98 and 99 that exist in the present Act?

Section 98(1), "No religious instruction except as hereinafter provided shall be permitted in the school of any district (again you know you are talking about school districts) from the opening of such school until one-half hour previous to its closing in the afternoon after which time any such instruction permitted or desired by the school board may be given." This is the general criticism you made that the present Act really just deals with school districts and school boards.

Section 98(2), "It shall, however, be permissible for the board of any district to direct that the school be opened by the recital of the Lord's Prayer."

Section 99(1), "Any child shall have the privilege of leaving the schoolroom at the time at which religious instruction is commenced, as provided for in the preceding section, or of remaining without taking part in any religious instruction that may be given if the parents or guardians so desire."

Section 99(2), "No teacher, school trustee or inspector shall in any way attempt to deprive such child of any advantage that it might derive from the ordinary education given in such school and any such action on the part of a school trustee, inspector or teacher shall be held to be disqualification for and voidance of the office held by him."

Well, as you can see the present Act does not apply to territorial schools, it only applies to school districts. But I assume administratively you have really been applying the ordinance as if it were in effect. Have you? Would you propose to then repeat those sections in the proposed ordinance?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: We are subject to direction.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, what is the feeling of the committee? Mr. Trimble.

Motion to Provide Religious Instruction in Schools Similar to Present Ordinance

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I will move that provisions be made in the ordinance to provide for religious instruction in schools similar to what exists in the present ordinance. By similar, I mean similar provisions, but to apply to all public schools.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): That -- let me just get the wording -- that provisions in the new ordinance respecting religious instruction be made as in the old ordinance. Something like that. To be provided for public schools.

Well, I do not think we need to get, you know, the exact wording, as long as we have the sense here but it would read then, "I move that provision in the new ordinance with respect to religious instruction be provided for as in the existing ordinance". That is the sense of it. No seconder required. Discussion? Air Marshal Campbell. Dr. Hamelin.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I have the greatest respect and will support any movement or activity that would give the individual the opportunity and the right to practise his own religion. I certainly would not be adverse to using schools in lieu of churches where it is required to do so. When you start mixing education with religion it seems to me that all you do is to create a gap between the kids as they are growing up in the same community. And we have seen examples of this all the way across the country. We also see a prize example of what is happening in Ireland today and for that reason I think we should keep religion out of the school curriculum. On the other hand, I would not be opposed to using the school as a chapel, made available to the religious orders whenever necessary, for them to have the facilities they do not already have themselves.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Are you opposed to the motion?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Yes, I am. Or I could propose an amendment to this motion that I would be quite happy to see it discussed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Dr. Hamelin.

Further Discussion on Religious Instruction in Schools

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak along the line Mr. Trimble just said. I can not accept myself that we speak about religions and it is only with Catholic and Protestant. Everybody knows that white teachers will try to impose their religion from western Europe and southern Canada upon Indian and Eskimo people. They have the privilege to be animistic, so I shall vote against including all the mix-up of our religions and education. I should like to have not only removed this 16th recommendation but also the section in the Northwest Territories Act dealing with religious privileges.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): But of course you can not remove the section in the Northwest Territories Act. The parliament has to do that. But you could remove 16, not that it is going to help any, but speaking to Mr. Trimble's motion, you could certainly defeat that. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: I wish to support what Mr. Trimble says. I came into the government system when we were sent from Simpson and we were all friends in Simpson and when we were sent here some of my friends went to the Anglican hostel and others went to the Roman Catholic hostel. And there is the definite fact, I think, that we perhaps spoke two times during the year. And those people were seen as pretty bad people and no doubt they considered us pretty bad but, inasmuch as religion no doubt at one time had been made something which should not have been in terms of separating people.

It is not that much of a problem anymore, in places like Simpson in the hostel, inasmuch as I think that there is no question as to whether it is a Catholic or Protestant hostel. I take it in the schools, there will be both Catholic and Protestant and are free to go in the schools and teach religion for a few minutes every day and I think no doubt we all question just how valuable, how effective this is, but I still feel that it is worth maintaining and so would support it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I think it should be borne in mind that long before the government assumes its responsibility for educating children in the territories, the churches came in and started schools and taught the children of the territories. It is just in recent years that the government began to have its conscience pricked a little and decided that it should be providing this service, then the churches withdrew and allowed the government to take over.

Now, I do not think it is proper for us at this stage now to say that religious education shall not be provided for in the schools. I think there is a moral responsibility in this regard. Now, it is not forcing religion down anybody's neck. It is not providing for only one or two religious groups. It is making it possible for a part of the day to be set aside for religious instruction for whatever faith the individual is or he has the choice of not taking this instruction if he chooses. And I feel that we have a responsibility to provide for this.

The other side of it is, if religious instruction is not provided for in the schools, then the religious organizations have no other alternative, if they wish to give religious instruction but to provide for separate schools, and I think this should be avoided. I do not think we want to see separate schools set up and people divided along religious lines as suggested by Mr. Sibbeston existed at one time. But we are almost forcing them to do this, if we do not provide for religious instruction to be taught in the schools.

One other point, Mr. Chairman, and one which I feel rather strongly about myself, is that there is a good deal of religious instruction in school, but some that perhaps the churches do not agree with, and I refer now to such things as the theory of evolution which I had pushed down my neck as a schoolboy. Now, if that is not religion, I do not know what it is. And it is direct contradiction to many religious faiths. And yet that is part of the curriculum that is forced on the children. They have no choice but to take that. Therefore, I think we would be very remiss in our responsibilities if we do not provide for religious instruction in the schools and would be encouraging the establishment of separate schools for many children.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, those are the views. Are there any others? Dr. Hamelin. Oh, sorry, Mr. Butters was next.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, I support the motion. I think the case presented by Mr. Sibbeston and Mr. Trimble is well covered. I do want to stress again that the church was here first and the church left as a legacy of education many people as leaders who may not have had that opportunity or assumed that status had the church schools not existed. The graduates of the early schools are still effective and active in our communities today as community leaders, with more languages than one.

Religious Instruction Optional

The Air Marshal mentioned the aspect of religion on the curriculum. I do not think it is on the curriculum, it is optional and I think that is important. I would also point out, too, that in opening this subject we are stirring up a hornet's nest, I think unnecessarily. The relationships between denominations in the North today, I think, are better than -- I can not say than they have ever been -- they are better than I have ever seen them. And I find a good working relationship between the various denominations, respect -- mutual respect -- understanding in place of the type of situation which Mr. Sibbeston so clearly described which existed only a few years ago, where stones were thrown instead of people getting together and talking. This situation is disappearing and I think that we should leave things alone and let people come together as human beings and leave it the way that it is.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Dr. Hamelin.

DR. HAMELIN: I just want to be sure if Mr. Trimble said or not, that it is the responsibility of this government to provide for religious instruction.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Dr. Hamelin, I think that I can answer that from the chair by the motion. I do not think he said that. I think he said repeat in the new ordinance what is in the old ordinance, and what is in the old ordinance, as I read it, is simply time made available, a half hour on the end of each day, for religious -- for priests, ministers, to come in and that children may or may not as their parents or guardians dictate, attend those periods. That is a summary of what the present ordinance says and all that Mr. Trimble has said in his motion is to just repeat that in the new ordinance. Is that correct? Now, is there anything further, Dr. Hamelin?

DR. HAMELIN: You are not answering my question. I do not quote the motion, Mr. Trimble's motion, but the comment he made twice.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Oh ...

DR. HAMELIN: I should see the record tomorrow.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I see. I am sorry. I was not referring to his comments, I was referring to the motion. Mr. Parker, then Mr. Genest.

Amendment to the Motion

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I think in the matter of religious instruction this should be a matter of local concern. Surely this is a situation where the local people should have the largest say in the matter, and therefore I move an amendment, adding the words to the motion, "but that its provision be a matter of local decision by the school committees".

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): But that its provision be a matter of ...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: ... local decision by the school committees.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, that is an amendment then to the motion. Now we had better discuss that. Discussion on the amendment to the motion. Mr. Genest, on the amendment to the motion.

Preserve Existing System

MR. GENEST: I think, Mr. Chairman, with great respect that we are just raising one heck of an academic discussion and we are raising the possibility of strife. All that Councillor Trimble wants to do is to preserve the existing system which is giving rise to no outcries whatsoever, no trouble; it is working well, why fool around with it. Now then, I say that to Deputy Commissioner Parker, too, on his amendment. You start to raise the issue in local communities and make it any different, you raise the ground of strife. Now I sympathize with the philosophy expressed by Air Marshal Campbell but this is not a philosophical argument. It is trying to make a practical education system work and that aspect of it has worked 100 per cent now. Why stir it up? And I oppose the amendment and I support Councillor Trimble's motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Did I see your hand up? Put Mrs. Pedersen on the list as well. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I think two persons here are being very impractical. And first of all is my colleague to my right here. When he says that it is okay to have religion in the schools but not in school hours, he is being very impractical because, of course, there are not going to be any

children after school to sit for religion. Even if Santa Claus came they still would not stay. They want to get out of the schools. And secondly, my colleague to the extreme left, when he says that local people should have the choice as to whether the religion should be taught in schools. In Fort Simpson, whereas the Roman Catholic church as an example, used to be reasonably full a number of years ago, now on Sunday the church is barely one-quarter filled. These are supposedly the people who are to decide whether their children should have religion in schools. So of course if we do as both of these gentlemen say, we are not going to have any more religion in the schools. I am one who has been through the system -- who has had religion stuffed down my throat -- and as much as I resented it at that time, when I got older there must have been some good effect of this because I like to think I am not a murderer and all these bad things. I think perhaps it has some good effects. So on that basis I oppose the amendment and support Mr. Trimble, and I do not see how any other Christian person would not do the same.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): The speakers I have left are Air Marshal Campbell, Mr. Koolerk and Mrs. Pedersen. Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I can not get on the air.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): You are on now.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Okay Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a couple of practical questions. We have a school in the community where there are two or three religions. Who does the principal call upon at 4:30 p.m. for that half-hour part of his school day?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Macpherson.

Who Teaches Religion in Schools

MR. MACPHERSON: The general arrangement is that the local minister, priest or delegated layman of the church comes in. The children divide into groups by their religious preference and the remainder who have notes from their parents go to the library or some other section of the school. No, because it is the last half-hour of the day.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: There we have it. If I may say so, in practice we have a form of compulsory religious education in the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Koolerk.

MR. KOOLERK: Well, I just support Air Marshal Campbell's ideas because in the morning you have to sing God Save the Queen and -- everything -- the whole works takes about one hour every day. That is 365 hours.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Three hundred hours, no, one hundred and ninety. Mrs. Pedersen.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all, speaking to the amendment to the motion, if I may start with that first.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Please. That is what we are all supposed to be speaking about at this point, and only that.

MRS. PEDERSEN: I am very strongly against it. The reason that the amendment of the motion -- I am very strongly against it because let us face it, if we accept it we are asking for trouble. The reason is that we are dividing communities and here is where you are starting the trouble and I hope that this house is the last thing it wishes to do is to make any trouble in small communities. It is already enough disturbance that way from different angles

and I am sure all of us must try to do the best to the communities that they are working together. For that reason I am very strongly against the amendment and speaking to the motion itself I do not think I have to add any more but I very strongly support the motion itself.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, excuse me. In my opinion we have just sorted out some information which is rather startling and inconsistent with some statements.

It is inconsistent with what we have been led to believe up to the present time. That is that one-half hour of the official school day of the pupil is made available and used for religious instruction. Those pupils who do not wish to take religious instruction and have a slip from their parents to that effect, i.e. they are not to take a particular brand of religious instruction, are not released to go home. In other words it is next door to compulsory education. If the administration would undertake to release the individuals who do not attend religious instruction at the request of their parents then I think I could go along with it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): You would just end up shortening the school day by one-half an hour because everyone would go home.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Well, so what. Perhaps ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): On the amendment, Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I think it was pointed out that those children not attending religious instruction, and I suspect it is probably a pretty small number, do other work in school, library work or some other type of work within the school. It is not a matter of that half-hour being wasted for those children.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: We were told earlier on that this religion was not given as part of the official school day, that is, was not in the school curriculum, now we find that it is.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: I just want to be able to report what Councillor Pedersen has said and perhaps I am repeating myself but I do not seem to have got across.

I have heard no public outcry whatsoever and I am sure I do not think there is one Member here who has heard any public outcry whatsoever about the existing system and you have enough things on your plate to worry about, and they start fooling around with religious prejudice. Which is just what you are going to do when you start to go to the local people and say, "now you have to decide". Nobody is complaining, why interfere with it? Well, I have not heard -- I do not think I have written you any letters, Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I am told by my friends that you have not been here long enough. (laughter)

MR. GENEST: Well, I think the representatives here, who are in touch with the people, do not seem to share any demand for any change in the present system and I think it is just suicidal for a Council like this to get into an area like that when there is no public demand for any change, when the people are happy with the existing system and you are just going to stir it up for them.

I implore you to just leave it alone. If there starts to be an outcry or division or difficulties, then deal with it. When it is working, leave it alone.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Can we call the question and the amendment now? Just a moment, let us be sure just what it is and the effect of it. If the amendment passes, as I recall my procedure, then the motion of Mr. Trimble's as amended passes. Yes, well. The amendment was that provision in the new ordinance respecting religious instruction be provided for as in the existing ordinance. Now Mr. Parker added that -- this is the amendment -- that its provision be a matter of local decision by the school committee. Now, if I call the question on amendment and it passes, then the motion as amended passes.

MR. GENEST: I distinctly recall raising that question the previous session and being instructed either by the Commissioner or the Legal Advisor that it was directly the contrary, that you voted on the amendment separately. If the amendment passed then you voted on the motion as amended. Now, could we ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, that is what I understand.

MR. GENEST: What does the Legal Advisor say?

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Smith): That is my understanding of the rules. You vote on the amendment and then put the motion to Council as amended.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well fine, I will do it that way. I somehow have been misled. Okay. If the amendment passes then we put the motion as amended.

MR. GENEST: That is right.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Good, so you get two kicks at it. I see.

Amendment Defeated

On the amendment, you all understand what it is. That its decision be a matter of local decision by the school committee. On the amendment, all in favour, one, two, three. Down. Contrary. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine. The amendment fails.

Motion Carried

Then on the motion itself which is, that provision in the new ordinance with respect to religious instruction be provided for as an existing ordinance. Question. All in favour, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight. Down. Contrary. One, two, three, four. Mr. Pearson abstains.

So then the recommendation 16 would read, "that religious privileges compatible with the Northwest Territories Act be maintained in our school system and the provision in the new ordinance respecting religious instruction be provided for as in the existing ordinance". Right. We have five minutes.

Then recommendation 17, well that is obvious but then -- agreed -- but then 16-A that goes in there that we have already agreed to, which was that provision be made for initial instruction of native peoples in the native languages where desired by the native peoples and where practicable. However, I undertook to leave some room sometime because Mr. Trimble wanted to raise other recommendations particularly with respect to transportation, I think.

If I might say to Mr. Butters that frankly in my view, I think this is the time you should raise the content of your private member's bill as a recommendation because I think, I may be prejudging what the Commissioner is going to do, but I think that he feels with expenditures of monies and I do not think that he will have a hope of it going through as a private member's bill, but that is

just my view. So that in other words I think if you want it dealt with at all then this is the time to get it in as a recommendation because of procedures of the private member's bill, it is going to be out of order. In other words, if you want a decision of Council on the merits this is the time to get it in as a recommendation because I do not think it is going to get anywhere as a bill, per se. That is my own private view. You do not have to deal with it, you can wait and see if it is in or out of order but anyway, the chair is open for further recommendations. Mr. Trimble.

Transportation for School Children

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I feel Mr. Butters' bill is important in so far as it would bring this into effect immediately if the bill were accepted and passed. However, I do not intend to lose the opportunity to discuss the matter. On recommendation 12 we could be making education compulsory for all children ages 6 to 15. Recommendation number 14 we provide for living accommodation for students who must reside away from home, but we make no provision whatsoever for those students who live within a community but at a greater distance than what they can be reasonably expected to walk to and from school. Particularly in the territories where we have about 8 months of winter and 4 months of summer and a great deal of that winter is in very sub-zero temperatures and the children go to school in the dark and come home in the dark, with loose dogs roaming around etc. Now I believe we have a responsibility, when we say that children must go to school, to provide the means for them to get there and home again.

This subject was debated at some length about a year ago and I think it was pointed out the differences between a community in the Eastern Arctic and this town of Inuvik -- I think it was about $150,000 being spent in one community in the East for busing school children and feeding them and I believe it was $4000 or something like that for Inuvik and no feeding whatsoever.

Now it is my understanding, I could be wrong on this Mr. Chairman, but it is my understanding that there are no busing provisions in Inuvik today. It is also my understanding that children, except those in grades one, two and three, are not allowed to remain in the school to eat lunch. Therefore no matter what distances they live from school they must walk to school in the morning and walk home at noon and back again at noon and back home in the evening. This is not so bad at the present time but it is certainly going to be bad when the days get shorter and colder and I feel that we have a responsibility to bus children to and from school, and I think that one-half mile is a reasonable distance. I also feel that we have a responsibility in addition to this, of making it possible for these children to eat their lunch in school. This is not provided for in the ordinance and I do not believe it is in effect in Inuvik at the present time.

Distance Stated in Ordinance

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): On that point Mr. Trimble, if I just might, I am trying to find the section here but my understanding of the School Ordinance is that it is provided for with respect to school districts. That ordinance does not apply to our schools and hence it is not required with respect to territories schools and it indeed seems to be some opposition with respect to territorial schools which may or may not be legitimate, but I can not understand if that is the case, why it is required in school districts. In other words, what is sauce for us should be sauce for them. The section is 110 and if I could just be permitted -- excuse me, 109 -- just to give you what the requirement is for school districts.

A board may provide or arrange subject to the regulations on the Commissioner's said behalf for the proper conveyance of children to and from school and may provide for the cost of conveyance in the same manner as provided for other expenditures of the district. The body of every school district having an

area of 36 square miles or more shall provide or arrange for conveyance to and from school once a day each way of all pupils whose residence is in distance therefrom more than one and one-half miles as measured by the nearest road.

So the school districts have a one and one-half mile requirement. I do not know if that helps you but that is what is presently required of school districts. I interrupted Mr. Trimble and I do not think that he was finished, go ahead, but I thought since you mentioned the ordinance that we should maybe see what it says.

MR. TRIMBLE: Well, the ordinance in school districts provides for one and one-half miles distance by road and I certainly feel that here in the territories, in the winter especially, that is too great a distance to expect children to walk to school. I suggest that a provision should be in our ordinance for the busing of school children and to provide for them to take and eat lunch in school at lunch hour and that the distance to be bused be considerably less than one mile and one-half. I suggest that it be half a mile, three-quarters possibly.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Is that all? Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Trimble has raised two points, one is the matter of transportation just as to the distance and that is a matter of judgment as to whether that should be half a mile or a mile and a half.

Schools Open During Lunch Time

The other point he has raised is that they can not stay in school and have their lunch. I think that this is a responsibility of the Administration and it makes double elementary sense that they should be able to do so. If we have to provide for transportation in lieu of keeping the school open at lunch time I think you will find that transportation is much more expensive than keeping the school open at lunch time. And it seems to me that we should not have to cover everything by ordinance, that the Administration should apply a little judgment and keep this school open at noon so that the kids can have their lunch at school.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, if I can comment here, it is my experience of this in Yellowknife where there is busing, and I was through that system so this is something that I can tell you about, we always were bused, of course, from Con mine, Giant mine etc., to the school one way there and back at 3:30. We always took a lunch and there are folding tables and always have been that are set up for the purpose of children eating lunch there. Indeed it is such an attraction it seems that my little girl, who lives across the lane, ten paces away, keeps trying to take her lunch, but of course they do not let those who can walk home do that, but it is done there and always has been and it seems to work satisfactorily. What the opposition is in your school of doing it is quite beyond me.

MR. GENEST: May I go for lunch, I did not bring mine with me. (laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): It would be an appropriate time to break because it is five past but maybe we can let the Commissioner have the last word and then break.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I was just going to suggest that perhaps you should report progress and we can go back to this again because I did give a commitment that I would return in the order paper to motions, and I wanted to give Mr. Butters an answer to his question with regard to assistance to people on fixed income. So if you would accept this perhaps we could get back on to the education, maybe tomorrow.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): It is agreed that I will report progress. Agreed?

--- Agreed

THE COMMISSIONER: Council come to order. Mr. Searle.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Recommendation to Council 1-50, Northwest Territories Education Ordinance

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, your committee of the whole has been meeting again and has continued consideration of Recommendation to Council 1-50, Northwest Territories Education Ordinance and wishes to report progress.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Searle. Council will recess until 2:30 p.m. and immediately on reconvening we will turn to Item 7, motions. Council stands recessed until 2:30 p.m.

--- LUNCHEON ADJOURNMENT

THE COMMISSIONER: Turning to the orders of the day. There are two items I suppose that we should go back to. Item 1 of course is motions. At which time we can entertain the two motions that Mr. Butters wishes to move with regard to bills and the motions that notices were given of the other day.

There is another question that I have to answer, and I suppose I should return to Item 2 for this, as this is under that item that the question was raised by Mr. Butters and I replied that I would try to get an answer for him by yesterday but certainly by today.

REVERT TO ITEM NO. 2: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

Return to Question 03-50: Old Age Pension Supplements to Pensioners

I have not as much material as perhaps I would like but I think that I can not delay it any longer and I had better answer it at this point. It is a somewhat complicated subject. It deals with the request that was made in October of last year by Mr. Butters in the form of a motion, Motion 13-47, N.W.T. Old Age Pension Supplement. Mr. Butters' motion was, "NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Commissioner instruct his Administration to prepare for Council's examination during the 48th session, totals of all N.W.T. residents currently receiving (a) old age pensions, (b) disability pensions or (c) are recipients of other federal pension service, together with a projection of the cost to the N.W.T. treasury of providing all such pensioners, a territorial supplemental allowance of $50 monthly until such time as the federal authorities recognize and equalize the present disparity between the purchasing power enjoyed by pensioners in the provinces and in the territories;

AND that the Commissioner communicate immediately and most urgently the hardship wrought on N.W.T. residents receiving pensions owing to this cost of living disparity and likewise require a re-examination of the limits laid down by the federal government which restrict and deter pensioners or their close relatives from entering gainful employment themselves to supplement a pension received".

No Supplement to Pensioners

In replying to Mr. Butters' question which he specifically asked the other day as to whether or not the territorial Administration is going to introduce a supplemental estimate at this session to provide or pay for a supplemental assistance for those people on fixed incomes, the answer is "no".

Now that is rather a cruel way of dealing with the subject and it is very unfair I think, on my part therefore, I should step out of the bounds of the limitations of the questions, and I am sure Mr. Butters would allow me to do this, so that I could deal with this in a more detailed form. I must confess that an entire review of the whole subject indicates that it is becoming a very, very complicated subject and something that there is really no easy answer to.

You recall during the discussion in October, reference was made to what had happened in the Yukon and it was urged that perhaps we should follow suit. Unfortunately, we were unable to do anything at the January session because no funds had been negotiated with the interdepartmental committee on finance, nor had we any money in the program forecast or estimates for this purpose. So the Administration continued to study and to discuss the situation to see if we could work out some acceptable solution or type of program that would be acceptable. I have said that it was impossible for us to do anything in January and the same held true last June.

No doubt because of the alarming rise in food prices and the cost of living this past summer, Mr. Butters continued to press for action on this. As a matter of fact, he led the fight for more assistance to people that find themselves in this predicament because of fixed incomes. Other people and other

organizations took up the issue and in late September I announced that we were prepared to consider action to help alleviate the situation. However, I must confess that the more I got into the matter, the more I became aware of how difficult it was and how complex the situation is.

Problems in Providing Supplement

The problem is that any funds we received from Ottawa must be in the program forecast or negotiated in the interdepartmental committee on finance in order that we can put them in the estimates.

The second problem is, what amount of money we contemplate using or adding as a supplement to assist people caught in this predicament and how we would be able to work out this arrangement, whether or not we would be able to work such an arrangement and whether the federal government would cost-share with us under the Canada Assistance Plan. As you understand, that since we have entered into the Canada Assistance Plan with the federal government we are able to receive support for the various programs provided under that department.

The third problem is, would the increase be subject to income tax and in effect wipe out perhaps even half of it and whether there is any feasibility or possibility of negotiating with the federal authorities that the assistance would not be subject to income tax, and, fourthly, what are the federal government's plans in this regard.

Program by the Department of Health and Welfare

Last week for the first time I became aware of changes being introduced by the Department of Health and Welfare into the plans of old age assistance and the guaranteed income supplement. Now, I was not aware that these were under consideration and I suppose there really is no reason why the federal government should have told me. It is a question of whether the dog wags the tail I guess, or whether the tail wags the dog, but the recent announcement by the Minister of Health and Welfare stated that an increase is to become effective on October 1, 1973 and the following allowances made: Old age assistance would move from the old rate of $100 per month, which was pegged incidentally as I understand it on April 1, 1973 at that rate, to a new high of $105.30. For those receiving old age assistance plus a guaranteed income supplement, for single, widowed and divorced pensioners, the yearly income would move from the old rate that was also established on April 1 of this year at $170.14 to $179.16. Married couples, both pensioners, the combined yearly income excluding old age assistance, their rate as of April 1 of this year was $324.60. They will move as of October 1, to $341.80 and married pensioners whose husbands or wives are not pensioners will move from $170.14 as of April 1, 1973 to $179.16 as of October 1. There is to be dependent upon the cost of living and changes, or adjustments on these rates on a quarterly basis from now on and the next adjustment would be on January 1, 1974.

Bill in House of Commons

Now I understand that a bill, Bill 3-219, was introduced in September into the house, although I must admit that I was not aware of it, nor can I recall it being brought to my attention, but that is a small detail. As a result of this there is an awful lot of confusion, certainly in my mind and I think in others, it is not clear what the details are going to be, regarding the cost of living clause. I would think it would be based on the consumer price index and also I would think it would be over a period of so many months but how would you weigh the figure, in other words, if the index moves so many points, what the formula is to be based on, and how many dollars would be applied for each point increase in the consumer price index, I do not know.

Secondly, I am not sure which month would be used in determining this formula, whether it would be on the preceding three months or the preceding six months or the first three months of the preceding six months. These are not clear to me. Because of the confusion that exists I have been asked not to proceed at this time.

I should point this out too. There are negotiations going on between the federal government and with several of the provinces and it is expected that some things will be cleared up. Certainly it will be a lot clearer by the January session, and in view of this I have been asked not to proceed any further at this time.

Cost of Living Survey in N.W.T.

One point that I think you should be aware of is that the territorial Administration has underway a cost of living survey of the territories. We anticipate that this will be completed by the first of January and that as a result this will reveal what the actual costs are. I think it is safe to say that the people in the Northwest Territories know what the difference is in the cost of living, certainly for the communities that they live in and certainly those that travel in relationship to what it is in the provinces. I believe that the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs is aware of this but I am not sure that all of the other facets of government really know what the difference is or whether or not if they recognize if there is a difference. I think that perhaps with the additional material that will come forth as a result of this survey we will be in a much better position to provide for the first time real back-up strength to our position that we should receive special consideration in the Northwest Territories.

Reconsideration - Possibly in January

So for that reason I have decided not to proceed any further at this time but rather to wait until January until the situation becomes much clearer. Perhaps you might like to look at my comments when they appear in the record tomorrow. I know it is a very lengthy explanation but I felt that it was important that Mr. Butters have the expanded knowledge of the things that I have developed since then, over and above the impression that he has as to whether or not we were going to put forward a supplementary estimate at this time. Okay.

Item number 7, motions. We will deal with the motions as they are outlined here in the book and then we will go on with the two bills that Mr. Butters wishes to raise under this section. I believe, Mr. Sibbeston, you wish to proceed at this time with Motion 1-50.

ITEM NO. 7: MOTIONS

Motion 1-50: Commissioner and Government Officers to Meet with Great Slave Lake Fishermen's Federation

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner,

WHEREAS the Great Slave Lake Fishermen's Federation have expressed great concern for the future of the fisheries industry on Great Slave Lake;

AND WHEREAS the fishermen feel the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation set up to help the fishermen and fishing industry has failed in its main purposes;

AND WHEREAS the fishermen feel that the problem will have to be resolved before they will continue fishing;

AND WHEREAS the fishermen feel it is imperative in resolving their problem that the Commissioner meet with them;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and officers of this government hold a meeting with the Great Slave Lake Fishermen's Federation as soon as this Council session is over.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Sibbeston, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, "I move that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and officers of this government hold a meeting with the Great Slave Lake Fishermen's Federation as soon as this Council session is over". The motion is in order. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner, I do not imagine that it would be very difficult to obtain what I have asked here because it is simply a matter of asking you to go to Hay River, but I thought I would use the occasion to point out and make public some of the difficulties of my constituents, namely fishermen in Hay River. I held a meeting in Hay River on Sunday night and the thing that was told me generally was that whereas a number of years ago in 1968 when there was not a Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation when there were a number of private companies that were in the fish business that we were much more prosperous. They said that after a summer's fishing like now when they finished fishing you could tell that they were prospering because everybody would have a new car, new pick-ups, new equipment and this sort of thing. However, now this just is not the case and this kind of illustrated to me just what the situation of the fishermen is. It is not that good. I would like to point out some facts which I think will point this out.

Fish Prices

In 1968 before the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, when there were private companies in the fish business, there was a syndicate of 15 fishermen who fished together. At that time the price that they were receiving for their fish was 28 cents a pound of Great Slave lake whitefish and today, 1973, this summer, the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation established an across the board price of 29 cents a pound for fish which is a 1¢ increase in the last 5 years. This 29 cents a pound really is not accurate because from this the fishermen have got to take off 1 or 2 cents for the corporation to bring in their fish and so forth. Thus in fact, it means they are getting less for their fish than back in 1968.

Another point that fishermen felt strongly about is that when the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation was being set up they were told that the corporation was being set up to benefit you people that -- I do not know what was the matter with the industry then, I guess on looking back they think they were much better off and perhaps should have continued, but what they were told by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation was that, you know, we are going to work for you people. We are going to work for you fishermen. We are going to help you out with the idea of getting more money than what they were getting then so they feel that all the promises have not turned out. They feel as though they have been cheated by the corporation.

Benefits of Having the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation

Since the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation has come in there have been a number of things in which there has been an improvement, for instance it can not be denied that it has not been totally dark. They have a new fish plant where they take their fish to be scaled and packaged and all that. Mind you, when they were fishing in 1968 and back, the fish plant used to be right on the water where they can simply come off the lake and you know, it would be taken care of. Now, since then, I guess the corporation in its wisdom decided to do this thing differently and they moved the fish plant to a new town which is quite a number of miles away. So it means fishermen coming in have got to get their fish unloaded and get it onto a truck and then eventually down the road to the fish packing plant.

New Fish Packer

Another improvement of course is that they have got a new boat that was launched in 1972. It is a good boat. It is a big boat that they use to gather from all the fishermen around the lake. The big boat goes there on the lake and gathers all the fish and eventually comes back to Hay River to unpack. So there are a few things like that which are good and the fishermen appreciate.

Invariably it seems the smaller things are the things that seem to count. Examples are like these: a few years ago when the industry was operated by private companies there was competition for the services of the fishermen and for the fish also. During various times of the year the fish prices would vary, but generally the fishermen felt as though their services were needed. This is not the case now because the corporation is kind of a monopoly and such little things as -- in those years when they came in with their boats into Hay River, regardless of the time it was, if it were 10:00 o'clock at night some people from the companies would come in and unload their boats. Now a fisherman comes in at 10:00 o'clock at night and there is nobody out there to meet him and it takes a few days before they get their box back and go to the lake again. So little things like that just seem to make quite a difference to the fishermen.

Another point is that as you recall last year when we had the meeting in Frobisher Bay I said the fishermen were experiencing difficulty with the fish prices. The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation were varying the grades from smokers to medium light grade. By way of explanation the best fish in the Great Slave lake are what they call the smokers and it is considered the best fish in Canada and very much sought after in the United States.

Grading of Fish

The idea in fishing is to get as many smokers as you can. Last summer there were difficulties because -- it seemed for -- it started off in the spring, I guess to encourage the fishermen you know, they were getting a fair number of smokers but after they had fished a month to six weeks it was coming to a point where they were not getting any smokers at all and they said, well, you are just not catching that type of fish so we can not give you that price. As it happened they held a meeting with the Freshwater people and then the very next day, there were all sorts of smokers and it remained like that for a week to ten days and then eventually it became so that there were no more smokers at all. This kind of fluctuation carried on until they had another meeting and immediately the next day there were all sorts of smokers caught. The fish were the same but the corporation was just giving them different grades so it was not very good. The fishermen felt they lost a considerable amount of money as a result of this. As you know I was attempting to get the corporation to pay the fishermen for what they thought they had lost, but this has never happened so that is another difficulty.

Number of Outfits on Great Slave Lake

Another point they wanted me to point out was that in 1968 there were 50 outfits on Great Slave lake fishing. An outfit is comprised of 1, 2 or 3 boats, fishing in the summer. In 1970 there were only 35 and this past summer there were 17 outfits out on the lake. This to me indicates, and of course it is obvious, that there is a rapid decrease in the number of fishermen fishing each year. Fishermen simply leave the industry and go to other means of making a living which is more acceptable or meaningful.

Winter Fishing

As far as winter fishing is concerned, in 1971 there were 20 outfits and last year there were 11 and from the way that the fishermen were talking at the meeting -- the winter fishing is pretty hard, it is pretty cold and you have to dig lots of holes to put in your net and so forth. It is a pretty hard job and so what they were saying amongst themselves was, why go out fishing in the wintertime because you know some of the fishermen last year lost up to $3500 as a result of their winter's operation and they tell me that they can draw unemployment insurance. In fact, some of them last year never went out fishing but just drew unemployment insurance, so the talk going around was, why should we go fishing especially if some of us lose money. Why not just sit home and draw $80 or $90 a week and we would be better off. So that is what they were saying.

Older People Fishing

Another important thing is that amongst the fishermen they are all older people who have been fishing for years, they are 40 or 50 years old and the last few years there has not been one young person who has gone and taken up fishing as a means of making a living.

Serious Situation Facing Fishing Industry

I point out all these things to show that the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation should be very concerned about the state of fishing on Great Slave lake because if I were them I would be concerned that there are perhaps not going to be very many fishermen this winter. There are no young people. There are less people fishing and I would say this is a pretty serious situation for them. I do not know what would happen, but it seems to me that the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation has got to do something for the fishermen especially now that they have got a big million and a half dollar plant sitting in Hay River and they have got a big boat to bring in the fish.

Really in the end, the people that they depend on are those people that are out on the lake catching the fish. If there is nobody out there catching the fish the big plant and the big boat are really of no use.

Appeal to Commissioner

This is why, Mr. Commissioner, I thought it would serve some purpose in trying to get you to go to Hay River and meet with the fishermen. Yesterday you appealed to some Member here to do something and likewise today I appeal to you to go to Hay River, and fishermen really depend on you to go with them to Winnipeg to see whether the whole problem can be resolved.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Sibbeston. Further discussion? Deputy Commissioner Parker.

McIver Commission

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I am not rising to argue with the Honourable Member but I think that there are one or two things that must be brought to light here. Members will recall that the federal royal commission, the McIver Commission, was appointed to look into the freshwater fishing in Canada and the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation that was formed was formed as a result of the recommendations of that commission. That commission determined that the base on which the freshwater fish industry was built was a very shaky base because the marketing was in the hands of agents who were by and large, under the control of certain New York and Chicago interests which -- well let us say they were closely allied to certain undesirable parts of our society -- and that the industry was being controlled by these people and it was very likely that the industry would go down in flames. So this corporation was set up and it has been able to stabilize the marketing of freshwater fish in Canada.

Competition From Great Lakes Fishery

The corporation has endeavoured to produce the best possible prices but several things have occurred, not the least of them being that in the Great lakes there has been a resurgence of whitefish fishery and this fishery had not been active for many, many years. It is now very active. It was the whitefish fishery that maintained Great Slave lake for many years. The Great Slave whitefish are indeed of a slightly higher quality than the ones caught in many other lakes but still, when you consider the fact that the market principally up to this time and on a continuing basis has been the New York and Chicago market, fish that are caught in the Great lakes are certainly much more competitive than the Great Slave fishery.

Corporation's Freezing Plant

The corporation has indeed spent a great deal of money on the fishery which would not have been spent by the individual company because they did not have those kinds of resources. They did put in the million and one half dollar freezing plant and this was put in at a time when there was no way that the fishermen were going to be able to pay off the cost of this plant and much of it was done as a grant to the fishermen of the Northwest Territories and it would not be amortized, the cost of it will not be amortized against the fish caught in the Northwest Territories.

Reasons for Relocating Fish Plant

The fishing plants that existed at that time did not meet the new Canada-wide environmental regulations and health regulations that had come into force and they would have to have been replaced by the fishing companies themselves. The same reasoning led to the location of the fishing plant up on the mainland in the new town rather than on Vale Island. The soil on Vale Island was polluted and there was not sewer and water services available there and the plant simply could not be located down there and meet the regulations which must be met if the fish are to be marketed in Canada.

Number of People Fishing

With regard to the number of people fishing, it is true that there has been a decline and I am sure that this is of grave concern to the Freshwater Corporation but only within certain limits, and one of the limits being that the productivity of the individual fisherman and the ability of that individual fisherman to run a viable operation is in question and it appears that only those people with larger amounts of equipment can survive in a very, very competitive market.

Importance of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation

I was not aware that the fishermen in Hay River felt as strongly as the Member has suggested they feel about the operation of the corporation and I am sure that we are prepared to do whatever we can to listen to them. One of their own number is the director of that corporation and they have access to him. I refer to Mr. Don Stewart who has known the fishermen and worked with them for many, many years. I just simply must underline the fact that it is a very, very competitive business and I submit to you that without the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation the fishing industry on Great Slave lake would not have survived for the past two or three years.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Ready for the question? Mr. Trimble.

Complaints Should Be Investigated

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I was a Member of the Council which many years ago committed the Northwest Territories to become a member of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. I know there have been a good many complaints since the establishment of this corporation as to the way things are being operated. It seems pretty clear that the fishermen are not happy now. If the prices given by the Member are accurate reflecting a 1 cent increase over the last 5 years then I would suggest that, with the rate of increase in other things including food over the last few years, this could not be considered acceptable. I think it is the least one can expect, if what we have done has not proven successful, to investigate the matter and determine why it is not successful and if indeed the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation is not working to the best interest of the fishermen in the Northwest Territories then we should opt out of it.

I therefore support the motion and feel that it is the least we can do as a Council having committed the fishermen of the territories to the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation of Canada, to investigate their legitimate complaints and find out if we have done the right thing and whether or not their inclusion in the Fish Marketing Corporation should continue.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Well, Mr. Commissioner, just one more page that I had not finished. I know you are all convinced and generally support the motion but I think it is necessary to make clear, the territorial government -- where the territorial government comes into the scene is that the territorial government and this Council was the outfit that got the fishermen into the scheme and that is why I feel it is so important that it is this government that must help the fishermen get a better price for the fish. Where Mr. Parker gives answers as though he were the corporation president or director, the territorial government has a responsibility because it is them that signed the fishermen into the scheme. There was a little implication of wondering whether the fishermen felt as they do. I tell you, I was there on Sunday and the fishermen do feel greatly concerned about the future of themselves and I just wanted to state that. And let me state, I do not think the public knows this as clearly as they should but the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation has not necessarily I think, worked that well. I do not think in all instances has it necessarily worked to the benefit of the fishermen.

Concerning the Directors

I need not state again but I think it is knowledge amongst those people in the fishing industry that the president of the corporation before the present one, was ousted for reasons and for certain things that were not quite above-board. I should state respecting a director from the Northwest Territories who is on the board, that last year I have information to the effect that last year when I raised the problem of fishermen -- you know the price of -- where the corporation one day said there was not enough smokers and the next day there were lots, when that item was on the agenda at their board meeting in Winnipeg the director for the Northwest Territories left the room. I question where was he when the time was needed for him to help the fishermen of the Northwest Territories?

Price Sought by Fishermen

I would just like to get confirmation, Mr. Commissioner, that you will go to Hay River yourself and listen to the fishermen and if need be take their cause to Winnipeg and not just send a minor official and this sort of thing, an official that is sent to look into a problem. This is what I am calling for

and the price the fishermen look forward to is approximately in the area of 40 cents a pound. They feel this would be a very good starting point.

Motion 1-50: Carried

THE COMMISSIONER: To speed up the debate I will leave right away. (laughter) On the motion. All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against if any? Motion carried.

--- Carried

Motion 3-50, Mrs. Pedersen.

Motion 3-50: RCMP Detachment - Holman Island

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner,

WHEREAS there is at present no RCMP detachment at Holman Island;

AND WHEREAS liquor consumption by minors is increasing;

AND WHEREAS the incidence of the liquor and liquor-related offences is increasing;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Commissioner request the appropriate authorities to establish an RCMP detachment at Holman Island.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mrs. Pedersen, seconded by Mr. Butters, "I move that the Commissioner request the appropriate authorities to establish an RCMP detachment at Holman Island". Motion is in order.

I might add, Mrs. Pedersen, that we have already done this but it is nice that you have reinforced it in the motion here. We had a meeting with Chief Superintendent Clark two weeks ago and, as you and I discussed this on the trip, we moved on it right away. Whether he will do it or not, I do not know, but it is nice to have this at the Council. Did you wish to say anything, Mrs. Pedersen?

MRS. PEDERSEN: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. As you know the last time we went to Holman Island together you had recalled the question being read from the public. At the present time the member from the RCMP makes a trip about once a month from Coppermine to Holman. As I mentioned the incidence of liquor and liquor-related offences is increasing and about three weeks ago I was talking to Inspector Feagan in Yellowknife regarding this matter and find out that the RCMP have made plans to open a detachment on Holman Island. Mr. Commissioner, as you know, Holman Island is a remote community and the residents of Holman Island are concerned about the liquor consumption by minors. I appreciate it if you can check the problem and do it as soon as possible.

I would like to mention that at the last Council session I appreciate the Honourable Member from Yellowknife asking questions and a week later I read in the News of the North that there are no stations. They questioned very fast and have the RCMP doing the twenty miles out from the camp. Certainly they have been very helpful and I appreciate it if something could be done for the community of Holman Island because of this problem.

Motion 3-50: Carried

THE COMMISSIONER: Mrs. Pedersen, any further discussion? Question? Question being called. All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

Motion 4-50, Dr. Hamelin.

Motion 4-50: Trans-Canada Highway Between Whitehorse and Yellowknife

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Commissioner,

WHEREAS the Trans-Canada Highway system does not exist at all inside either of the territories;

AND WHEREAS on a total road distance of a little more than 1000 miles, the section already serviced represents about 70 per cent and the section with road under construction is in the order of another 15 per cent of the total;

AND WHEREAS we can not achieve any economic development without having adequate transportation facilities;

AND WHEREAS better roads may help tourism industry this Administration wants to develop;

AND WHEREAS both territories are far too much isolated, being not even linked by a regular air service;

AND WHEREAS there are already many surface links with southern Canada through Haines (Alaska), Stewart (B.C.), Alcan Road, Mackenzie Highway and through these gates many tourists may come;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that the two most populated cities and territorial capitals be linked by road under the Trans-Canada Highway system.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Dr. Hamelin, seconded by Mr. Genest, "I move that the two most populated cities and territorial capitals be linked by road under the Trans-Canada Highway system". The motion is in order and would be in the form of a recommendation to the senior government as the senior government is fully responsible for all road construction, for reconstruction and contract side services for operation and maintenance. Dr. Hamelin, do you wish to speak on this?

DR. HAMELIN: I think that the road should go through of course Whitehorse and pass near Carcross, Watson Lake, reach the middle Liard river in northern British Columbia and pass Fort Liard, Fort Simpsom, Fort Providence and Yellowknife. That makes it a little more than 1000 miles. This road could capture part of these 300,000 people that came in both territories last year by air, by road, rail and so forth. Probably these roads may add at least another 50,000 tourists from the South. Most of the tourists are in the Yukon Territory. We will discuss, probably today or tomorrow or in January, the report on tourism made by Mr. Baker from Toronto and I think if we have a road, a good road, a good highway, between Whitehorse and Yellowknife, we could improve the tourist industry in that part of the North. Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I rise to ask a question which perhaps the Member would answer if he sums up, and that is, is he referring to completing this road connection by having that section from Fort Nelson, British Columbia to Fort Simpson in the Northwest Territories completed, and then using existing roads for the rest of the link?

DR. HAMELIN: Yes, I think we could use the roads existing. We have just to make them larger and better according to the Trans-Canada Highway system. It is unbelievable that a road called Trans-Canada does not reach the territories at all.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Commissioner, I just like to rise to support Dr. Hamelin's suggestion and I think it is an excellent idea and one certainly consistent with his thinking that we have seen exhibited here in the past on the development of natural transportation across the North. And not just the Northwest Territories, but in fact Alaska, the Yukon and northern Russia and I think it is an excellent idea.

Motion 4-50: Carried

THE COMMISSIONER: On the motion, all those in favour please signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any?

--- Carried

With the exception of the flyboy.

Motion 5-50, Mr. Butters.

Motion 5-50: Private Member's Bill - School Ordinance

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to move the first reading of a Private Member's bill to amend the School Ordinance. Unfortunately, the bill is not numbered but this should be sufficient. The bill is not numbered, I can not give you the number of the bill.

THE COMMISSIONER: Before asking for a seconder, if the bill is as laid out here, an Ordinance to Amend the School Ordinance.

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said territories enacts as follows: Section 109 of the School Ordinance is amended by adding thereto the following subsection (3). Where the Government of the Northwest Territories operates a school that is not under the jurisdiction of a school district it shall comply with the requirements referred to in subsection (2).

Under clause 49 of the Rules of Council, "Whenever the Commissioner is of the opinion that a motion offered to the Council is contrary to the rules or privileges of Council he shall inform the Council immediately or may reserve his decision and the question shall not be put before his decision on the motion is given".

Motion 5-50: Ruled Out of Order

The motion in my opinion is out of order under clause 21 of the Northwest Territories Act which states that: "It is not lawful for the Council to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue of the territories, or of any tax or impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended to the Council by message of the Commissioner in the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed."

In ruling this out of order I recognize the value of the intention here and we will undertake to take it under advisement to see whether or not it is possible for the Administration to bring in such an amendment and place it before this Council. Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, the bill which you have just ruled out of order is not the bill under question. You will recollect I discussed with you a second reading around the second bill. There were some errors this morning that occurred with a result of producing this bill and I indicated to you that it had been circulated and the bill you read is not the bill under consideration.

Greater Emphasis on Adult Vocational Education

Well there should be some consideration that we change the emphasis and that we have much more insistence on adult vocational education and that we build facilities much beyond what we have now in the North instead of having to send kids out all the time.

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

Use of Television as Educational Medium

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, another subject that is always discussed at this Council and outside of a very brief reference made to it by my colleague Mr. Sibbeston, it has not been raised and that is the CBC. I bring it in at this point -- I am just going, if you will have patience, Mr. Deputy Commissioner, I am just going to point out how it comes into this section. This relates to adult and vocational training programs. Councillor Trimble pointed out the very impactive force of the television medium as an education medium and this has been recognized by this Council during the education discussions many times. On one occasion I recollect asking Mr. Gillie, I believe when he was the director of education two or three years ago, with regard to the negotiations being made by the territorial Department of Education with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to develop the full use of this medium in an educational sense. If I recollect correctly, Mr. Gillie at that time said that negotiations were proceeding and I am wondering if they have proceeded, or as is the way with most negotiations with the CBC, they just proceed nowhere.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Butters, you know -- we -- I think in this paper we are giving directions in principle to the staff for the drafting of the education ordinance. Are we really at this time concerned with debating the detail of an adult vocational program? Are we not talking about where the emphasis lies? Now you know I am just trying to stay within the terms of what we are doing. If we are going to debate education generally all over again well that is another thing. My understanding of what we are here to do with respect to this paper is to agree on the principles that form the foundation. We are not concerned with the sticks and stones that go into the building at this point. Am I not correct?

Suggestion that Television Be Included in Education Ordinance

MR. BUTTERS: Exactly, Mr. Chairman, and those were the sentiments I thought I was expressing. This ordinance -- the educational ordinance, I understand, will replace an ordinance that has not been amended or not been changed for years and years. We are laying the groundwork for a new education ordinance. Since the former ordinance was put together a new medium of education has appeared on the scene, television. I would like to ensure that there is reference in this ordinance to the medium of television and that this government gets some control of the use of that medium to communicate not only to students in this school but to the people of the territories. As someone said, we are leaving them in ignorance, and I think that I would like -- the question was, what is happening with negotiations? If I find out from Mr. Gillie or the new director, Mr. Macpherson, that nothing is happening then I would like to see incorporated in the new ordinance control of educational television in the Northwest Territories and some indication of what we could be doing so we do not have to amend the ordinance a year later when we realize we have missed a glorious opportunity. That is the point, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): We can waste more time by arguing about the procedural point. What is the answer, Mr. Parker?

Progress Report on Negotiations with CBC

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we have been unsuccessful in negotiations for the use of television for educational purposes. The price tag for the use of Anik is very, very high and we are unable to come anywhere near the kind of price that is being asked. We are way, way farther down the scale in our negotiations as the Council knows very well and under their direction we have been negotiating for some access to the television, just some access in the North and we have not even got that far. It just is not set up to handle that yet. The CBC has a new plan which is being considered, and it will see the light of day I should think fairly soon, on expanded coverage, and at that time they may well come forward with proposals for production in the North and the topical use of stations for educational purposes. We are a long way from making any headway toward that right now. I do not think that anything that we put in the education ordinance will put us in any position to force the CBC or the CRTC to see things our way.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): When is coffee, Mr. Clerk? When did you say? Five minutes, okay. Mr. Koolerk.

MR. KOOLERK: Yes, we are talking about recommendation number 13, it says, "that adult and vocational education programs be provided for within the total education program". Does number 13 and number 4 include the Yellowknife Correctional Institution's adult vocational program? Number 4 says, "that the qualification for voters for school boards and education committees be similar to that established under the Municipal Act". Is the correctional institution's vocational program in these recommendations?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I do not know if I understand the question, Mr. Koolerk, but maybe Mr. Macpherson or Mr. Gillie does.

MR. MACPHERSON: Mr. Chairman, the vocational program at the correctional institute is under the corrections division, however, we in education have assisted by helping in training people for the instructors' positions and so on and we co-operate in the offering of the programs. The program itself is under the Department of Social Development.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Koolerk?

MR. KOOLERK: My question would be would these people -- well, have a chance to elect their education committees as mentioned in recommendation 4?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): If you mean people serving time in the correctional institution, I think the answer is no, is it not?

Advisory Committees in Correctional Institution

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I am sure that if there was an expressed desire they could form an advisory committee and make their wishes known to what they feel about the kind of education being offered but it could not go beyond that of an advisory committee.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Koolerk?

MR. KOOLERK: No.

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

MR. PEARSON: Well, I was listening to Mr. Sibbeston earlier on the point he made on emphasizing the vocational in preference to the academic. Well, I do not think that one should do that but I do think and I have said it many times, in fact I have been accused of standard speech number 3 on that one of allowing

THE COMMISSIONER: I beg your pardon. I guess I have expended a lot of wind for nothing.

MR. BUTTERS: You have ruled out a bill which I have not introduced. Now, in the event you should rule out the bill that I have introduced, I would like to speak to it, sir. It is plain ...

THE COMMISSIONER: Just a minute. What I had here is this document that was circulated this morning. There appears to be a revision of it and this is the bill that is now put forward as a Private Member's bill, an Ordinance to Amend the School Ordinance.

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories by and with the advice and consent of Council of the said territories enacts as follows: Section 109 of the School Ordinance is amended by adding the following sub-subsection: "Where the Government of the Northwest Territories operates a school that is not under the jurisdiction of the school district it shall provide or arrange for a conveyance to and from such school, once a day each way, of all pupils whose residence is a distance thereof from more than one-half mile as measured by the nearest road."

New Bill Ruled Out of Order

I think essentially the bill, Mr. Butters, requires the spending of finances and therefore the same ruling would apply.

MR. BUTTERS: May I speak, sir? Obviously this is not my day.

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon. I am afraid it is not mine either. I technically can not let you speak if the motion is ruled out of order, but proceed. You are on a point of privilege or a point of information, you understand it that way.

MR. BUTTERS: No, sir ...

THE COMMISSIONER: It is a very difficult thing for me to do and it is very difficult for you, I understand, and that is why I am trying to be very lenient, so please!

MR. BUTTERS: On a point of order, sir, I believe the rules permit an appeal to your decision. I do not accept your decision. The only thing that I can do according to our rules is let appeal go to the Council. Possibly this might be done, if this is the only option open to me.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think in this instance you would actually be appealing the Northwest Territories Act and not me. I tried to give you a good hint that I would be prepared to do what you want to do but in a different form, or at least to look at it. But even if this Council were unanimous against the ruling, it could not change it. Because I have had several instructions from the minister over the last couple of years on this point instructing me that I am not under any circumstances to accept a motion from Council or a bill from Council -- I am sorry, not a motion but a bill from Council that has to do with the spending of funds, so I would think that they would simply say, thank you very much, gentlemen. And they would not accept.

MR. BUTTERS: A point of privilege, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, proceed.

MR. BUTTERS: I did not take your advice because at the 44th session of Council I seconded a motion by my colleague, Mr. Sibbeston, which requested, and which Council accepted at that time, which requested that provisions be made in communities such as been outlined here for busing of students to be carried out over three-quarters of a mile. This was in the 44th session of this Council. It was a motion and as I said it was approved.

You said that is what I should have done today. Well, I did not do it because I did it three years ago, or at least seconded Mr. Sibbeston's motion, three years ago. That responsibility was one of the first that people of this community gave me to take to Yellowknife. I not only took it to Yellowknife but I recollect having you invited to "Happy Valley" at that time to sit with people who made that point to you, sir.

Amount Allocated for Busing

Last year the amount of money allocated in this community for busing was $7000. In the summer I inquired of Mr. Coady and the Administration, how much would be indicated for the coming year and I doubt that there is going to be any more from the reply received.

I say we do not control our own affairs, and neither do you apparently. Right. It is the Northwest Territories Act and it is the minister and it is the government of this country. It is about time we woke up.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am sorry. I really can not let you proceed unless you wish to appeal it. Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: On a point of order, Mr. Commissioner, you have called the Member to order in his attempt to introduce a Private Member's bill, and the Rules of Council, rule 21, subsection (2) states, "The Commissioner shall permit

THE COMMISSIONER: I beg your pardon. I guess I have expended a lot of wind for nothing.

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debate on the point of order raised by a Member before giving his decision". I wish to speak to the point of order.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think we will let you do that, Mr. Trimble.

Discussion on Interpretation of N.W.T. Act

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, section 21 of the Northwest Territories Act states: "It is not lawful for the Council to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue of the territories". I submit, Mr. Commissioner, that the means by which the appropriations of the territories are voted by this Council is through an Appropriations Ordinance, or a Supplementary Appropriations Ordinance. The Act does not say it is unlawful to vote on any measure that might require an appropriation. It says to vote on any matter "for the appropriations". The only measure for the appropriation of money is an Appropriation Ordinance or a Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance. And, therefore I suggest, Mr. Commissioner, that the Private Member's bill is in order. I would suggest further, Mr. Commissioner, since the Act specifies "vote, resolution, address or bill" that it means just that.

Motions Requiring Expenditure of Money

The business that we have just finished dealing with, Motion 1-50, that the Commissioner and officers meet with the Great Slave lake fishermen requires an expenditure of money of this government and that was voted on. Motion 2-50, that the hours of sitting be extended on Thursday from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., that requires an expenditure of money from the government. That was voted on and passed. Motion 3-50, that an RCMP detachment be started at Holman Island, that requires an expenditure of money on the part of the government. Motion 4-50, that there be a Trans-Canada Highway between the two capitals of the two territories, that certainly requires an expenditure of money. All these were voted on and yet this Private Member's bill is ruled out of order. I submit that this bill is in order.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Trimble, I do not agree with you. First of all, when you pass the supplementary or the main appropriations, you vote on the various programs of government to pay for the carrying out of usual business of government. The scheduling of a meeting whether it be with a Freshwater Fish Marketing Board or the money for holding the session is normally paid for out of those appropriations. There it is a matter of judgment or a matter of direction by the Executive as to whether we comply or we carry out a meeting in Hay River. I will do that. I will undertake to do it.

Bill Contravenes the N.W.T. Act

In this instance here, if the bill is passed then it becomes law, and the money has not been voted nor has the money been approved by the interdepartmental committee on finance. The only way that it could be held up would be not to proclaim the bill and I think that would be trickery on my part. Your argument, I assure you, is not with me. Your argument here is with regard to the Act and I think that Mr. Butters pointed out and I checked this with the Legal Advisor to see what his advice is. His advice to me is that this bill contravenes the Act and therefore on the basis of this advice I have no other alternative but to accept it.

This is the first time that this has come up and I regret it very much but I can not do anything about it. If the Administration brought in the bill, the Administration would bring the bill in having due regard for placing the money in the program and place it before you at the January session.

School Taxation in Yellowknife

The difference between the first two sections here in 109(1) and 109(2) is that these deal with the Yellowknife Separate School Board and the Yellowknife Public School Board. In both instances the taxpayers pay an additional amount of money towards those school boards. Therefore the providing of the bus costs those taxpayers in Yellowknife, whether they be with the Separate School Board or the Public School Board, an additional amount of money and is more than any other person pays in the Northwest Territories. That is the difference. In this instance here it would be a straight cost out of the treasury. I personally am not against this. I personally feel that there is a lot to be said for providing bus services all across the territories. Maybe Inuvik is more in need than other places, and I really do not feel I should argue that point. I will also admit that in a number of instances, Pangnirtung I think is one, we do provide busing services in the form of a bombardier.

I am not against this idea but as yet we have not been able to get approval of it in the interdepartmental committee and I know exactly the reaction of, and what the instructions from Ottawa would be if I was to accept this bill. Therefore I have no other alternative but to rule it out, as much as I sympathize with you and I understand your point that you made. I can not let this to back and forth. I am trying to give everybody a fair chance and I will give you one last go.

Private Member's Bill Withdrawn

MR. BUTTERS: That is all I require, sir, with your indulgence, I told you I do not accept your decision. I suggested that you take it to the Council as permitted to me by rules. I ask that that now be withdrawn. I agree that the matter here is not buses. I do not wish to have the appeal to go to Council. The matter here is not busing, it is the matter of the Northwest Territories Act which you have made clear and the powerlessness of this Council under that Act. I can not as a Member of this Council use our Legal Advisor. I discussed this with him and while he will prepare things legal for me, I can have no legal advice from him to go on. I will get legal advice and I will find out, sir, what appeal I will decide to take.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then I take it for the moment you withdraw this.

MR. BUTTERS: That is correct, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. Thank you very much. Motion 6-50, then, Mr. Butters.

Motion 6-50: Private Member's Bill - Liquor Ordinance

First Reading of Private Member's Bill - Liquor Ordinance

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to move first reading of Motion 6-50, an Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is an ordinance to amend the Liquor Ordinance and principally deals with the sale of liquor on Remembrance Day. Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: I just -- this is first reading, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. This is what I mean. This is the bill that deals with the sale of liquor on Remembrance Day.

MR. BUTTERS: That is correct, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Butters, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, that Motion 6-50 which carries with it the first reading of the Private Member's bill, an Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance. The motion is in order. Any discussion? Yes, you proceed. You are -- pardon?

MR. BUTTERS: It is a bill. That was just first reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Okay, well I accept it. Do you wish to say anything on this? You do not have to, it is just that I accept it.

MR. BUTTERS: No, that is fine.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, he does not have to explain the purpose really until second reading. Really all he does is move under first reading, he merely puts it on the table, he explains the purpose under second reading. If you would like I could ask for your unanimous consent. I would be quite happy to ask for second reading which would allow him to proceed and give you the chance.

MR. GENEST: On a point of order. I raised the fuss because I did not have a copy of it. I now have a copy of it. I am sorry I spoke up.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am too. (laughter) On the motion as you heard, first reading. Is there any discussion? Question being called. All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against if any?

--- Carried

Would you be prepared to give unanimous consent at this time to allow Mr. Butters to give second reading? This will bring him in line with the others. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Mr. Butters.

Second Reading of Private Member's Bill 10-50 - Liquor Ordinance

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give the second reading to Bill 10-50, an Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Butters ...

MR. BUTTERS: The purpose of this bill is to permit the sale and consumption of liquor in branches of the Royal Canadian Legion on those Remembrance Days that fall on a Sunday.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Butters, seconded by -- Mr. Sibbeston, are you seconding? Well, Mr. Kaeser, that Bill 10-50, an Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, be read for the second time. Any discussion? Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Maybe I should provide a bit of introduction here. It seems almost from the sublime to the ridiculous, not that this is ridiculous but in contrast. At the present time Legions in the provinces, military messes and various other organizations which service personnel frequent, do serve liquor on Armistice Day. In the territories this does not occur. The Legion I believe, is closed for the sale of liquor and I would just wish to see such a privilege extended to the territories as is enjoyed by ex-military people in most of the provinces.

Possibly if you witnessed the recent television series on the second World War you would realize what we owe these people and if they would like to have a drink on Armistice Day when it falls on a Sunday I think that we should be appreciative enough to permit it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Butters. Any further discussion? We are discussing the principle, Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner, I have a number of points. I think there are a couple of things that must be cleared up. I think for instance, that it suggests that notwithstanding anything in this ordinance or the regulations a branch of the Royal Canadian Legion that possesses a licence to sell liquor may sell or give liquor in its licensed premises and permit the consumption of liquor by a member or bona fide guest on any Remembrance Day that falls on a Sunday. I am just wondering what it means when it suggests that it be made possible that people drink on a Sunday. It does not specify what kind of licence that the Royal Canadian Legion may have.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Sibbeston, I am sorry but you are getting into the details and I would suggest to you that the details can be discussed in the committee as a whole but really all you can discuss at this stage is principle. I know it is a fine line but those are detailed points that you want to follow up and the place for that is in the committee as a whole. Okay.

Motion 6-50: Private Member's Bill, 10-50 - Liquor Ordinance

On the bill. Any further discussion? On the principle. Question being called. All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

Motion 7-50. Mr. Pearson.

Motion 7-50: Cessation of Polar Bear Hunting

MR. PEARSON: You caught me napping. Mr. Commissioner, I rise to present motion 7-50.

> WHEREAS a motion was passed at a recent annual conference of the Inuit Tapirisat at Baker Lake calling for the cessation of polar bear sports hunting in the Northwest Territories;
>
> NOW THEREFORE, I move that this Council comply with the wishes of the conference thereby putting a stop to this practice.

Motion 7-50: Cessation of Polar Bear Hunting - Removed from Order Paper

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pearson, seconded by -- there is no seconder. Well, the motion will be dropped off the paper.

Motion number 8-50. Mrs. Pedersen.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner, I am sorry but 8-50 is for tomorrow.

THE COMMISSIONER: I beg your pardon. I apologize to you for my anxiety but after going through this afternoon I think that we need a day care centre around here. I will be the first candidate. Mr. Remnant tells us that coffee is ready, perhaps we can recess for fifteen minutes for coffee and then can get into liquor -- that is, a discussion on it.

--- SHORT RECESS

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner, if everyone could agree to go back to the orders of the day, Item 6, notices of motions, so it could be circulated.

THE COMMISSIONER: Okay. Mrs. Pedersen wants first to have unanimous consent to go back to Item 6, she would like to give a notice of motion. Is this agreed?

--- Agreed

Go ahead Mrs. Pedersen. Item 6, notices of motions.

REVERT TO ITEM 6: NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Notice of Motion 9-50: Peterhead Boat - Spence Bay

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on October 18 I will introduce the following motion:

> WHEREAS quantities of whalebone exist in the Spence Bay area are not at present being collected;
>
> AND WHEREAS the collection of this resource and the transportation of it to the settlement of Spence Bay could be undertaken most effectively by Peterhead boat;
>
> AND WHEREAS Spence Bay residents are now transported to hunting and fishing camps in the area by small boats or canoes which are too small to be operated safely in these waters;
>
> AND WHEREAS a Peterhead boat would provide a much less dangerous means of transportation;
>
> NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Administration consider the development of means to make a Peterhead boat available to the residents of Spence Bay for the purposes mentioned.

THE COMMISSIONER: Does anyone else wish to give notice to move a motion at this time? We will then proceed -- I am sorry, did I get agreement to deal with the transportation item first? Agreed?

--- Agreed

Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of Matters Relating to the Transportation Task Force. Moved by Dr. Hamelin, seconded by Mr. Searle. All those in favour? Down. Against if any?

--- Carried

Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of this matter with Mr. Searle in the chair.

--- Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Matters Relating to the Transportation Task Force with Mr. Searle in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER MATTERS RELATING TO THE TRANSPORTATION TASK FORCE

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Members of the committee, if you try not to discuss education or the CBC, the purpose I understand is to discuss task force on transportation and we have here a gentleman who the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Parker, is prepared to introduce, Mr. Mel Hagglund. Would you, Mr. Parker,

introduce him first and then bring him forward, or bring him forward and then introduce him. Whatever you wish.

Arctic Transportation Agency

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Well, Mr. Chairman, perhaps we could ask Mr. Hagglund to join us at the table and I could then make a very brief few opening remarks.

Mr. Chairman, Members will recall that at the last session the Administration was requested by formal motion to set up a task force dealing with transportation in all of its broad aspects in the Northwest Territories. We have studied this subject and have taken some steps to seek out proper and well-known members for such a task force and have commenced collection of some data and things of that nature furthering the cause of the task force. It became apparent as we engaged in this initial work that it would be wise for Council to hear of the role of the Arctic Transportation Agency, particularly with the view of what that agency might do toward the work of this task force. Now, the Ministry of Transport was reorganized some while ago and as a result of that reorganization the Arctic Transportation Agency was formed.

The gentleman that we have before us today, Mr. Mel Hagglund, is the administrator of that agency and he is the second person in that position. Before coming to that position he was a regional director for the Ministry of Transport in Winnipeg and we of the Administration enjoyed an excellent relationship with him and the people that worked for him. In his present role as administrator of the Arctic Transportation Agency I must say that we enjoy the very best relationship and we have found that the Arctic Transportation Agency truly works with things to do with transportation in the Arctic. It crosses and includes all modes of transportation and it does not react only to the requirements of the ministry itself but seeks out the requirement of the people of the Northwest Territories.

As evidence of this we have already had a discussion on one or two aspects of northern transportation. The first one being on the matter of the new facilities paper, airport and airport facilities, which has been brought forward by the agency and which we consider to be a milestone in that they are proposing, or they have taken, a complete overview of air transportation in the Northwest Territories. So, I think that it would serve the committee well if we were to ask Mr. Hagglund to outline to us the role of his agency and perhaps through discussion and questioning it might become obvious the kind of relationship that should exist between that agency and any task force that we might set up.

I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, if it is the committee's wishes, that we might wish to hear from Mr. Hagglund at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Gentlemen and Lady, Members of the committee, the suggestion -- and I think we should be sure about the objects here so that we do not wander all over the terrain -- the suggestion of our object is firstly, to ask Mr. Hagglund to outline the role of his agency and secondly, to suggest the relationship which he might see that agency developing with our task force on transportation. Is it agreed that those should be our objectives of the discussion?

--- Agreed

If that is agreed then may I, Mr. Hagglund, welcome you on behalf of the committee and ask you, therefore, to commence the discussion by giving us an outline of the role of your agency of the first part and then maybe we could hold the floor open for some questions.

MR. HAGGLUND: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Commissioner, Lady and Gentlemen, it is a privilege for me to be here to address you. I hope on the context of Deputy Commissioner Parker's opening remarks that what I have to say is merely a help in sharpening your judgment as decision makers. I do not want to try to influence you at all in your task force deliberations but what I say might influence what you might do in the longer term.

Greater Priority for Arctic Transportation Needed

I do not have a prepared speech at all so I will speak very briefly here. I would like to quote from a speech that I have given recently on the role of the agency in three specific areas. I go back in time slightly to a subject that Mr. Parker mentioned, the reorganization of the Ministry of Transport and the Yellowknife Transportation Conference. At that time there was certainly a recognition in federal circles that subjectively and objectively the Arctic, in so far as transportation intrastructure was concerned, had fallen behind. There was a need to give greater priority and more money and accelerate the rate of spending to bring the Arctic, in so far as transportation intrastructure, up to even minimum standards have been accepted for years and years in the South. So, with the creation of the agency -- as a matter of fact we were given a title, Champions of the North -- our feeling is that we are working for all the people in the North; the operators, users, the territorial government as well as all the federal departments in Ottawa are concerned with the Arctic and not just my own ministry. As a matter of fact, when I outline our role you will see that I, as an individual, actually report to three deputy ministers.

In that context one of the overriding considerations as far as I am concerned, is that we must be completely objective, the fact that we are in the Ministry of Transport does not mean that we can not comment on what the ministry has done in the past or what it is planning to do in the future, we are a type of new contravailing force in that we have no sacred cows, we can talk about anything and we can take direction and guidance from anybody including the Commissioner and from this Council. Then let the chips fall where they may when we make our recommendations.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): That is very good, you are one of the few federal agencies that do that.

Three Main Roles of Agency

MR. HAGGLUND: That is right, we are an organization. I do not want to go into that. We are perhaps a new trend in an organization where a small body or a group of people and we are not an operating entity whatsoever. We are working on policy, standards, developing plans, solving problems, identifying problems and so on, so we are sort of an on-going task force on Arctic transportation. However, let me go to the three main roles of the agency and I will quote from the speech I gave and then I will not be reading anything.

- Co-ordination Internal Within MOT

Our first role is co-ordination internal within the Ministry of Transport and may I say, before I start reading it off, the development of the role of the agency has been rather slow, they are always slow to emerge for various reasons, partly the government as a whole -- bureaucracy as a whole -- where it takes time to get classifications approved and recruit people. It is now getting to the stage where, for the first time, it has reached the authorized strength, the strength that was authorized originally by the Treasury Board for the Arctic Transportation Agency when it was formed. Really we have about one year under our belt of trying to do things and hopefully in the future we can accelerate the projects we have in mind once we have the staff on board. In co-ordination internal to the Ministry of Transport, the agency is very slowly but surely becoming the focal point within the ministry for multi-mobile northern transportation considerations and these are not concerned with not-normal operating responsibilities of the existing administration. We have marine and air the principal operating administration and transport. But we are more concerned

with the long-range picture, the policies, the standards, the strategy and the research study in the development of major projects required to provide the framework and the umbrella under which normal detailed operational plans can be prepared and implemented by the operating administrations and therefore get a transportation structure for the North.

- Co-ordination External to MOT

Our next major role is co-ordination external to the Ministry of Transport. And the agency again is a focal point for the ministry and indeed for, as I said earlier, for the federal government as a whole, for all matters relating to transportation in the North. Transportation has never been a name in itself as you well know, but it is one of the prime unifying and integrating elements in the development of any country and the co-ordinating role of the agency in this case is aimed at ensuring the Ministry of Transport is properly responsive to the objectives and policies of the federal government and notably the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the territorial government who have interest in the North. At the federal level the co-ordination required, and again concerned with the policies, standards and research related to the development of transportation structure and a policy related thereto, is accomplished through two major cabinet-sponsored committees, that will both be quite familiar to you, I think. The Advisory Committee on Northern Development and the Task Force on Northern Development. Each of these is a committee of deputy ministers with the Advisory Committee on Northern Development being chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Robinson and the Task Force on Northern Development chaired by the Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Mr. Austin. Both these bodies have a transportation committee which I happen to chair, and therefore in that context I have my own Deputy Minister, Mr. Stoner, that I report to for the Ministry of Transport. I report to Mr. Austin for transportation matters relating to the development of our mineral resources and oil in the North and I report to Mr. Robinson on behalf of the Advisory Committee on Northern Development.

Now, both of the transportation committees that I referred to and which I happen to chair are very active primarily because of the recent explosive development in the North. Many of you will be aware of the complicated committee structure in Ottawa. I do not know what you think about it -- that is beside the point -- and there are frequent accusations that we meet in that committee structure and co-ordinate simply for the sake of co-ordination, but I have not been in the job for one year yet and it is my experience that those accusations are not true. I have never been on any committee where they do not try to get results. It could be because at the present time we do have to get results.

- Programming Responsibility

Our third major role is a programming responsibility; it is slowly emerging. At one time the Arctic Transportation Agency was supposed to have its own parliamentary vote for capital and operational maintenance. That was set aside for various reasons and instead of that we now work within the existing parliamentary votes of the Ministry of Transport. We do develop a multi-year program primarily in the capital, and the on-going O and M is looked after by our regional organizations primarily. But we can be concerned with existing O and M changes as well. Primarily our program consists of new capital projects in the estimate year and in the five-year plan.

Air Transportation System

Now, if I could turn to some of the things we have underway, I think it would give you a good illustration of what we can do and what we are trying to do and what sort of things you might expect from us. We recognize, the agency recognized, in the days of Dr. Howe that one of the main problems with the Arctic in developing transportation intrastructure was associated with the standards that were involved in airports and navigational and marine facilities, or what have you, and therefore, in looking at what to do about this, we tackled the air mode first.

- Airport Facilities

As Mr. Parker mentioned, and many of you will perhaps be familiar with the airport facilities papers which we have drawn up which really deal with the standards which we think are absolutely necessary if you are going to have a viable air transportation system in the North. They are not affluent standards or what we call minimum standards but will enable more reliable and viable commercial air service to be carried out in the North. In developing it we have used the consultative process, we have consulted with all the carriers, all the levels of government, the users, and we have come up with incorporating their ideas. We have come up with something which we think will meet your needs in the North here and which is now in the process of being close to a submission to cabinet. It is finally reaching fruition, it has a few little obstacles to clear and then it can go up to cabinet for approval and the first project in it I hope will be the estimates for next year.

The Minister of Transport last year announced that study which I referred to was being expanded to cover all air transportation in the North. The purpose behind that was associated with the fact that with the explosive development there was a need to take a look at what was happening with transportation in the North and to come up with new policies, a rationalization if you will.

- Regional Carriers Serving the Arctic

For example, it was concluded that maybe we should have a relationship between the regional carriers, the three regional carriers, that serve the Arctic between them and the so-called third levels as a policy of the government similar to what existed to truck carriers in the South and the regional carriers. There is no such thing right now. The CTC, as you know, works on the basis of hearings and uses their best judgment on the information provided but they do not have the same sort of policy umbrella provided by the government as they have for southern Canada between Air Canada and CPA; there is a split in the trans-continental traffic and between the regionals. They also have their definite regions.

- Consultative Process

Our objective in this over-all study of air transportation, and not just the airport facilities but expanding into the way and the vehicle, would encompass all these problems. There are all kinds of factors to come into, that we would like identified and if there is any innovative approach here it is -- you would say, why has this not been done years ago? When I took a look at it the only thing that I could do to improve on what the people in the Ivory Tower -- you can always write out policies, no problem in that. We decided we would embark on an even deeper consultative process and that right now, perhaps many of you know we are hoping to go down as low as the hamlet council, council and settlement managers and so forth, to ask them what they think of their air transportation needs. So what we are really doing is trying to find or develop far more comprehensive data or base than has ever existed before. From that, by collating what we get in the way of data with the factors we knew existed before that could influence the decision-making and development of new policies, perhaps we could come up with a new policy which will answer some of the problems of the communities as well as the operators that are now wondering what is going to happen next.

It is a big task and I do not hold any hope that it will come off with the real guidance that we would all like to see, but certainly we are going to make an honest and hard attempt to come up with alternatives and recommendations to a satisfactory level.

Marine Transportation

Similarly on the marine mode, we have studies now underway associated with things like sovereignty, the removal of hydrocarbons from the North, the various types of marine modes that could be utilized. Submersible and semi-submersible vessels.

- Eastern Arctic Resupply

We are studying the Arctic resupply. You perhaps know about the commitments made by the federal representatives and the Prime Minister, that Churchill would be looked at more closely and an announcement just the other day that there is also a meeting in Ottawa between the provinces and the minister that we will call shortly tenders for the resupply of the Keewatin ex Churchill on a multi-year basis. Now, the reason for doing that is not just our view -- my view let us say -- or Deputy Commissioner Parker's view, it is not just for the expansion of Fort Churchill. The expansion there would be minimal but what we are looking for is lower cost at the delivered end. If we do not get that there is no point in going on. On the Eastern Arctic resupply as a whole, we will be looking for multi-year tenders as well, we are working on that with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the territorial government administrative side at this very moment.

Major Studies on Removal of Hydrocarbons

In other areas, let me just quote you a couple of examples to illustrate how and what we are capable of doing in the sense of what I said earlier. We are very small, we have the resources of the entire Ministry of Transport behind us, we are not supposed to get big, but when we have to consult on a large consultant study for example, we use the transportation development agency and right now they are masterminding for us and actually for the task force on northern oil development two major studies associated with the removal of hydrocarbons from the North.

- Mackenzie Valley Railway

One of them is, you have heard about this one too, a CN/CP study -- consultant study, to study the economic and engineering technical feasibility of building an Arctic railway from the Mackenzie Delta here down the Mackenzie valley and south to the edge of the permafrost land. I do not know what you think about an Arctic railway but nevertheless it was concluded at the highest levels that we had no alternative but to study that because if you do not study it, government does not have its homework done and when you do have a hearing, an application for a pipeline and right-of-way, alternative transportation, if they have not been studied properly you could throw a hearing into chaos and you have seen the delays that have happened in the case of the Alyeska line. We should try to have our homework done so that we have the answers when the alternatives are proposed.

- Resource Carrying Aircraft

We also have another study underway involving the resource carrying aircraft -- dirigibles, you name it, the exotic types of transportation for the removal of hydrocarbons from the High Arctic where there may be difficulties in building pipelines.

So, I think I should stop there and let you ask questions. The main thing I would like to emphasize with respect to what you are planning to do is while we can move fairly fast to solve the most pressing problems that I described to you obviously we can not move with the alacrity that consultants could. We can hire consultants to do anything, to do substudies for us, we are doing that right now as I described to you. But if you are thinking of sort of a Royal Commission on Transportation in the North that would take years to carry out. We are going to move ahead very quickly on everything that I have identified and where that fits in to meet your needs it is up to you to decide, but maybe I can tell you where you can fit in.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, Mr. Hagglund, thank you very much. Would Members indicate their wishes with respect to asking questions? Have we any persons wishing to comment or ask questions etc? Mr. Rabesca.

Location of Head Office

MR. RABESCA: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the agency has got any plans of having the head office located in the Northwest Territories?

MR. HAGGLUND: Yes, I could have mentioned that. When the agency was first created, being an organization nominally it was considered best to be located in Ottawa. We felt that there should be an arm of the agency in Yellowknife. We do have a Yellowknife office, the first Ministry of Transport in the territories, it is only a one-man thing but in so far as the agency work is concerned I can foresee things happening in the future organization is dynamic to begin with but I think that for the time being, in the role that we are trying to play, we can accomplish a lot more right in Ottawa with our eyes and ears in the territories, as well as through Mr. Elliott. We are a lobbying group, we are trying to needle people, we are trying to get higher priorities and so on and get a better program and the only place you can do that is right in Ottawa.

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

Sea Freight Cost

MR. PEARSON: I would like to ask one question. How do you see your agency coming to grips with an ever increasing problem, the cost of sea freight into the Eastern Arctic right now? What are you going to do about it, how can you do something about it?

MR. HAGGLUND: Well that is a doozer of a question, I agree. I hope you agree too. We are going to look, I imagine we are going to look, at the Eastern Arctic resupply on the basis of a multi-year contract, associated with that we will be looking at where the government can play a role reducing costs. I do not know where they might be but we can identify all the alternatives including such things as insurance, possibly. We are also -- since we have no axe to grind anywhere, we are not a regulatory nor an operating body, we might even go as far as to -- as one alternative we could have a crown corporation doing it.

I just mentioned them off the cuff but I do not know what the solution is, the escalating costs of operation have been responsible. I hope you agree with some of the increasing crises -- this last year for 1972 and also perhaps a shortage of ships for the Eastern Arctic resupply. There were some staggering increases last year and they are not something that I would like to accept any more than you and the only thing I can say is that we intend to study it very carefully and as part of your task force we are moving into the area right now to look at it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Pearson? Mr. Adams.

Ships Based at Churchill

MR. ADAMS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You mentioned that you are going to do the freighting from Churchill to the Keewatin but you talk about putting up the ships in Fort Churchill or are you going to operate from Montreal or from the ships operating around the Keewatin area? I was just wondering. My question is that if you start taking the freight from Churchill to the Keewatin are you planning on having it shipped there and all the way around in the winter and the summer, from Churchill to Keewatin?

MR. HAGGLUND: I think the intention is that the ship or ships, or barge, tug/barge operation whatever it may be that wins the tender, will be based in Churchill, and therefore it would be possible, because the west side of the Hudson bay normally opens up to traffic earlier than in the Straits, it would be possible to get in earlier into some of the west side of the Hudson bay settlements. But the intention is that whatever ship or ships or whatever it may be should be based in Churchill. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Adams.

MR. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, do you have a plan as to what year you will be starting? Next year, or another couple of years?

MR. HAGGLUND: The plan is to have tenders ready by the end of this year, a tender call made and a tender accepted by next spring for commencement of operations in 1975. Because it will probably mean construction of new equipment to be located at Churchill. So it will not start in 1974.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Adams? Dr. Hamelin.

Area Included

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Chairman, may we ask some questions to our distinguished visitor? When you use the term Arctic do you mean only that part of Canada north of 60, or do you include the northern part of provinces?

MR. HAGGLUND: No, I only mean the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. But I should have qualified that to indicate that if we develop something for the territories as the Arctic Transportation Agency it has obvious connotations for the northern parts of the provinces; for example, the standards for airports that I am talking about. If they are accepted by Canadian Air Pilots and we go into the implementation program it is quite true that the same thing should be applied to the northern parts of the provinces where they have these same sorts of remote problems and isolation problems. The isolation in the Arctic is a little different than in the provinces with a few exceptions. Normally they are, the settlements, are fairly close together and quite numerous whereas in the Arctic they are, you know, they are separated by miles, hundreds of miles usually. So there is a little difference in the degree of isolation but nevertheless I think what we do in the Arctic will have a spillover effect into the northern parts of the provinces.

Highways

DR. HAMELIN: Another question. You have not spoken about the highways.

MR. HAGGLUND: Well, I am quite prepared to do that. Highways, as you well know, are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the territorial government. I am not concerned about who has the jurisdiction over what because I am not an operating agency. I am more concerned about co-ordinating from a multi-mobile point of view. Now the unilateral decisions will be taken, they have been taken in the past, but for the future I am quite confident the sort of rapport we now have with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and with the territorial government that there will be good co-ordination and good multi-mobile consideration before any really heavy decisions are taken.

DR. HAMELIN: May I ask you what you think about the highway between Whitehorse and Yellowknife? What do you think about that project?

MR. HAGGLUND: Would you repeat that, please?

DR. HAMELIN: May I ask you what you think about the suggestion made to have a trans-Canada highway system between Whitehorse and Yellowknife?

MR. HAGGLUND: Well, it sounds pretty good. It might be a bit premature but, you know, you and I may not see it arrive but I think some day it will arrive. (laughter)

DR. HAMELIN: Anyway what is your philosophy on a multi-transportation system in the North? Is it primarily to link in a better ways and means North and South of Canada or to install inside the North a good transportation structure?

MR. HAGGLUND: Both of them, I think. I did not go into the details of what can evolve on this over-all look that we are getting, this over-all study in depth on air transportation and future policies can evolve from it that were underway. But obviously the things involved in there are associated with route structures. East, west, north, south and all connections and if we can get involved in such things as mergers -- we are concerned about the economic viability of small airlines. What share of the traffic should they have? We are concerned about the growth and corporate flying and what effect it has on -- and with the explosion of the North they all want to share in it and these are things we will be looking at to see what should be done to rationalize it

in all situations and not let it go on in an ad hoc basis. But included there obviously is an east-west sort of route structure and north-south.

DR. HAMELIN: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Koolerk.

Minimum Standards for Airstrips

MR. KOOLERK: You mentioned about minimum standards on airstrips. Are these minimum standard airstrips compiled with classification of MOT airstrips? What classifications are you talking about?

MR. HAGGLUND: Yes, they are. They are associated with minimum MOT licensing standards for the type of aircraft that would be awarded an operating certificate to serve that airport. For example, if you have not seen the paper -- the airports in the North, the ones serving communities with a population of 100 or more are divided into three classes; A, B and C in our categorization. "A" category is Whitehorse, Yellowknife, Inuvik, Resolute, Frobisher and so on. The "B" is a lower classification and the "C" is a smaller one which we hope can get along with a 3000 foot runway and be served by a slower type of aircraft. But in every case the facilities that we are asking are of minimum requirement -- will help to ensure a more reliable air service in a sense that we think there should be no difference, there should be no double standard, in the provision of, let us say, weather information and point-to-point communications for pre-flight planning and air-ground communications for inflight advisories. Where they do not exist, we intend to make them exist.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further, Mr. Koolerk?

MR. KOOLERK: When do you plan to start minimizing all the airstrips?

MR. HAGGLUND: As you know in many of these communities there are airstrips right now. In many cases they will merely have to be upgraded. Perhaps the most urgent area for consideration, and I hope this can start next year as a matter of fact. We have funds in our program for it provided they are approved by the government and voted by parliament to start on the more crucial areas which are related to the things I just mentioned, the weather communications, the weather recording equipment and so on, and weather observations, the communications side and also the airport maintenance equipment. Right now we may have spent -- DINA has spent a lot of its money, perhaps you have too in the territorial government. Hundreds of thousands of dollars for the odd airstrip and yet we do not have the other facilities which are so vital to the commercial air carrier, if he is going to get in there on his advertised schedule. Those are things we can concentrate on immediately.

Airport Classifications

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Hagglund, just a question from the chair. You say you are requesting these facilities, airport facilities. You have broken them down into classifications A, B, and C, and C is the smaller and B larger and so on. It has got minimum facilities. Let us assume for a moment that the Government of Canada accepts, the cabinet accepts this approach to life, how much money are you talking about and over what period would you foresee spending that sum to provide these A, B, and C level facilities?

MR. HAGGLUND: Well, obviously this is a political position but I can give you some ballpark figures.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Yes.

MR. HAGGLUND: And these figures in my mind, help to emphasize the fact that we are really in a catch-up position in the Arctic with respect to air transportation. I use that word infrastructure. We have not got all the site surveys, the engineering data that we should have but based on the best experience that we can muster with regard to the cost of this structure in the Arctic we come up with a figure that is multi-million dollars. The order of, let us say, $50 million. Now, this has to be a multi-year program because we are not going to get that type of money in one year and we could not spend it all in one year in any case, so I would think that, in fact, what we might recommend is something in the order of a five-year program and identify this as the sort of one-shot thing like building a new terminal building down south and then you would subside after you get all the new facilities in and simply have on-going O and M. That is what we hope to do, to get it recognized as something that has to be done on a one-shot deal really, and then it subsides to something much more.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): So you are looking at something in the order of $50 million plus, say, over five years. Maybe, say $10 million a year.

MR. HAGGLUND: That is the order of magnitude. We have not got the costs identified precisely but we will go for as much as we can get in any given year provided we know we can accomplish the work that we are planning to do.

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

Northerner on Air Transport Committee

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, the question may have been asked during my absence but I can be corrected. One, since you are carrying out a "deep consultation process", or your agency is, and will be recommending your findings to various bodies, federal departments and other agencies, will you be recommending to the air transport committee that it is vital and pragmatic to have a resident of the Northwest Territories knowledgeable about our situation in on that committee?

MR. HAGGLUND: I do not know if we will recommend that or not but, you know, if that is part of the input that you give us, as I said earlier, we can make any recommendation, and this could well be one of them, yes. I am not saying right now that I know what the recommendations are going to be but you might recall some of the commitments made by federal government we have conferenced. We include among other things as I recall -- I forget what the words were but they were associated with streamlining the procedures of the CTC and making them more satisfactory to the West. Well perhaps the same thing could come out with respect to the Northwest Territories.

MR. BUTTERS: Why I mention it sir, is that I can not see how your agency can be involved in developing a new policy for the North unless this matter receives very close attention and consideration by yourself and your professionals.

Results of Strikes by Southern Unions

The second question I have is: In the last two years the North has been threatened twice through the action of national unions going on strike. The first one was the air controllers' strike and at that time, this Council expressed a great concern I believe and contacted the Prime Minister in regard to the cessation of air emergency evacuation service, regarding persons not being able to be removed from the North and taken to hospital for treatment in the South owing to union action.

Last summer because of the rail strike, all resupply in various communities was threatened. I do not know if all supplies got into the Keewatin this season because of the action of the national unions. I am wondering if in the representations that are to be made by you if there is some way in which the northern people can be excluded from these arbitrary actions by national unions. Penalizing northerners certainly does not do their case any good or improve their situation. I am wondering if this matter could be brought to their attention so that our life style would not be jeopardized when they are seeking to improve their own lot through strike action.

MR. HAGGLUND: I will probably answer that the same as I did your first question. I think what you are asking there is something at the political level but there is no reason why we could not have that as a recommendation in a humanitarian sense in our final findings. I think it is also something that applies to southern Canada because if you take Newfoundland, it happened during the rail strike there, probably not as bad as would happen in the Arctic. Nevertheless it is more of a political decision I think, in the over-all national sense than just an Arctic agency recommendation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Pearson, further.

MR. PEARSON: Well I am sitting here, Mr. Chairman, trying to decode all this and I am having a difficult time. I really am. I was kind of looking forward to something exciting and different and not the usual gobbledegook that we get, you know. My decoding apparatus maybe is not working too well today, it has not been a good day as you may have heard, but I am not getting a very clear message. I am not getting a feeling of confidence that we who live in the North can look forward to the future. Next year when the ships start heading North again and we have to pay these incredible prices for transportation, both air and sea, none about roads. I think the roads seem to be all right in this part of the world but I do not know, I just can not decode it at all. You are not coming through strong and clear.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, Mr. Pearson, it may be difficult for Mr. Hagglund to talk in the sense prone to sugar. Now if that is your language, it may not be his.

MR. PEARSON: But it is the language of the people I represent. Like 300 bucks per ton of meat to Pangnirtung, $460 for a ton of meat to Cape Dorset. Now this is what I am talking about. I do not want to hear all about these dirigibles that float on the water or sink to the bottom of the sea. I am interested in what are we going to do next year. The sealift this year was an absolute fiasco, an absolute fiasco, and I would hate to see something like that happen again. It would help if your department with its vigorous new dynamic approach -- your agency -- is going to be in Yellowknife and is going to be all over the North co-ordinating and organizing the activities for next year's sealift which should be starting right about now and the air costs of transportation into places like Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay and Grise Fiord. Last year $1846 a ton, but they are immaterial. Into Grise Fiord, holy mackerel! These are the things that we are, at least I am and the people I represent are, concerned about and 3000 foot minimum standard class C runways. I have got two settlements in my constituency, and not a runway. They are trying to build one with their wheelbarrows, shovels and picks and they are out there trying to build a runway so they can get some service, so they will

not be isolated from the rest of the world for another six months.

MR. HAGGLUND: Mr. Chairman, may I comment?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Yes, sir.

Sealift versus Airlift

MR. HAGGLUND: I did not want to mislead you into thinking that I could give you instant solutions to your problems and I admit that I can not. In the case of places that do not have airstrips, I think the policy that we are developing will get them airstrips. In the case of the sealift situation there, it is something that seems to be beyond the control of anybody at the moment. You go out to tenders in our private enterprise world, we are not a totalitarian state. You get tenders in and accept the lowest tender or you do not resupply them. Let me say one thing, that in the case of sealift versus airlift, we intend to look very closely at which is the least costly approach and whether you end up with subsidization or whatever it may be I do not know yet. We are just barely getting our feet wet in the agency. In my coming to speak today it was associated with the fact that you are concerned about and are going to a greater task force to do it. We have some role to play in that I hope to assist you in identifying the problems and coming up with solutions. Your task force, if you set it up tomorrow, probably could not find a solution either.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I have no further speakers. Mr. Kaeser.

Importance of Churchill Port

MR. KAESER: You told us that the Keewatin District would get their supplies through the port of Churchill. At present as we all know that is a very important port to ship grain out to Europe. Now, have you other intents to do some more research to have other ports in the other parts of the North such as Chesterfield Inlet and other sites suitable for ports so we will be able to ship grain from northern Alberta, our minerals from the Northwest Territories, our beef products in later years? Do we do anything like that and if we do something like this and what do you intend to do, sir, in order that we keep those ports open for the year round. Such as ice-breakers. Do you do any research in things like that?

MR. HAGGLUND: You are getting into an area which I know has been considered. We have not got any projects underway in this regard but I can tell you that the same thing may happen in that area. When you talk about developments -- west coast -- west side of Hudson bay, or perhaps the east side. If there is a pipeline built, a gas pipeline built, obviously we have to concentrate on developing a more sophisticated port structure and other transportation elements than exist at the present time. But that is more associated with decisions regarding the timing of, let us say, the building of a gas pipeline from the High Arctic. In the case of grain shipments, no, we have nothing underway there but that does not mean that we will not be looking at it.

MR. KAESER: Also as you know we have quite a few minerals in the North.

MR. HAGGLUND: That is right.

MR. KAESER: We must demand that ports are available to ship to Japan and Europe. They will be good customers of ours. I do hope that you will do some research in that respect and more so that we keep the ports open the whole year round if possible. I think the Russians are far ahead of us as far as ice-breakers are concerned. I admit the port in the northern part of Russia is better off because they have ice-free ports but I think that the time has to come to see that we can keep our ports in the north country open and do not have to ship from Vancouver because that is a long way around and that costs money. I hope that you will do some research in that respect.

MR. HAGGLUND: Well, in that area we do have some research underway we are just beginning to look into. We have a polar ice-breaker under design. Admittedly we are behind the Americans and the Russians. I do not know if that will have any fatal effects or not. Similarly the question of cargo ice-breakers is very much under consideration in the government circles in Ottawa, not just by us because it involves private industry and the Department of Trade and Commerce.

MR. KAESER: But as my colleague pointed out, naturally we need roads, so I do hope that this will be one of your main items also. We can not have ports if we do not have roads.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Have you finished Mr. Kaeser? Any other Members have anything further? Mr. Trimble.

Personnel in Transportation Agency

MR. TRIMBLE: I would like to ask, Mr. Chairman, how many personnel there are in the Arctic Transportation Agency all together?

MR. HAGGLUND: We have an authorized strength of 15, right now I think we are somewhere around 12. It is a very small group. We call upon the rest of the Ministry of Transport and indeed DINA's other consultants when we get into things that are beyond our capability in terms of man years and time.

MR. TRIMBLE: Of this total there is only one within the territories itself?

MR. HAGGLUND: Yes, well there is one man and a stenographer-clerk in Yellowknife. That is all.

MR. TRIMBLE: It seems to be rather top-heavy. We in the territories have been subjected to the Arctic experts in Ottawa for a good many years and it strikes me that we have a parallel situation developing here where the decisions that are being made concerning the Arctic are by people who are themselves not subject to the conditions of the Arctic but live in Ottawa.

MR. HAGGLUND: Well, we hope -- when you said decisions I do not think that we would make any decisions without having the full interest from people like yourself who are subjected to the conditions. I have lived in the Arctic. I know what the conditions are like, not very long, but I have lived up here for a period of time and there is nothing that we would take in the way of decisions without having full consultation and input from people such as yourself. The territorial government, the users of all the transportation services, I think, would have to have their input. In this day and age the consultant process is used everywhere and we are not going to depart from it. We would be a co-ordinating agency, and as I said earlier I think we could accomplish more in Ottawa under the present organization with the way that we are constructed. I think that is true, but I do not think that is the way it will eventually end up if we ever become an operating administration. It might be parallel to the time when you achieve provincial autonomy that we might have a full operating administration in Yellowknife and perhaps one in Whitehorse.

MR. PEARSON: Even I do not think I ordered that one.

Weather Reporting

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, another question which is related. One of the greatest problems with regards to air transportation in the Arctic in many places is the lack of weather reports. For instance, there is no weather reporting from communities such as Paulatuk and Holman Island. Communities which are completely isolated and rely on aircraft for their supplies and services and so forth and yet there is no weather reporting by the government for these communities. I believe this comes under the Department of the Environment. Are you involved in this respect? You did not mention it in the three departments you referred to.

MR. HAGGLUND: No, I did not mention the Department of Environment, but we are working very closely with them and the weather reporting, the type of weather reporting that you describe, is incorporated in the minimum standards that I talked about in the needs at the terminal -- in terms of terminal facilities. In other words there must be a weather reporting system so that a pilot can operate. If he is planning to go into Holman Island, he knows what the weather is like well in advance so that he can do his preflight planning and also in-flight weather advisory services. So there must be a -- it is incorporated in our minimum standards for airport facilities, yes. Weather reporting.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Gentlemen, I think we have just about come to the end of the day. Proceed.

MR. PEARSON: As a co-ordinating agency have you heard any rumours in Ottawa lately? (laughter)

MR. HAGGLUND: Lots of them.

Docking Facilities at Frobisher Bay

MR. PEARSON: The fact that I have requested the Department of Transport, rather the Department of Public Works to look into the possibility of providing dock facilities in Frobisher Bay. My colleagues were all in Frobisher last year when they witnessed the unreal scene that was going on on the beach there. They were attempting to unload a ship and the ship advanced to that point in time was in fact an aviation hazard, as it was being dragged up on the beach in front of the runway. However, I requested the Department of Public Works through the minister to come and have a look at Frobisher with a view to establishing a dock there. They did, much to everybody's amazement, including my own. They came and had a look, took some soundings and what have you and left and I have not heard from them since. I have heard scuttlebutt and what have you and I just wonder now that you are the co-ordinating agency for Arctic northern resupplies, that if anybody should know about it, it should be you.

MR. HAGGLUND: I have to confess that I do not.

MR. PEARSON: You do not.

MR. HAGGLUND: I will find out from the Department of Public Works as soon as I get back to Ottawa.

MR. PEARSON: Okay.

MR. HAGGLUND: But on that one I do not know what conclusions they reached.

MR. PEARSON: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, gentlemen, again I must suggest that maybe we have concluded this discussion. May I on behalf of the committee, Mr. Hagglund, wish you very well. Thank you for coming here. The work that you are doing in transportation is the very lifeblood of the North, I think, and I think many share in my view. I wish you well in this because it is going to mean a lot to us.

--- Applause

MR. HAGGLUND: Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

--- Applause

THE COMMISSIONER: Council come to order. Mr. Searle.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Matters Relating to the Transportation Task Force

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, your committee of the whole has been meeting and has heard from Mr. Hagglund of the Arctic Transportation Agency discussing transportation problems in the Northwest Territories and we have concluded those discussions.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Searle. It is hard to gauge how long these items will be up for discussion. The two, one the Mackenzie Valley Social Impact Study and the other, Overview Study of Tourism should not take very long. But on the other hand they might. The selection of delegates to attend the Man and Resources conference in Toronto and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Procedures Seminar could perhaps be dealt with in a couple of minutes. The Observations and Recommendations Respecting Alcohol and Drugs in the Northwest Territories will be, I am sure, a very lengthy discussion.

I am wondering whether we should not tomorrow go directly on bills and deal with the bills that we have before us in order that, hopefully, we could, I understand one bill on the recommendation of the legislation committee is not to be proceeded with but the other bills I understand are cleared by the legislation committee and that would mean that there is a chance that we might be able to do them all tomorrow. The session tomorrow will be from 2:30 to 5:30 and from 7:00 to 9:00. That would mean putting over the other subjects until Friday and would then give you the opportunity of giving third reading to the bills on Friday. What I am trying to get at is, I would not want anybody to think that we are holding the bills off until Friday and not give you a chance to deal with them but, as I say, it is very difficult for you to know just how long people want to discuss these subjects. Now in doing this I must apologize, if you agree to do this, to Mr. Wacko who has been patiently sitting here since Monday waiting to speak to his report. But it seems to me that this might be the best course of action. Do you agree that we should proceed with the bills tomorrow? Agreed?

--- Agreed

Are there any announcements? Deputy Commissioner Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I have two announcements. I would like to remind Council Members of the invitation which they have to dinner tonight at Grollier Hall at 6:30 p.m. Secondly, tomorrow morning at 10:00 a.m. there will be a bus in front of the Eskimo Inn for transport to the airport for those persons who wish to go on the tour which has been very kindly arranged by the Arctic Petroleum Operators Association to visit the oil activity on Richards Island and vicinity. That departure time from the hotel is 10:00 a.m. with the return to the hotel by 2:00 p.m.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, on announcements. Provincial responsibilities committee meeting tomorrow morning at 9:00 a.m. Conference room, regional office, for those five Members.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further announcements? Would the departmental directors, before leaving the hall, please check with the Assistant Commissioner. He has the message for you, as soon as Mr. Remnant goes over there and gives it to him. Any other announcements? Orders of the day, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, orders of the day. October 18th, 1973, 2:30 o'clock p.m. at the auditorium, Samuel Hearne Secondary School.

1. Prayer

2. Questions and Returns

3. Oral Questions

4. Presenting of Petitions

5. Reports of Standing and Special Committees

6. Notices of Motions

7. Motions

8. Tabling of Documents

9. Consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bills; Bill 7-50, Bill 5-50, Bill 2-50, Bill 3-50, Bill 4-50, Bill 6-50, Bill 1-50.

10. Continuing Consideration in Committee of the Whole of:

    Recommendation to Council 1-50, N.W.T. Education Ordinance

    Observations and Recommendations Respecting Alcohol and Drugs in the Northwest Territories

    Mackenzie Valley Social Impact Study

    Overview Study of Tourism and Outdoor Recreation in the Northwest Territories

    Selection of delegate to attend Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Procedural Seminar - Ottawa

    Selection of delegate to attend Man and Resources Conference - Toronto

THE COMMISSIONER: The hour is now 5:30 o'clock p.m. Council stands adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p.m. tomorrow at the auditorium, Samuel Hearne Secondary School.

--- ADJOURNMENT

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES DEBATES

50 th Session

7 th Council

Official Report

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1973

Available from the Clerk of the Council of the
Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, N.W.T. at $5.00 per session
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of the Northwest Territories

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INUVIK, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1973

ITEM NO. 1: PRAYER

--- PRAYER

THE COMMISSIONER: Turning to the orders of the day, Item 2, questions and returns. Deputy Commissioner Parker.

ITEM NO. 2: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

Return to Question 07-50: Contracts for Low Cost Housing in Eastern Arctic

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, on Tuesday, October 16, Councillor Pearson asked Question 07-50, concerning the low cost housing contract at Pangnirtung. The contract for construction of five northern rental housing units at Pangnirtung was awarded to Byrnes and Hall who are a company registered in the Northwest Territories. Theirs was the only tender received prior to contract closing date. No indication was received from Pangnirtung Housing Association prior to the closing date that they were submitting a tender for this contract. Although tender was received from them three days after closing date, federal regulations governing award of contract stipulate that only tenders received prior to the closing date may be considered, and houses constructed this year were subject to control by federal contract regulations. Apart from requirements of regulations the principle at stake is whether contracts will be awarded through tender with the same conditions to all interested parties. We have been advised that Byrnes and Hall are using a crew of six to seven local people supplemented by an outside supervisor and one leadhand.

Return to Question 013-50: Teacher to Pupil Ratio - Hay River

On Wednesday, October 17, Councillor Sibbeston asked Question 013-50 concerning pupil-teacher ratios at Hay River, Northwest Territories. Realizing the extremely high pupil-teacher ratio in certain grades of the elementary schools in Hay River on October 12th, 1973, the Department of Education asked for and received from the Executive, approval to transfer two teaching positions to Hay River elementary schools. One position was transferred from Fort Smith, the other from Inuvik. With these two positions the pupil-teacher ratio in the Hay River schools will be in line with those in the rest of the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: Item 2, questions and returns.

Item 3, oral questions. Mr. Sibbeston.

ITEM NO. 3: ORAL QUESTIONS

Question 014-50: Police Brutality in Fort Simpson

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner, I wonder whether you could inquire into the allegation in Fort Simpson that the police there are practising -- what do they call it -- a certain amount of police brutality against certain of the residents of Fort Simpson. Please check with the RCMP whether this is, in fact, true.

THE COMMISSIONER: Okay. Any further oral questions?

Item 4, presenting of petitions.

Item 5, reports of standing and special committees. Mr. Sibbeston.

ITEM NO. 5: REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Report of Standing Committee on Legislation

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to table the report of the standing committee on legislation, the result of a meeting of October 16, 1973.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Sibbeston. Further matters under Item 5?

Item 6, notices of motions. Mr. Butters.

ITEM NO. 6: NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Notice of Motion 10-50: N.W.T. Old Age Pension Supplement

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I have a notice of motion with two blanks to be filled in, with information received that will be given to me by the Department of Social Development.

Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on Friday, October 19, I will present the following motion:

> WHEREAS the federal Dominion Bureau of Statistics has confirmed that the cost of living in the Northwest Territories, on balance, is approximately 50 per cent greater than that experienced in southern Canada;
>
> AND WHEREAS persons depending mainly or wholly for their maintenance on federal pension moneys have an exceedingly difficult time to make ends meet;
>
> AND WHEREAS federal agencies responsible for implementing and administrating federal pension programs neither recognize nor accept this reality;
>
> AND WHEREAS the social assistance maximum allowance for food amounting to (and this is where it needs to be filled in. I think it is $40 per month per adult) was approved by Council in the year (again I am not quite sure) and since food costs have markedly and demonstrably increased since that time;
>
> NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Commissioner (a) advise the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to arrange with all reasonable haste a meeting between the federal Minister of the Department of Health and Welfare, the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, the territorial director of Social Development and not less than two Northwest Territories Council Members to seek relief from the economic burden imposed on pensioners and persons subsisting on minimal fixed incomes by reason jointly of their geographical location in Canada and the ignorance of the federal government policy makers regarding the terribly high cost of living in northern Canada.
>
> (b) Additionally, before prorogation of this session instruct the territorial director of Social Development to incorporate the concept of escalation into his department's social assistance program for indigents in the territories and increase such allowance payments to indigents in the territories, so indigent persons will receive in real terms an amount permitting them to subsist at a level at least comparable with the living standard represented by the national poverty line as defined by the Senate subcommittee on poverty.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mrs. Pedersen.

Notice of Motion 11-50: Establishment of Regional Office in the Central Arctic

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on Friday, October 19th, I will introduce the two following motions. I will read one after the other. The first one:

> WHEREAS communication and transportation between communities in the Central Arctic and regional headquarters in Fort Smith are at times extremely difficult;
>
> AND WHEREAS the existing Fort Smith Region is extremely large in area;
>
> AND WHEREAS there are vast differences between the problems to be solved in the southern portion of this region and the Arctic coastal portion;
>
> NOW THEREFORE, I move that territorial Administration give consideration to the establishment of a separate regional office to serve the Central Arctic communities.

Notice of Motion 12-50: Secondary School Facilities in the Central Arctic

The second motion, Mr. Commissioner:

> WHEREAS there are no secondary school facilities in the Central Arctic thereby making it necessary for such students to be sent considerable distances to schools in Yellowknife, Fort Smith and Inuvik;
>
> AND WHEREAS it is in the best interest of the students and their families that secondary schooling be provided within the Central Arctic;
>
> NOW THEREFORE, I move that the territorial Administration designate funds to construct and staff a secondary school with all necessary related facilities in the Central Arctic area.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mrs. Pedersen. Are there any further matters under Item 6? Mr. Kaeser.

Notice of Motion 13-50: Creation of a New Statutory Holiday for the Territories

MR. KAESER: Mr. Commissioner, I give notice that on Friday, October 19th, I will introduce the following motion:

> WHEREAS in the Northwest Territories it is noted that Dominion Day does not appear to be sufficient to promote the cause of national unity;
>
> AND WHEREAS the Northwest Territories could take the lead in Canada by creating a new statutory holiday in the hope that other provinces would follow;
>
> AND WHEREAS there is no statutory holiday during the winter months between New Year's Day and Good Friday;
>
> NOW THEREFORE, I move
>
> (a) that the third Monday in February in each year be a statutory holiday in the Northwest Territories and that such statutory holiday be called Flag Day; and
>
> (b) that the necessary changes to the legislation be presented to Council to give effect to creation of this holiday.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Kaeser. Further matters under Item 6?

Item 7, motions.

Mrs. Pedersen, Motion 8-50.

ITEM NO. 7: MOTIONS

Motion 8-50: Legislation re Day Care Centres

MRS. PEDERSEN:

> WHEREAS no legislation at present exists governing day care centres in the Northwest Territories;
>
> AND WHEREAS employable women are unable to take advantage of existing employment opportunities because of the need to stay at home to care for their children;
>
> NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Administration give consideration to introducing legislation to establish and to provide for the operation of day care centres; such centres to be operated under the jurisdiction of individual communities with operating and capital funds to be provided by the territorial Administration.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mrs. Pedersen, seconded by Mr. Adams, "I move that the Administration give consideration to introducing legislation to establish and provide for the care of day care centres; such centres to be operated under the jurisdiction of individual communities with operating and capital funds to be provided by the territorial Administration". The motion is in order.

Before Mrs. Pedersen speaks on it I should say that I would accept this motion as advice. We will attempt to negotiate the funds for this, as it deals with both capital and operating funds, and we would bring the enabling legislation forward at the same time that we bring forward the program. Do you understand that? What I am saying is that we can not bring one without the other. We would have to get the funding first. Once we got approval for the funding then we would be able to bring the program and the legislation with it. As you know we are not permitted to introduce new programs without the approval of the federal-territorial fiscal committee on finance and they are rigid on that and this is why in the last few years -- it takes us now two years to respond to your request rather than as in the past, one year. Mrs. Pedersen, you have the floor.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner, I have been looking into this matter and the need and the demand across the territories is great. I realize that this is a new program because the federal government does not have a legislation regarding day care centres. However, in the territories we have the privilege of having such legislation introduced because we are not a province.

I realize that year after year you try to have northerners particularly to have a job and quite often there are lots of women who could take the job but because of the lack of facilities or because they have large families and the grandmother is not able to look after all these grandchildren.

Regarding the legislation on the day care centres, I do not want to have any feelings but I am saying that every mother has a right to have one but on the other hand there are many mothers who have been working quite a few years or have been taking schooling, for example, nursing training and things like that, and there is no way that they can go back to the job after they get married because of the lack of facilities. I realize that they have a program in Yellowknife which is on a volunteer basis. In the rest of the territories there is nothing.

Some Centres Needing Day Care Program

Let me mention a few examples. I think we have some of the most hardest working women in the Arctic. The co-operative in Holman Island itself employs the ladies because they want the men to keep the traditional way and go out and hunt and so the ladies are there working 10 months a year. In Coppermine they took a survey and at the moment there are 24 mothers who are looking for the day care centre program so they can continue with their work. It is the same in Cambridge Bay and in Spence Bay. I know it has been very hard to come up with something that the native people could do and finally a year ago the ladies came up with the handicraft program with which I am sure quite a few of you are familiar. The people there are extremely proud of the thing. The problem in Spence Bay is an emergency matter actually. There are 30 ladies working in the handicraft project. They have to take their kids to the handicraft shop which is very small, and you can imagine that when they are trying to sew they can not have the small children running around in this small area.

I hope the Commissioner does his best. I realize this is a new program but as I said we are not a province and because of the certain difficulties I hope this legislation will come as soon as possible. Finally, I hope my colleagues will support the matter regarding the day care centres.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Dr. Hamelin.

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Commissioner, I approve the principle of this motion and without reservation. However, the only thing I may talk about is the second 'whereas' which deals with existing employment opportunities. I do not think it is the reason to achieve the purpose of the motion; the motion has its own merit and I am a little bit surprised that we discover that we have existing employment opportunities. The minister and everybody knows that about 80 per cent of the northern people are not employed so I do not agree with the second reason given. I agree with the principle.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Deputy Commissioner Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I do not quarrel with the proposal to establish day care centres, indeed I support that proposal. I must say that we have one operating on an experimental basis and certainly intend, strengthened by the words heard today, to seek funds for additional ones. However, I think it is a mistake to ask that this be done through legislation. We do not have legislation for homes for the aged or for group homes or any of this kind of operation and I think it would not be a necessary piece of legislation. However, the motion or the thrust of the motion, I would take it, is to

see the establishment of day care centres and if this is done through a normal program but without legislation I suspect that the Member would still be satisfied.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further discussion? Ready for the question? Mrs. Pedersen do you have anything to add?

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner, regarding Dr. Hamelin's remark with the 'whereas' in the second paragraph. Let me give you an example, there are many ladies who are working for example, in the Hudson's Bay Company and the co-ops and at the nursing stations. When they have their families they are not able to get out and work five days a week. Sometimes they are able to get out two days a week when they can get one of their family to babysit for them. The problem is getting greater because there are more and more women working in the territories and therefore I agree with the second clause because there are some native women who have been working but now they have to stop because they have no backing. I hope this explains the second 'whereas' to Dr. Hamelin.

Motion 8-50, Carried

THE COMMISSIONER: On the motion. All those in favour of Motion 8-50 signify in the usual manner. Down. Against if any?

--- Carried

Motion 9-50, Mrs. Pedersen.

Motion 9-50: Peterhead Boat - Spence Bay

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner,

> WHEREAS quantities of whalebone exist in the Spence Bay area but are not at present being collected;
>
> AND WHEREAS the collection of this resource and the transportation of it to the settlement of Spence Bay could be undertaken most effectively by a Peterhead boat;
>
> AND WHEREAS Spence Bay residents are now transported to hunting and fishing camps in the area by small boats or canoes which are too small to be operated safely in these waters;
>
> AND WHEREAS a Peterhead boat would provide a much less dangerous means of transportation;
>
> NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Administration consider the development of means to make a Peterhead boat available to the residents of Spence Bay for the purposes mentioned.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mrs. Pedersen, seconded by Mr. Butters, "I move that the Administration consider the development of means to make a Peterhead boat available to the residents of Spence Bay for the purposes mentioned". The motion is in order. Mrs. Pedersen, do you wish to speak on it?

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner, I know the Spence Bay carvings of whalebone are very well known, not only in Canada but in the rest of the world. The Peterhead, or you can call it a longliner, is particularly needed at Spence Bay because most of the hunters and trappers have been using small aluminum boats, 14 to 16 feet, or canoes and if you have to take your family and take all the gear for camping and by the time you pack the 20 or 45 gallon drum, it is very unsafe. Quite often the families have to travel a fair distance and you can recall yourself, Mr. Commissioner, when they made the trip the last time we heard that they lost one man in Spence Bay itself. I think we should support the hunters and trappers with the best, safe equipment like the longliner.

We can have better help for these people and having much better ways to travel. Quite often the families would like to go much further like to Fort Ross and they can not trust the small boats to take their families. I think before we lose another person we must consider finding a better way of transporting these people.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Ready for the question? Dr. Hamelin.

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Commissioner, who will own the boat? After collecting all these whalebones on the beaches what will be the use of the boat? After that operation which may take a summer, after that, what is the future of that boat? If it is a boat you want to give to the people of Spence Bay I think it might be valuable but we have to state the real purpose of that boat.

THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps I should answer that. First of all the people of Spence Bay are in a location that is not close to any resources, they take about 22 polar bear a year -- something in that order. They take very few white foxes. They have to go 100 miles -- 125 miles for fish and perhaps 70 to 75 miles for seal. Soapstone is a long distance away so they have had a very difficult time trying to develop an economy, and as Mrs. Pedersen points out, recently they have sort of got a new lease on life and decided to try and innovate and come up with new things.

Uses of Peterhead Boat at Spence Bay

One of the new things that they came up with a few years ago was the carving of whalebone into Eskimo carvings. The problem is that the greater percentage of whalebone is north of Fort Ross in between Fury Beach or Port Leopold and Fort Ross. They have been fortunate with some of the fliers going by, like Willie Lazarus, landing on the beach and picking up some of the resources. What they would like is a Peterhead boat so that they can get it themselves. Once they had enough whalebone for the foreseeable future, then I would think that they would turn the boat south and go down to Chantrey Inlet and fish because there is a fantastic amount of fish in that area. So I would see this as having a multiple use and I think that is what Mrs. Pedersen has in mind.

Whether we would lease it to them, give it to them, or sell it to them, I think, would depend on what the circumstances were. We try and persuade them not to buy it, we refrain from giving it to them if we can, because of the tremendous cost that is involved, not on-going maintenance, but when something breaks down. The motor breaks down or something like that. In some places we have not been able to persuade them. They have asked it to be turned over, so we have turned it over to them for a dollar and unfortunately within a year or about two years, some major problem happens. We do not hear about it but the boat sits on the beach for a long time until somebody happens along and then we have to find out and work something out.

So I support Mrs. Pedersen personally in what she is trying to do here and I am sure you will support her once you see that it has a multiple purpose. The boat would have a multiple purpose. Mr. Rabesca.

MR. RABESCA: Mr. Commissioner, I wonder how many of those boats you have available in the Northwest Territories?

THE COMMISSIONER: We do not have too many. There is one at Frobisher Bay. Some are longliners and some are Peterheads. There is one at Repulse Bay and I would have to check to know exactly where they all are but in this instance here it may mean providing a new one, or obtaining a new one. Mr. Rabesca, okay. Mr. Butters. Did you wish the floor?

MR. BUTTERS: No, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Commissioner, I do not disagree that the people of Spence Bay require a boat. I am sure they do and it would be a tremendous asset to that community. But one of the aspects that bothers me is that Mrs. Pedersen points out to us the tremendous development that is taking place in that community particularly in the co-op aspect of it and in the tremendous success that the art of that community is having on the international scene and there is no question about that. I am very familiar with the work of Spence Bay, the talent of the people in that community and the potential of the market.

Responsibility of the Department of Economic Development

But what I fail to see is the -- the thing that bothers me is the breakdown that occurs between the development that is going on in that community with the whalebone and the attitude of the Department of Economic Development who have made no provision in their budget, obviously, for such things. I mean if the project is such a financial success why does the Member that represents that area have to come and plead to this government to provide the people with a boat? Surely this could have been thought out very carefully when this project started. It is after all an economic industrial development, or whatever you want to call it, in that region and there are so many instances similar to this where there is very little foresight on the part of this government and Administration in developing economies in these communities.

Surely there should be enough money, enough revenue from the sale of the art because the prices are certainly high enough through the co-operative system that has evolved there, that such a boat would have been purchased by the community three or four years ago and there would not have been this needless waste of time and loss of life. As I say, there are many examples of this right across the North. The whalebone, I am sure, if it is available by boat in the summer it would certainly be available by snowmobile in the winter.

Maintenance Instruction Needed

Another aspect of it that bothers me with these boats and vessels and there are some around the North, that there is a good chance that the community will receive a boat and it will be towed there and it will be put ashore and some man will be designated as the captain of it and another man will be designated as the chief engineer of it and there will be absolutely no instruction offered to those people in the maintenance of the boat, in the type of skill that is required to operate the boat. I would imagine that within a year after the boat arrives in that community that it will require complete and absolutely thorough maintenance and overhaul of the mechanical parts of it and possibly the condition of the hull, and this is another area where these projects break down. So if we are going to supply a boat to Spence Bay then let us do it properly, or try to.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Mrs. Pedersen.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner, it is very easy to see that none of my colleagues are hunters or fishermen. However, I will try to explain it better. I think I am the only one who usually goes out and fishes through the ice, for example, last fall. It is very common in the community of Coppermine that in the month of October the ladies go to the river and put the nets and fish through the ice for Arctic char. Last year in a couple of hours I got over 150 fish. I was brought up in a family where they hunt and fish.

However, this is beside the point, Mr. Commissioner. Back to the motion. The reason I brought this up at this time is because the community itself asked to be supplied with a longliner a year ago and as you know yourself, Mr. Commissioner, we have a development officer in Spence Bay who also serves Pelly Bay and Gjoa Haven. We read the line and added a 'whereas' because I have about two pages of 'whereas' and maybe they would confuse my colleagues.

I hope we will have better communication in the North and we can try to learn what other problems there are in other constituencies so we do not have to waste time talking back and forth and asking certain things. However, I feel very strongly because the people themselves asked for that particular thing and it is needed very badly, and it is one thing we need in Coppermine to serve Coppermine and Cambridge and I can assure you it will be very useful. A long-liner for the people in Coppermine and Cambridge Bay. I would appreciate if the Administration will take it very seriously particularly the Department of Economic Development because it is the only way they can help the people if they want to develop something for the North.

Motion 9-50, Carried

THE COMMISSIONER: Motion 9-50. All those in favour of the motion signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

That completes Item 7.

Item number 9. I mean, Item number 8, tabling of documents. Mr. Butters.

ITEM NO. 8: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I have three sets of documents to table but in total they comprise two separate items.

One is a reply I received yesterday from Mr. Marcel Ouimet in response to a wire I sent to Mr. Laurent Picard regarding the duplication of television service we are receiving and the waste of valuable time on the network with replays.

The second is two series of correspondence, as I mentioned. One is a letter by me to the Prime Minister and his office's reply on September 14. I am a little bit lost here. His reply regarding the difficulties experienced by people living on a fixed income and then there is a series of letters between yourself, sir, and myself beginning with a letter dated August 7, copies of which were sent to Members of this Council, your reply and my reply, and I would like all of this to go onto the record.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Butters.

Item 9, consideration of the committee of the whole of bills.

ITEM NO. 9: CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF BILLS

Moved by Mr. Rabesca, seconded by Mr. Sibbeston, that Bill 7-50 be referred to the committee of the whole. All those in favour? Down. Against, if any? Carried.

Council resolved in the committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 7-50, with Dr. Hamelin in the chair.

--- Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Bill 7-50, Territorial Parks Ordinance, with Dr. Hamelin in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 7-50, TERRITORIAL PARKS ORDINANCE

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): The committee of the whole will come to order to study Bill 7-50, an Ordinance Respecting Parks in the Northwest Territories. The purpose is to provide legislative authority to set aside and administer areas of land in the Northwest Territories as territorial parks for the economic and social benefit of the people of the Northwest Territories. I wonder in the beginning if we can not ask Mr. Sibbeston, the chairman of the committee on legislation to say a few words about the recommendation he could make on that bill. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, the committee has considered this legislation and generally agree that it should be passed by this territorial Council. There are, however, a number of slight changes in a number of clauses that we recommend and I will deal with them after we get to them, beginning with clause 3.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest Dr. Espie and the people that are involved in this legislation come forward.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Dr. Espie and your colleague, do you want to come before us?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we have Dr. Espie, the director of the Department of Economic Development and Mr. Tom Auchterlonie who is chief of the division of tourism with him.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Parker, do you want to comment on ...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, only to say that the bill appears here as a result of Council's request made through the recommendation to Council which was approved at the last session.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I take it we are discussing the bill generally as an introductory. The same point occurred to me that is made by the committee on legislation. That is, how effective can an ordinance be, introduced by the Northwest Territories Council should we do so, over the controlled lands that we do not control. The Northwest Territories Council only control land within the municipality, as I understand it. I think that is true. What degree of effectiveness will this bill have, if passed?

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Parker.

Control of Land Within the N.W.T.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, it is true that the Government of the Northwest Territories does not control land within the Northwest Territories beyond a certain control of land within settlements, towns, and villages. Any control that we exercise, or authority that we receive to institute and work in parks, will be with the permission of the minister. I do not see any particular problem. It is clear that the minister and his officials support the principle of territorial parks and therefore the designation of them, we can only assume, will be made reasonably expeditious.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Okay.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, on the last part by the Deputy Commissioner, I support the establishment of the parks also and I think the federal parks program in Canada is one of the best programs that the department has, without question. On the other hand I suppose it is really a question of putting the cart before the horse or vice versa. Surely you should have your land and your parks program before you ask for an ordinance to have control over something that is non-existent.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the procedure here is to have an ordinance which will permit progressive naming of parks by Commissioner in Council. I do not think it is improper to take it in that order. I think were we at this stage, to try to designate all those areas we would like to see become territorial parks and then bring forward an ordinance, we would perhaps run into more difficulties than proceeding in this fashion. There are a number of areas obviously which are defined as day use areas and so forth which can be named immediately.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I think the Deputy Commissioner has a good point but I wonder then if he would mind tabling for our information here during this bill, or discussing his program or intended program he has for the establishment of the parks in the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): I think Mr. Sibbeston may say something on that.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, a fairly relevant question and this is that during committee we were very concerned about this question and we were given the feeling that any land, especially the major parks, the natural environment recreational park or the outdoor recreational park, these lands would be transferred to the territorial government administration by federal order in council and that there would be actual land transfer to the territorial government as opposed to simply allowing a park. Could I just have this clarified?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, if that is the case, then I am afraid Mr. Sibbeston has been misled. We would not foresee transfer of the major park areas to the control of the Government of the Northwest Territories by order in council. This does not appear to be the machinery that they will permit us to use.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): From the chair, may I ask why, Mr. Parker, you do not believe in the transfer?

No Land Transfer to Government of the N.W.T.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: We would like to have the land transferred to us but it appears that the federal government is not prepared to do so. When you speak of land transfer by order in council that means really a complete transfer and control of that land, and when we speak of these larger park areas, the environmental parks, we are speaking of fairly large areas. Thus far the information that we have been given from the minister is that this will not take place. The parks can be designated with his agreement. Then we will have a great deal to say about running the territorial parks as laid out in the ordinance but the land will not be transferred to us.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: Mr. Sibbeston has pointed out that certainly the impression of the legislation committee was that it was intended that the territories would have the title to the parks. I question the use of an ordinance providing for natural environment recreation parks which are very sizeable things and which are the very kind of thing federal government is doing with its national parks, and it seems to me that in this ordinance of ours we have just got an overlap of jurisdiction and needless duplication in so far as the natural environment parks are concerned. Certainly the impression I had, and I speak for myself and I think for Mr. Sibbeston, is that it was intended that jurisdiction over the land would be transferred to the territories. If that is not to be the case then I do not see why we are passing legislation to provide for duplicate national parks. I can see that the outdoor recreation parks, the community parks, and the wayside parks are very properly a matter of local jurisdiction. I do not see any use of our passing empty legislation.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): ... I am sorry. I think Mr. Commissioner is first to say something on that.

THE COMMISSIONER: The reason, Mr. Genest, is simply this, that the national parks are such huge parks. In the Mackenzie area the people have for a long time, as they do in Alberta, taken exception to the Wood Buffalo Park. It is such a massive thing. Nothing can happen there. You can not get a road through it. You can not do anything to it and they have objected to it for a long time.

Then three new parks were created, national parks in the Canadian North, two in the territories and one in the Yukon and these are massive things.

Small Parks Planned

So what we thought was following on the example of the small little park that was created by this Council a year ago in honour of Her Excellency Mrs. Michener, this same sort of thing. Perhaps a little park at Bloody Falls; perhaps a little park at Fury Beach; perhaps one at Alexandra Falls; maybe different parts of the area that would only encompass a few short miles. That was really what we had in mind.

It really does not matter to us who owns the land. All we really are after with the federal authorities is to say, "withdraw the land development" so that we would not have a great big manufacturing unit suddenly moving in to start making cement or somebody start digging for an oil well or something like that. This is really what we had in mind and we thought that we would go at it slowly. Surely with 1.3 million square miles, a few little acres of land or a few square miles of land that we could put aside and I think this is more in keeping with what the people up here would like to see. Rather than a great massive park created and then nobody can do anything. It may not be developed for 1000 years or 100 but none of us will be here to see it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I think that Mr. Genest covered the point that I raised earlier and I have the same concern. On the other hand I recognize that we have been living with this problem, of not controlling our lands for some considerable time. Since the objective behind this ordinance is such a good objective and also in the South, provinces have their own parks as well as having national parks within their provinces, I think we should press this draft legislation into being then it can be used as a thin edge of the wedge. As the Legal Advisor has pointed out to me, there are two methods whereby the territories can get control of the land. Under section 19 of the Territorial Lands Act where the land is set aside for park purposes or alternatively under section 46 of the Northwest Territories Act where the administration and control can be transferred to the territories. So for those reasons I think we should press on with it and use it as a thin edge of the wedge to get control of a little more of our lands.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Thank you. Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: I just want to say that I accept the Commissioner's explanation. I am prepared to support this bill now in the light of that explanation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Well, Mr. Chairman, I support the legislation for a different reason, if indeed not an opposite reason. I have a sneaking suspicion from statements I have been reading and feed-back I have been getting that the federal government really has not even started with the national parks program in the Northwest Territories even though we have more land dedicated for national parks now than anywhere else in Canada. I think the federal government has a lot of plans for parks and I am not so sure that a very large percentage of the North will not be parks, national parks, in time and outside the development if we do not move in with the program that may be just a little more appealing to residents where -- and I say a little more appealing because you will notice this legislation permits, on very strict conditions, multiple use and I might say that I have always been opposed to the strictness of the national parks.

I think they are a good thing apart from that but to say that you can have no development, which is the case, is too tough. I think we should get into the park business hopefully to the end that federal people stay out of it in terms of the future. In other words, they do not get into more and more parks in the Northwest Territories and let us produce a territorial parks program which has some flexibility and tends to meet the requirements.

No Development in National Parks

Now in case the Members here are thinking just of oil and gas development etc., the national parks do not permit anything to go on in them, not the traditional hunting or trapping or way of life of the people. So I think we should get into the park business. I think we should have our provincial or territorial parks but I think we should do it, not on the national terms and conditions which is that you are not permitted to do anything in there but watch the wildlife. We should do it on a basis consistent to the livelihood of the people,

the way they have traditionally lived and consistent to the development we think should take place on the land. We should do this in a hope of keeping further great massive tracts of land being dedicated for federal national park purposes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Searle, are you going so far as to propose to add the term 'territorial' to the title of this ordinance?

MR. SEARLE: Well, I do not know what it is called now, it is called Parks in the Northwest Territories but I think they are obviously going to be called territorial parks. Yes, that is what it is called, the territorial parks ordinance. Hopefully within the next five to ten years that might be changed by a general ordinance which reads 'provincial'.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Do you want to add something on the principle of the bill?

MR. SEARLE: Well, those were all of my comments Mr. Chairman, and the reason I support it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Kaeser.

MR. KAESER: I support this ordinance and a general question. Did we get an application from interested people, associations or a municipality to establish a park in the Northwest Territories? Have we any application already?

DR. ESPIE: Mr. Chairman, to date I am not aware of any such application.

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

MR. BUTTERS: I think they have one, sir. I think I have sent them one.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Butters sent one in and described the park area to the south of here around Campbell lake I believe, which arrived before Dr. Espie came on staff.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Kaeser.

MR. KAESER: Well, to get back to applications, I would just like to point out that when the Commissioner's party was in Fort Smith three years ago we asked him to put some land away on Hay Islands. That was three years ago.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): So can we proceed clause by clause?

--- Agreed

Clause 2, interpretation. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Page 2, clause 3, application. Air Marshal Campbell.

Discrimination in Hunting and Fishing Rights

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Clause 3 seems to set out in ordinance form, rank discrimination which some of our Members have objected to very strenuously. If we are going to let one race hunt and fish in the territorial park, surely we should let all races.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, this clause 3 is a provision to continue the rights that Indian and Eskimo people presently have in the North and it is just so as we establish parks that these are areas that people have to hunt and trap and I do not think it is discriminatory if these people only have these rights. It is just a basic fact of life that continues throughout Canada through the Indian Act.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: With all due respect, Mr. Chairman, it is discrimination to allow a member of one race to hunt and fish and that of another not to do so. Surely if we let one fish we should let all fish. All categories.

MR. SIBBESTON: No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: My impression for the necessity of clause 3 was that it was inserted pursuant to the Northwest Territories Act which prohibits us from passing any law that affects the rights of an Indian or Eskimo from hunting or fishing for food.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Exactly, but it does not prohibit us from putting into our ordinance, giving the remainder of the citizens of the territories the same opportunity to do the same.

MR. GENEST: Well, Mr. Chairman, I take violent exception to the Air Marshal's comment. I think that there are some parks that you may want to set aside as wildlife preserves and while it is true that we may not be able to hunt or to stop an Indian or Eskimo from hunting or fishing for food that kind of pressure can be withstood in most parks, whereas a tourist industry or someone who is going to go there to try and catch fish or do some sport fishing may deplete the resources. I think we have got to try and exercise what control we can without touching the rights of the Indian or Eskimo. I do not see that as discrimination at all.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, if Mr. Genest takes violent exception I wish he would display it in a little more violent manner. (laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): We have Mr. Butters and Mr. Trimble. Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: No sir, I agree that the discussion is fine the way it has come. Mr. Genest's point was well made.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Trimble.

People Should Not be Identified by Race in Ordinance

MR. TRIMBLE: What I was going to say was covered as well, Mr. Chairman, but we can not overrule the Northwest Territories Act. I do not think it would be desirable to do so even if we could. I do not feel, however, that it is necessary to identify Indians and Eskimos in our ordinance because we could cover that as has been done under the Game Ordinance by paragraph (b), referring to general hunting licences. If we expand that and say not only those who hold general hunting licences but those who are eligible to hold general hunting licences. In the Northwest Territories all Indians and Eskimos are eligible to hold these licences and the licence is free. I do not personally like to identify people in a piece of legislation by their race. I do not think this is desirable if it can be avoided. Who, for instance, is an Eskimo?

There are Eskimo people who are of full Eskimo blood. There are Eskimo people who have other blood in them. Sometime in the past a federal department decided to give every Eskimo person, or person that they considered to be an Eskimo, a number known as a disc number and these people began to be identified by this. I do not think that this was very desirable. I think we have moved away from it today.

I believe that the traditional people of the country should have and retain the right to live off the land whether it is a park or otherwise, but we should not identify people by race. We can accomplish our objective by saying that all persons who hold, or are eligible to hold, a general hunting licence in the Northwest Territories can exercise this right of obtaining food from the territorial parks.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Are you making a motion or just a suggestion?

MR. TRIMBLE: I will move that as a motion, Mr. Chairman, I do not feel strongly about it but I think it is desirable.

Motion to Delete Paragraph 3(a) and Amend Paragraph 3(b)

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): So you move that we delete paragraph 3(a) and you add "eligible" to paragraph 3(b). Am I right?

MR. TRIMBLE: It would require a new drafting which should be done by the Legal Advisor, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I hoped that the ordinance would have been accepted as we introduced it because these are touchy days and it is very easy for things to be misunderstood by a lot of people. I think that with this piece of legislation as we have it here now that we can say we have the support of everybody in the territories and we have the support of, I think, the minister. He certainly has not offered any suggestions on what we had up to the start of this week. We have been only too willing to incorporate them into the legislation so that we could get across the idea that I mentioned a few moments ago.

Proposed Legislation Allays Fears of Native People

I sort of feel that with those two words in there or those two sections or subsections to clause 3 that it allays the fears of the Indian people, it allays the fears of the Eskimo people that this legislation is attempting to take anything away from them. It guarantees to holders of general hunting licences

which are the above mentioned people that I have met, but also the other group that had the general hunting licence as of 1938. So it seems to me that in this instance here you have to go a little further than you normally would to mention people. I think in the long run it would probably allow them to rest a little easier and would win their support. This is the reason why I would be very happy if we could have accepted it the way we presented it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, can you read the -- what is the amendment or whatever we are supposedly going to be dealing with? Or is there an amendment proposed?

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, the motion is that clause 3 of the bill provide that nothing in this ordinance restricts or prohibits within territorial parks a person who holds or is eligible to hold a general hunting licence from hunting for food. And this covers all the Indian and Eskimo people, whether we identify them as Indian and Eskimo or not, but all original people of the country. It covers them all, Metis and so forth.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I suggest that we defeat that motion that Mr. Trimble has suggested. Something that I have always noticed about Mr. Trimble is that he would like everybody to be equal in the North, and I agree with him too, that everybody in the North should be treated on an equal basis. The people should not be necessarily identified as Indian or white. In suggesting this, that there be no reference in any law in the North, I do not think that he is being very practical. It is nice to suggest it and think it would be nice but in practice it would not work.

Rights of Indian and Eskimo People

I suggest further that if you delete the reference of Indian and Eskimo in this ordinance what you are doing in a sense is taking away some of the rights of the Indian and Eskimo people which they have by the Northwest Territories Act and which are presently needed to make sure that a means is available to bring them on an equal basis with everyone in the North. To delete a reference to Indians and Eskimos in this ordinance is to cut into the basic rights of the native people, as it means we could in effect amend the Game Ordinance next and restrict the general hunting licence of some of our people. So in this way eventually, theoretically, we could in a sense say there will be no Indians and Eskimos allowed to hunt in the parks because we could say that people with general hunting licences not be allowed in the parks, so in this sense I certainly suggest that we would be infringing on the rights of the Indian and Eskimo people at the time being and that we defeat Mr. Trimble's motion.

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

MR. BUTTERS: The fear expressed by Councillor Sibbeston is unnecessary in the sense that the right of Indian and Eskimo people to hunt on any lands has been set up between the native people and the Government of Canada and is contained in the Northwest Territories Act which -- and I just can not find the section now -- it is quite explicit and to remove that right could not be done by the territorial Council. It has to be done by the Government of Canada.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I agree with the remarks of the Commissioner and Mr. Sibbeston. This is the most practical wording that can be used. We have ample evidence that the Indian and the Eskimo people of the Northwest Territories are very well satisfied to be called Indian and Eskimo people. There is nothing whatsoever derogatory in the terms. They are completely explicit. I suggest that the legislation stand as written.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Question is called on the motion. Mr. Trimble, do you want to speak before that?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. As Mr. Butters has said the protection for Indian and Eskimo people is in the Northwest Territories Act and unless that act is changed that protection will not be removed. There is one point that was brought out, the fact that the Game Ordinance can be amended to change the provision for general hunting licences and although this could not in any way affect Indians or Eskimos it could perhaps affect Metis people within the territories and I would suggest that we could overcome that problem by wording such as "after the coming into force of this ordinance those who are eligible to hold a general hunting licence". So then if the provision for a general hunting licence is changed some time in the future it would not affect the right of the Metis people to hunt for food in parks. The word -- the reference is there to the Game Ordinance. I would in any case hope that there could be some amendment to the ordinance to provide that those who are eligible to hold a general hunting licence at this time continue to be able to hunt for food in the parks even if the provisions of the general hunting licences are removed sometime in the future.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): I think that concludes the discussion before the vote because the question has been asked and Mr. Trimble had the chance to speak on his motion. Maybe Mr. Trimble may quote the motion exactly.

MR. TRIMBLE: I can quote the intent that I want, Mr. Chairman, but I would not wish to draft the wording that would eventually, if it were passed, become legislation. That should be done by the Legal Advisor. But the intent is that to the effect that nothing in this ordinance could restrict or prohibit within the territorial parks the holder of, or a person eligible to hold, at the time of coming into force of this ordinance, a general hunting licence from hunting for food.

Motion Defeated

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): So you have heard the motion. Those in favour? One, two, three, four, five. Those against? One, two, three, four, five, six. So I am happy I do not have to decide, myself. (laughter) So the motion is defeated.

So is clause 3 agreed?

MR. SIBBESTON: Did you notice in subclause (a) it presently reads "an Indian or Eskimo from hunting or fishing food", we should add the words "for food".

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Agreed.

MR. SIBBESTON: Very important.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): One word from Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: One word, sir, section 14, subsection (3).

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): You refer to the Northwest Territories Act, I presume.

MR. BUTTERS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Okay, thank you.

MR. BUTTERS: You only gave me a word.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): So, coffee.

--- SHORT RECESS

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): We are to consider now clause number 4. Classification and use of parks. Agreed? Yes.

MR. SIBBESTON: Yes, Mr. Chairman, the committee recommends that we delete the words, "the beautification of the parks and" because this would clarify this section.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): It is in the last subclause.

MR. SIBBESTON: Subclause (5) I believe. We delete the words, "the beautification of the parks and".

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): So section 5, establishment of territorial parks. The establishment of a committee.

Clause number 6, how parks established. Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, regrettably I was not at the session when this was discussed and I would like to have some assurance from the chairman and from members of the committee that -- I am talking about clause 5 now -- that there is somewhere else in the legislation, provision to ensure that people residing in communities adjacent to a proposed park will have input and will have a very important, impactive input.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: The committee discussed 5, subclause (3), the words 'may arrange' and it was discussed as to whether we should have the words 'shall arrange' rather than 'may arrange' and the committee decided that we should not make it mandatory that the government hold hearings in all cases because sometimes the government would want to establish parks in areas that are not necessarily close to a town or community which is perhaps a few hundred miles away. Yet by this legislation the government would have to hold a hearing and it is thought that generally the government would in all cases, just as a matter of practice and good common sense, if there were a park close to a town or community hold hearings but then we should not make them mandatory because of the fact that there might be an exceptional case.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Is that satisfactory to you, Mr. Butters?

Provision for Input by Local People

MR. BUTTERS: Not at all, Mr. Chairman. We know that government, that big government, is not noted for its common sense. I think to protect people in instances like this we have to write it in the legislation. I refer to a recent situation that occurred last week in Tuktoyaktuk, when federal officials of the Canadian Wildlife Service and other agencies took back to that community supposed research which the minister had promised them in an area of the Bathurst Peninsula area, about 100 miles east of there. This report was totally rejected by the people, as the government had not done what they had said they would do. I therefore, do not accept that the government is going to be good guys and do what we want them to. They are not. If we let this go without changing it, without including a provision for input by local people whose lives will be affected by the setting up of parks adjacent to their communities, then we are not doing our job here. I brought this idea of parks before this Council.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): What do you propose?

MR. BUTTERS: I propose that the Legal Advisor look at it until we can incorporate into it some provision so that the people who live adjacent to areas that are to be withdrawn are consulted fully and primarily right from the very beginning, and not told after the fact by a friendly neighbourhood government committee.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: At the meeting of a legislation committee, I know that Councillor Butters had made some written representation to that effect and they were discussed. I had toyed with the idea of amending subclause (2) to include amongst the duties of the committee, the duty to consult with any persons who may be affected with the establishment of a park. I think we should do that. I have some sympathy with what Councillor Butters is saying. There was a strong undertaking given to the committee by the government that they would in no circumstances establish a park without going through this consultation process and I accepted that but Councillor Butters seems to be very suspicious of statements of good intention and I do not think anyone would object to an addition of an obligation under subclause (2) to impose onto the committee the obligation to consult with people affected by the establishment of a park.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, we would accept that. I do not see any reason to vote on it. We would accept it and if you would just put those words in.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, frankly I think it was an oversight to say 'may' but at the top of page 4 I think all we have to do is change the word 'may' to 'shall'.

Public Hearings

MR. GENEST: I have had some experience with statutes that require public hearings when you have nobody around to attend the public hearings and all that it results in is a delay and you have requirement for public hearings and you have one nut that shows up and takes you to court because you have not followed the rules of natural justice at the hearing. They look good but they can be very obstructive. I would rather see an obligation on the government to consult and get input on it and not formalize it into a public hearing, and to give to the government, the option as to whether it should have a public hearing or not. I think you are getting yourself into a trap if you are obliging yourself to have a public hearing every time you want to do something.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: I think we should just ask Mr. Smith if he can come up with a wording requiring a consultation, either now or whether he needs more time.

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Smith): Mr. Chairman, I think I need some more time. I take it that this could be inserted in clause 5.

In clause 6 there is subclause (2) that says, "the Commissioner may by order establish community parks and wayside parks". I wonder about the duties to consult there.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Genest, have you not a sentence all ready?

MR. GENEST: Let us move on to another clause. I will see if I can get my head together with the Legal Advisor.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Okay, so we come back to clause 6. I do not know if I may ask that question, some parks are established by the Commissioner in Council and some others only by the Commissioner. Is it with intention or -- Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: The legislation committee considered that and we did not figure that a wayside park, a couple of tables beside a highway which is one of the parks contemplated here, should come before Council, nor a small local park, but that the larger kinds of parks should be approved by Council. That was the reason the Administration put that distinction in and it struck us as a very good reason. In other words if you are going to set up wayside parks there is no reason to bring that, surely, before this Council.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Clause 6. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause number 7, agreements.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I think it is just necessary to look at clause 6 one more time because it suggests that where land has been set aside under an act of the parliament of Canada for park purposes and this seems to me that it suggests there be an order in council rather than a simple letter to the Commissioner saying you can have control of a certain piece of land. So I wonder perhaps whether we overlooked this perhaps a little earlier when we were discussing as to what procedure the federal government was going to use.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, could we ask the Legal Advisor to explain what his intention was here because Dr. Espie and I have some understanding but not a complete one. Apparently he has a complete explanation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Smith.

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Smith): Mr. Chairman, there would of necessity have to be an order in council under the federal legislation. Under section 19 of the Territorial Lands Act there is power in the government Council to set aside for park purposes certain land and of course there would have to be an agreement with the territorial government -- with the federal government as to the land that we are talking about before a park could be established under subclause (1) of clause 6.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): So clause 6 is agreed? Mr. Rabesca.

Establishing Parks

MR. RABESCA: Mr. Chairman, I am trying to ask a question about the parliament of Canada for park purposes. I want to know what is really happening over here because I am trying to get myself clear on the Commissioner in Council establishing recreational parks and outdoor recreational parks and I wonder if the parliament of Canada would like to set up a national park in the Northwest Territories or wherever in the territories. I wonder if these people are consulting with the Commissioner and Council before they go ahead.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I can help here. The Commissioner and Council will designate those areas that they wish to have withdrawn from any other disposal for park purposes and if the minister agrees and presumably he would agree, then he would place before cabinet an order in council which falls under an act of the parliament of Canada. He would put forward an order in council which is a simple, a very simple system, and have the land withdrawn from other use. The federal government would be taking no other part in the setting up of territorial parks in the Northwest Territories beyond that one.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Are you satisfied, Mr. Rabesca?

MR. RABESCA: Yes. I would like to ask another question under the clause 6(2). The Commissioner may by order establish community parks and wayside parks. I wonder what is the definition of it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): We have already studied that. You will find a definition on pages 2 and 3.

Clause 6. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 7. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: The committee recommends that we delete all words following community parks. All after community parks so that it simplifies the clause.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Smith.

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Smith): Mr. Chairman, the reason for this is that those words after 'park' are merely redundant because the definition of community park is contained in clause 2.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, can we have it better described just what is to be deleted here?

MR. SIBBESTON: All the words after community parks which are referred to in paragraph 4(1)(c).

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): So delete the third line ...

MR. SIBBESTON: ... the last line, the third line.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Clause 7, agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 8, administration.

Park Officers

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, in subclause (2) here we suggest that in 8(1) the Commissioner should be substituted by superintendent. So it should read that the superintendent may appoint -- try again. In subclause (2), the reason why I hesitated is that we suggested that the word superintendent be substituted for Commissioner, but it is done already in mine and -- okay, try again.

In subclause (2) it reads that 'the Commissioner may appoint'. We recommend that the word superintendent may appoint park officers to assist, not the superintendent but 'him' -- the word 'him'. So now it should read: The superintendent may appoint park officers to assist him.

In doing so we must delete the word that to the superintendent.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I think you might be putting us into some procedural difficulty by doing that. Naturally the intention would be that the superintendent would have a hand as any senior official would in his staff. The prerogative of direct appointment or indeed appointment in other legislation belongs to the Commissioner and I am not sure it is proper that it be delegated in this one to an official. I submit that it is an administrative matter.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Do you feel strongly, Mr. Sibbeston, about those suggestions?

MR. SIBBESTON: Well Mr. Chairman, when we considered this matter we thought it should not be necessary for the Commissioner, every time you want to appoint a little game officer down in the woods, to have to have the Commissioner appoint. Why not just have the superintendent appoint him? It is thinking this that we made this change. In terms of whether it is administratively incorrect we really had not considered that so we would be open to advice of course.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: Well, I was going to point out that the change from the Commissioner to the superintendent was requested, not by the legislation committee but by the people from the Administration and I certainly have no objection to restoring it. Maybe they were trying to pull a fast one, Deputy Commissioner.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Perhaps it might be the requirement of the Deputy Commissioner if we amended it, by the Commissioner or somebody designated by him.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Trimble.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: We have been quibbling for the last half hour, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Why do you say the last half hour? We have been doing this for days. (laughter) I should not speak from the chair. Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that is customary for the Commissioner to be the one specified in legislation to make such appointments. Similarly, in provincial legislation it refers to the minister, I believe. In federal legislation it refers to the minister, although the minister is not, in fact, making each and every appointment. This authority is delegated down from him administratively but I think in the legislation itself, it specifies the head of the government or the head of the department and in this case the Commissioner.

MR. SIBBESTON: Leave it as it is.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): So clause 8, agreed?

--- Agreed

Page 5, clause 9, issue of permits.

MR. SIBBESTON: And in paragraph (c) we should add the word 'or' at the end of the paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Thank you. Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: No.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Clause 9, agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 10, cancellation. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Page 6, clause 11, removal of signs. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 12, powers of officers.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Yes.

MR. SIBBESTON: Here we recommend that we insert a new subparagraph which should read: Interferes unduly with the enjoyment of the park by others or ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Is it on page 6 or 7?

MR. SIBBESTON: Page 6 and clause 12. You notice a clause 12, subclause (1).

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Would you say that again, Mr. Sibbeston?

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, could I just ask Mr. Remnant to assist me here because there is a slight confusion.

DR. ESPIE: Mr. Chairman, if I am correct in my recollection we are referring to an insertion under heading 12(c) which orders any persons to desist from any action or conduct that might contract the enjoyment by the park by someone using it. Words to that effect.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): So on page 7 under the heading (c)(iii) or (c)(i).

DR. ESPIE: Paragraph (c)(iii) or (c)(i), depending where you put it. It is on page 7.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I think I have it straight. On page 7, what we would like to do is, at present we have subclause (1) and (2) there. We would like to make a new subclause (2) and the present subclause (2) should become subclause (3). So between (1) and (2) presently, we should add subclause (2) reading: Interferes unduly with the enjoyment of the park by others, or. Then what is (2) now becomes (3). Have you all got that?

On page 7 between subclauses (1)(a) and (2) this number (2) will become (3). Okay, between there add the words, behind subclause (2): Interferes unduly with the enjoyment of the park by others or. Then you make what is (2) now (3). I just noticed we should wipe out the 'or' behind subclause (1). Agreed?

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): I think there is some confusion. Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: Since I think it was one of my suggestions I should clear it up. The purpose of this is to add to paragraph (c) which appears on the top of page 7 additional powers of a park officer. You start off on 12(1), "the park officer may, at any reasonable time of the day or night", then you go to (c), "order any person to desist from any action or conduct that (i) is dangerous to life or property". We suggest you insert these words for (ii), "interferes unduly with the enjoyment of the park by others, or (iii), alters or damages the natural environment within the park".

We felt that there was a gap there between what was dangerous to life and property and damages. We felt that the park officer ought to have the right to deal with a person who is making a real nuisance of himself.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Okay, it is clear now. Clause 12, agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 13, protection of parks.

MR. SIBBESTON: Here in the portion immediately preceding paragraph (a) after 'Canada' insert 'and to section 3'. This is to make more positive the protection the Indian and Eskimo hunting and fishing rights already provided for in section 3.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Clause 13, agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 14, prohibitions.

MR. SIBBESTON: In this section, Mr. Chairman, in paragraph (b), 14(b), delete the words 'in the park' because these words are superfluous and not needed. And in paragraph (e), delete all words following snowmobile. Delete them, and then insert the words, "except in an area designated for that purpose", and this is so that you provide greater control over the types of vehicles mentioned in the paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Clause 14, agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 15, regulations. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 16 -- my edition has not clause 16.

Clause 16, offence and penalty. Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, it is my feeling that we are providing for too stiff a penalty for the type of infraction that could be committed in a territorial park. A fine of up to $500 or 30 days imprisonment for a person who may drive his snowmobile, for instance, through a portion of a park seems to me to be a rather stiff provision, or someone who may poach a rabbit in a park or something like this.

I realize that when we come to big businesses and those who require a permit it is a different situation. But I would suggest that in the case of such corporations where a serious penalty may be considered the matter of a fine is not of any great significance. Anyway the limitation or restriction of a permit would have much more meaning than a fine. And I feel that we are going a little bit overboard in providing for up to $500 or 30 days imprisonment for the infraction of this ordinance which could be simply driving a snowmobile in the park, off the designated area for that purpose. And then, for a second offence, of up to $1000 or imprisonment up to 6 months. It just seems to me to be unreasonable.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I think you have to look at the other side though where perhaps a day-use area has been established with considerable amount of work done and perhaps someone might come in and cut an acre of very fine trees for firewood. In that case you have to leave the discretion to the magistrate to go up to a fine like this, I believe. Surely the court is going to use some discretion and recognize this wording of 'up to' and in the instances that Mr. Trimble has mentioned impose a $5 or $10 fine.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Searle. Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: I am not so disturbed at the amount. I had not noticed this in the legislation committee. I have some sympathy with what Councillor Trimble is saying. I am not -- $500 is nothing to someone that can afford it, it is not that large a fine. It is the equivalence of 30 days in jail and 6 months in jail that bothers me and that is something that perhaps maybe we never noticed because it has been in our laws for so long. But there is something wrong in our society, I think, that we regard the deprivation of liberty of a poor man who can not afford to pay $500 to be worth 30 days, which is an awful long time, and while I have no objection of the fine I would like to see the periods of imprisonment reduced. Those are very long periods; 30 days in jail to someone in the Northwest Territories who has to be shipped perhaps far away, is a terrible punishment and I would like to see that cut down considerably.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Rabesca.

MR. RABESCA: Yes, I would just like to ask a question. I wonder what the penalties are in other provinces, probably the Yukon or the other provinces, with regard to the penalty we are just going to put through for the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Clause 16. Agreed?

Mr. Smith.

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Smith): Mr. Chairman, the general penalty for punishment upon conviction for a summary conviction offence is $500 or 6 months. It was thought that 6 months was too severe, so it was reduced from 6 months to 30 days. The 6 months penalty was considered out of line and so it was cut down.

Motion to Amend Clause 16(a) and 16(b)

MR. GENEST: Well, I am going to make a motion, Mr. Chairman, if I may, that paragraph (a) of clause 16 be amended by changing the word '30' to '10' and that paragraph (b) be amended by changing the words '6 months' to '30 days'.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Someone to speak on the motion? Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to go along with that but I feel also that the amount of the fine should be reduced. It seems to me that there are very few ordinances that have been enacted by this Council where for a first offence we provide for a fine of up to $500 or 30 days imprisonment, and for a second offence of up to $1000 or 6 months imprisonment. Very few pieces of legislation. And I am not even sure if there are any. There is certainly not provision for such a trivial offence as is provided for under this ordinance.

Amendment to the Motion

Therefore I would suggest that we cut the fine. I will move a supplementary amending motion to the motion, that we cut the fine in half also, from $500 to $250 and $1000 to $500.

MR. GENEST: Well, if the rules will allow me, Mr. Chairman, I will adopt that as part of it so that we will not have to have two votes. I will accept that from Councillor Trimble and make it part of one motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Okay. Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Well then, the effect is that you have screwed up the whole thing. You had not a bad motion but now I think that it is impossible. I think you have to have that financial constraint in there. By dropping it to $250, I think you are dropping it too low. There could be some major and expensive things done to parks. I agree that the setting of those long periods in jail are improper but not the financial ones. I think they should stay where they are.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Well, Mr. Chairman, you know there are some guidelines. Take for instance under land use regulations, for persons or companies who tear across the terrain and rip it up not in parks but the sort of companies, for instance, in the operation that we saw today, the fines for acting in violation of those land use premises, $5000 -- to a maximum of $5000 for each day that an offence continues, recognizing that the people who do the damage should be the ones who pay for the repair as well of course, as deposits and revocation of permits and other such penalties. So it is a difficult area to determine the appropriateness of the fine.

Allow Courts Some Flexibility

Are we not trying to do the court's job when we start getting down to the level suggested by Mr. Genest? I mean should we not leave a wide range and let the courts have the flexibility, if we trust the court. If we do not, then we should appoint some new ones -- some new magistrates. But it seems to me that what is recommended here is within the normal range of summary convictions, and indeed lower, because the normal summary conviction punishment is a fine of a maximum of $500 or 6 months or both. And that is, you know, for all various small insignificant offences.

Now, if we want to be the courts as well, then -- adjudicate I think in these areas which I submit we are doing, then set up a series of fines for people, companies and make them all varying to the poor and the rich and take all the discretion of the court. I think that that is what we pay them for and I do not think we should fool around with it. I think the range permits an intelligent court to fine a man of modest means lightly and permits someone of better means to be fined a little more heavily and permits the circumstances of damage to be taken into consideration. These are all the things that courts weigh in determining the appropriate sentences. So really we are getting into the area of being the judge as well as the legislature, I think.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I agree with Mr. Searle. Mr. Trimble is talking about a minor offence on one hand and a maximum punishment on the other hand and Mr. Parker is talking about a major action, destructive action, within the park and surely we should have an upper limit, the like of which is spelled out here to take care of those types of offences. As Mr. Searle says, leave it to the courts to apply their judgment and as to what the fine or the terms of imprisonment should be.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, the maximum amount of fine or imprisonment is a value judgment as to what it should be. And I think that should be determined according to the type of offence that could be committed. I am inclined to think that the courts might be tempted to provide a sentence relating in some way to the maximum that is provided for. That might be the basis upon which they determine what the amount should be. I do not know, but I rather suspect that this would be the case, and I feel that except in the case of large corporations, etc., that the infractions would be very minor and therefore we should not be providing for such a high penalty.

Land Use Regulations Dealing with Large Companies

I do not think the land use regulations have any bearing on this at all because the land use regulations are dealing with large companies and that is what they are aimed at, controlling these large companies that are searching for oil, minerals and so forth in the North and the fines are provided for accordingly. With regard to the type of example that the Deputy Commissioner suggested of someone or some company clearing an acre of timber for firewood or something, I am inclined to think that the government as the owner of the land would have a recourse to civil action to claim damages done by any individual or company aside from laying criminal charges. I do not think we are limiting the punishment a person can get or the amount of damage that the government can reclaim from the individual or company simply by the amount of penalties that we provide for in this ordinance. It is a varied judgment as to what the amount should be. It could have been put as $100 or it could have been put as $1000 but I feel personally that $500 for a first offence is providing for too high a penalty and therefore I agree with the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: I am going to avail myself of a luxury that may be available only to appointed Members. I am going to do a flip-flop. I have been persuaded by Councillor Searle and I want to leave my motion stand because I know that Councillor Trimble supports it. I think that Councillor Searle is right. What I am trying to do is to do the job of the court and if the court will have the circumstances of the defence in mind, then therefore, with apologies to Councillor Trimble, I will let my motion stand but I am going to vote against it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Well, the last word, Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, if that position is entirely valid then the question arises, why do we provide for a maximum penalty at all? If it is simply a matter of leaving it to the discretion of the courts why, in this or in any other piece of legislation, do we provide for a maximum penalty, and not just provide for a fine or imprisonment. Surely the reason for providing for maximum is either to give guidance to the judge on the seriousness of the offence or else it is to restrict the judge so that he can not go beyond certain limits. I feel that what is in the bill is too high. If the point put forward by Mr. Searle and supported by Mr. Genest is completely valid then we should take it out altogether and not have any maximums.

Motion Defeated

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): We have a motion on the floor. The motion is to have 10 days instead of 30 days, 30 days instead of 6 months and $500 instead of $1000. Those in favour of the motion. One, two, three, four. Those against the motion. One, two, three, four, five, six. So the motion is defeated. Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to make any motions with respect to punishment but if we really wanted to be imaginative the other thing we might do is permit the courts, in addition to any fine for the offence which is a punishment for the infraction, we might permit the court to order a restoration and assess the amount of damages not to exceed a certain figure. I just make that comment, that is the sort of other thing that you might have considered.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Thank you, sir.

Agreed for clause 16?

--- Agreed

Clause 1, title of the bill. Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: I have an amendment that the Legal Advisor and I have worked out to clause 5 to take care of Mr. Butters' concern. The motion then would be that we add a new subclause (3) to clause 5 which would read as follows: "The territorial parks committee shall consult with representatives of those persons residing in or near the location of a proposed park who may be affected by the establishment of a park". Do you want me to read it again, Dr. Hamelin?

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): Please.

Motion to Amend Clause 5

MR. GENEST: The territorial parks committee shall consult with representatives of those persons residing in or near the location of a proposed park who may be affected by the establishment of a park.

Then we would renumber the existing subclause (3) as subclause (4).

Motion Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Hamelin): You have all heard the motion. Those in favour of that motion. One, two, three, four, five, six. Those against? So the motion is carried.

--- Carried

With this motion do we approve clause 5? Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 1. I report that the ordinance is ready for third reading.

--- Agreed

I want to thank Dr. Espie and Mr. Auchterlonie for their assistance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council come to order. Dr. Hamelin.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Bill 7-50, Territorial Parks Ordinance

DR. HAMELIN: Your committee of the whole has studied Bill 7-50, and the bill is ready for third reading. We have changed it somewhat. Do you want me to go through it?

THE COMMISSIONER: No, you can note them, Dr. Hamelin, when you move third reading. You can then note the amendments.

DR. HAMELIN: Thank you, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Bill 5-50. Motion to resolve into committee of the whole. Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Mr. Adams.

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 5-50, with Deputy Commissioner Parker in the chair. All those in favour. Down. Against if any?

--- Carried

--- Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Bill 5-50, Loan Authorization Ordinance, 1973-74 (No. 2) with Deputy Commissioner Parker in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 5-50, LOAN AUTHORIZATION ORDINANCE, 1973-74 (No. 2)

THE CHAIRMAN (Deputy Commissioner Parker): The committee will come to order for the study of Bill 5-50, an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow Funds from the Government of Canada. This is where the Administration must be prepared to take some deserved abuse.

The reason why Bill 5-50 is before Council is because the loan authorization which was sought in January and again in June was incomplete and there were two projects for which loan authorization was not voted nor received. However, the projects represented by this loan authorization were considered by Council during the estimate time and the money was voted then. The follow-up legislation was not considered. The standing committee, when it met some time ago, dealt with the projects in question and agreed with them being carried forward.

If you wish details of these two projects we could ask Mr. Hancock to come forward. The two projects which this authorization covers are the 31 public housing units which have already been constructed in Inuvik and a public housing project in Yellowknife which is now just getting underway. Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, this is one of the items we were going to deal with tomorrow morning at our finance committee meeting, as you already indicated. However, we did vote the funds, the projects have been constructed. This is really of a housekeeping nature. I am personally not offended if the Council wishes to proceed without us looking at the bill because it would seem that committee examination of it would be more of a matter of form in any case so I would suggest that in order to save time and get on with the business of this house and get this done and attended to, that you do proceed as you have indicated and we give committee study now to the bill.

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

MR. BUTTERS: I think that is an excellent idea. Your other suggestion of having Mr. Hancock join us for a few moments, too, I would support.

THE CHAIRMAN (Deputy Commissioner Parker): Perhaps while Mr. Hancock is walking to the table there are questions which could be put. It seems that there are no questions. Shall we go ahead with clause by clause? Oh, Mr. Butters.

Inuvik Public Housing Project

MR. BUTTERS: Yes, there are one or two questions pertaining to the public housing project in Inuvik. There were a number of problems associated with that, a delay in completion time and certainly a breakdown in delivery system of providing the structures. I wonder if Mr. Hancock could discuss how that is being caught up and what steps the Administration is taking to ensure that it does not occur in future programs.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER HANCOCK: Well, of course the proposal calls for this project were called and a bid was received by a company and their proposal was accepted. The lowest proposal was accepted and the company was not successful in building the houses according to specifications. In December there were still many deficiencies in the houses and we held meetings with them and pointed out the deficiencies and asked them to correct them. At the meeting I attended the representative of the company promised to have the deficiencies corrected so we gave him a period of time in which to correct the deficiencies. As time went on and that period was exceeded it became quite apparent that the deficiencies were not going to be completed and it also became apparent that the company was in serious financial difficulties so we cancelled the contract and took the project on ourselves.

This took far more time than anyone wished to allow but you have to be very careful in cases of this kind. We tried not to put the company in a position where they would have to lose their credibility with their financing and so on. However, we finally became exasperated in early spring, took the project away from them and decided to complete it ourselves. By doing this, of course, again

we caused some delays because we had to go through our own tendering procedures and this took some time but finally the houses are all complete. I visited the last two that were to be finished today. They are complete, the deficiencies have been corrected and the project, I understand, that of the thirty-one, twenty-nine are occupied and the other two should be occupied in the next day or two.

Subcontractors

The business of the contractor not paying the debts of people under subcontract to it, as you know now the corporation is formed and with the corporation arranging for the financing there will be a different format then through the government so I do not see that there will be any problem. We will see that the bonds that are posted will include that the subtrades are paid before we pay the bill. The one thing that was very difficult here, or could be difficult, was that the main contractor did sign affidavits that his subcontractors were paid, yet they were not paid, so I do not know what action is going to be taken regarding this. However, we will certainly see, through the corporation, that this type of thing does not happen again.

MR. BUTTERS: Regarding the outstanding obligations, how are they to be met? Through a court decision? A court ruling or what?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER HANCOCK: I believe that Mr. Smith could cover this in more detail if you would like. He is looking after the legal interests from a government viewpoint.

THE CHAIRMAN (Deputy Commissioner Parker): Any further questions? Shall we proceed to clause by clause?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER HANCOCK: There is one point in your summing up you missed. Clause 2 is not a housing loan, this is the loan for construction of a garage in Yellowknife under the, I am not quite sure of the title, it was the Winter Works program in which the federal government loans money to companies or to municipalities who build their buildings during the low employment time and there is a forgiveness clause in the loan for the labour that is used on the project. This is a vehicle storage unit in Yellowknife and they are taking advantage of this program.

THE CHAIRMAN (Deputy Commissioner Parker): So, Mr. Hancock, in effect, for that project the territorial Administration is acting as a post office.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER HANCOCK: That is right, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Deputy Commissioner Parker): Thank you very much.

Clause 2, authority to borrow. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 3, Commissioner may execute agreement. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 4, authority to borrow. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 5, Commissioner may execute agreement. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 6, power to implement. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 7, regulations. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 1, short title. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Bill as a whole. Agreed?

--- Agreed

May I report?

--- Agreed

Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council come to order. Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Bill 5-50, Loan Authorization Ordinance, 1973-74 (No. 2)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met to study Bill 5-50 and I am pleased to report that it is ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 2-50. Moved by Air Marshal Campbell, seconded by Dr. Hamelin. All those in favour. Down. Against, if any? Motion carried.

--- Carried

Council is resolved in the committee of the whole for the consideration of Bill 2-50, with Mr. Rabesca in the chair.

--- Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Bill 2-50, Dental Profession Ordinance with Mr. Rabesca in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 2-50, DENTAL PROFESSION ORDINANCE

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Rabesca): Will the committee come back to order? I understand that there is only one clause to go through and I wonder if anybody has anything to say on it. The committee or Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Well, Mr. Chairman, there seems to be an ever-creeping tendency that everything in terms of health, whether it be medical or dental, we bring in the paratroopers as I call them, paramedical, paradental, paraeverything. I suppose paralegal is next.

The situation here, I understood before that we were authorizing a group of people that could simply make false teeth in one previous ordinance. Now we have got them performing extractions and all the rest of it. I wonder what you are leaving for the dentists with their seven years of training. What is left to them? Has anyone identified that and are we very seriously opening up this field to a bunch of people who really do not know what they are doing and subjecting the people of the Northwest Territories to a danger in that regard? I mean, where do you draw the line? I thought we had drawn it and now we have got an amendment back extending these duties further for these people. I, personally, am a little concerned.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Rabesca): Mr. Genest.

Professions Could be More Open

MR. GENEST: I think that Councillor Searle is an unduly alarmist and I strongly support the principle of bills like this.

Perhaps again I could bring to the Councillors' attention the experience in the South. In Ontario, now, you can not get a doctor in the smaller centres, everyone who goes into the study of medicine wants to be a big specialist, a brain surgeon. The result is that the smaller communities, when they have a cold or some tonsils to be taken out, can not get a doctor. The other result of the over-qualification of people is that you have people who have had ten years of training dispensing pills and I think it is time the professions, and I include my own profession in this, the legal profession, that we opened ourselves up that where you are getting work that could be done by someone with less training, it should be done that way and we should not have barriers allowing us to charge high fees for work that does not deserve it. I support the principle of this bill. I think that its result will be the extension of proper care of the people of these territories rather than its reduction.

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

MR. BUTTERS: My question is both particular and general. Possibly, sir, if I could hear what the chairman of the legislation committee says then I may speak after he does.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Rabesca): Okay, Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, the committee, of course, considered this while in committee and generally it was decided that we recommend to this Council that this amendment be adopted, after considerable thought. So I would hope that you want to assent and I would hope that it would not be necessary to go on a two or three hour debate on this whole point and simply go ahead on the basis that we have spent a certain amount of time on it and not go over it again.

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

MR. PEARSON: I think Mr. Butters had another question. He has not asked it yet.

Direction and Control by Dentist

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, yes, I wished to follow the chairman, because I appreciate what his remarks would be having sat in at the meeting. There was an area of disagreement here which was raised in the committee. I would like to point this out at this time.

Following our discussion in committee I spoke to a local dentist in the community who, and this is where my general comment comes in, agreed with Councillor Genest's proposition -- that is, approve the establishment of this type of service to the community which would permit him to go ahead and do the more important jobs. He felt this was excellent but the problem that he did have in this area and which I brought up was on 'direction and control'. Especially the word 'control'. He felt he could direct by leaving written instructions but the control aspect would be difficult without his being personally present in the settlement. This is not intended in this ordinance.

He felt, too, that because these people are paraprofessional they should be given a leeway, therefore, they should be making a few decisions, they should get in and do the job as they are required to do on the basis of their training and their professional abilities. I raised this point in committee, I raise it again about control.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Rabesca): Mr. Pearson, or ...

MR. PEARSON: I welcome this particular item because the medical profession, and particularly the dental profession, is grossly overworked in the Northwest Territories and unfortunately the standard of dental health in the Northwest Territories is atrocious. It is virtually impossible for the medical authorities to come to grips with the dreadful condition of teeth in the North because of the recruiting procedures of the National Health and Welfare, provision of dental people in the settlements. So this sort of service certainly takes the pressure off them.

Provide Dental Care in Most Communities

What they do foresee with this type of service is the paramedical people, these are very well trained people, the majority of them, they would hope, would be native people who could provide dental care in most of the communities, and in particular to the young children. The pediatric dental condition of Inuvik for example is atrocious, as is Frobisher Bay, and the main function of these people, as I understand it, will be to provide pediatric dental services in these communities. Pulling teeth, infant teeth, the early teeth, is a very simple procedure. It does not require fancy surgery or a wholly qualified dentist. This whole program would be run under the guidance of fully qualified dental people. And I think that with this we could look forward to an improvement in the services in the next couple of years. Believe me, I have done some research in the area and something will have to be done with the children's teeth because they are in shocking state. That is all.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Rabesca): Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I agree. I share the same concern as Mr. Searle. I recognize on the other hand that there is a shortage of dentists to serve the people in the Northwest Territories but by giving this additional authority or power to these paradentists we are, I think, going too far. This will now enable an individual, a paradentist, for want of a better term, to remove the complete set of teeth of individuals. Now this, you know and I know of a certain nation who has had a below standard of dental service -- they are improving now -- and you saw people wandering around the streets in their twenties and thirties with no teeth and they were removed without a legitimate cause, a legitimate dental cause.

High Standard of Dentistry

I think in this country today we have a high standard of dentistry and we have a high standard of doctors, actually, and it is due to the standard that has been set by those two professions. I will be rather loathe to go along with this bill until such time as there has been some experience in administering this to the territories, because you know the supervision is at a long distance. It is not personal supervision and it is a new program. It has not been produced in any other province in Canada and it is not yet underway in the territories. If so, it is only to the extent of one or two people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Rabesca): The Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I think one cardinal point that has to be kept in mind here is that people in the Northwest Territories are the same as anywhere else in the world, they can go to whoever they like for dental service. If a person felt that this service was not of his choosing then he is not compelled to go to a graduate of a dental school. So that is the first point.

Not Feasible for Dentists to be Stationed in all Communities

The second point is, there are many kid's teeth that are rotten or going bad because there is nobody in the home community to look after them. It is not possible, it is not economically feasible, for permanent dentists to be stationed in the 73 different communities or even the big ones, for that matter. What happens is you have the travelling chap that comes along with his equipment and opens up shop, zips through everybody in the community, and is on his way again. It seems to me here this is not intended to take anything away from anybody. The present profession can not even handle all the work they have. Try and get an appointment.

And finally, what this will do for those that are in a smaller community or those that wish to, the job will be able to be done -- a simple job -- and it will be within the means of the people that are doing it. And this is sort of legislation or permitting these people looking after the guy that at the present moment is not able to get service properly or has to wait for the annual visit or semi-annual visit or something of that kind, or because of the circumstances can not afford some of these things. In these cases I think it lays it out here very, very well. It works successfully in Australia. I must say I went down to look at the course and it is not everybody who wants to go through it. I mean, to be a, whatever you call these dental people, dental therapists, not everybody wants to. It takes a lot of stickem to get in there. By the way, I need some of that stickem now or I will lose my teeth.

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

MR. PEARSON: Yes. Well, I think that the Commissioner has said it all. Okay. But -- but -- (laughter) No, I have not said much today, that was a break. (laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Rabesca): Mr. Genest.

MR. PEARSON: I have not finished, Mr. Chairman. (laughter) The problem is the tremendous amount of work that is required in the settlements and the ability on the part of these young native people to do these jobs and to assist in the tremendous workload of the dentists. And nobody is going to go around pulling out healthy teeth, or they would be absolutely idiotic, absolutely idiotic, pulling out healthy teeth. They do fillings, they clean, they do checks. If there is a problem, they consult the dentist at the centre and work with him very closely. I mean they are not irresponsible, silly people. They are highly trained, qualified people. It is a two-year course. Not fifteen minutes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Rabesca): Are you through now, Mr. Pearson?

MR. PEARSON: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Rabesca): Okay, Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: The Commissioner said it all.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Rabesca): Mrs. Pedersen.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, for the few Members that are against that bill, I would like to mention a couple of things. Even though I very strongly support Mr. Genest's remarks and later on what the Commissioner said.

Lack of Adequate Time to do Good Work

The dentists that have been travelling around in the communities in the territories come in once or twice a year and they have so much workload that they do quick work and after you pay your big bill, two months later the things fall out because there are too many things that have to be done, and he just does it quickly and not properly. He is highly trained but the limit of the time, he has to do it quickly, therefore, he is doing a poor job.

I certainly very strongly support that bill, particularly as we finally opened the school here in the territories, to have the residents in the territories have the opportunity to have the job and try to help the other people. Let us support the bill. For that purpose, I support the bill very strongly.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Rabesca): Okay, Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Well, I just want to conclude very quickly the comments I have on this by saying that my understanding of dentistry nowadays is that, in fact, few teeth are really pulled. Few teeth are really beyond saving. Dentists can pare teeth down, build them up, do all sorts of things. I am just a little worried about people who know little more than the ability to pull teeth and throw in a bunch of spare parts, some plates, etc.

Functions of Dental Therapists

I think dentistry goes a little further than that and I am just a little fearful of a bunch of people running around the country totally unsupervised, yanking out teeth and then spending time building plastic caps to pop a bunch of new ones -- sparklers in. I mean, well that is what they are trained to do, those two functions, so I assume that they will do just that and if that is the standard of dental care you want, go ahead because as the Commissioner said, you do not have to go to them and I will not or any member of my family.

MR. PEARSON: Tut, tut.

MR. SEARLE: So if that is the standard that you want for the rest of the people, just proceed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Rabesca): Okay. Dr. Hamelin. I think Dr. Hamelin wanted to speak.

DR. HAMELIN: I am in favour of the bill. My question deals only with the operation. How will we operate that ordinance? If the Commissioner is right in saying that we are short of dentists in settlements and communities, how will we find one to give directives to the technicians?

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

THE COMMISSIONER: What happens, Dr. Hamelin, or what we would envision would happen, is that a dentist would visit the community and he would visit the school. He would go through the whole school and he would categorize them, and he would have his dental therapist, or whoever the local dentist therapist was,

and he would direct certain things to be done and he would say, these are out of your expertise, obviously you can not handle them. These are my responsibility. I have to do them. They are very complicated. These are simple things that you can do and you can perform them. The fellow would not line them up and take it out that day, but he would program his work over the next period of time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Rabesca): Does everybody agree with clause 1?

--- Agreed

Can I report progress? The bill as a whole?

--- Agreed

THE COMMISSIONER: Council come to order. Councillor Rabesca.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Bill 2-50, Dental Profession Ordinance

MR. RABESCA: Mr. Commissioner, the committee has met to consider Bill 2-50, an Ordinance to Amend the Dental Profession Ordinance, and I wish to report it ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think we will move on to Bill 4-50. Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 4-50, moved by Mr. Sibbeston, seconded by Mr. Adams. All those in favour. Down. Against if any?

--- Carried

Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 4-50 with Mr. Kaeser in the chair, and perhaps your first order of business could be to recess for supper.

--- Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Bill 4-50, Environmental Protection Ordinance with Mr. Kaeser in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 4-50, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ORDINANCE

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): As it is the hour of 5:30 I suggest that we recess until 7:00 o'clock and then we will proceed with the bill, is this agreed?

--- Agreed

--- SUPPER ADJOURNMENT

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): We will discuss this Bill 4-50, an Ordinance to Provide for the Protection of the Environment of the Northwest Territories. The purpose of this bill is to provide for the protection of the environment of the Northwest Territories and to control the impairment, damage or misuse of aesthetic amenities in the territories.

We have nobody here from the legislation committee. Oh yes, Mr. Butters. I understand this bill has been considered by your committee. Could you give us some information if there are any changes or if you would like to bring some changes forward.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, I ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): ... I can not understand you. You are not on the air, are you?

MR. BUTTERS: Hello, hello.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): There we are.

MR. BUTTERS: I am sorry to disappoint you, Mr. Chairman. On the occasion on which this item arose I was absent from the room so I do not know.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): You mean absent from the room, not from the committee.

MR. BUTTERS: Absent from the committee room.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Oh, that is better. Well, will you agree then that we start with clause 2?

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, I have just been handed the written report of the legislation committee, page 3, Bill 4-50, Environmental Protection Ordinance. Does everybody have this?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Then we will start with clause 2. Any comments? The recommendation is in clause 2, in subclause (d), following 'water' insert 'ice and snow' to clarify meaning.

Clause 2, interpretation. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Lady and gentlemen, we are on clause 3.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, do we have a witness available to us, sir?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Parker, could you help me?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Dan Billing, who is a senior officer in the Department of Local Government, is our adviser on this bill. He is our emergency measures officer and is rapidly becoming our environmental protection expert.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Thank you very much. Could we get Mr. Billing? Mr. Billing, I welcome you to our committee. Could you give us some idea to what this bill concerns and what you would like to say about this bill?

Environmental Protection Territorial Responsibility

MR. BILLING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This bill is designed to fill in some voids and gaps in existing legislation regarding environmental protection. It is considered a territorial-type responsibility and it is really intended to deal with the behaviour of the people of the territories as opposed to the land use regulations which deals with the use of the land.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Would the Members like to direct any questions to Mr. Billing? Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, it would appear that this ordinance could be in conflict with a municipal bylaw. I can not think of the one at the moment but is this not possible and in cases of conflict what happens? Does this legislation take precedence and if so, how do these people get together and decide what is best for the community.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Maybe we can ask Mr. Smith, our Legal Advisor.

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Smith): Mr. Chairman, this ordinance is intended to override the provisions of the Municipal Ordinance as indicated in subclause (1) of clause 3.

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

MR. BUTTERS: It would appear that this ordinance and the territorial inspector will be involved when there is a problem with -- let us say a discharge from a plant or say NCPC in this community, for example, is creating some problem situation of a type referred to here. They would be approached by the territorial officer and not the municipal.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Is that correct, Mr. Smith?

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Smith): That is correct.

MR. BUTTERS: And any other business or industry within the municipal boundaries.

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Smith): Mr. Chairman, this would not supplant bylaws of municipalities but there would be a requirement to comply with both the bylaws and this ordinance.

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

MR. BUTTERS: That is all, thank you, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Searle.

Area of Jurisdiction

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, I want to be sure on two points. Firstly the area of jurisdiction again. I think I may have missed that. We have land use regulations, as you know, that regulate the sort of land you saw this afternoon. And of course, there is the Inland Waters Act and other acts like that, federal legislation. So I take it this legislation then affects municipalities and industry generally, with exception of the resource industry throughout the Northwest Territories, or territorial lands owned by the territorial government or what.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, as Mr. Billing said it is meant to fill in in those areas where there is not control afforded and at the present time, federal legislation does not cover spill of oil and other noxious things on land unless it is in contravention with the land use regulations and of course, only a part of the Northwest Territories is covered by the land use regulations. Perhaps Mr. Billing can expand on that.

Land Use Regulations

MR. BILLING: Mr. Chairman, the land use regulations are aimed at large company operations. For instance, definition of a land use operator is a person who has a camp with a minimum of 300 man-days. Unless you use more than 500 pounds of dynamite you are not considered to be -- is not necessarily given a land use permit. It is a very wide net and this is an attempt to get in between the

present regulations. For instance, in the land use regulations, you do not have to apply for a permit unless you have an operation which requires the use of a vehicle weighing more than 20,000 pounds and this sort of thing. It is aimed, really, at oil exploration and we are thinking in terms here of much more minor infringements.

MR. SEARLE: Okay, that is the jurisdictional aspect.

Polluters of the N.W.T.

Now the second one, is whether or not it applies to the activities of this government and the area of responsibility which we and the federal authorities have been purporting to discharge. I think particularly of the damage to the environment through the contaminants which we, by the use of the old argument, of not enough money through Treasury Board, throw into every stream, the ocean, across the land, by virtue of not having water and sewage, and northern rental housing units by virtue of where we do have the water and sewage and then pumping it directly into the ocean. In other words, I have always been of the view personally that the greatest polluters of the Northwest Territories are the municipalities and elements of local government who do not have adequate sewage or water services in the settlements. I am just wondering how Mr. Billing proposes to enforce the ordinance in these regards or is it just the poor little guy that is going to get it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Billing.

MR. BILLING: Mr. Chairman, Councillor Searle's remarks are very true. We regard this as a sort of educational ordinance and I think that the mere fact that if it becomes law that it, as law, will encourage settlement managers and Department of Public Works employees, I quite agree. But it is an enabling legislation. It does not enforce this kind of thing necessarily. It says that these things may be enforced. I appreciate the point, it is very true. I have to admit that and some of our spills, one out of every four or five oil spills, occurs out of government storage. This is true but it is getting better all the time. You have to be hopeful.

MR. SEARLE: Well, let me be a little more specific. What if I, a member of the public -- there are all kinds of ecology organizations, there is one in Yellowknife called Ecology North -- what is to prevent them from laying on information under this ordinance, laying a charge the city of Yellowknife in Yellowknife against the hamlet of Frobisher Bay or the territorial administration in Frobisher Bay for those three or four tremendous sewage ...

MR. PEARSON: ... five.

MR. SEARLE: Five straight raw sewage pipes that dump right into the ocean. Can a private citizen lay a charge against government?

MR. GENEST: The legislation committee has recommended that the ordinance be amended by adding to clause 15 a new subclause that no proceedings may be instituted in respect of an offence under this ordinance without consent or appeal by environmental protection officers.

MR. SEARLE: I do not want to prevent it, I want to enable it.

MR. GENEST: Oh, you want to enable it. Oh. (laughter)

MR. SEARLE: I do not want the government in a position of enforcing it against me but then being the greatest polluter in the world and by not giving consent to prosecution against itself doing far worse damage to the environment.

MR. GENEST: That is the nature of governments.

MR. SEARLE: It sure is. I am all for this sort of thing in summary but I think it has to apply to the individual, the private company, the municipality and the government of this land. It seems to me terribly unfair if we have a piece of law which -- legislation. You find the greatest offender is this government through its Department of Local Government in the handling of garbage, sewage bags and human waste and disposal and of course we have about 70 settlements which I would think and there is no more than a handful where these things are done in a way that protects the environment. In the balance I think that we would be the greatest, and I say we as the territorial government, would be the greatest offenders. Now what do we do? How do we resolve that situation?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): I am sorry. Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: From our point of view I think it would be foolish for us to say we are without sin. We know that the responsibilities that have been assigned to us include problems of sewage disposal and garbage collection and things of this kind. I suppose it is not good enough to say that the reason that we are in the predicament we are in is because of the condition -- the physical plants and the programs and the funds for the programs were when they were turned over to us three or four years ago. You can only hang on to that alibi so long and then you are going to have to produce.

Water and Sewer Policy

We hope to begin in January by placing before you in the main estimates, the beginnings of a program which you approved last June on the water and sewer policy for the Northwest Territories. In other words we want to implement the policy that you approved and will begin by assigning several millions of dollars towards this end. But even with a start like that we are so far behind it is going to take us, probably as much as eight or nine years, to clean the whole thing up and that is based on what the territories -- what confronts us.

Now that does not mean to say that in all places it is an awful mess. It means that to make sure that as the population grows that it does not become that. We have systems in Mr. Pearson's green little bags and others -- it is not a good system but it is all we have had. It keeps the community fairly clean but in some areas it is terrible, we know that. I think we laid that out in our policy. We recognize our responsibilities. The Government of Canada recognizes theirs and are making available to us the money to do this. I do not know if that helps Council but it is a frank answer to a very fair question.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, just continuing. As I say I support this and I do not think in this legislation we are any further ahead if we do not support it. Because we can not allow pollution and the misuse of our environment to continue. There has got to be a starting point and, as the Commissioner says, there has to be some catching up as well.

Double Standard of Enforcement

What concerns me as someone in the private sector is that I would become very annoyed if there was a double standard of enforcement. I would become very annoyed if you saw a lot of little people in little businesses and in little companies harassed and persecuted while big examples of pollution on behalf of government continue. Now I know enforcement of something like this is a delicate thing and there has to be a lot of judgment and a lot of balance used in it. I would assure you that that sort of thing will happen. I am not just sure what I mean by that either. I will be quite frank with you.

Reasonable Length of Time

I think that one thing I do mean is obviously that I would be very unhappy to see the government go out without warnings to people -- without giving people a reasonable length of time to put their shop in order, as the government expects a reasonable length of time to put its house in order, before we come down heavily on people. I think Mr. Billing here and his people should inventory the requirements for government and everyone and start setting out time-frames within which everyone should do these things and indicate those time-frames to those people. Make sure that they are within the means of the -- the ability of people, and start at them to do it within those means and within those time-frames. Government as well, and I would like to see a report prepared by him with respect to government specifically, that says that these are the areas of pollution which are presently being done by this government. Then I would like the time-frame which it takes to clean them up. I would like to make sure that everybody has a time-frame and something that is reasonable and within everyone's means. At the same time of course preventing new people from new businesses and new municipalities from starting down this road.

I do not know Mr. Chairman, if I can be any clearer than that in what my feelings with respect to enforcement are but I very much fear this double standard which I know exists. Certainly with respect to the land use regulations. The standards that are required on the one hand for industry, are very high as they should be, but then the same culprit is going about destroying the landscape and feeling that it is a one-way street. So can we have some assurance that there will be a reasonableness in enforcement, an inventory of requirements, a setting of time-frames which can be reasonably set to meet the capabilities of the people involved and not just go charging around the countryside throwing people into court just like that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Deputy Commissioner Parker, would you like to give an answer to Mr. Searle's request?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I understand very well what Mr. Searle is seeking and we are prepared to give that undertaking right now. This legislation must be regarded as a step along the road and as he pointed out, we can put a stop to some practices that are bad practices that are taking place now and at the same time set up some kind of a program for the clean-up of other situations and give people a reasonable length of time. Certainly that is our intention and there is no question about that.

Progress Report for June 1974 Session

I would suggest that we will have Mr. Billing prepare a progress report or an information item for the June session. He could do something for January but would have very little experience gained by then. I would think that June would be more appropriate and lay before Council an accounting of what has happened up to that date and perhaps name some of the more flagrant abuses that are in the process of being cleared up and give some indication of timing.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Very good. So, Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I share very much the view that was expressed by Mr. Searle. I do not feel that as an individual, I should be prepared to enact legislation that would apply to others but not to myself. Therefore I do not feel as a Council that we should be prepared to enact legislation that would apply to the individual within the territories but not to the government.

Equal Treatment

I have in the past, often become uptight over Ottawa bureaucrats who made decisions and policies that affected the lives of the people living here in the North, while they were not subject to or affected by the policies which they implemented while living in comfort in their Ottawa homes. Now I certainly feel

that there should be protection of the environment. I agree with Mr. Searle that we must treat everyone the same. Government has and does and will continue indefinitely to use the argument that they do not have the money, regardless of the amount of money which might be wasted on all sorts of things. Still they will say that they will not have the money to do what is necessary. Well, I doubt very much if the individual would get away with that argument. He might not have the money to comply with the law either but I am quite sure the attitude taken would be either you comply or be faced with the consequences.

Therefore I feel that this ordinance, if it does become effective, should be a club over the head of the government, as well as the individual, to do something about the pollution that the government is responsible for, particularly in communities where honeybags are left lying around on the streets, and being broken open, dogs getting into them and so forth. I would suggest that this ordinance not be enforced on the individual until the government has its own house cleaned up.

Crown Land

Mr. Chairman, there are two questions which I would like to ask in regard to clause 3. The first is, does this ordinance apply to crown-owned land or just to private land and that within municipalities?

MR. BILLING: Mr. Chairman, yes it does apply -- this ordinance governs the behaviour of people and it does not specify where the offence takes place. It does apply to everyone in the territories and all the land in the territories.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, since the territories do not own the land, either surface or subsurface, how can the territories enact legislation controlling pollution of that land? By what authority can we enact this legislation when the right to that land has not been turned over to us?

MR. BILLING: That is a legalistic question, Councillor, but I would suggest for instance, if we have an ordinance that prevents you from discharging fire-arms on the highway, even though you do not own the highway, the Council is allowed to legislate in that field. It does not matter where the offence takes place, you do not have to own the land to prohibit it, do you?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Smith.

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Smith): Mr. Chairman, I agree with Mr. Billing there. These are offences that are set out in this ordinance, are not tied to the land, they are directed really at the conduct of the people in the territories. And the offence is, or the main offence is, the discharge of contaminants into the environment and it is irrelevant to -- an irrelevant question as to who owns the lands.

MR. TRIMBLE: Another question, Mr. Chairman. Clause 3(2) states that the ordinance does not apply to any person who is authorized under an act of the parliament of Canada or an ordinance to do those things that but for such act or ordinance are in contravention of this ordinance or the regulations. Can you give us some idea of just what is permitted by an act of Canada or a territorial ordinance that might be in contravention of this?

Land Use Permit Regulations

MR. BILLING: Yes, Mr. Chairman, there are some things allowable under a land use permit, for instance if you build a camp you are entitled to bury garbage of up to a certain tonnage over a period and this kind of thing. It looks like permission to pollute but it is a matter of necessity. If people go in and start a camp they can not be expected to fly out their waste. So there are a few instances, that would hardly ever come into direct collision, there are a few instances where the land use permit would permit what under this ordinance would seem to be a polluting act, but not very frequently.

MR. TRIMBLE: But surely, Mr. Chairman, burying garbage should not be considered as pollution. What else are you going to do with garbage?

MR. BILLING: Well exactly, Mr. Chairman, and in some instances particularly in the High Arctic this burying business is, you know, is impractical and you are allowed to burn the garbage. In the Mackenzie valley you are allowed to cut lines, windrow, slash, this kind of thing, things which might be construed as being a polluting act under this ordinance but they have a federal licence to do so. It was put in at the insistence or the suggestion of the federal authorities because they wanted to avoid a collision.

MR. TRIMBLE: Are there any other pieces of legislation besides the land use regulations?

Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act

MR. BILLING: Well, yes, under the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act you are allowed to discharge a certain amount of oil, so many parts per million gallons from your ships' engines into the water in the harbour. This shows up as a skim or scum. We would consider it to be a polluting act but under the federal act this has to be allowed because the ships have to do this and the federal act is designed to control it and keep it at a minimum. The ships must, and they do these things and we just can not collide with them. They have primacy.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Any other questions, Mr. ...

MR. TRIMBLE: No, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Thank you very much. Mr. Butters.

Similar Legislation in Provinces

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Legal Advisor could advise the number of jurisdictions in which legislation similar to this exists in the provinces?

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Smith): Mr. Chairman, I would say that almost without exception every jurisdiction has legislation that controls the environment or legislation connected with environment in one form or other. This legislation is designed for these territories and naturally would not be similar to the type of legislation that would be, say, in Ontario.

Word Pollution

MR. BUTTERS: All right. I have about three questions and if you would permit me to just comment on the purpose of the bill, and its purpose I think is a good example of word pollution, "and to control the impairment, damage or misuse of aesthetic amenities in the territories". What does that mean?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: You have labelled it.

MR. BUTTERS: I was just cleaning that up, for a small beginning, just the protection and preservation of the environment and get rid of all that excess verbiage.

The third thing is we have heard some of the advantages from the view of Council which is that it would encourage the territorial government to clean up its own mess. What are the advantages for this ordinance from the Administration's point of view?

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

MR. BUTTERS: What advantages does the Administration see for this ordinance at this time? It seems to me there is a bureaucracy involved here with inspectors of all kinds and I just wondered regarding means and advantages of the ordinance at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Billing, maybe you could tell them.

Administration of Ordinance

MR. BILLING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. To begin with it is not expected that there will be specific people appointed to carry out the administration of the ordinance. This will be done by the people who are already in the field.

In response to the Councillor's question, we have had in the past year several instances -- bad instances -- of environmental pollution which we have been powerless to do anything about. I do not wish, because actually it is offending to quote the precise cases, but we have had cases of people who left camps in a very bad mess. We had one case where a man dumped about 1000 gallons of oil deliberately and it was not covered. It was not a land use permit holder. In one case it was outside of land management zone and the enormous advantage of this ordinance is to let us get after these people, it is that simple.

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

MR. BUTTERS: The last question is raised because of the problems that I see with regard to conflicts from intruding in the municipalities and involving many individuals both large and small.

Environmental Control Council in Nova Scotia

It would seem to me that since this likens to a "every day and every way, we get better and better ordinance", that possibly we might do as Nova Scotia has done and that is to set up a board of individuals called an environmental control council. They have an environmental control council consisting of not less than 12 members and not more than 15 members, and their legislation lists 11 who shall be representative of the following, namely; the health profession, the legal profession, the engineering profession, industry, labour, municipalities, conservation or ecology groups, agriculture, academic community, forestry

and fisheries. It seems to me that they have included everybody there, and communication could take place and it would not be a wholly enforcement situation. Maybe then we would get better and better every day in every way, with a body like that. Rather than use the enforcement aspect, use consultation, working together, co-operation, and withdraw the teeth from this bill.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Parker, would you like to answer that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Well, that is very beautiful but I do not think it will work. We are not trying to go out and zap people for every little misdemeanor. Everybody knows that, but this is a field in which there needs to be some protection and I assure you that if this government does not legislate in the field then the federal government will and we look on this as a proper territorial field. This is our concern, and it should be our concern, and we do not think that we should be usurped by other people who might put in legislation which we do not think would be fitting to the situation.

Board Not Necessary

I do not think either, at this time, that we would need to establish a board of this size as Mr. Butters has outlined. This sort of thing can be handled simply by the alert attention of the existing officers. It does not add anything to their duties to speak of, but if somebody rolls a truckload of oil over somewhere well then, it is easily reported and clean-up action can be instituted. In 99 per cent of the cases the person who has had the accident or caused the problem will clean it up, but as in everything in which we legislate, there is that one per cent that refuse to do this. We have to have some means of getting it done or it simply becomes a draw on the public purse and I do not think we want that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Thank you, Mr. Parker. Mr. Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Well, I was going to add to Mr. Searle's comments which were made earlier and I think are very pertinent. I asked a year ago that the Administration produce a policy paper on this very subject and actually all that it dealt with really was water supply and sewage.

Abuse of the Country

The problem of pollution in the communities, and particularly these rapid growth areas; for example, the dump in Inuvik is just in dreadful condition and it would cost millions of dollars for this community to straighten out. We have gravel areas in Frobisher Bay where they just come along and take the sides off the hills for gravel. This to me is abuse of the country and I think these regulations are going to have to be enforced, and to enforce them I know it is going to be a very big job to a lot of people. I would see a tremendous organization being set up, watchdogs, unless you want to hand it over to the RCMP. But the abuse of the country that has taken place in the last 10 years is just astronomical and this government, as Councillor Searle points out, is one of the greatest pollutants of all. And it is for the lack of policy in areas of sewage and dumps and the developing communities. So I would say that this may not come anywhere near or have the scope that I think it should have. Say that again?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Is that all?

MR. PEARSON: That is enough for now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Thank you, Mr. Genest. I am sorry to interrupt you but ...

MR. GENEST: Well, Mr. Chairman, I have found it very difficult to find out whether Councillor Pearson is for or against this bill. (laughter) It seems to me that the gist of his remarks have been that since the government is polluting, everybody else should be allowed to pollute also.

Pipeline Construction

I just want to remind the Council that very soon in the territories, in the Mackenzie valley, you may have a pipeline being constructed. You are going to have gangs of 7000 men run by contractors who are interested only in making a fast dollar and if you leave yourself without a weapon to bring these people into line, to force them to comply -- and I tell you there are great gaps between any federal legislation and what you have here -- I suggest with respect that you would be abdicating your responsibilities. It is inherent in any legislation such as this that the enforcement must be done with a fine hand and with good judgment but surely we can trust the Administration of this territories to use sound judgment. Nobody wants to close an industry that is providing 500 jobs or 100 jobs because it will not correct its pollution overnight.

Consent to Prosecutions

Now, that is why I think in the legislation committee it was suggested that there be consent to prosecutions so that the judgment of the government could come in; if you do not pass something like this you have got very imminent trouble now, coming to this country and it seems to me that it would be suicidal not to have a weapon in your hand to deal with it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Thank you, Mr. Genest. Mr. Adams.

Responsibility of Industry

MR. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, I support this ordinance because in my constituency I have seen a lot going on in the environment that has been going on for quite a while now, for 10 or 15 years, where things have been left lying around. If this ordinance comes into effect they may have to come back and clean it up and that is going to cost a lot of money. Is the government going to do it or is the company going to do it?

This summer in my constituency, not too far from Whale Cove, about 30 miles south at the Ferguson river, there has been a mine there and for the last 3 years they have left gas and oil lying around. They have got aviation gas and they can not use it now because it has been lying around for 2 years. We decided to go fishing in there because it is a good place to fish but has been polluted in the last couple of years. People have asked me about how we get the people to come back and clean it up. There are empty oil drums lying in the river.

The next time someone wants to come to the territories they should talk to the people in the territories, they always go to Ottawa and then they get the permit in Ottawa and they do not even let my people know. They just come to the settlement; this happened in Eskimo Point. Everyone was hunting and then a plane came in and unloaded the gas and oil and the people did not even know what was going on. In the summertime they came back and they left everything behind when they left. I will support this ordinance and I hope it is effective in the territories.

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

Land Use Regulations Provide Some Protection

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, with reference to the comments of Councillor Genest, his suggestion was that we are unprotected and this is not true. The land use regulations of the federal government do apply. Admittedly, they have been criticized by a number of people, including this Council, but in my experience they have been very effective. Possibly they do not apply in the Keewatin at this time or the High Arctic but they do exist and I have found the inspectors of the federal government very quick and ready to act when a matter has been brought to their attention. I am not saying that this means that we will not need further protection but we do have a certain amount of protection now.

I think the area in which maybe we are having most difficulty is in municipalities because we have only a sanitation bylaw and the federal legislation does not apply in municipalities. We had a case in this municipality where a company bulldozed about a half a mile of road and by the time the town found out about it there was very little we could do and the penalties under the sanitation bylaw are minimal. In fact, I think the general tenor is untrue. I wish to correct that point. There is protection.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Thank you, Mr. Butters. Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, I hope I was not caught in the crossfire of Mr. Genest's remarks because I think I said what he said and just to make sure that is the case I support the bill and I support the remarks of Mr. Genest.

I support enforcement with judgment. I support enforcement in government on a timetable, of reasonableness and making sure that people have an opportunity to know what is wrong. With a reasonable timetable, with a concern about their ability to pay, because that is exactly the yardstick which government will be using in correcting up its areas which amount, generally speaking, in view of the responsibility of hamlets and settlements. That is the largest area of concern really, and I think that we all probably recognize that.

At the same time I say that I entirely support Mr. Genest when he says that we need it to fill in the gaps, particularly when we consider what could be happening. I think that before the year is out we will see an application in by persons concerned with building a pipeline, as he mentioned, and I think these people who are coming in fresh should not be put in a position where they have a free rein and then we are looking to giving them the corrective legislation to clean up their messes. It is much easier and less costly to do it from the word go, and hopefully there will not be very many people henceforth, with the coming into force of this ordinance, that are really in the position of this government. Having to look at massive funding spread out over a period of time to clean up the North.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Thank you, Mr. Searle. Dr. Hamelin.

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Chairman, I want to make a suggestion and present some reflection about that ordinance. The suggestion deals with the title and the wording of the ordinance. It is said, the protection of the environment. I think we could add a more sexy modern word and say 'the quality of the environment'. We are not forced to be behind in the progress so I suggest we use 'the quality of the environment'. It is much more than just the protection.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): If I remember correctly, did you not make that suggestion one time before?

DR. HAMELIN: Yes, I suggested that last June but probably it has melted since that time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Yes, I remember you making a remark in that respect.

DR. HAMELIN: And you were chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): No, I was not ...

DR. HAMELIN: Yes, you were.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Oh, I was eh, I forgot that.

Environment a Question of Controlling Energy

DR. HAMELIN: Anyway, my reflection deals with the place we, as the territorial government, may occupy in the environment field. We are not controlling the energy processes, the energy production, and everybody knows that the question

of environment is a question of controlling energy. We are not controlling, as everybody knows, the natural resources. So I wonder where are our feet on that. In fact, we do not have the power to control the government or the companies that are contaminant. So is it in the territorial power to control the environment? We have to ask for the control of natural resources so I do not know what we would control with this ordinance. It is a constitutional question. I always get back to that because there is only one problem here, we have no power. I hope that the territorial government will have the power to control the environment soon but I do not see today how we will achieve that objective.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Thank you, Dr. Hamelin. Mr. Parker.

Control Over Actions of People

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we must accept that this ordinance gives us a certain measure of control, not complete control -- protection I guess I should say -- over the actions of people more so than over the environment itself. We are in the same position with this ordinance as we are in many other fields that we can only act within rather rigid constraints. However, it would be remiss if we were not to accept those restraints and carry out our duties hoping all the while that our responsibilities will be enlarged. I do not think there is any question whatsoever, but that the Land Use Act and the land use regulations themselves should be territorial legislation because they are things of a provincial-type nature and therefore they are things that this Council should have under its control, most properly. But we do not have this control at this time and perhaps some day we will have but we must make do with what we have, I suppose, and do the best we can.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Thank you, Mr. Parker. Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: On a rather facetious note, Mr. Chairman, 'contaminant' under the ordinance refers to such things as gas and odour, the discharge of which in the environment may adversely affect the health and comfort of others and I wonder if that would mean that upon the coming into force of this ordinance that the cigars and cigarettes around this table would have to cease. (laughter)

Application of Ordinance

Mr. Chairman, under clause 3 -- we are on clause by clause consideration and have been for a couple of hours -- subclause (2) referring to anything that is permitted by an act of parliament or another ordinance of this Council. Is there anything, for instance, under the land use regulations that would be permitted that might otherwise be contrary to this ordinance? The reason I ask that is, it seems to me that if there is anything permitted, by having subclause (2) of clause 3, this ordinance would not have any effect, would not in any way be able to prevent it because of the fact that it was permitted under another act and this ordinance, by this subclause, exempts anything that is permitted under another act.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): The Legal Advisor might be able to give us some information.

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Smith): In a way, Mr. Chairman, that subclause may perhaps be redundant because any regulations or ordinances that we pass are qualified by the Northwest Territories Act. I will read it: "The Commissioner in Council may, subject to this act and any other act of the parliament of Canada make ordinances for the government of the territories".

But this just repeats, in essence, what that says. However, this subclause makes clear that there is a Territorial Land Act and the regulations made, and it is to ensure that this legislation is to be construed in conjunction with the federal legislation in mind.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Does that answer your question, Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Not entirely, Mr. Chairman. I apologize in that the question I asked was both legal and also information seeking.

I would like to know if Mr. Billing is aware of anything at present that federal legislation would permit, that we might wish we could prevent?

Avoid Conflict with Federal Legislation

MR. BILLING: Mr. Chairman, what we are -- we are not aiming at absolute prohibition. There is no way of saying that no one shall ever pollute any single piece of the territories. We have to recognize the fact we are dealing with a matter of degree and when a company moves in to drill a hole or to run a seismic line they are going to make some kind of a mess, they are going to disturb the environment. This has to be acknowledged. When you get a land use permit for an operation of that sort it does allow you to cut trees and pile slash and bury garbage and run lines and one thing and another. They are licensed to do this. I do not think we could ever say that we wish to stop all this. I think we are just trying to avoid a collision. We do not want to put ourselves in a position of saying you have a licence but we still think that you should not do it. That is all we are trying to do. Apart from everything else, as the Legal Advisor said, we can not avoid this clause, can we? We can not put ourselves in a position of conflict with federal legislation. Can we?

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Smith): That is correct, Mr. Chairman. The Northwest Territories Act does prevent us and if there is a direct conflict between federal legislation and territorial ordinances, the federal legislation overrides.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, surely there is no need for this being in our ordinance. In the second part it not only refers to federal acts, which are already covered under the Northwest Territories Act but it also mentions other ordinances. Are you aware of any ordinance that has been enacted by the Council of the Northwest Territories that may apply?

Other Ordinances Concerned with Pollution

MR. BILLING: There are four other ordinances, Mr. Chairman, that bear on these matters and one of them is a Public Health Ordinance, another one the Pesticide Ordinance. They bear on it marginally. A public health inspector may allow raw sewage into a stream, if he thinks it is not a threat, to help people downstream out of necessity, I suppose, and the Councillors have been discussing this. Technically an act of that sort would be a polluting act but if it is allowed by a public health inspector using the Public Health Ordinance we do not wish to conflict. Another question of degree, sir.

MR. TRIMBLE: Could that item be used as a loophole to let this government off the hook?

MR. BILLING: The Deputy Commissioner said 'no'.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Dr. Hamelin.

DR. HAMELIN: I do not know if the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may tell us if a bill like this has been seen or approved or advised by other departments than the department of the North, like the Department of Environment or the Department of Energy and what does the Department of Environment think of it?

Meeting with Officials of Department of the Environment

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, the thing has been beaten to death about eighteen times over by other departments, I assure you. We held a meeting on it in, I think it was early July or late July or early August, in which we invited the federal Department of the Environment to send an officer to discuss it with us and to bring forward any concerns that they had or give us any advice, and I assure you that he arrived with an army of people. They practically filled our conference room. We were amazed. Anyway, it was a very fruitful meeting, we accepted pretty well all of their advice, they raised pretty good points, they were knowledgeable and so forth. Likewise officers of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs were present and we accepted some of their advice too.

DR. HAMELIN: So there are so many people today in that business. Is there room for us?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Well, Members, it was a very good discussion and if the Administration takes all your advice we should have very good elements.

Can we proceed now by, clause by clause. I mean clause 2. That is what I wanted to say. I beg your pardon. Yes, clause 3.

MR. SIBBESTON: On clause 2 there is just a -- the legislation committee.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Repeat that question please? We have done that. Yes. Yes. After water we interpret 'ice and snow'. Repeat that clause 3. Clause 3, agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 4. Administration. You want to have a change, I see here. Okay, Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Yes, Mr. Chairman. It was thought by the committee that it should be the Commissioner 'shall' appoint the chief environmental protection officer.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Agreed to that?

Clause -- we have had clause 4.

MR. BUTTERS: It was clause 4.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Do you want to go back?

MR. BUTTERS: Yes, I do.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Very well.

MR. BUTTERS: I think that we heard Dr. Hamelin's remarks, or we listened to them, but I do not think we heard what he said. He used the word 'quality'. I think this is a very, very, important word. We have been using the word protection and preservation and, as he suggests, stressing enforcement, that we have enforcement officers and they shall be peace officers and this type of thing.

Working in the Future

I do not think you can -- I think that to improve the quality of the environment it takes a wholehearted effort by the total community of mankind and I think that the suggestion I read to you from Nova Scotia is a very good one. That we set up an environmental control council consisting of representatives from many, many disciplines because these people referred to in this ordinance are going to be working in the past, on something that has happened, something that has occurred. I think we should be working in the future, looking forward to attempt to prevent pollution from occurring, looking forward to attempt to prevent various other things from happening which fall within the orbit of this ordinance. Therefore I think that a council, of the nature that Nova Scotia has, would be looking ahead and would complement the enforcement aspect. This is prevention. The best type of medicine is preventative medicine. I think the best way to deal with pollution is to prevent it from occurring.

Motion to Provide for an Environmental Control Council

I would move that, yes, I would move -- included in this section be the provision for setting up an environmental control council of the nature that I have outlined.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): That is the motion, Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): A control of -- what did you say exactly?

MR. BUTTERS: An environmental control council similar to the one that I outlined earlier, one that has been set up under the Nova Scotia legislation and which contains representatives from all parts of the community; professions, business, medicine. Well, I do not know how it is working but at least it is working in the area of preventing pollution instead of curing it after the fact. Lawyers deal with things after the fact but we should get them before they get into our courts.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: On the motion, Mr. Chairman, I am still not clear exactly what such a council does. I am not sure that at this stage we can really afford, indeed need, that luxury. Dr. Hamelin did tell me that he is on such a council somewhere, I suspect, the province of Quebec. Oh, Government of Canada, goodness me! I am wondering if he can help us and tell us whether or not he feels the exercise is worthwhile without running the risk of being in conflict with his colleagues.

Council May be Useful

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Chairman, I think a council may be useful to study, for instance, the case of a new industry that is to be constructed in a section of the North. This council may try to foresee the consequences on pollution of these industries and these developments. Sometimes it may be good that sociologists, engineers and so on work together. Otherwise if we leave the evaluation of environmental protection by one officer only, it is difficult for him to understand all the sections of life and he may not be in a position to evaluate the situation. But it is not my suggestion. It is Mr. Butters' suggestion.

MR. SEARLE: It seems to me that it may indeed be something which, through experience, we feel we need. My feeling is, therefore, let us have some experience and see if we do need it. Maybe we are so down the road we will need it and I think we can inject into the audience then. I am just a little worried about getting a little heavy with councils before we possibly have the experience and demonstrated need. That is my only feeling, so I would think we might be well advised to go ahead with the act as it stands and bear, both Mr. Butters' feelings and Dr. Hamelin's experiences, in mind for the future. That would be my feeling for it. I am not opposed to it but I just question the need at this point.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: I would support what Councillor Searle says. Perhaps a little story might help on this. When the Ontario government revised the Law Society Act, which was the act governing the legal profession, it was felt that the community at large should have an input into this, there should be a committee drawn from all disciplines and all representatives of society and every group in society, which added up to 90 in number, decided that they should have a representative on this council. It met and the meeting lasted 4 days and the only resolution that issued from it was that they should forthwith disband it. I am leery of these committees until there is a real need for them so while Councillor Butters has a good idea and I think we should see what the experience is before we start to clutter ourselves up with committees.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Thank you, Mr. Genest. Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, can we have the motion read out please?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): The motion reads: Mr. Butters moves to include in this clause, that is 4 I am speaking of, provision for setting up an environmental control council. Is that correct, Mr. Butters?

MR. BUTTERS: I did not write it down but I guess ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): ... the control council. Is that not what you said?

MR. BUTTERS: That is correct, yes, sir.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me the objections can be met by using the word 'may' in the ordinance in this regard. Now the Commissioner 'may' appoint such an environmental control council if and when the need should be apparent. This should provide machinery for it to be done if the need should arise as it was suggested by some. I suggest that possibly the need could arise very quickly on some issue.

Committee May be Desirable

Just as an example there are hydro development proposals in the wind and although I am sure these proposals will be well studied by federal departments such as Environment and Indian and Northern Affairs and so forth and also by the Northwest Territories Water Board, still I am inclined to think it may be desirable that there be a committee, a territorial committee, established to consider this sort of thing and what effect it would have on the environment with regard to the people who are living in the territories. Things which the federal departments may not be too concerned about. A committee which is represented by the people of the territories whereas research being done by federal departments is not going to be very representative of the people of the Northwest Territories, particularly indigenous people. I think there should be provision in the ordinance that the Commissioner can appoint such a committee if it should be apparent that this is desirable sometime in the future.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): I beg your pardon?

MR. BUTTERS: I will accept that amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Butters, is that all you want to say, is that you accept ...

MR. BUTTERS: ... well, Mr. Searle spoke of what would be the function. I would read him what the function of the council in Nova Scotia is but I do not know if he wishes to take the time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Would you like that? No, you had that before. Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: What is the motion?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): The motion reads now; Mr. Butters moved to include a section of provision for setting up an environmental control council and the Commissioner may appoint such a control council if he sees it necessary.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that we pass over clause 4 to allow the Legal Advisor to prepare an amendment and come back to it?

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Smith): Mr. Chairman, I have had no direction on the terms of reference of this council.

Motion Defeated

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Well, maybe we should suggest after the questions and if the motion is passed then we can have it properly prepared and we bring it up before we close. Agreed? All in favour of that motion, hands up please. One, two, three, four, five, six. Against? One, two, three, hands up there, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven. The motion is defeated.

Now we can go back to where we were. Clause 5, environment protection. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 6, contaminants. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Air Marshal Campbell refers to clause 6.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Yes please, page 3. Mr. Chairman, in certain areas and in certain cases there are regulations setting out the minimum level of contaminants, which giving guidelines under which a corporation or an individual is contaminating air and water. In the copy of this bill that I read in Yellowknife before I came to Inuvik there was a clause which I shall read:

"Notwithstanding subsection (1) no offence is committed when the rate of discharge or contaminant does not exceed the rate or amount of discharge of contaminants in the environment that is prescribed by regulations".

It seems to me that clause is a good clause as it removes a lot of judgment as to what is the allowable level out of the hands of the inspector who has to make a decision based on his personal judgment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Billing, maybe you could answer that question?

Canada Water Act

MR. BILLING: Mr. Chairman, the reason that was taken out was that in northern Canada the Canada Water Act governs the discharge of the contaminants at a given rate into the water supply. Since it is a federal act we removed the clause to avoid conflict. It is still there though, but it is federal legislation.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Surely, it does not avoid conflict. What it does is confirm that there are levels allowed. It may be repeating in effect what is in the federal act but I think it is good for inclusion in our act.

MR. BILLING: Mr. Chairman, it is not only in the Canada Water Act. The Canada Clean Air Act is busy setting up not minimal but maximum levels of pollution into the air and these will apply to all of Canada, industry by industry, so we do have all kinds of advice on this subject. The Councillor's point is that you wanted to see it mentioned here for its educational point. Is that it, sir?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: No, no. What I would like to see is have it included so that an individual or a corporation or an organization would not be charged for putting a pollutant in the air or in the water when it does not exceed the level of the standard allowed and to me it seems to be a good thing.

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

Specific Instances Defined in other Legislation

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, as Mr. Billing said this was one of the things that we did on the advice of all of these experts that we called in. It was our view that since in specific industries and in specific instances these levels are defined in other legislation, we felt that any person enforcing the act could use those things without having us repeat them in a long regulatory section and indeed the court would look to what other acts contained when making a judgment on a substantial impairment or not.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Let us look at it another way, Mr. Chairman. The government has a number of inspectors presumably some of which are well qualified and some are not. If they do not have a standard to follow you will find individuals charged when they should not be charged and the courts may dismiss the charge. Why not make it clear in this ordinance as to what the score is?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: I want to support what Air Marshal Campbell said. First of all the constitutional position of the Clean Air Act and provincial legislation is not at all clear. The constitutional right of the Government of Canada to legislate in all aspects covered by the Clean Air Act have not been authoritatively determined and there are a lot of lawyers with a lot of doubts about it.

Secondly, I was troubled that that subclause Air Marshal Campbell read was not before the legislation committee. I think it was removed before it got to us. I think all Members were troubled with clause 6 where you have an existing industry which is complying, that has agreed with the government to implement

a program of orderly reduction of pollution, be exposed to a charge even if they were complying. I think that that clause is very necessary both from the purpose of educating people, restraining a zealous environmental protection officer and further, on very sound legal ground.

Motion to Amend Clause 6

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, to save the committee's time and crystallize this discussion I would like to make a motion. That subclause (2) be added to clause 6 which should read: "notwithstanding subclause (1) no offence is committed where the rate or amount of discharge of contaminants does not exceed the rate or amount of discharge of contaminants into the environment that is prescribed by the regulations".

Motion Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): You have the Air Marshal's motion. We all agree -- who is in favour of that motion? One, two, three, four, five, six, seven. Against? Nobody. (laughter) Motion carried.

--- Carried

MR. TRIMBLE: Can we have the motion read, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Yes, no person shall discharge or permit the discharge of any contaminants in the environment, notwithstanding subclause (1), no offence is committed where the rate or amount of discharge of contaminants does not exceed the rate or amount of discharge of contaminants in the environment that is specified by the regulations.

Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, which regulations are these?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. ...

MR. BUTTERS: Are they before us tonight?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Air Marshal Campbell, maybe you could -- would that be clause 18?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Yes.

MR. BILLING: Yes, Mr. Chairman, the regulations clause is clause 18.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Clause 18.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: By way of explanation, as I understand it would be not only the territorial regulations supporting this bill but also those laws or regulations the federal government would be overriding.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Billing.

MR. BILLING: Mr. Kaeser, may I point out, there is nothing wrong with what the regulations are saying. The regulations published under the Canadian Clean Air Act will apply. It is not a parallel thing but we could use somebody else's expertise in this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, in consultation with Mr. Smith he tells me that subclause (e) of clause 18 covers that specifically when it says, "any other matter he deems necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of this ordinance". In other words, I believe his claim is that it permits the Commissioner to set those levels now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Dr. Hamelin?

DR. HAMELIN: It seems to me that is difficult to set up these regulations because it is a question of air, and in fact Canada is not controlling the air. If I may give an example, 10 years ago U.S.S.R. had atomic experiments in Siberia, the 2nd of September. Four days later the atomic dust was just over the Mackenzie valley and two days later just over Baffin. How will we control that? (laughter)

Difficult Problem

It seems to me that we are embarking in difficult circumpolar countries' problems and as we are a very small government I do not know how we will control these regulations. Now, maybe a lawyer may get exercise on it. (laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Well, let us go on. Well, we voted on it so it is going through.

Clause 7, stop or control order. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 8, repair of damages. Did we hear right? Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 9, service of order. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 10, unsightly premises. We are on clause 10, gentlemen. Mr. Trimble wants to speak on it.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, this is a difficult section because how does one determine what is unsightly? This really is a valid judgment of the inspectors.

Discarded or Unused Material

Then in paragraph (c) relating to the word unsightly, "discarded or unused material, machinery, vehicles or equipment". Now, surely a person should be permitted to retain on his land material that he has not used but is perhaps going to be using or a vehicle or equipment or so forth. This is a pretty broad thing, just how does one determine what is and what is not unsightly.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Billing.

MR. BILLING: We are very much aware of this difficulty. It is true and as the Councillor says it is a value judgment, what is unsightly to one man could be a prized possession to another. The keyword is unused or discarded. It is perfectly all right to live in a dilapidated building but you must not abandon it. This is the sort of thing that we are aiming at. Several provinces have acts similar to this. It was founded by New Brunswick about four years ago and it has been very successful in cleaning up the -- for instance, they have a clause saying that you can have one wrecked car with no wheels on it but you can not have two. Things of this sort. We have to make a start somewhere and I think this is a very brave inlet if I may say so.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I do not like it because it is putting a tremendous amount of power into the hands of the inspector, or the chief environmental protection officer, without giving any real guidelines or limitations within which he must work. I see works of art that as far as I am concerned are unsightly. But people are prepared to pay thousands of dollars for them, and when we are infringing or permitting the infringement of the rights of the individuals on his or her land I think we have to be a little careful about the power that we put into the hands of a civil servant.

What this does is if, in the opinion of this officer, some private possession of an individual on his or her land is unsightly that officer can require that person to remove it, whether that be building materials, a vehicle, machinery or whatever it might be. One person might feel that a very old piece of machinery is something that should be retained at all costs as an historic item where another might feel it is something that should be destroyed. A few years later it might be something we would be crying for to put in our museum in Fort Smith. (laughter) So basically, Mr. Chairman, what I am saying is that I think we are giving too broad a power to the officer without specifying any limitations within which he must function.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I share the concern of Mr. Trimble and I think this is another example, where had the Administration developed their regulations concurrent with this draft ordinance we could have handled it much more intelligently. If you remember at a previous session, we had a very difficult draft bill and deferred it until such time as we got the regulations so that we could see what the Administration had in mind. This paragraph is contingent on what appears in the regulations and we do not have the regulations. Now I have concern for the bill without the draft regulations. Have you?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Would you like to have Mr. Billing answer that? Okay, Mr. Billing.

MR. BILLING: Mr. Chairman, it is true. Well, we have got a regulation section which is much more detailed than the one we had before but in this particular section of the ordinance or the bill, with all due respect, sir, I do not think it is possible to write regulations on the question of aesthetic pollution. As Councillor Trimble said, it has to be adjusted.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Yes, excuse me, but if you turn to clause 18 it says the Commissioner may make regulation etc. The witness quoted an example of two cars versus one car and I would expect to see something of that sort in the regulations. Surely, we must have some guidelines to the inspectors. Otherwise, you have the individual judgment of a dozen inspectors placing charges against individuals without any standard or common base between them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Parker, Deputy Commissioner?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Well, Mr. Chairman, this is a very difficult question. There is no doubt about that but just let me say something on the regulations. One of my instructions to the people working on the bill was to not do a whole lot of things by regulations because this Council very rightly has protested that sort of thing and so we have tried to avoid this here and to put everything in the bill. I am wondering if it might not be better if we were to take out in 10(c) the words "or unused". That would then take out quite a lot of the difficulty as I would see it and I wonder if Mr. Trimble sees it the same way. That would then leave clause 10 dealing with unused dilapidated buildings. Now remember that is just dilapidated, rubbage or discarded materials, machinery, vehicles, or equipment. I rather question whether the words "or unused" should be in there and I think that if they came out the whole thing might be a lot more sensible.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: But then again sir, you have to decide whether one vehicle is unsightly or whether it takes five vehicles to be unsightly.

MR. BILLING: I agree with the Air Marshal on that. We can not avoid it, the necessity of judgment but it does answer Councillor Trimble's suggestion that some people wish to store unused materials on their property whether they are an eyesore or not and they have a right to do so. I think that the Deputy Commissioner's remarks or amendment would cover this, would it not, sir?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: It is up to the owner then, whether something is discarded or not. If I have a piece of property with an ancient tractor sitting on it, although several people might consider it an eyesore, if I claim that I have not discarded it, then it is not affected by this ordinance.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: You claim, but supposing an inspector claims you have abandoned it.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: But not discarded.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Then he can take you to court and say that it is discarded.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: No.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Of course he can.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: No. I have not discarded it.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: So what, I do not believe you.

LEGAL ADVISOR (Mr. Smith): In any prosecution the prosecutor must satisfy the court beyond a reasonable doubt. If the owner claims that the machinery was not discarded the prosecutor has a heavy onus to prove that it is.

Motion to Remove "or unused" from Subclause 10(c)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I move that in clause 10(c) the words, "or unused", be stricken out.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): That is the motion? Questions?

MR. GENEST: I want to say something.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Go ahead.

MR. GENEST: I had my hand up for a long time. What bothers me about this, I do not think the answer of the Legal Advisor is strictly correct in this section because look at the powers of the chief environmental protection officer. You have no appeal from him, he does not have to charge you. He can just go into your yard, under subclause (3) and take it out.

MR. BUTTERS: Where do you see that?

MR. GENEST: Subclause (3) of section 11. Clause 10 says what you will not do but clause 11 says he gives you a notice and if he thinks your prize Henry Moore sculpture is rubbish he just takes it out and nobody, the court can not interfere, you have no right of appeal and I think that is an extraordinarily wide power. I just want the people to understand that they do not solve the problem by Mr. Parker's amendment. Subject to that I will support the amendment.

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

THE COMMISSIONER: Would it solve the problem if we just took clause 10 out, it does not really matter to us, we are not that strong on it. It is your bill.

MR. GENEST: It is not my bill.

THE COMMISSIONER: It will be when you get through with it.

Motion Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): We have a motion, who is in favour of the motion? One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten. Against? Motion is carried.

--- Carried

You did not have to take it out, Mr. Commissioner.

Clause 11.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Do not leave clause 10. I would think that the municipalities surely would have laws, bylaws or ordinances which covers this same particular area. Assuming that they have, how does clause 10 and the municipalities' bylaws work together?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Billing.

MR. BILLING: Mr. Chairman, they do not have such bylaws. I have to be careful how I say this but we consider them among the greatest offenders in this regard and we hope that this will stimulate them to pass the necessary bylaws and if they do, we can step out of the picture.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Can you step into a municipality now, if this bylaw were passed, within their jurisdiction?

MR. BILLING: Yes.

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

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, I am very sure that this municipality does have a bylaw which would bring about this required action. Likewise a year ago we passed similar legislation with regards to roads so I think we are just making more laws for ourselves and you are right -- and making restrictions that we do not particularly need at this time. We have not even seen the regulations that are going to match this up. When will the regulations be developed?

Discussion on Regulations

MR. BILLING: Mr. Chairman, the whole point in answer to the Councillor's question and the Deputy Commissioner has already stated this, we have bent over backwards to keep regulations to a minimum in this ordinance and the only regulations that we ever see coming out of this thing are covered under those two passages in clause 18 which repeat the safeguards, the preventive aspects of the ordinance. We do not see a long list of regulations stating precisely what degree of contaminations are allowed and things of this sort. In some of the federal legislation the regulations run to 450 clauses, we do not want to get into that bind, surely.

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

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, I said I believe our community does have such legislation, Mr. Billing does not. I wonder if we might call Mr. Creery to the table and just ask him whether municipalities have such legislation. It seems foolish he is sitting in the audience when he could be sitting with us.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Do the Members agree?

--- Agreed

MR. SEARLE: Point of order, Mr. Chairman. I really think that what we should do is that we should recognize the clock at this point because we are getting a little tired and do not seem to be going ahead. We seem to be going sideways.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): I realize that we have people here that expected us to be finished at 9:00 o'clock but as this is a very important ordinance and we are almost through, maybe we could push it through tonight. That is up to the Members. Would you like me to continue?

MR. SEARLE: Well, I think that the rules say that once someone recognizes the clock that I do not think is a motion that is debatable, as I recall it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Ladies and gentlemen, I recognize the clock and may I report progress.

--- Agreed

THE COMMISSIONER: Council come to order. Mr. Kaeser.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Bill 4-50, Environmental Protection Ordinance

MR. KAESER: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has considered Bill 4-50 and I wish to report progress.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any announcements? Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, just to the members of the development of the ecology committee that we hope to be able to hold a short meeting sometime between now and 11:00 o'clock. In about one-half hour.

THE COMMISSIONER: Between now and 11:00 o'clock tonight. Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: As a reminder to the members of the standing committee of finance, if we could meet here fifteen minutes before 9:00 a.m. tomorrow we could deal with the one matter outstanding.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further announcements? I will draw to your attention tomorrow we will have to decide on the two delegates from Council, one who attends the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Procedure Seminar in Ottawa and second, the one attending the Man and Resources Conference in Toronto. Sometime tomorrow if you could reach a conclusion on who you want to send perhaps we could deal with this immediately after the first eight items on the orders of the day.

MR. BUTTERS: With your indulgence sir, I just would remind people that there is coffee after this meeting for Members and visitors.

THE COMMISSIONER: Coffee. Well I have news for you fellows, we are going to be talking about liquor tomorrow and Mr. Wacko will be giving his views on liquor. He has sat here patiently for four days listening to you fellows and just to show you his appreciation for all the words you had to say, he is going to buy you a drink tonight. That is really not true. On that note Mr. Deputy Commissioner, the orders of the day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, orders of the day, October 19, 1973, 9:00 o'clock a.m., auditorium, Samuel Hearne Secondary School.

1. Prayer

2. Questions and Returns

3. Oral Questions

4. Presenting Petitions

5. Reports of Standing and Special Committees

6. Notices of Motions

7. Motions

8. Tabling of Documents

9. Consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bills:

   Bill 3-50, Bill 4-50, Bill 6-50 and Bill 1-50

10. Continuing Consideration in Committee of the Whole of:

    Recommendation to Council 1-50, N.W.T. Education Ordinance

    Observations and Recommendations Respecting Alcohol and Drugs in the Northwest Territories

    Mackenzie Valley Social Impact Study

    Overview Study of Tourism and Outdoor Recreation in the Northwest Territories

    Selection of delegate to attend Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Procedural Seminar - Ottawa

    Selection of delegate to attend Man and Resources Conference - Toronto

11. Third Reading of Bills

12. Assent to Bills

13. Prorogation

THE COMMISSIONER: The hour is now 9:00 o'clock p.m. Council stands adjourned until 9:00 o'clock a.m. tomorrow at the auditorium, Samuel Hearne Secondary School.

--- ADJOURNMENT

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES DEBATES

50 th Session

7 th Council

Official Report

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1973

Available from the Clerk of the Council of the
Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, N.W.T. at $5.00 per session
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INUVIK, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1973

ITEM NO. 1: PRAYER

--- PRAYER

THE COMMISSIONER: Turning to the orders of the day, questions and returns ...

MR. BUTTERS: A point of order, Mr. Commissioner, in view of the very great amount of material that this Council has left to what has been publicized as our last day, I wonder if it might not be an opportunity at this time to examine what we will be discussing so those people who have sat here patiently hoping to provide some guidance may be released.

I raise this as a point of order, sir, because there may be other Councillors, as permitted in the rules, who wish to discuss this and maybe comment on the possibility of extending this session over until next week to cover this material.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Butters, there is no chance of extending it over next week because of commitments that we have but I think your point is well taken and I suggest the following, or submit the following for your consideration; that we deal with Items 2 to 8 on the orders of the day and the bills that we finish, the one on parks and I believe that we have practically finished with the one on environment. Bill number 6-50 does not require any action today by Council because the Council committee on legislation is recommending that that be held over until the January session. Is that not right, Mr. Sibbeston? Pardon?

MR. SIBBESTON: I have not been following it all.

Business Before the Council

THE COMMISSIONER: We can lay over Bill 1-50 with it as it deals also with municipal councils.

I would like then to receive the nominations from the Council for the two delegates. I would like then to give third reading to the bills that we have approved, that you have finished with in committee of the whole, and assent to them. Then return just to finish off your comments on the education which I would think by this time would have taken us to about 11:30 a.m., then go into the alcohol and drug subject. I doubt very much if we will get to the Mackenzie Valley Social Impact Study. It seems to me you might like to talk about the Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Study but it would seem that these are the two that would be left, and if you did not get to them at least they have been tabled and can be merely put on the agenda for the January session.

The January session, as I have already stated, we are determined to keep the legislation to a bare minimum and we are going to program a full legislative session for June. I will insist that the Administration get to you the bills in ample time so that you will be able to go over them. I think that if we can get a meeting of the legislation committee prior to the June session -- probably a week or two weeks before then -- their comments wherever possible can be incorporated into the main bill and then we will not have to slow down and check each clause out to see whether it is acceptable or whether there are any changes. So that is the order of priority I would submit to you for the day. Yes, Mr. Butters?

MR. BUTTERS: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner, that is what I required. I have some comments on that priority of order and one is that you did not mention my Private Member's bill. I assume that is included with the government's bills.

THE COMMISSIONER: We can deal with that, yes.

Social Impact and Tourism Studies

MR. BUTTERS: But more important is the Social Impact Study that Gemini North prepared. You grouped it with the tourism study which is also important and I think too important to give scant consideration to in 15 or 20 minutes which we appear to be doing in most of this business. The Social Impact Study indicates what could occur in the territories if the pipeline is built. I deferred my remarks from the opening for an opportunity in committee of the whole to discuss this and we are now in the very community that will receive the brunt of this. To go home with it hardly looked at, I think is giving the residents here very short shrift.

THE COMMISSIONER: MR. Butters, two of them, which will be up again whether we deal with them at this session or not, are the one on alcohol and the one on tourism, because you have to vote them in the main estimates. Whether you discuss them today, and you may well discuss them for three or four hours today, I would lay dollars to donuts that you will repeat everything you said and more at the main estimates when you get into the details of as to whether you like the way that the Administration presents the tourism budget. I would think the same on the one on alcohol, so I think that if we follow this and -- sorry I neglected to mention your Private Member's bill. Somehow or other it was not put on the order paper but I would direct the Clerk of the Council to put that on the order paper right away, and if you like, as soon as we deal with Item 9, that can be the first thing we will go to. Deputy Commissioner Parker.

ITEM NO. 2: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

Return to Question 02-50: Council Coverage in Slavey

Return to Question 08-50: Council Coverage in Eskimo

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, oral questions numbers 2 and 8 regarding CBC broadcasts in native languages were asked October 16 and 17. CBC Inuvik are broadcasting Council reports daily in Loucheaux, Western Eskimo and English. CBC Yellowknife are using Ray Sonfrere of the territorial Department of Information to translate Council reports into Slavey.

Return to Question W5-50: N.W.T. Government Staff Turnover

On Tuesday, October 16, Councillor Kaeser asked written question 5-50 concerning employees engaged and separated during 1971 to 1973. I have a reply which I propose to distribute to Members that consists of a table containing many figures.

Operating Costs of Frobisher Bay Hostel

In answer to a question asked in committee by Councillor Pearson I have information on the operating costs of the hostel at Frobisher Bay. The annual cost of operation and maintenance for the federal building last year was $533,590. The student residence by itself cost $296,500 of this amount. This includes power for the hostel at $54,900, for the total building $103,000. Heat for the hostel $149,700, for the total building $280,900. Water for the hostel $9300 and for the total building $17,400. Garbage removal for the hostel $1900 and for the total building $3600. Janitorial service for the hostel $53,300 and for the total building $87,100. Maintenance $27,400, and the total building $41,500. The total floor area of the total building is 165,420 square feet. The hostel floor area is 88,140 square feet. Using these areas, the respective annual cost of the federal building in total is $3.23 per square foot and the hostel by itself is $2.79 per square foot.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further written questions? Mr. Trimble.

Question W15-50: Funds for Settlement Councils Meeting

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, the settlement councils of Wrigley, Norman, Franklin, Norman Wells and Good Hope have scheduled their regional settlement council meetings to begin October 23 in Fort Norman. I understand that your government is not prepared to meet with these people at that time. As the people of these settlements want to discuss mutual problems and have an exchange of views not necessarily requiring the attendance of numerous government personnel, would you be prepared to grant permission to provide funding for the meeting to proceed according to the wishes of the settlements involved?

Return to Question W15-50: Funds for Settlement Councils Meeting

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Trimble, this is under consideration. In each region, we try to bring the councils together at government expense. This time they want it to include people from other regions and so we are looking at it and we will make a decision next week. But we will do our very best to meet the wishes of the settlement councils.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, if I might be permitted, the only other settlement included that is not in the Inuvik Region is Fort Wrigley and it is my understanding that one of the main issues that they wish to discuss is the question of redistribution of the constituencies of this Council and since Fort Wrigley is a settlement sort of off on its own, I think it would be to the advantage of the government and the people of the North, and I certainly would like to have the Wrigley people express their views as to whether or not they would like to be with these other settlements.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Trimble.

Any further written questions? Oral questions, Mr. Sibbeston.

ITEM NO. 3: ORAL QUESTIONS

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner, further on this matter, I received a call yesterday from people associated with the Fort Wrigley council and at a meeting on Tuesday, they discussed a letter that was received by Mr. Schorn from your government where you express the feeling that inasmuch as he has promised just a few weeks before this, that there would be a meeting held of the Wrigley, Fort Norman, Good Hope people. I think in Good Hope. Now, he said that he was very sorry that this meeting was impossible to go ahead because some higher authorities in the territorial government had said that this could not come about. I wish to ...

THE COMMISSIONER: Wait a minute. First of all, you are not at this time permitted to make a speech. You are permitted to ask an oral question and we will do our very best to answer it for you. Proceed.

Question O16-50: Settlement Councils Meeting

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner, I was just getting to the question now. Could you tell me who these high authorities are and secondly on what basis their decision was made? You told Mr. Trimble that apparently the matter is still up for decision next week. I understand the decision has been made already and whether your authorities would reconsider this matter.

THE COMMISSIONER: I do not know who the higher authorities are but you are talking about two different things.

MR. SIBBESTON: I am talking jobs.

THE COMMISSIONER: No, no, you are talking about two different things.

The subject that Mr. Trimble is talking about is a program of the territorial government which is to encourage, organize, and fund regional settlement council meetings. There is one going on right now in Pangnirtung on alcohol. Mr. Pearson sent me a communiqué that he received from them.

Return to Question 016-50: Settlement Council Meetings

What the subject that Mr. Schorn and the question that he was asked was in connection with a meeting that was called by a Mr. Cleghorn of the federal government to discuss the highway. Mr. Schorn attended merely as an observer. At that meeting it was asked that the next meeting that was held by this group -- meaning Mr. Cleghorn and those that are with him -- that all of the settlements along the right-of-way of the highway be at the next meeting. Apparently Mr. Cleghorn said that he would consider it and Mr. Schorn was asked if he had any objections and he said no. Since then, I suppose somebody must have changed their mind but it certainly was not our meeting.

So we are talking about two different things so I can not answer your question in that light. As I said to Mr. Trimble, on the settlement council meeting, yes I see no reason why we can not look at that next week and we have not changed our policy of holding these meetings, the only question that we have to decide is whether Wrigley should attend or not. But Mr. Trimble raises a very good point. As to yours, on the highway, it is not in our hands, I do not know who this higher authority is; it is nobody here but we will see what we can find out for you, Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: On a point of order or privilege, Mr. Commissioner, I wonder -- inasmuch as you express some sympathy -- I wonder if you would find out who these authorities are and whether you would express to them that the sort of meeting that Fort Wrigley and related communities want is a desirable thing.

THE COMMISSIONER: In any event, I will be in Wrigley myself probably with you in attendance after I complete my tour with Mr. Trimble in his constituency and Mr. Butters in his constituency, which I hope will be in November. Any further oral questions? Mr. Pearson.

Question 017-50: Outbreak of Infectious Hepatitis at Pond Inlet

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to know how serious is the outbreak of infectious hepatitis at Pond Inlet and are these communities now isolated by the health authorities?

THE COMMISSIONER: I will see if I can find out for you today, Mr. Pearson. I do not know.

Any further oral questions? Yes, Mr. Pearson.

Question 018-50: Artifacts Removed from Blacklead Island

MR. PEARSON: My question regards this summer's activities of a naval vessel. Is there any truth to the rumour that many artifacts were removed from Blacklead Island in the Cumberland sound this summer and if so, with whose authority and where are these artifacts now?

THE COMMISSIONER: I will have to seek information, Mr. Pearson. I do not know. Any further oral questions?

Item 4, presenting petitions. Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Frobisher Bay Busing Contract

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, could I just give one other piece of information in reply to the question of the Frobisher residence? I have got one other piece of information that Mr. Pearson wanted and that was the total busing contract. I am sorry, I will have to circulate it. I thought I had it separated here but I have two pages and I do not know which is which.

THE COMMISSIONER: Item 4, presenting petitions.

Item 5, reports of standing and special committees. Mr. Searle.

ITEM NO. 5: REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Report of Special Committee on Provincial-type Responsibilities

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, as chairman of the special committee on provincial-type responsibility I would like to present an interim report.

I think I would like to go back one or two paces and say that the committee was formed in response to Motion 5-47 passed at the 47th session of the Council. The committee is made up of Air Marshal Campbell, Councillor Pearson, Councillor Trimble and Councillor Dr. Hamelin and myself. We produced a draft of an interim report at the June session and we were prepared to table the report then when the Council informally held discussions with the minister and touched on -- and I think that I am probably under-emphasizing what happened when I say touched -- on the contents of this paper. The minister at that time requested that we not table the paper until he had had an opportunity to discuss the contents with his colleagues. Whether or not he has done that, at least I do not know and I do not think there has been any advice to this Administration. Hopefully he has so that what we say here in this interim report comes as no shock either to him or to the cabinet because I think we have carried out our part of the bargain in giving that opportunity.

I think that what we say, therefore, with respect to the committee's feelings, and I say the committee's feelings only because this has not been approved by Council. With respect to the executive council or executive of Council as we call it, therefore will not come as a surprise as between now and June -- pardon me, June and now -- our thoughts in that regard have not changed. I do not know whether I should go so far as to read the report, it is a 4 page report, it has appendix 1 attached to it. I am going to table it under Item 8.

Constitutional Aspects of Report

It is broken down into three major headings in what we consider to be their order of importance; (a) constitutional, (b) financial and (c) administrative. Under the constitutional heading we deal with the basic philosophical policy problems that we have.

- Position of Government of Canada

That is, of course, the position as enunciated by the minister as representing the position of the Government of Canada as stated on the 10th of November, 1969 in the white paper where the minister stated;

"(1) in the first place, I believe, that this time and in the foreseeable future the granting of provincial status to either territory is not a realistic alternative;

(2) I further believe that the federal government shall continue to manage and develop the natural resources of the North for the benefit of both northern residents and all Canadians".

- Position Unacceptable to Committee

We say, as a committee, that these two basic policy positions are totally unacceptable to the committee and should be to Council. We say that this is really where our problems come from, that for as long as those two policy positions are maintained by the Government of Canada we are really spinning our wheels. It is those two things that we must change, we must press for change at that level and in those areas before anything that we do in this area is meaningful henceforth.

- Executive of Council

We deal with the constitutional matter first because we think it is a first priority. Under that we deal with that basic policy, a problem that we have, firstly, because it is a first priority under the constitutional heading. We then go on to deal with the executive council and with reservations by virtue of the experience in the Yukon. We recommend an executive of Council. We say that it should be a very different thing from the Yukon council and that the Yukon system is totally unacceptable to us. We say that the Commissioner should be the chairman of the executive of Council, members of the executive should be appointed by the Commissioner in Council, thereby becoming not only Members of the executive of Council but also Members of Council. We say that a minimum of 50 per cent of Members of the executive of Council should be elected Members with other nominees coming from the Administration or even from outside government.

- Responsibilities of Executive of Council

The executive of Council should be responsible to sit with and be part of, they should be responsible to the Council, they should sit with the Council, they should be part of the Council. They should be responsible for co-ordinating finance and for the preparation of the budget and the executive should be responsible for the preparation of legislation. Each member of the executive should be in charge of the administration of one or more departments.

We further go on to explain the reason why our committee expresses reservations with respect to the executive of Council and we say that these reservations apply whatever the form of that executive. Our reasons are simply that we have the Commissioner chairing this executive of Council, he is responsible to the minister, we are talking responsibility in law here, we are not talking about any personal situation. We say in law he is responsible to the minister not to the Council and hence not to the people. As a result any elected Member on such an executive would be undoubtedly the subject of the instructions of the minister to the Commissioner, a difficult position for any Member to find himself in. However since the executive of the Council would be appointed by Council and because of a further recommendation with respect to the pay of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, and indeed all the members of the executive of Council be controlled by Council, we feel that we are making the executive of Council as responsible to Council; not legally, but in terms of being as responsive as we possibly can under the present system that we have.

- Interim Position

We feel that if there is any interim position between now and provincial status that has a chance of working, has a glimmer of a hope of causing the executive in law responsible to the minister through the Commissioner but making it responsive to the demands of Council then this has to be it. We do not feel that the executive sitting separate and apart and away from the Council such as you have in the Yukon has a shadow of a hope of success. I think that is where the basic problem comes in. We feel that if the executive is going to be responsive to the Council they should be sitting right here in this chamber defending the actions of the departments and answering directly, being accountable for their appointment to the Council and for their pay to the Council and maybe the same thing will not happen here as there. This is substantial difference between what there is in the Yukon council and what we want here, and we just can not stress too greatly that difference. We deal with the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner's salaries under point 3 under the constitutional side. We see that they should be paid out of the territorial government funds voted by Council and this of course is consistent with what the Carrothers Commission said -- consistent with what we have said all along.

- Number of Elected Members of Council

The size of the Council we say that at the time of the next territorial general election the Council should be of a size not less than 14 elected Members, and assuming our suggestions respecting the executive council are approved, then of course whatever Members came to the Council by virtue of being ~~part of the~~ executive of Council would enlarge that Council, presumably by 2 while in effect appointment of this Council, that is the important thing, of this Council. The reason we say have a minimum of 14 and we do not try to be more specific than that in terms of elected Members. We feel that the firm number should really be determined by us getting down and looking at the constituencies. It may be impractical to have 14. Maybe we should have 15 or maybe we should have only 13, but it depends how the geography and the population figures work out in terms of workable size and numbers.

- Agreement by Majority of Committee

With respect to the fifth point, Deputy Commissioner, we presume that if our recommendation respecting the executive of Council is respected then the Deputy Commissioner would be one of the Commissioner's two nominees from the Administrative side and hence be on Council by virtue of appointment by Council. If that form of an executive council is not acceptable then there is a majority of the committee, and I must emphasize here that there is a minority view of the committee, but the majority view is that the Deputy Commissioner should remain as the sole appointed Member, but there is a minority position on that. I think I can safely say it is the only place where the committee has a minority position, in everything else I have said, and I say, does express unanimously the view of the committee and I think that is important.

- Position on Speaker

Sixthly, with respect to a speaker, we suggest that provision be made when the Northwest Territories Act is opened up so that at the time of the next election the act provide that the Council may, now the important thing is 'may', not 'shall', but may if they wish, appoint a speaker either from within or outside its membership as it sees fit at the time. We do not purport to tell the next Council how they should run their affairs but we think that they should have this right if they wish to exercise it.

- Position on Commissioner

Position of the Commissioner is the seventh point under constitutional and there we say that the Commissioner should continue to be part of Council and sit with Council as chief executive officer with voting privileges. We do not feel there is any advantage to him -- let us assume there is a speaker -- we do not feel there is any advantage for the Commissioner to be off somewhere else, we think he should be right there with his executive answering as the Prime Minister does in Parliament or as the premier does in any legislature.

Financial Aspects of Report

Then on the financial side the second major heading, we say that the present financial arrangements for funding the territorial government programs make it impossible for the elected representatives to have any real substantial input into budgeting. We, therefore, recommend that section 21 of the Northwest Territories Act, be repealed so that the executive of Council can be responsible for advancing expenditure and revenue proposals. We suggest repeal of section 22 of the Northwest Territories Act and we recommend in the strongest possible terms that an annual unconditional grant be made available which should not appear as part of any federal departmental budget. We emphasize further that there should be sovereignty in the Council of the Northwest Territories with respect to the spending of that sum of money as it sees fit and that we should completely discontinue this archaic interdepartmental committee and negotiation of funds item by item, point by point, totally removes any sovereignty of Council under the present system and that is very important because without some natural flexibility again you can have administrative so-called 'responsibility' and the rest of it but unless you have that flexibility you are really nothing.

Administrative Aspects of Report

Finally on the administrative side, we identify nine programs in schedule A which we designate as provincial responsibilities under the Canadian constitution and, of course, indicate that they are still controlled by the federal government.

- Schedule of Transfer of Functions

We set up a schedule of transfer of these functions from federal to territorial government beginning with April 1 of 1974 and going on until finally everything is there by April 1 of 1976. We suggest these should include land and inland water surface rights, land and inland water subsurface rights, and attorney general.

- Administrative Transfers

Now I think the most important point to make here is that this is no real give-away of anything by the federal government, should this occur, because we like, we have come to the conclusion that when we have talked of transfer in the past, of responsibilities from federal to territorial control, we are really just speaking of something that is almost illusionary. Therefore, we very guardedly used the word 'transfer' when we suggest that the programs identified in schedule 1 should go from direct federal to territorial control. In fact, there really is no shifting of any control should such 'transfers' take place because by making the Commissioner responsible for those additional provincial-type programs is merely shifting the accountability to the minister from one deputy minister to another deputy minister. The latter deputy minister being our own Commissioner.

- Minister's Control Remains

In other words the minister's control remains as direct and as strong regardless of whether the programs in schedule 1 are administered by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs directly through the deputy minister of that department or directly through the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories who is just as responsible to the minister as is the departmental deputy minister. We are talking about responsibility in law and the Commissioner is just as accountable as is the deputy minister, hence there is no loss of control and our committee does not see why this should be objectionable at all. But we have been hoodwinked and so has the public in the past because of the use of the words 'transfer of responsibilities'. My goodness, transfer has been, if anything, a shift sideways. Granted, a good shift in the past but it has not been a transfer per se.

Action Required on Report

Now, finally, the action required. We think that this committee's report should be debated by the Council, we saved this at the January session and I think we now appreciate that it is not possible here today as this is the last day. We think that Members, and hope that Members will look over it, form their views and that it should be put on the order paper in the January session. I think in a question to you earlier Mr. Commissioner, Dr. Hamelin indicated that some time should be made available to discuss these very basic issues. I think if I was reading Dr. Hamelin's question correctly he was probably referring to this sort of basic philosophical part of the initial constitutional matter. Time should be set aside for that and this should, maybe be the document that forms the basis of the discussion. It is simply a report by the committee to Council, what the Council does with it is the Council's business. We feel that we have got to the point, however, where an interim report was necessary as we need Council's direction at this point before we can proceed very much further.

I am sorry that this has taken so long, Mr. Commissioner, but it is an important area and I thought that rather than just table the document that it could stand a little time in explaining exactly what we mean. Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: The disposition of the report is now the question that has to be decided and if I can give a little advice maybe you could just move that it be received and this gives you the opportunity to file a final report in January, if Council so wishes, and then go into a full-scale debate at that time but a motion to receive does not adopt it. It does not bind anybody to anything, it is a procedural matter so that it is part of your proceedings. Perhaps you

might like to do that.

Motion that Report of the Committee on Provincial-type Responsibilities be Received

MR. SEARLE: Well sir, I have no objection to making a motion to receive the report. I would have assumed that I had the right as chairman of the Council committee to present the report to Council and had an obligation to receive it. Otherwise the committee seems to be a waste of effort. But if it is a procedural thing that gives it some more strength Council would support the motion. I would move that it be received.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Searle. The only reason I say that, is under rule 75 right through to 78 it lays down a procedure for this in view of the fact that this is just an interim one, then it seems to me that this is the best way to deal with it.

On the motion to receive, moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Pearson that the motion be received. Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I wish, with all due respect to the remarks by the chairman of the provincial-type responsibilities committee, to table a minority report. Should this be done prior to the vote being taken or after?

THE COMMISSIONER: I think that if you wish to make it public I think you could file it now.

Minority Report

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, this minority report will be in the form of a letter dated June 21, following the June session at which this was first considered. It was addressed to the Honourable John Chrétien, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs and signed by five of the nine then elected Members of this legislature. That would be a majority of the elected Members.

- Fourteen Elected Members and Speaker

The petition put forward by the majority of the elected Members at that time was that the Northwest Territories Act be amended to allow the Council of the Northwest Territories be made up of 15 Members, 14 of whom are to be elected, and the speaker to be appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the legislative Council. The reason for this is that it is considered that in our so-called democratic society it is no longer acceptable that appointees sit with the elected representatives of the people with equal power and voting privileges. This is not accepted in any other legislature and we feel that when the act is amended this should no longer be permitted in the North.

- Executive Committee

Establishment of an executive committee comprising 4 members of the legislative Council. The members of the executive committee to be named by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the legislative Council and be served at the pleasure of the legislative Council. The speaker shall reside over the Council and all committees of the whole. The reason for this, Mr. Commissioner, is no reflection on yourself but it is considered that it can be no longer accepted that the head of the government also preside over the legislature. The provision of 2 seats at the Council table for the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner be used at pleasure but the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner shall not vote.

MR. SEARLE: If I just might comment. When I referred in my report to a minority position, I was talking about on the committee. Now I do not know who this other minority is; but I understood the membership of this committee was Air Marshal Campbell, Mr. Bryan Pearson, Mr. Trimble, Dr. Hamelin and myself.

With respect, a duly and properly constituted committee. My understanding yesterday, when we concluded our discussion with the draft report in identical terms that we have here, was that the committee was 100 per cent in agreement with this paper with the exception, as I indicated, of the comments with reference to the Deputy Commissioner and what his position should be if our executive Council recommendations were not acceptable. With the exception of that, the duly and properly constituted committee was 100 per cent, yesterday morning at least, in agreement with the report.

Minority Committee

Now who this minority committee of five elected Members is, I have no knowledge. I have no knowledge of their report of June because I certainly, as the chairman of the duly and properly constituted committee received no copy of that report and at none of my committee meetings was of this view. So then I do -- I think the time for that report to be debated is when the committee's report is debated at the January session. So I think Mr. Trimble as part of our committee can properly give a view that he subscribes to as a minority view, but who the other people are, since they are not on this committee, I do not know that their names can be properly associated with his minority view. We are talking about a minority view; it is a minority of the committee. Is it not?

Background of Report

THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder if I might help you here by saying that I think really what has happened is that this morning a report has been given to Council on the events leading up to today arising from the motion some sessions ago which established a committee to look into this question of, for want of a better word, the road to responsible government. That committee was set up, as I recall it, with the knowledge and indeed with the support of the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs in 1972 -- the summer of 1972. It has met as a group and at times held informal meetings but in confidence with the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs and I take it now that what happens this morning is that for the first time this -- all that has happened was formally brought before Council and so everything is now on the record.

I think that now with the motion that you moved and are receiving it with the statements that have been made, that you feel there should be a full-scale debate in January. This now gives you the committee, the opportunity to hammer out your final report and then that report will then go before Council and the record will show what the opinions of Council are.

Report an Expression of the Committee

It would seem to me to be a mistake for you to get into a great discussion of the validity of this or the validity of that. What I interpret your report as being is an expression of the committee. The letter that Mr. Trimble read is an expression of some Members of Council that was conveyed to the minister. This has been conveyed and there is nothing this Council can do that can change that. That already has been done. As the three months go on, the work of the committee continues. In January then, a final report may come. It may contain part of what the main report is of the committee -- or the report of the committee, I should say. It may contain part of what is the minority view of this Council or it may contain something else altogether. So it would seem to me that we would do a disservice to all Council if we were to pursue this at this moment. Your time, I think, to do that is when Council will be called upon as a group to make a decision.

With that, if you will accept that the receiving of the report commits Council to nothing. It merely notes it into Council and the intention is and the Administration will ensure that this subject is on the agenda through a final report by the standing committee. Then all points of view from Council Members either as individuals or in part or in total can be discussed. Mr. Trimble is first.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... does this sound reasonable to you?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, Mr. Commissioner. Concerning the report that I tabled, I stated quite clearly that it was a minority report of myself as a Member of that committee. The fact that it is also signed by four other elected Members of Council, does not remove the fact that it is a minority report. I wish to make it quite clear, Mr. Commissioner, that as a Member of this committee of provincial-type responsibilities, I had no part in the discussions which led up to the corporation of this report. For that matter I am not aware of when the discussions took place, but when the matter was brought before Council by that committee last June, I spoke against it.

Area of Disagreement

When this matter was discussed by the committee yesterday morning I spoke against those aspects of the report. There was no vote taken by a show of hands or yeas or nays or any other way. I left that meeting stating that I would discuss those aspects with other Members of Council to determine what my position might be. The one aspect I did state that I could not agree with, regardless of the position of other Members of Council, was that I would not agree with those comments in recommendation 5 which states; "however, if recommendation number 2 is not accepted, then this committee of Council suggests that the Deputy Commissioner remain as the sole appointed Member after the next general election". My reason is simply that I do not feel there is any longer room on a legislative body for appointees who are not elected by the people being governed.

THE COMMISSIONER: I would really appeal to you to restrain yourselves on this or you are going to spend the whole day at it. You will accomplish absolutely nothing because it is merely an interim report. It deals with it being received and if you persist in following this up what I am afraid of is that the end will not justify the means. The end will defeat the means. It is up to you people though. You can go on as long as you want.

MR. GENEST: I may be right off base but I did not think that a committee report when tabled was debatable at all. On its tabling I think it should be tabled, and I think in fact it should be tabled and I think, in fact I suggest, you gave Councillor Searle considerable latitude in allowing him to make his remarks as you did to Councillor Trimble. Now my suggestion, sir, is that you rule further debate at this time out of order.

Alternative Ways of Dealing with Report

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Genest, I pointed out that under the rules of Council, which incidentally Council changed last January, under section 78, it says, "every report of a standing or special committee shall be in writing -- that report is in writing -- and signed by the chairman and such report shall be presented by the chairman or Member of the committee under the appropriate item in the daily routine of business of Council". It says, "the Member presenting the report shall move that the report be adopted by Council". It is quite obvious that you can not do that because you are not unanimous on it and it is not a final report.

It then goes on to this position, "a report from a standing or special committee may be adopted by the Council or it may be referred to the committee of the whole or back to the committee which presented it".

So I suggested a fourth alternative which to me is a very smooth way of dealing with it and that is merely receiving it and then, as I pointed out, Council committee can then come in with a finalized report containing all, part, or a brand new report. At that time, according to what the chairman of the committee says, it is the intention of the committee that there should be a full-scale discussion on it at the January session. So that is the reason, it has to be

disposed of some way and this was the recommendation of the rules committee last January, who brought these rules in. Unfortunately, I see no other way of dealing with it.

MR. SEARLE: Point of order, if you look at the last paragraph of the report, it is clearly within the rules which is, "a recommendation that it be debated in committee of the whole" and that is clearly the committee's recommendation. That the sort of unfortunate debate that has carried on here should be done in committee of the whole and all that we have said is that either this session or next session, and I have further said that since this session seems to be rapidly coming to a close, that it should be done next session.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Mr. Searle, I understand that. But you see this Council can not make decisions as to what goes into the committee of the whole at the next Council. Each Council is a separate entity. In other words, what is not done with at this session dies on the order paper so there has to be some vehicle if you want it discussed in committee of the whole and the method for that is the method that I suggested.

Finalized Report for Next Session

At the next session, Item 5, a finalized report is then moved and if you then, the recommendation I would think would be that the committee recommends that the subject or the report be referred to the committee of the whole and then you can do it. All I am saying is that you can not do it at this session. You can not move a motion at this session referring a report to committee of the whole at the next session. Wait a minute, Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, speaking to the point of order about the report, and the point of order deals with the manner that the report was introduced. The chairman mentioned that he, that at none of his committee's meetings or at any time during his committee's meetings was this view, this alternative view, represented and he expresses great surprise that all of a sudden it appears here. Now, while it may not have occurred at any of his meetings, it did occur at both the meeting prior to the minister's meeting in Yellowknife, and at the minister's meeting. This point of view was expressed so that it does exist and bring it forward now as he has heard it before.

Presentation and Statements Consistent

THE COMMISSIONER: Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I agree with the objective of your plea and I think that this discussion should be deferred until the January session. On the other hand, I think that it would be very remiss of me if I did not get on my feet and say that the presentation that Mr. Searle has made and the statements that he has made are consistent with what took place at the meeting yesterday, and I was there.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mrs. Pedersen, do you have a point of order, or did you -- please proceed.

MRS. PEDERSEN: On a point of order, Mr. Commissioner, as you know, we have to wait until the January session. This Council is finished in less than ten months from now. And if we have to talk about the -- what we would like to do for the next Council, surely I expect it because the standing committee -- the standing committee for this particular item -- we met in June and I expect it, that if this Council or the residents of the Northwest Territories have any interest we should be talking right at this time, not in January. I feel if you have to talk about it in January, it is too late to put any input to it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mrs. Pedersen, I am sorry, but your point is not well taken. First of all, because the motion that is now before the house is that it be received.

Interim Report

Secondly, that it is only an interim report, Mrs. Pedersen, and so the intention of what we have been advised, what Council has been advised by the chairman, is that a full-scale report is to be presented at the next session and perhaps it will be a unanimous report of the committee and then you would go into a full-scaled debate on it. It does not mean -- frankly, it does not mean anything whether you do it on October 19, 1973 or January 19, 1974. You know we are speaking of a time frame there of three months so I do not think that you -- if that is your point of order it is not well taken, Mrs. Pedersen. Sorry.

MR. BUTTERS: To the motion, sir ...

THE COMMISSIONER: If you wish to. The motion is to receive, nothing more and nothing less.

MR. BUTTERS: I would like to point out that the very able summary presented by the Councillor from Yellowknife has put into words the aspirations of this Council for many, many years. His summary of this Council's request for more autonomy, more fiscal control of our own resources, government by the people here. We have asked for this on committees. The Council before this one has asked for this and this aspect of the report is most welcome.

Manner in Which Power will be Managed

To a man or a woman, every Member of this Council stands behind that aspect, but there is one aspect of the report in which there is some division. This is in the manner in which this power, when we get it, will be managed. We must be very clear to separate the two aspects in view of the people listening and seeing this apparent wrangle between Councillors and it might give the impression we are not agreeing on the main point, which is taking to ourselves more responsibility to run this country as representatives of the people, as elected representatives of the people.

The other aspect, and this is where the frustrations and emotions are here becoming involved, is on the matter of the role of appointed Members, elected Members and this type of thing. When accepting this report, welcoming the report of the Councillor, I say that this other aspect is something that will be worked out in time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion on the motion to receive this report?

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Commissioner, I just want to reiterate the Air Marshal's views, that we left that discussion yesterday, a unanimous group, with the exception of the view and that was that expressed towards the position of Deputy Commissioner. I find it inconceivable that this should deteriorate into this sort of situation here this morning ...

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Pearson ...

MR. PEARSON: It is a question of whether we accept the motion and the report is right here. This outbreak by the so-called minority group ...

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Pearson, I have to call you to order on this. I think that we have passed that, we are now debating just receiving the report. I think your time to say that is at the next session, with all due respect to you. I think points have been made by everybody and proceed if you wish on the motion to receive.

Motion to Receive Report, Carried

Any further discussion on the motion to receive? Are you ready for the vote? All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

If we can say this the motion passed without any opposition. I am not sure we can say it was unanimous but we can say it passed without any opposition. Are there any other reports of standing and special committees?

Item 6, notices of motions.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, I believe that there could be a report this afternoon of the committee on development and ecology. I wonder if there is an opportunity I might bring it up at that time. I just have to check the final written draft.

THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

Item 6, notices of motions.

Item 7, motions. Motion 10-50, Mr. Butters.

ITEM NO. 7: MOTIONS

Motion 10-50: N.W.T. Old Age Pension Supplement

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner,

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

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

AND WHEREAS federal agencies responsible for implementing and administrating federal pension programs neither recognize nor accept this reality;

AND WHEREAS the social assistance maximum allowance for food amounting to $45 by scale II in Inuvik or Fort McPherson, was approved by Council in May of 1971, and since food costs have markedly and demonstratively increased since that time;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Commissioner

(a) advise the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to arrange with all reasonable haste a meeting between the Minister of the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, the territorial director of Social Development and not less than two Northwest Territories Council Members to seek relief from the economic burden imposed on pensioners and persons subsisting on minimal fixed incomes by reason jointly of their geographical location in Canada and the ignorance of the federal government policy makers regarding the terribly high cost of living experienced in northern Canada.

(b) additionally, before prorogation of this session instruct the territorial director of Social Development to incorporate the concept of escalation into his Department's social assistance program for indigents in the territories and increase such allowance payments to indigents in the territories so indigent persons will receive in real terms an amount permitting them to subsist at a level at least comparable with the living standard represented by the national poverty line as defined by the Senate subcommittee on poverty.

THE COMMISSIONER: Before I state anything on this motion, I am going to beg your indulgence for a moment to place on the record again, but perhaps in greater clarity than has ever been done before in Council, the system by which we operate under, which was referred to a few moments ago under the last subject that was under discussion by the chairman of the committee on provincial-type responsibilities. That is the financial method by which the territorial government obtains its financing, what the rules are and the constraints are that we must operate under. I will ask the Deputy Commissioner, who is the principal representative of that administration of this committee, to do it. Deputy Commissioner Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I will try to be as brief as possible.

Interdepartmental Advisory Committee

There is in existence and has been for some time a committee known as the interdepartmental advisory committee on federal-territorial financial relations and the duty of that committee is to examine the forecast of expenditures of the territorial Administration and then the budgeted expenditures of this Administration. After examination of them, under the existing federal rules and regulations, a recommendation is made to three ministers, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of the Treasury Board, and the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs on the level of support that should be given to the Northwest Territories for both operations and capital expenditures.

These three ministers, then, in theory at least, are expected to meet and agree or disagree or modify the recommendation of that committee and on their decision make an agreement to fund the territorial government for its requirements. That is, in the form of a deficit grant for operations and maintenance and a loan for capital requirements. The other amount of money we spend is the amount of money we raise in the Northwest Territories or that we receive from the federal government through other transfer of programs such as medicare and so forth.

Membership of Committee

The membership of this committee is as follows: Mr. Digby Hunt is the chairman of it and he is the Assistant Deputy Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs for their northern program. Another member is Mr. Doug Davidson, who is a director of Indian and Northern Affairs; a Mr. Richardson of the Treasury Board Secretariat; Mr. John Garner of the federal Department of Finance and myself. The same committee meets to consider Yukon finances but with me replaced by the Commissioner of the Yukon.

New Programs must come from B Level

Any programs -- any new programs I should say -- which are requested by the territorial Council and hence through to the territorial Administration must form part of the forecast procedure which starts some fifteen months ahead of the fiscal year and these new programs are examined by this committee and recommended to ministers. Any new program must come from new money, that is from B level money which the federal government will agree to supply. In the past several years there has been no B level operational money made available

and therefore if we have instituted any new programs or additions to programs this has generally been at the expense of existing programs. I must underline the fact that we have not received new B level money. This committee as I said, recommends this money to the ministers and the ministers make the final decision. But since we are operating in a deficit position, it is considered by the three ministers to whom I have made reference, that we must have new programs, and indeed the level of expenditure in the existing programs, considered by this interdepartmental committee and must receive the approval of this interdepartmental committee. Any move for us to introduce a new program on our own, even if we suggest that we will fund it, is met with certain expressions of distaste because even though we say we will increase our own funding, the argument, of course, is brought back to us that since we are in a deficit position anything that is done to raise more money should simply go to reduce that deficit.

Necessary to Exercise Flexibility

Now, I have, I believe, with the backing of this Council, always taken the position with this committee that the Administration and the Council must not be left in this position but that we must be in some position to exercise some flexibility and if we are merely to be netted out each time we suggest to raise new funds then there will be no desire on the part of this Council whatsoever to raise additional funds.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Butters has moved this motion and as you can appreciate, it does instruct under (b), that before prorogation of this session that I instruct the territorial director of Social Development to incorporate the concept of escalation into his department's social assistance programs for indigents in the Northwest Territories and increase such allowance payments to indigents in the territories so that indigenous persons will receive in real terms, an amount permitting them to subsist on a level at least comparable with the living standards represented by the national poverty line defined by the Senate subcommittee on poverty.

Now, I detest having to rule things like this out of order because it does not give the Council or the Members who wish to address themselves to subjects of this kind, the opportunity to even speak on it. They either have to challenge me and upset the ruling or they have to do it on a point of order. Looking for some instrument or vehicle by which Council Members are able to have the freedom to at least speak to these points, I am going to accept this motion as advisement. I am not sure that that is going to be good enough for the Member but that is all I can do and that is why I asked the Deputy Commissioner to explain what the constraints are. I have had several letters from the minister instructing me on this specific subject and so that is the best I can do at the present moment.

Motion Accepted as Advisement

So I am going to accept this motion as advisement, moved by Mr. Butters, seconded by Mr. Trimble. "Whereas the federal Dominion Bureau of Statistics has confirmed that the cost of living" -- I am sorry. "Now therefore, I move that the Commissioner advise the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to arrange with all reasonable haste, a meeting between the federal Minister of the Department of Health and Welfare, the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, the territorial director of Social Development and not less than two Northwest Territories Council Members to seek relief from the economic burdens imposed on pensioners and persons subsisting on minimal fixed incomes by reasons jointly of their geographical location in Canada and the ignorance of the federal government policy makers regarding the terribly high cost of living experienced in northern Canada.

(b) additionally, before prorogation of this session, instruct the territorial director of Social Development to incorporate the concept of escalation into his department's social assistance programs for indigents in the territories and to increase such allowance payments to indigents in the territories so indigenous

people will receive in real terms an amount permitting them to subsist at a level at least comparable with the living standard represented by the national poverty line as defined by the Senate subcommittee on poverty". Mr. Butters you have the floor.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, am I correct in believing that advisement means that there will be no vote taken on this motion?

Motion Would not be Considered Direct Instruction

THE COMMISSIONER: No, no, we will certainly put it to a vote but if the motion passes I will take it as advice, rather than a direct instruction because I am not permitted to accept this from Council as a direct instruction.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I am almost at a loss for words. I have not thought much about my remarks and if there is anything I say which is demeaning or is diminishing to your own personal self, your office, I am sorry, since I separate Stuart Hodgson from Commissioner Hodgson.

I think that this is a shocking situation when people can be starving or going without food within a few blocks of here, miles of here and we are told that you can only take this under advisement. I would feel that you may have some excuse for this if the matter had just been raised at this moment. It was not raised at this moment. I foolishly thought that I might be doing my constituents some value by going to Frobisher Bay and attending the Council session there last October where we had a chance to meet with the minister -- big deal -- talk to the man who runs the show. Mr. Trimble, because of other commitments did not go and now I realize that he was wise, he got some value out of his time.

What did I bring up at Frobisher Bay? I raised the matter of search and I was told, yes, this was going to go ahead as of April 1st out of Inuvik on an experimental basis. Did it go ahead? No way. I also raised the matter of -- and this was the reason we went to Frobisher Bay, to present the task force report on housing, the legislation on housing. The main recommendations on that task force on housing were not accepted by the federal government and those recommendations were to assist home ownership, to subsidize fuel oil to people in the territories and to subsidize power, and the federal government rejected those recommendations.

The other thing I asked for was to recognize the position of the pensioners and people on fixed income in the territories long before the cost of living ever escalated to the state that it did at this time. In fact, I got the support of my good friend from Yellowknife who put my motion in the context of which your people could take action, and on checking back to his remarks I notice he suggested: "The only comment I have, has regard to the part of the motion which says, "a territorial supplement allowance of $50 monthly". Mr. Searle in his very capable way put that into more acceptable terms so that your people could act on it. It was so acceptable that you said that there was no reason why we could not have it ready by summer so I just want to make it clear so you understand it, if it is not ready by January. This is January of last year.

Economic Situation

So the situation that has developed in Canada, the economic situation developed where even pensioners in the South are having difficulty. I was shown a press report yesterday where a pensioner robbed a store, a food store. Now, recognizing this situation was occurring, sir, from documents which I tabled, I not only wrote you because I realized you have no power to do these things, I also wrote the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister did not reply but his office replied and this document is tabled. Apparently the Prime Minister recognizes the difficulties people on fixed incomes are subject to and apparently sympathizes and is going to take action. He took action in the federal house but we can not take action here. It means nothing here.

I brought this matter up before by question and you answered me at some length in the debates and on two occasions, I note, you said -- made reference, to the fact that you had been asked not to proceed further at this time. You had been asked not to proceed further at this time and then you outlined three reasons; "funds that we receive from Ottawa must be in the program forecast or negotiated in the interdepartmental committee on finance in order that we can put them in the estimates"; "whether or not we would be able to work an arrangement or whether the government would cost/share with us under the Canada assistance plan". The third reason was: "would the increase be subject to income tax and in effect wipe out perhaps half of it" and fourth, "what were the federal government's plans in this regard".

Survey Being Conducted

How about the people that are going hungry? These are big difficulties, big problems but how about the people that are going hungry? Then you said that there is a survey being conducted to help government make a decision. Has it become government by survey?

Before the Deputy Commissioner spoke, I was going to say it was government by Jean Chrétien. Now, I have been a supporter of his and a good supporter of his but his time in the North is obviously finished. He is too far away from the reality. In fact, the minister has been approached a number of times to put in his office an adviser from the North. He does not have one. The adviser was here at the beginning of the week and it was his first trip into the North, as far as I know, or certainly the first trip here.

As I say government by Jean Chrétien or government by an executive assistant that is obviously what we are dealing with. But then as I say, the Deputy Commissioner's remarks pointed out that what we have is government by Digby Hunt, government by Doug Davidson, government by Mr. Richardson, government by somebody else in the treasury board. These are the people that are governing the territories.

Council Supported Motion Presented at Frobisher Bay

As I said the recommendation at Frobisher Bay was put into order not only by Councillor Searle from Yellowknife, but the chairman of our finance committee, therefore, from that moment it had the blessing of the chairman of the finance committee. It was quite obvious that Council was going to support this motion. When I sent a message to you in the summer I circulated that letter to all Councillors and I would be willing to bet that you did not get one reply suggesting that supplementary estimates should not be brought forward at this session of Council. We deal with millions of dollars as supplementary estimates at some times, but we can not find one cent for pensioners because of what Digby Hunt says. Government by Digby Hunt. I think that Mr. Hunt has much to answer for, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, there is really nothing I can add to the very good presentation of the Member for the Western Arctic. I would like to say, however, that it is certainly regrettable that this Council, representing the people of the Northwest Territories, has the power to tax the people of the territories but it does not have the power to use that tax money for the benefit of the people of the territories as it sees fit. This is certainly an unacceptable situation and it is necessary for the parliament of Canada to do something about it.

Destitute People Responsibility of Government

Mr. Commissioner, in my opinion the destitute people and the pensioners of the Northwest Territories are a direct responsibility of the government. Whether that be the so-called Government of the Northwest Territories which in fact is a branch -- an agent -- of the Government of Canada or the Government of Canada itself, is really immaterial. These people are the responsibility of the government and it is well acknowledged that government is executing its responsibilities by requiring these people to subsist on a level of income which is acknowledged to be below the poverty line.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Mrs. Pedersen.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner, I support the motion very strongly and appreciate it if we ask for a recorded vote when the voting comes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Any further discussion? On the motion, I would direct the Deputy Commissioner to not vote as the reason is obvious. On the motion. Mr. Clerk, call the roll. All those in favour of Motion 10-50?

Motion 10-50, Carried

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL (Mr. Remnant): Mrs. Pedersen, Mr. Adams ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... excuse me, in favour, state in favour first.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL (Mr. Remnant): In favour, Mrs. Pedersen, Mr. Adams, Air Marshal Campbell, Mr. Butters, Mr. Rabesca, Mr. Kaeser, Dr. Hamelin, Mr. Koolerk, Mr. Searle, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Genest, and Mr. Trimble.

THE COMMISSIONER: Down. Mr. Clerk is there anybody against?

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL (Mr. Remnant): No votes against.

THE COMMISSIONER: Motion 11, or sorry -- the motion is carried. I nearly forgot that.

Motion 11-50, Mrs. Pedersen.

Motion 11-50: Establishment of Regional Office in the Central Arctic

MRS. PEDERSEN:

> WHEREAS the communication and transportation between communities in the Central Arctic and regional headquarters in Fort Smith are at times extremely difficult;
>
> AND WHEREAS the existing Fort Smith Region is extremely large in area;
>
> AND WHEREAS there are vast differences between the problems to be solved in the southern portion of this region and the Arctic coast portion;
>
> NOW THEREFORE, I move that the territorial Administration give consideration to the establishment of a separate regional office to serve the Central Arctic communities.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mrs. Pedersen, seconded by Mr. Butters, "Now therefore, I move that the territorial Administration give consideration to the establishment of a separate regional office to serve the Central Arctic communities". The motion is in order, Mrs. Pedersen, do you with to speak? Mrs. Pedersen.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Since I have come to this house I tried to find the means of better communications from the territorial government to the people in the Central Arctic and up to now it is the only way I can see that we have separate regional offices in the Central Arctic. In population-wise it is -- my learned colleague, Dr. Hamelin, mentioned that yesterday that the population statistics on the Members' manuals are not correct. However, if we have to see it as we know those establishing the regional office in the Keewatin and we think that over that the population in the Central Arctic is pretty well the same.

Poor Communication

I mentioned quite a few times since I was elected that we are having quite a few problems with the communications to the Administration. The example is that many times there has been delay of pay cheques, delay of the contracts that have been approved. I realize that at the moment we have territorial administration staff in the Central Arctic. How many -- approximately 20 are there. With 2 or 3 of them in Cambridge Bay as the administrative -- working for the Administration. One disadvantage in Cambridge Bay itself that we do not have the treasury office even with all the staff we have in Cambridge Bay. The only way we can do certain things in the Central Arctic try to give most convenience and with much better communication in the communities in the Central Arctic.

I should mention on the last part of the whereas that in southern parts of the region they have a different problem and I think because of the staff that is sitting in Fort Smith not travelling enough to all the communities that they represent as a regional headquarters. I realize that there is some staff in headquarters in Yellowknife they travel to the communities, however, up to now this has not been solved with the different problems that we have.

Changes in Personnel

Another reason, I think the last three years we have been having quite a problem with the regional office. As I mentioned at a public meeting on our last trip that regional directors in Fort Smith the last three years it has been three different people. Like maybe having Mr. Cotterill and Mr. Creery and Mr. Mersereau at the moment. I think one of the reasons why we have the difficulty with communicating is they change their position. I feel if we start a separate regional office that even telephone bills might go down ten times less because I keep getting too many calls from the community on different things. If my colleagues could look at my telephone bill it will be very high. It will be extremely high compared to what the other Members use for their telephone calls. I can assure you that the reason for these calls that the lack of communications between area and regional headquarters of this government. Therefore, I feel certain things must improve in the communications in the Central Arctic and the answer to that is starting a separate regional office in the Central Arctic.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Mr. Butters.

MR. BUTTERS: I will be very brief, sir, but I wish to speak to the concept and not the particular establishment of the centre in the Central Arctic, to the concept of regional offices and the strengthening of those regional offices.

Expression of Appreciation to Inuvik Regional Office

I would like to use this opportunity to express my very -- admiration and commendation to the people of your regional office here under Ivor Stewart. I have found your staff most helpful, most concerned and most ready to act on requests and provide information. This is why I wish to see, and am supporting Mrs. Pedersen's motion, the strengthening of the regional offices financially and in a decision-making manner. If we are going to give them the responsibility for managing the affairs in the regions then we have got to give them the decision-making responsibility and authority and that comes with giving them more financial decision-making control. Thank you, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further discussion? Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I rise only to advise that at the office at Cambridge Bay which is an area service office serving all of that section of the Arctic, that we are moving in a treasury officer to look after those financial functions.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Kaeser.

MR. KAESER: Mr. Commissioner, the request by Councillor Pedersen is not a new one. This move was discussed in the last session and as Mr. Parker pointed out an area office was established at Cambridge Bay, and I certainly would like to know how successful that area office is operating. On the other hand, I realize and the Administration knows for certain that their operation costs at Cambridge Bay are very high. There was a proposal given to the territorial government for new housing and offices and it had to be turned down on account of the high cost, and the cost of operating the buildings. Also, is it not correct that the turnover of personnel at Cambridge Bay is alarmingly high?

New Regional Structure may be Necessary

I personally believe in decentralizing and maybe we should take a look at the other two regional offices in Inuvik and Frobisher, and a whole new regional structure may be necessary. Such a move will have an impact on the economic life of the town of Fort Smith, and what measures will be taken to overcome this loss? The motion reads that consideration should be given to the establishment of a new regional office and no doubt in the next session we will be supplied with the master plan showing pros and cons towards the establishment of such an office.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Mr. Kaeser, that is the only way we could do it -- responsibly do it. That would be to lay it before you and that is what I interpret in Mrs. Pedersen's motion when she asks that we give consideration to it, is to consider it and bring back the pros and the cons of it for you. Further discussion? Mr. Searle, did you wish to ...

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I am going to support Mrs. Pedersen's motion because it asks that consideration be given to it and I do not think that is too much to ask. At the same time however, I do not want this interpreted as a support for another regional office.

THE COMMISSIONER: On the motion. Dr. Hamelin.

Amendment to Motion

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Commissioner, I think it is a good idea to maybe change the limits, the structure and even the names of the four regions, but I should prefer first of all to see a position paper on the whole regional structure before we are changing one small section of it. So, I will move an amendment to that motion, if I may, and we could add a line that would run like this, "if recommended by an adequate study on the whole regional structure in the territories", for next June.

THE COMMISSIONER: An amendment has been moved by Dr. Hamelin. Seconded. Seconded by Mr. Sibbeston. The amendment would add the following words after the last word in the last line 'communities', "if recommended by an adequate study of the whole regional structure in the territories". The amendment is in order. Any discussion on the amendment? Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I am going to support the motion and the amendment because I believe that government should get down to the very grass root level. In doing so I wish to reiterate my position of years gone by, in fact at just about every session, with regard to the whole concept of regional offices. I feel that we in the Northwest Territories are perhaps the most overgoverned people in the world. I think if it was investigated we would find more civil servants per population in the Northwest Territories than any place and where are these civil servants, they are in high-up government offices either in Yellowknife or in one of the four regional headquarters. We are spending millions of dollars keeping the machines going so that these civil servants can write memos back and forth to each other. When you try to get a little bit of money to do something, as Mr. Butters suggested, to make it possible for the poor people of this country to live at least a subsistence level, there is no money left.

Government at Community Level

Now, Mr. Commissioner, I suggest, therefore, that very real consideration be given to Dr. Hamelin's amendment to look at this whole structure with a view to putting the government at the community level and doing away with all this unnecessary gobbledygook in between.

Amendment Carried

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion on the amendment? Do you want to discuss the amendment? I did not think so. All those in favour of the amendment signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

Now the main motion. Did you want a further word on it? Whirl away.

MRS. PEDERSEN: I am sorry, my colleagues, it is not worth the time, this is more important. Mr. Commissioner, I realize that the word 'consideration' is a very small word but it is the only one that I can use because as I said it is the only one I can use, there may be other words but even if my language was strong I would say the same thing.

Problems Different in Southern Part of Region

What I would like to mention is regarding the housing. We have been very unfortunate in the territorial staff in the Central Arctic. Most of them are the native people in the administration itself and if this government would try to go to the middle-management position for the native people surely it is the one way of doing certain things and I can assure you that as I mentioned, that there are different problems in southern parts of this region. I can not really think of the native person who has been working for the territorial government in the Central Arctic who moved to Fort Smith middle-management because they would move away from the situation and we do not have a day to day operation of information which is needed very badly. I feel, for example, in Coppermine, I do not think there are many communities in the territories that the native people are employed in territorial government.

For example, in Coppermine, there are only two white people there and the rest are the native people and every single community in the Central Arctic, lots of them are the native people working for the territorial government and I feel if these people want to keep working for this government they must be given an opportunity to go into the middle-management, to be more responsible, which they should be given, because they do not want to leave their communities. I do not blame them, they would like to be there and work with the people in their own area. This is very natural in the natives in the other places the people would like to see different areas and do certain things but certainly, in the native people, most of them want to be close to their families. I am sure if you wanted to support the staff that work for the territorial government we must give them further staff, as I mentioned, to go into the middle-management positions and I think this is the way we can support this staff that we have in the Central Arctic otherwise I am sure that in a few years time the establishment encourages the same thing and people will not stay in their jobs.

Motion as Amended, Carried

THE COMMISSIONER: Well the motion as amended. All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

Motion 12-50. Mrs. Pedersen, I hope you have saved a little wind for this.

Motion 12-50: Secondary School Facilities in the Central Arctic

MRS. PEDERSEN:

> WHEREAS there are no secondary school facilities in the Central Arctic thereby making it necessary for such students to be sent considerable distances to schools in Yellowknife, Fort Smith and Inuvik;

AND WHEREAS it is in the best interest of the students and their families that secondary schooling be provided within the Central Arctic;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that the territorial Administration designate funds to construct and staff a secondary school with all necessary related facilities in the Central Arctic area.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mrs. Pedersen, seconded by Mr. Trimble, moved, "that the territorial Administration designate funds to construct and staff a secondary school with all necessary facilities in the Central Arctic".

Now the same thing applies here. I would accept this as advice and that is all I can accept it as. Do you have a point of order, Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Well, it was just that if Mr. Butters' motion was out of order, this one clearly is, because it even talks of funds.

Motion Accepted as Advice

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand and again, as I say, I will accept it as advice. Any discussion? Question? All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

Mr. Kaeser, Motion 13-50.

Motion 13-50: Creation of a New Statutory Holiday for the N.W.T.

MR. KAESER: Mr. Commissioner:

WHEREAS in the Northwest Territories it is noted that Dominion Day does not appear to be sufficient to promote the cause of national unity;

AND WHEREAS the Northwest Territories could take the lead in Canada by creating a new statutory holiday in the hope that other provinces would follow;

AND WHEREAS there is no statutory holiday during the winter months between New Years Day and Good Friday;

NOW THEREFORE, I move

(a) that the third Monday in February in each year be a statutory holiday in the Northwest Territories and that such statutory holiday be called Flag Day; and

(b) that the necessary changes to the legislation be presented to Council to give effect to the creation of this holiday.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Kaeser, seconded by Air Marshal Campbell; "I move that the third Monday in February in each year be a statutory holiday in the Northwest Territories, and that such a statutory holiday be called Flag Day, and that the necessary changes to the legislation be presented to Council to give effect to the creation of this holiday".

The motion is in order, Mr. Kaeser.

National Flag Day would have Unifying Effect

MR. KAESER: Mr. Commissioner, on February 15, 1965, Canada adopted a distinguished national flag. This event should be celebrated in a fitting manner across the length and breadth of our country. It should be commemorated as Canada Flag or National Flag Day. At this time in the history of our country

provincialism and racism are causing stresses and strains on the point of confederation. A National Flag Day would have a unifying effect. The Canadians from Vancouver Island to Newfoundland, from the Arctic Islands to the American border would come together annually in a great outburst of Canadianism.

The only other national holiday celebrating a distinctly Canadian event is July 1st, Confederation Day. To have only one annual holiday unique to its own history and way of life, surely Canada needs such a festival as a National Flag Day. The time of the year, mid-February, that period when most of Canada is suffering the midwinter blues cries out for a holiday to celebrate. There is no holiday from January 1st to Easter, a period of between three and four months, depending on the date of Easter. The celebration of a flag day would be a welcome break to monotony and severity of midwinter Canada, especially in the North. In most areas of endeavour the North needs to follow, rather than lead southern Canada. Here is a chance for the North to show the rest of Canada. The way to be a leader, rather than a follower. If the North declares the third Monday in the month of February, Canada Flag Day for the North, then surely it is only a matter of time before such a practice is adopted by the rest of the country and the North can proudly boast legislating the way in implementing a festival celebrating Canadian nationalism and patriotism.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any discussion? Dr. Hamelin.

DR. HAMELIN: I do not know if we can use the term Flag Day because on that flag there is a maple and there is no maple in this region.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Ready for the question? Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I am sorry, Mr. Commissioner, I can not let that lie. It is commendable indeed to have a flag day but can we afford another holiday? These kinds of national holidays emerge exactly as the Member has suggested because someone starts one.

High Cost of Additional Holidays

Just about all workers now are subject to legislation, labour legislation and agreements which have been hard fought and I do not think that this is the right kind of process to use to establish additional holidays. Additional holidays must be won through the process of negotiation, they come at very high cost to all businesses concerned. They come at very high cost to the operations of government, and I can not support this method of arriving at a new and additional holiday. It used to be that we had something like six or seven nationally recognized holidays upon which double time was paid and now I think the number is at least up to nine or ten. I do not think that we are ready for the next one.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I agree entirely with what the Deputy Commissioner says. Besides, I do not agree with the nationalistic approach to flag day. We have one national day, Dominion Day, and I think that is good enough. The flag's presence is well made at that day and I do not think we need another one.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Commissioner, I also agree with Mr. Parker. I feel that as far as the flag of Canada is the maple leaf, I do not know what is on it applies to the North, perhaps the blue and the white, but just generally I feel that it really does not have that much significance for the North. I am a Canadian, but I am a Canadian-North. I am a northern Canadian.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further discussion? Any further discussion, Mr. Kaeser?

MR. KAESER: We all know anytime we go with the Council through the Northwest Territories and there are more flags in the northern settlements, especially by the natives at the coast than in any city, I feel, and it is very disappointing that the rest of us in the Northwest Territories do not take advantage of more recognizing the flag like the natives do in the North. Also we have a holiday in August. Why can not that holiday be cancelled out and we take a flag day in February? Because we need a holiday in February far more than we need it in August.

THE COMMISSIONER: On the motion which is that the third Monday in February in each year be a statutory holiday in the Northwest Territories and that such statutory holiday be called Flag Day and the necessary changes to the legislation be presented to the Council to give effect to creation of this holiday.

Motion Defeated

All those in favour signify in the usual manner. One, two, three, four. Down. Against? One, two, three, four, five, six, seven. You did not even give me a chance to vote. The motion is lost.

That completes Item 7.

Item 8, tabling of documents.

Item 9, consideration of committee of the whole -- I beg your pardon. Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, could I give the answer to Mr. Pearson's question on hepatitis?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

REVERT TO ITEM NO. 2: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

Return to Question 017-50: Outbreak of Infectious Hepatitis at Pond Inlet

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: This was an urgent question which he asked. Hepatitis at Pond Inlet. There are 45 cases. It appears that the outbreak is decreasing. It appears to be well in hand by National Health and Welfare. The health authorities have not imposed a quarantine. They feel that it is impossible to isolate the settlement. However, our regional director has requested a voluntary restriction of travel. With his not inconsiderable powers and efforts I am sure he can restrict travel very much. National Health and Welfare are keeping everyone in the settlement informed.

ITEM NO. 8: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

MR. SEARLE: While we are on tabling of documents, I meant to table the report -- the interim report of the provincial-type responsibility committee.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Searle. Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, while we are tabling documents I would like to table my minority report of that same committee.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Trimble.

ITEM NO. 9: CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF BILLS

A motion to resolve into the committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 10-50, an Amendment to Amend the Liquor Ordinance. Moved by Mr. Butters, seconded by Dr. Hamelin. Any discussion? Question? All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 10-50 ...

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL (Mr. Remnant): Mr. Searle will chair it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Who said so, did you ask him? With Mr. Searle in the chair, I was just informed.

--- Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Bill 10-50, an Amendment to Amend the Liquor Ordinance with Mr. Searle in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 10-50, AN AMENDMENT TO AMEND THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Members of Council, before we attack the problem of liquor I think we should adjourn for a drink of coffee.

--- SHORT RECESS

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): We are here to discuss Mr. Butters' Private Member's bill and I have agreed to act as chairman of committee of the whole to give him the freedom to debate the matter. Bill 10-50, an Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance. The purpose is to permit the sale and consumption of liquor in branches of the Royal Canadian Legion once every seven years, as I understand it, on Remembrance Day when that day falls on a Sunday. The amendment says after 12:00 o'clock. Maybe this is flag day, Mr. Kaeser. The amendment is very short and I think it is about that simple. Mr. Butters, do you want to add anything?

MR. BUTTERS: I think, sir, that it is probably an oversight on the original drafting. Someone has calculated that in the next 100 years this provision will only become effective on 11 Sundays.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Further comments? Mr. Parker.

Liquor Licensing Board Opposed

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I feel it is my duty to draw to the committee's attention the fact that the request was made by the Inuvik Legion to be permitted a special licence this year on November 11 to serve liquor. The Liquor Licensing Board chairman could not call a meeting but he circulated the information plus a reply which he had drawn up in draft to each of the members and he had a reply from each of the members supporting his position, and his position was in opposition to granting such a thing. The basis of the Liquor Licensing Board's opposition was that this would contribute to further drinking in the Northwest Territories which was unnecessary, that they would be establishing a precedent for licensing on Sundays, and they asked the Legion to join in the spirit of what is being said in this day and age, to try and halt unnecessary drinking by accepting their decision. So in effect, this is an appeal on the decision of the Liquor Licensing Board.

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

MR. BUTTERS: This may be the way that the Deputy Commissioner sees it but certainly I have not mentioned the matter which he brought up and had not intended to mention the matter which he brought up. The point is that it is a matter of legislation which I think is permitted in the provinces, in military messes across the country to people who were fortunate to come back from the wars.

I would like to read the letter he referred to because it indicates the type of bureaucratic thinking that appears in some of these boards and this is of no -- this letter does not speak highly of the mentality of the chairman of the board.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I think that is a very, very unfortunate statement that the Member has just made. I would ask that he withdraw it.

MR. BUTTERS: I would withdraw the word 'mentality', but I think that the expression of opinion contained in this letter is one of very short reflection. His review of the case made by the Inuvik Legion was that -- I will read the letter so that you can decide for yourself. It is one of these "Here is some good news and some bad news" kind of letter.

Letter From Liquor Licensing Board

"First I must congratulate your executive on planning the renaming of your branch in honour of Mr. McInnes. It appears Mr. McInnes served this country and his fellowmen nobly and conscientiously.

The list of dignitaries you have extended invitations to is very impressive and worthy of Mr. McInnes' years of service. It is my firm belief that the people you have invited to the planned festivities in Inuvik are pleased with the accomplishments of your branch and Mr. McInnes.

The type of occasion you have planned will be a major event in the eyes of many Inuvik residents as well as those of your out-of-town guests. A more appropriate occasion setting a vivid example may seldom occur. The problems that alcoholic beverages have fostered in the Northwest Territories are at present of prime concern to each and every person who is aware of the problem and its effects on people in the North. I believe the guests who will attend your function are people of great concern and will be pleased and honoured to contribute to the combat against the alcohol problem by attending your ceremonies knowing that alcoholic beverages will not be served.

Each branch of the Royal Canadian Legion in the Northwest Territories will play a very important role in the Remembrance Day ceremonies in its respective community. This year, with the 11th of November falling on a Sunday it will be possible for many services to be held in conjunction with church programs and community functions where everybody, regardless of age, will be welcome to honour our countries' veterans.

The Liquor Licensing Board would be committing a great disservice by permitting alcoholic beverages at the Sunday function".

Concerning Prohibition

It is particularly the words 'great disservice' when they are considered in the context of the great service veterans have provided us. As I mentioned there is a television program now repeating the battles of the last war, and here we are refusing veterans the opportunity to drink and use their club premises on a Sunday. It was also suggested that the veterans should practice prohibition at this time. I do not think that prohibition has worked but if we feel that prohibition is going to work then let us legislate it in our Liquor Ordinance, not prohibit it to veterans on November 11th, let us prohibit it to everybody every day of the year, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: Mr. Chairman, I want to support Mr. Butters, regardless of what Mr. Parker may think. I do not know the chairman of the Liquor Board but I think that at the very least he has been guilty of bureaucratic exaggeration by saying that passing a law or giving a licence once every seven years -- which is all that this effects -- can in any way contribute to the drinking problem of the Northwest Territories. I think that is really quite a ridiculous statement and I support the bill, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): If I could make a comment. I know the chairman of the Liquor Licensing Board personally. He is not a bureaucrat nor is any member of that board. They are all private business people in Yellowknife. He is a very fine man and I hold the highest regard for him and the other members of the board. So, if we are going to start talking about individuals I want my views straight. I know that you did not mean, Mr. Genest, to suggest otherwise either, I was not referring to your remarks.

MR. GENEST: I want to make that very clear, even the best of us are guilty of aberrations sometime. I merely wanted to suggest that this was a temporary aberration.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): With those ...

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well let us just stick to the bill and not get on to personalities. Okay?

MR. BUTTERS: I just want to -- in view of your recent comment -- I just wish to point out that I withdrew my remark which was unfortunate but I was emotionally involved because I dislike seeing the word 'disservice' used toward veterans.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): We will regard any comments then as imputing anything unfortunate as having been withdrawn.

Motion to Amend Subclause 6(1), Carried

This bill seems fairly simple. Can we have the question, do you think? There is only one so I should call subclause 6(1) and then the bill as a whole. Okay, subclause 6(1). All those in favour? Contrary? Bill as a whole.

--- Agreed

May I report the bill ready for third reading?

--- Agreed

THE COMMISSIONER: Council come to order. Mr. Searle.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Bill 10-50, an Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, your committee of the whole has met to consider Bill 10-50, an Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, Mr. Butters' Private Member's bill, and that bill is ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: I would ask Mr. Kaeser to finalize Bill 4-50 and while you are doing that, motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 3-50. Moved by Dr. Hamelin, seconded by Deputy Commissioner Parker. All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Mr. Parker suggests that the Administration would be prepared to stand down Bill 3-50 and put it over until later or at the worst, the January session and suggests that we go back to Bill 4-50. Are you ready to go back to Bill 4-50, Mr. Kaeser? Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 4-50 with Mr. Kaeser in the chair.

--- Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Bill 4-50, Environmental Protection Ordinance with Mr. Kaeser in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 4-50, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ORDINANCE

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Members of the committee, last night we discussed Bill 4-50 and I believe we were on clause 10. On subclause 10(c) we omitted the words, "discarded or unused materials". Is everyone in favour? Can we go on to the next clause? Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 11, notice. Mr. Genest.

MR. GENEST: Mr. Chairman, on clause 11 I have an amendment to propose which is, "to provide a right of appeal from an order of the chief environmental protection officer" made under that section. If Members of Council will read this clause 11 they will find extraordinary powers are conferred upon the chief environmental officer who can determine that a condition as described under clause 10 exists and then without further by your leave, and without permission of any court, can walk onto private land and remove something. My view is that is an

arbitrary power which should be subject to some control. With the Legal Advisor, I have prepared an amendment. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to circulate to Members so they can follow. I ask you to please pass a copy to every Member and one to the chairman.

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

Amend Marginal Note on Subclause 11(3)

MR. SIBBESTON: While this is being done perhaps we could just deal with this small technical matter. In the margin of clause 11(3) which presently reads, "clean-up by Commissioner". Well we suggest just to delete the words, "by Commissioner".

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Members did you hear that? Agree with that? That clause 11, in the margin note by subclause (3) delete "by Commissioner".

Motion Carried

Agreed?

--- Agreed

Everybody has read the proposal by Mr. Genest?

Motion to Amend Clause 11 of Bill 4-50

MR. GENEST: Perhaps I had better read it. There is an error here, Mr. Chairman, for which I apologize. I want to add subclauses (4), (5) and (6). This is wrongly numbered (3), (4) and (5) but should be (4), (5) and (6). To read as follows: (4) an owner or occupier may within 30 days after receiving a notice under subclause (1) appeal the notice to the Supreme Court. Subclause (5) where an appeal is made pursuant to subclause (1) the court shall make such order that in the circumstances seems just. Subclause (6) an appeal that is made pursuant to subclause (3) operates as a stay of any proceedings that may be taken by the chief environmental protection officer under this ordinance against the person who made the appeal.

I think the purpose is obvious. It makes it possible to have to resort to the courts before the drastic remedy set out there is enforced. I move that amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Motion Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): You are all agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 12, offences and penalties. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 13, each day a separate offence. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 14, proof of offence. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 15, time limitation.

Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Yes, the committee recommend certain changes here and it is a new subclause (2) to clause 15. Subclause (2) should read, "no proceedings may be instituted in respect of an offence under this ordinance without the consent of the chief environmental protection officer". This is to prevent the possibility of persecution by environmentalists under this ordinance particularly under the provisions of clause 6 and what is presently 15, with no subclause now it should become 15(1).

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Searle.

Concerning Who Should Give Consent

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, I have only one reservation about that amendment and that is that although I agree some government officials should have the say with respect to whether or not a charge being laid is harassment, which is obviously the reasoning behind it, I just question whether or not that person should be the chief environmental officer. Is he not the person charged with the enforcement of the ordinance? So presumably he is involved in the investigation and enforcement side and then he gives his consent to his opinion, presumably, you know, so -- on occasion. I am wondering if we are not looking instead -- quite frankly I would sooner see the crown attorney or some proper enforcement officer who has the ability in judgment to weigh the merits of the matter. Now I know of the great reluctance to take it out of the hands of the territorial officials and I know that justice is not yet part of our bailiwick but I would sooner see the director of the Department of Public Services or as I say the crown attorney as that person who gives this sort of consent. I just wonder what other Members think.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Mr. Parker, Deputy Commissioner?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I think that Mr. Searle's point is well taken. I understand the committee's concern here. I think it might be better met if the person named were the director of Public Services.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, I was just going to say I think if we had in it attorney general it would probably be him, so the closest thing we can come to is probably the director of Public Services and that would certainly meet the objections that I raised.

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

Motion to Add Subclause 15(2)

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, just to make it that formal then the new subclause (2) should read, "no proceedings may be instituted in respect of an offence under this ordinance without the consent of the director of Public Services".

Motion Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): All agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 16, procedure for recovery of claims. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 17, powers of inspectors. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Clause 18, regulations. Agreed? Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Never mind, Mr. Chairman, I have been wanting to bring things up all the way through this bill but it does not seem possible so I will waive the opportunity.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kaeser): Well, I will give you a chance if you would like to speak on it.

Clause 1, short title. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Can I report the bill is ready for third reading?

Mr. Billing, on behalf of the Members of the committee I thank you very much for the most valuable information you have given us. Thank you very much.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Council will come to order. Mr. Kaeser.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Bill 4-50, Environmental Protection Ordinance

MR. KAESER: Mr. Deputy Commissioner, your committee has considered Bill 4-50 and it is ready for third reading with the following changes:

Clause 2, in paragraph (d) following "water" insert "including ice and snow".

Clause 4, subclause (1), substitute "shall".

Clause 10 omit "discarded or unused".

Clause 6, "notwithstanding subsection (1) no offence is committed where the rate or amount of discharge of contaminants does not exceed the rate or amount of discharge into the environment that is prescribed by regulations".

Clause 11 in the marginal note by subclause (3) delete "by Commissioner".

Clause 11, add subclause (4), "an owner or occupier may within 30 days after receiving a notice under subclause (1) appeal the notice to the Supreme Court".

Subclause (5), "where an appeal is made pursuant to subclause (1) the court

shall make such order that if in the circumstances seems just".

Subclause (6), "an appeal that is made pursuant to subclause (3) operates as a stay of any proceedings that may be taken by the chief environmental protection officer under this ordinance against the person who made the appeal".

Clause 15, a new subclause (2), "no proceedings may be instituted in respect of an offence under this ordinance without the consent of the director of Public Services".

THE COMMISSIONER: Turning to the orders of the day, would ...

MR. GENEST: Point of order, sir. Mr. Kaeser inadvertently omitted an amendment that was approved in committee of the whole to clause 5. No, was it in clause 6? He also -- I thought he missed one about the environmental -- no, no, it is all right. Clause 6 by adding a new subclause (2). Did we cover that? And a new subclause (4) to clause 11, I thought to provide for the right of appeal. You just read the last one.

MR. KAESER: No, you meant that subclause of committed an offence or amount of discharge of contaminants does exceed the amount or rate of contaminants in the environment that is in the regulations.

MR. GENEST: Oh, I am sorry, I missed that, but the other one was under clause 11. There were three new subclauses added and I thought you just read the last one.

MR. KAESER: Subclause (4)?

MR. GENEST: Yes.

MR. KAESER: An owner or occupier may within 30 days after receiving a notice under subclause (1) and (4), (5) and (6).

MR. GENEST: Yes, I did not think that had been read. Thank you, Mr. Kaeser. I am sorry.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Butters, proceed.

MR. BUTTERS: If we may return to order Item number 5 which is the tabling of special reports, as these are now available, I would just like to ...

THE COMMISSIONER: Hang on just one second. Is this satisfactory? Agreed? Okay. Bill 4-50 is now ready for third reading.

Mr. Butters, if you wish to return to Item number 5, tabling of documents, proceed.

REVERT TO ITEM NO. 5: REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Report of Standing Committee on Development and Ecology

MR. BUTTERS: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. The copies are ready and I now move that the Council accept the progress report of the standing committee on development and ecology similar to the manner in which the report of Mr. Searle was accepted.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is Item 5 then, reports of standing and special committees.

MR. BUTTERS: Yes, sir.

Report Accepted

THE COMMISSIONER: Seconded. Then you move to second it as you heard. Discussion? Question? All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

Dr. Hamelin, are you in a position to report the changes to Bill 6-50? Proceed.

DR. HAMELIN: It is Bill 7-50.

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, Bill 7-50.

Changes to Bill 7-50, Territorial Parks Ordinance

DR. HAMELIN: The bill was ready for third reading but with some changes.

Clause 3, paragraph (a) at the end of the line add the term "for".

Clause 4, page 3, subclause (5), the chairman of the committee of legislation, Mr. Sibbeston, asked to delete words, "the beautification of the parks and".

Clause 5, subclause (3), is replaced by, "the territorial parks committee shall consult with representatives with those persons residing in or near the location of the proposed park or may be affected by the establishment of the park".

Clause 6, excuse me, clause 7, we delete the last line.

Clause 9, paragraph (c), we added the term "or".

In clause 12, page 7, we rearranged the subclauses. Subclause (3) becomes subclause -- excuse me, it should be subclause (2) becomes subclause (3), and we add the new subclause (2), "interferes unduly with the enjoyment of the park by others or".

Clause 13, in the second line after 'Canada' we add "and to section 3".

Clause 14, we changed paragraph (e). We changed the two last lines, "except in an area designated for that purpose". That is all.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Dr. Hamelin. Could I now ask your indulgence to move to Item number 11 to give third reading to the bills. I propose to give assent to the bills and then return to Item number 10, continuing consideration of the committee of the whole for those items there. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Item number 11, third reading of bills. Bill 2-50, Mr. Rabesca.

ITEM NO. 11: THIRD READING OF BILLS

Third Reading of Bill 2-50: Dental Profession Ordinance

MR. RABESCA: Mr. Commissioner, I move that Bill 2-50, an Ordinance to Amend the Dental Profession Ordinance be forward for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Rabesca, seconded by Mr. Genest that Bill 2-50 be read for the third time. Any discussion? Question? All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any?

--- Carried

Bill 4-50, Mr. Kaeser.

MR. KAESER: Mr. Commissioner ...

THE COMMISSIONER: ... excuse me, Mr. Kaeser. Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: A point of order, Mr. Commissioner, I am just wondering if we do not have to have unanimous consent to give third reading on the same day.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am not sure if we do or not but I will not argue with anybody. Does anybody object to giving third reading on Bill 4-50? Is it agreed?

--- Agreed

Proceed, Mr. Kaeser.

Third Reading of Bill 4-50, Environmental Protection Ordinance

MR. KAESER: Mr. Commissioner, Bill 4-50, an Ordinance to Provide for the Protection of the Environment of the Northwest Territories is ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Okay, will you now move it.

MR. KAESER: I move that the bill be accepted.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Kaeser's motion is that Bill 4-50 as amended, be read for the third time. Moved by Mr. Kaeser, seconded by Mr. Genest. Any discussion? Question? Mr. Trimble.

Opposition to Bill 4-50

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I rise to oppose the bill, not that I am opposed to legislation to protect the environment of the Northwest Territories but I am opposed to the manner in which this bill is presented and feel that it should be further studied before it is put into legislation.

Particularly, I am opposed to the fact that this bill puts into the hands of an employee, the chief environmental protection officer, tremendous power. For instance, clause 11 gives him the power, "when the chief environmental officer is satisfied", when he personally is satisfied that a condition mentioned in clause 10 exists he shall notify the owner or occupier of the premises or person who has abandoned the premises, and then it goes on and gives the particulars (c) to state the condition that exists, (d) what must be done (e) the time that he must do it in and subclause (3), it gives him the authority to go and remove the situation that he considers exists and charge the owner or occupier of the land for the cost of it.

Clause 4 gives the offences and penalties. Subclause (2), any person who fails to comply with the terms of an order (a) or (b), a notice given under clause 11 and that is a notice of this civil servant, fails to comply with a notice of this civil servant is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding three months or both. Then we go on to the next page, clause 13, and we learn that now is he not only guilty but a separate charge can be laid for each day. Guilty of the same offence for each day. "Any violation of this ordinance or failure to comply with the terms of an order or ordinance given thereunder is a continuing offence and a separate information may be laid for each day the offence continues". For which the penalty section, providing a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding three months or both.

Too Much Power in Hands of Commissioner and Government

I feel that this is tremendous power that is being given into the hands of what I consider could well become a power hungry bureaucracy and we have seen them before.

Then in clause 17, we put a requirement upon the owner or occupier of the land or any person there. Clause 17, subclause (3), "the owner or person in charge of any area, place or premises and every person found therein shall give an inspector all reasonable assistance in his power to enable the inspector to carry out his duties and functions, and shall furnish the inspector with such information that he may reasonably require". Now, what this says to me is that the individual, who is being investigated, and may be charged eventually, must help in his prosecution and I do not think that is very fair justice, Mr. Commissioner.

In clause 18, providing for regulations paragraph (d) says that the Commissioner may make regulations respecting "any other matter he deems necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of this ordinance". That is giving an awful broad power in the hands of the Commissioner and this bureaucracy to make regulations to do anything they want to and the regulations do not come before this Council. I therefore oppose the bill and suggest that it be defeated and brought back.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I support the bill. Whereas many of the things that Mr. Trimble has said may be so -- he was out of the room when new subclause (2) of clause 15, or he was out of the chamber at least, was added. It provides that no proceedings may be instituted in respect of an offence under this ordinance without the consent -- and you will recall we took that out of the chief of environmental protection officer's hands -- and inserted it direct to the director of Public Services so that there is a properly legally trained person weighing the merits of these things. I do not know how you would administer it other than through the director of one or another department.

Proper to Designate an Officer

I do not know that you can fairly argue that it is bad because it is administered by people who are part of the public service in that I do not know how you would have the Council involved in the day to day administration of it even if there were persons of sufficient ability to administer it from this Council. Now that being so, it seems to me to be a proper thing to designate an officer to conduct investigations and another officer to review his decision and to deny your grant consent with respect to a prosecution. I do not know what else you can do. I therefore support the bill.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Mrs. Pedersen.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Commissioner, my feeling regarding this bill is that I am very strongly against it. If we look at clause 3, even this government itself never has enough money to show the public how they can do certain things. I realize the bill is for the whole Northwest Territories. However, even on the clause 10 when you discuss vehicles, materials and machinery, that type of thing, I am sure, causes mixed feelings among the people if this bill comes into force. I do not think it is necessary at this moment to have that type of a bill in the territories. It seems to be just looking down at some of the residents of the territories and having another enforcement and spending unnecessary funds for the certain things.

THE COMMISSIONER: Good. Any further discussion?

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I also do not support the bill. The reason being is that the bill has created a police force to do what really is the responsibility of the community. I wish to see a healthy environment, a high quality of environment in which we live just as much as any of the Members who support the bill. I do not think we should do it by a police force and I was very upset.

Option of Setting up a Control Board

I introduced an optional provision to set up an environmental control board and on which could be appointed, people of the territories. Right now we have policemen and as we well know, this legislation will have an impact on municipalities. I felt that on that board representatives from the municipalities could be present so their opinions could be made. We also know the very great concern native people in these territories have about the environment. Every other day we hear these concerns being raised, and why should there not be a body or some provision so that the concerns of native people can be voiced to these police officers who are going to enforce these regulations.

Bill 4-50, Carried

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further discussion? On the motion. The third reading of Bill 4-50. All those in favour of giving third reading to Bill 4-50, signify in the usual manner. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight. Down. Against? One, two, three, four, five. The bill is passed.

Bill 5-50, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Third Reading of Bill 5-50: Loan Authorization Ordinance, 1973-74 (No. 2)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of Bill 5-50, an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow Funds from the Government of Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Mr. Butters that Bill 5-50 be read for the third time. Any discussion? Question being called. All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

Bill 7-50, Dr. Hamelin.

Third Reading of Bill 7-50: Territorial Parks Ordinance

DR. HAMELIN: I move the third reading of Bill 7-50, an Ordinance Respecting Parks in the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Dr. Hamelin, seconded by Mr. Kaeser that Bill 7-50 be read for the third time. Any discussion? Question? The question being called. All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

Bill 7-50 was amended and read for the third time. Bill 10-50, Mr. Searle.

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, possibly ...

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me.

MR. SEARLE: On a point of order, I do not mind sharing the bill to give Mr. Butters the flexibility to debate it but I think he may be interested in whatever political advantage there might be from actually moving it himself so I think that maybe he should move it. (laughter)

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, first of all then, is there any objection to advancing and giving third reading to it at this time? No objection. Proceed, Mr. Butters, if you wish to speak.

Third Reading of Bill 10-50: Liquor Ordinance - Private Member's Bill

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I thank the Councillor from Yellowknife for his gratuitous remarks. I move that Bill 10-50, an Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance be read for the third time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by MR. Butters, seconded by Mr. Genest that Bill 10-50 be read for the third time. Any discussion? Question. Question being called. All those in favour signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any? Carried.

--- Carried

Item 12, assent to bills.

ITEM NO. 12: ASSENT TO BILLS

As Commissioner of the Northwest Territories I assent to Bill 2-50, Bill 4-50, Bill 5-50, Bill 7-50, and Bill 10-50.

Now, did you wish to conclude Recommendation to Council 1-50, did you say you had something to clear up on there, Mr. Parker? Then we go on the Wacko report. Okay. Council will resolve into the committee of the whole for continued consideration of Recommendation to Council 1-50 with Mr. Searle in the chair.

REVERT TO ITEM NO. 10: CONTINUING CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

-- Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Recommendation to Council 1-50, N.W.T. Education Ordinance with Mr. Searle in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL 1-50, N.W.T. EDUCATION ORDINANCE

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, Members of the committee, it looks like we have come full circle back today to where we started Monday. So we will continue to discuss Recommendation to Council 1-50, Northwest Territories Education Ordinance.

As I recall it, we had completed with amendments the recommendations identified from 1 to 17, and added a 16-A. As well there was an undertaking by the Administration to provide accurate figures in keeping with the Frobisher Bay hostel which apparently have been provided this morning. So that undertaking is presumably discharged.

As I understand it what was left was we wanted time available for Members to put forward recommendations in addition to the 17 that we completed and I think Mr. Trimble, as I recall it, you were in the process of putting a further recommendation forth when we adjourned. One about busing, or something like that. Anyway, that is my recollection of how we adjourned. Mr. Genest, you would like to speak?

Cost of Maintaining Frobisher Bay Hostel

MR. GENEST: I have -- going back -- I would like to go back to recommendation 14, Mr. Chairman, to add a few words to that recommendation which is the one providing for living accommodation. I would like to add to those words, after the words "living accommodation" the words "at reasonable cost". The reason I say this, sir, is because of the absolutely shocking and scandalous information that was provided to me today by the Deputy Commissioner as to the cost of operating the hostel at Frobisher Bay. He said that it cost $296,000 to heat and light the hostel, used by what I understand is 100 students -- 101. If you add the cost of food to that, that means the government of this territory is spending $30,000 a head on the students attending that hostel and that to me is an absolutely scandalous waste of money. I understand that the Administration has looked into this because of the insistence of a federal government that a vast American Airforce establishment -- is that right?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): I was going to say, is that not $3000 ...

MR. GENEST: $3000 -- well, $3000. Yes. Sorry. Well, it is more than that because you have to add food and you have to add all the ancilliary costs and the cost of the salaries of people running it. (laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Who is the prompter on your right there, Mr. Genest? (laughter)

MR. GENEST: Call me Charlie McCarthy. I will give you Edgar Bergen in a minute. (laughter)

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Proceed, Mr. McCarthy.

Motion to Amend Recommendation 14

MR. GENEST: I will give you Mortimer Snerd. Anyway I have made my point but I think that really to allow ourselves to be trapped into a position like that is quite shocking and I think that the only way that I can express that in the context of these recommendations is to do it the way I have, through that "reasonable cost provision in" and I move that recommendation 14 be amended as I said.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well, Mr. Genest, if you pardon me for just a moment I would like to seek the feeling of Council. I would not personally be inclined to let you go back to those other recommendations simply because if we get back into the opening up of the education debate as a whole, we may never conclude in any reasonable time frame, but if the committee wants to permit you that opportunity, then I do not think I have any choice.

So does the committee wish to permit Members to go back and -- one at a time, Mr. Genest, to go back to add "at reasonable cost" to recommendation 14? Is that agreed or not agreed? All in favour of that please indicate. One, two, three, four, five. Well, then it is a majority. Fine, then, Mr. Genest. I will accept your motion. Any further discussion on it? It would be to insert the words "at reasonable cost" after the words "living accommodation" in line 1 of recommendation 14, is that correct?

MR. GENEST: Right, Mr. Chairman.

Motion Carried

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Question. All in favour? Down. Contrary? Carried.

--- Carried

Going on then to other recommendations in addition to those that are not indicated there. Mr. Trimble.

Transportation To and From School

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, there is nothing in the recommendations for the preparation of the ordinance that will be coming before Council to provide for transportation of students to and from school. Now, recommendation 12 makes the attendance at the school compulsory for all children. They must go. Recommendation 14 provides living accommodations for students who reside away from home in order to attend school. Now this is going to cost the taxpayers an awful lot of money as it is at the present time. There is not one thing that states how the children get to school if they live, perhaps in the same community, but are outside what can be considered reasonable walking distance from that school. This is particularly serious in the winter months with our very cold sub-zero weather and as I said a good part of the winter they go to school in the dark. They get out of school and return home in the dark. I feel when we are prepared to make it compulsory for them to attend that we also have the responsibility to provide a means for them to get there if they are beyond reasonable walking distance from that school.

In addition to this, I feel it is imperative that we provide the opportunity for these children to remain in the school during the noon hour to eat their lunch if we are not providing transportation for them back home during the noon hour, and this, Mr. Chairman, has not been done in some areas.

Now this government I think seems to enjoy discrimination and there certainly seems to be a great deal of discrimination in this regard. This was pointed out at the last session but there seems to be little we can do about it unless it is contained in the ordinance itself. It was abundantly clear that last year there was somewhere, if I am not mistaken, between $150,000 and $200,000 spent in the community of Frobisher Bay for the busing of school children and feeding of them at school.

Situation in Inuvik

Whereas in Invuik, a larger community, there was something in the order of $4000 or $7000 for buses in that year. It was not until this Council discussed the matter that the children were permitted to remain in school to eat lunch because the government would not provide supervision in the schools and without supervision the children could not remain. Therefore the parents either had to supervise the children themselves or hire someone to do so.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I feel that this is the responsibility of the government. I think it is reasonable that the children who live beyond reasonable walking distance from the school should be bused and that they should be able to stay at school to eat lunch during noon hour. It is my understanding that this provision has not been made this year in Inuvik although I am quite sure it will be in Frobisher Bay.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Well Mr. Trimble, I think we are open to any motions you want to make for recommendation 17 because I would assume the one that is 17 would be the last one, whatever the last one would be. So if you want to word a recommendation respecting busing and noon hour lunches I would accept it.

Motion on Busing and Eating Lunch on School Premises

MR. TRIMBLE: Well Mr. Chairman, I will move that children living beyond one-half mile from school be transported once a day, to and from school, and that provision be made for these children to take a lunch to school and eat it on the school premises.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Just to be clear on the last point. Do you mean that they be permitted to take a lunch to school or be provided with a lunch?

MR. TRIMBLE: No, permitted.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Yes, because -- the wording -- I forget what you used but I wanted to be clear on that. Okay, children living beyond one-half mile from school be transported to and from school once a day and that, let us say that they be permitted to take a lunch to school and eat it on the school premises. They be permitted to take a lunch to school and eat it on the school premises. Would you agree with that wording, Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Discussion on the motion? Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I support what the motion proposes to do with a slight variation but before proposing that amendment I want to give reassurance that students may eat their lunches in territorial school buildings. The situation which was referred to as happened last year, has been corrected.

Amendment to Motion on Busing

I move an amendment to the effect that that distance named be three-quarters of a mile rather than half a mile. I consider that the half mile requirement is a bit onerous and I think we would have more of a chance achieving the three-quarters of a mile. That is more chance of funding it if we use that figure rather than a half mile figure.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Searle): Discussion on the amendment to three-quarters of a mile instead of a half mile. No discussion.

Amendment Carried

Question on the amendment. The amendment would then make the motion read, "children who live beyond three-quarters of a mile from the school be transported to and from school once a day and they be permitted to take a lunch to school and eat it on school premises". Question. All in favour of the amendment please put your hands up. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight. Down. Contrary, one, two.

--- Carried

Motion as Amended Carried

Then the motion then, as amended. It notes the same thing over but I understand that is how I have to go. The motion is then amended, agreed? One, two, three, four, five, six. Down. Contrary, none.

--- Carried

Recommendations Renumbered

Can we number that then 17? Mr. Genest, is there any reason why we can not number 16-A, 17 and this one 18? Okay, we will number the previous 16-A as 17 and this motion of Mr. Trimble's as 18, as amended, of course. Are there any further recommendations? That takes care of busing and lunches. Nothing further? May I report the recommendation to Council as concluded on the matter of education? Agreed?

THE COMMISSIONER: Will Council come to order? Mr. Searle.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Recommendation to Council 1-50, N.W.T. Education Ordinance

MR. SEARLE: I think that I am still suffering from shock that I got out of there so quickly, Mr. Commissioner. Your committee of the whole has met to consider Recommendation to Council 1-50. The recommendation, though amended and added to, was accepted with those amendments added. I just would like to take a moment and indicate what they were.

Recommendation number 1 was accepted with one amendment and that is that on the top of page 2 on the second to the last line where the words read, "the director of Education may", that word is changed to "shall", under accreditation etc.

Recommendation number 2, was agreed as worded; 3, agreed as worded; 4, agreed as worded; 5, agreed as worded; 6, 7, and 8 agreed as worded. That applies to 9 and 10 and 11, 12, 13, all agreed as worded.

With respect to 14, this was amended to read as follows, "that provision be made for living accommodation at reasonable cost for students who must reside away from home in order to attend school, and that a high degree of local autonomy be given in this respect and that emphasis be given to the development of a foster home program".

Recommendation 15, was amended as follows so that it would read, "that provision be made for approval by the Commissioner of all private schools and colleges (non-government institutions) granting degrees or trade certificates before such can be established in the Northwest Territories".

Recommendation 16, agreed with the following addition after the period following the word 'system'. The period was removed and this added, "and that provision in the new ordinance respecting religious instruction be provided for as in the existing ordinance".

The recommendation 17 becomes 19 and a new 17 was added which reads as follows, "that provision be made for initial instruction of native peoples in the native languages where desired by the native people and where practicable".

Then a new 18 was added, "children living beyond three-quarters of a mile from school be transported to and from school once a day and that they be permitted to take a lunch to school and eat it on the school premises".

As I have said that which once was 17 should become 19, that is the report.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Searle. Motion to resolve in the committee of the whole for consideration of Observations and Recommendations Respecting Alcohol and Drugs in the Northwest Territories, moved by ...

Resignation from the Provincial-type Responsibilities Committee

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, before we do this I wonder if I might, on a question of privilege, take this opportunity to resign from the provincial-type responsibilities committee. I do so because there is a meeting being called at 1:00 p.m. and it will give you the opportunity to appoint some other Member of Council who is more prepared to rubber-stamp the decisions of others than I am.

THE COMMISSIONER: All those in favour, signify in the usual manner the ideas of the observation ...

MR. SEARLE: It is a point of privilege -- which is that no one on that committee has been expected, required or in any way forced into rubber-stamping anything. The report that was submitted was not rubber-stamped by anyone, it was agreed by all with the exception of the matter respecting the Deputy Commissioner. I take exception to the suggestion that the committee or the chairman or anyone required anywhere to rubber-stamp anything.

THE COMMISSIONER: Okay, anybody else? All those in favour of dealing with the Wacko report signify in the usual manner. Down. Against, if any?

--- Carried

Mr. Wacko, for a minute I was afraid we were going to lose you again. Councillors, the committee of the whole for consideration of the Wacko report with Mr. Butters in the chair.

--- Council resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Observations and Recommendations Respecting Alcohol and Drugs in the N.W.T., with Mr. Butters in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS RESPECTING ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN THE N.W.T.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Council will come to order and proceed in the committee of the whole to discuss the report of Mr. William J. Wacko entitled "Observations and Recommendations Respecting Alcohol and Drugs in the Northwest Territories", more commonly known as the Wacko report.

I wonder whether the committee would, in view of Mr. Wacko's presence in the gallery, invite at this time Mr. Wacko and any other witnesses that the Administration may deem helpful. Agreed? Mr. Wacko, would you join us at the table, please, and Mr. Torrance. Thank you.

Mr. Wacko, I feel I am expressing the feelings of the committee that we regret it has taken so long to get to this most important order of business, this very serious problem of alcohol abuse and misuse in the Northwest Territories and manners by which to improve it. My apologies for any inconveniences or delays it may have caused you, as I see you have sat here for these last five days. I thank you for your patience. A weaker man I am sure would have turned to drink.

Just before opening the discussion, I remind Members we are crowded against an adjournment deadline. Some of our Members have commitments elsewhere so I would advise Members right now that I will be adhering strictly to the Rules of Council, that is when you speak, you forfeit your turn to speak again until all other Members have had an opportunity to speak. So, cudgel your brains and put your thoughts together coherently so that when you have the floor you can use it with all possible impact and effect. I wonder if the committee would agree that as the senior representative of the Department of Social Development is with us that he may introduce some background, and possibly following that we could hear from Mr. Wacko. Is this agreed? Did I hear agreed? Mr. Torrance.

MR. TORRANCE: Mr. Chairman and committee Members, I simply want to indicate that when we asked Mr. Wacko to undertake the task for us we gave him thirty-five terms of reference to obtain the views of interested and knowledgeable persons concerning the problems of alcohol and drugs in the territories and to obtain suggestions for the future direction of the program. This of course is the context of what my department was currently involved in.

Program of the Department of Social Development

Members will know this involved largely an education program with secondly, a grant program which was available to respond to requests from local groups who felt they had some answers to the problem in their particular community.

The decision that was taken to engage Mr. Wacko to do this job rather than do it ourselves was mainly to ensure there was full and free discussion of the subject and that the people would not feel constrained against speaking negatively about what is happening at present or at what was happening at that time. The only other comment I would like to make in terms of the person we selected to do the job, I think that by virtue of his training and past experience he was probably the best person we could get for the task we gave.

Mr. Wacko's Background

Mr. Wacko had worked for a number of years with the Addiction Research Foundation in Ontario which is one of the organizations that has spearheaded work into the addiction field in Canada. At the time we engaged him he was the executive director of the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission in Alberta. Mr. Wacko also has had considerable experience in working with native groups and is very sensitive to their feelings about directions in which programs, particularly government programs, should go. The report that he has prepared has not been changed by the Administration, it is there as he wrote it. I think beyond that Mr. Wacko is certainly prepared to comment on any of the recommendations that the committee wish to discuss in detail.

It is certainly our hope that as a result of the discussion today that my department will have at least the feelings of Council in terms of the direction they wish the program to go so that we can then proceed to take the necessary steps, either from financial or legislative standpoints.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, Mr. Torrance. Mr. Wacko, would you wish to use this opportunity to make a few remarks?

MR. WACKO: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Council, I wish to express appreciation for this opportunity to appear before you and also for the opportunity of having learned during the week what democracy is in the North. I wish to assure you that I have not been driven to abuse drinking, and on that point I might say that one of the advantages of life that I have had, was to have worked closely for about six years with native people and two of the things that I have learned from natives are how to listen and how to be patient. I feel that these are attributes that some of us from the South could well stand learning.

Problems from Alcohol Abuse

I had intended to make a couple of additional remarks to the report, one being on pricing which I had deliberately left out. However, I would just like to, given the circumstances and the time pressures of the Council, I will take one minute to underline one point. The whole trend in America is towards liberalization. One of the new scientific facts that is emerging very strongly in America in this field as well as in leading countries in research, like Finland and some of the other European countries, is the fact that the total amount per person that is drunk by a group of people is a very significant factor. In other words, the greater the quantities per person that is drunk, the greater the number of deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, the greater the number of other consequent resultant problems such as, well in the North I should imagine these would be freezing, driving accidents and so on.

Now this is a very unpopular statement to make and people who make it are not making it because they are against alcohol. It is simply a realization that with a high consumption, which is present in the North, there is a price to be paid and therefore a price has to be paid to cope with the resultant consequences of heavy use.

Alcohol Use Becoming Socialized

Now this does not mean to say that an individual item for example, like this morning is really important. It simply means that when you add it all up the more an individual drinks, the attitude of the community, sanction permits encourage, facilitate more and more use on more and more occasions. It is not all that long ago, for example, that we were rather critical of seeing some people in the United States making a practice of having a martini for lunch, but this is becoming a common practice. We are moving in the direction of more and more continental drinking. On more and more occasions, more and more ways, we are socializing alcohol into our way of life. More and more we are realizing that the people who are having problems are not -- individually there is nothing particularly psychologically or psychiatrically wrong with them, it is simply an exposure to a lot of pure alcohol in their system as, for example, in such countries as France. Perhaps I should not dwell on this anymore to make time available for any questions, Mr. Chairman, that there may be in respect to this point or any other point in the report.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I believe that we might be well advised to recess at this time rather than get an interesting discussion going and having to break up and go for lunch. So if the committee agrees we recess for lunch and come together again here at 2:30 p.m. sharp to continue this debate.

--- LUNCHEON ADJOURNMENT

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Four being the quorum and four Members of Council are present and in view of the fact that Mr. Sibbeston is present, are you going to join us? We will continue with the committee's consideration of the Wacko report which was introduced in discussion this morning.

Prior to entering such discussion I would advise this Council that the senior students in this school in law wish to videotape the proceedings as well as record the proceedings. The record that is obtained by them will be used both for educational purposes in the classroom and possibly for adult education purposes. Do I have agreement of the Members for these students to go ahead and record this proceeding?

--- Agreed

I have agreement, you may roll the cameras, sir.

The other point I wish to make is that I will forego the chairman's privilege of speaking to points from the chair and after this will only deal with points of order and anything that will expedite the business of this discussion.

When we left for lunch Mr. Wacko had given a brief introduction of the general climate in which we in the territories find ourselves in regard to drugs and alcohol and I would like to -- before asking Members how they wish to deal with the report -- I would like Members to have the opportunity to ask general questions of Mr. Wacko. Do any Members wish to direct a general question to Mr. Wacko with regard to the manner which he has gained information or the manner in which the survey was carried out? All right?

If there are no questions from Members I would refer to the Wacko report itself and request advice from Members in the manner they suggest we deal with the report. In examining the report I suggest to you that probably the key page in the report is page 21 in that it separates the recommendations that Mr. Wacko makes in his presentation from his findings, observations and the things that he obtained during his survey in the territories. In the first section he covers things like lack of co-ordination and teamwork at the community level. These are the things he has heard and has passed on.

Three Main Areas for Improvement

Page 21 introduces the recommendation section and the recommendation section is broken up into three main areas and contains suggestions how improvements can be made in these areas. One of these areas was the availability of alcohol, another was the lack of co-ordination of government policies and the third is the lack of effective treatment, public information and training programs. I would be happy to receive direction from the committee as to the manner in which we will proceed and consider this report. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I think we should just go through the recommendations from the beginning on page 22, recommendation 1.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Other Councillors wish to speak to this question? How would you wish to proceed, Mr. Kaeser?

MR. KAESER: I agree with Mr. Sibbeston, we might just start with the recommendations on page 21.

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

MR. KOOLERK: Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mrs. Pedersen.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): We will then turn to page 21 which is the introductory section and then move on over to page 22, recommendations and proposed programs. Possibly by way of examining each recommendation, if the recommendation might be read to us by Mr. Wacko then he could add a few footnotes and suggestions with regard to each one and then we will consider it. Recommendation 1 on page 22, sir.

MR. WACKO: Mr. Chairman, I wonder may I ask a question first and that was to use the summary prepared by the Administration where they are following essentially the same procedure. I am quite willing to do whatever you wish me to do, I was just wondering if you were going to use that or not.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I thank you for bringing this to my attention, I realize it was on the table. We have here an additional piece of paper, three pages. It is, I understand, a commentary prepared by the Administration in reference to each of the recommendations made by Mr. Wacko and Mr. Wacko suggested I ask the committee after he reads his recommendations that we then refer and examine what the Administration says by way of justification or explanation. Is that satisfactory? Agreed?

--- Agreed

Recommendation 1 on page 22. Mr. Wacko, would you proceed.

MR. WACKO: The first recommendation is in respect to alcohol availability and enforcement of liquor ordinances. It is recommended that government regulations and programs be aimed at reducing the pattern of drinking which leads to drunkenness.

Possible Measures to Reduce the Pattern of Drinking

Toward this end, some possible measures might be, and these are some suggestions, sir:

(a) Making available and encouraging use of weak beers.

(b) Making food easily available on drinking premises.

(c) Making non-alcoholic drinks available and not penalizing those who use them by regulation or innuendos of serving staff.

(d) Encouraging recreational activities within licensed premises, so that sociability and physical movement is enhanced and accepted and social sanctions against drunkenness increased.

(e) Encouraging and supporting recreational and sport facilities where alcohol is not served. Northwest Territories appears to be the only place where alcohol is served at bingo games.

(f) Printing warnings on bottles and cartons of alcoholic beverages such as: "Warning, alcohol is a drug, and excessive use may be injurious to your health". Also, warnings could be posted in drinking premises -- and be in Eskimo syllabics where appropriate.

(g) Training, and perhaps licensing, of bar managers in respect to government ordinances, liabilities of licensee as well as elementary knowledge of alcohol and alcoholism.

(h) Providing a breathalizer or other less expensive devices which could be used by the customers to determine the degree of their intoxication, and also serve as an educational tool in respect of hazardous amounts of alcohol.

Pricing Could Be a Method of Control

I might add, sir, that I left out -- because people quite often reject it outright without going any deeper -- another method of control and that is pricing. This has been acknowledged by some authorities as one way of controlling the availability or the readiness of some people to drink. The facts seem to suggest that alcohol, compared to the increasing prices of other commodities, is a relatively cheap commodity compared with people's disposable income. So, at this point I would suggest that this could very easily be another recommendation, to considering a substantial increase in the price of alcoholic beverages.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Before I accept questions, remember that the recommendation here is, that government regulations and programming be aimed at reducing the pattern of drinking which leads to drunkenness. Is there anyone who wishes to speak? You have spoken once, Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, you asked what manner should be proceeded in discussing this and I told you. Is that all you permit me for the discussion?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Okay, I will just clarify the rules but I would advise that a question -- as far as I am concerned -- and that is under the rules is regarded as a time to speak so when you do have the floor hold on to it.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a number of general comments dealing with the first recommendation. I should have perhaps made these when the floor was open for a more general sort of discussion but I would like to say first of all that I think Mr. Wacko has done a very excellent report in terms of stating very truthfully just what the situation is. Often it seems in the North that we have people who do reports for us and invariably I am always suspicious as to whether they have done a good job in telling the exact truth as it is, as they find out in the field. I find this report very good in this way in that it does fairly accurately state what the situation is. There is no question, I think we all know ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): ... order please. Mr. Pearson, would you give Mr. Sibbeston the floor?

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, there is just no question, I think we all know that in the North here when we talk about alcohol or alcohol problems it is not so much with the white people that is the problem, it is more or less with the native people. No doubt we have all thought long and hard as to just what could be done to overcome this. There are times I think perhaps it would help if we had absolute prohibition but really I do not think it is possible in this day and age.

Liquor a Danger to Native People

There is no question about it that alcohol is to the native people what LSD and such drugs are to white people. I think that should be established. In the white society, especially on the outside, LSD is outlawed. In the North here the same kind of danger to people, liquor, is still okay. In a sense, the fact that we begin discussing this report is an admission of that.

I am not going to suggest prohibition -- perhaps we should not look at the whole problem but look at it in terms of whether perhaps we should not even have alcohol at all in the North. Going through the report as we are doing now I think indicates, at least to me anyway, that we are going to try and deal with the problems in the way in which Mr. Wacko has suggested and I see a lot of good points in there.

Support for Weaker Beer and Alcohol

In recommendation (a) he suggests that we encourage the use of weak beers. It has been suggested to me and a number of other people that a long time ago when we did not have the alcohol we do now, such as the overproof and the hard liquor

that people, native people drink to an excess, you know there was some drinking going on but it did not really do that much damage to people. Now two or three gulps of overproof and it is like five or ten gallons of beer a few years ago. So I think the recommendation that weak beer be made available has some merit and not just weak beer but a weaker percentage of alcohol, so I think that has merit.

Responsibility of Establishments Serving Liquor

Another point is that I have always maintained that people who have hotels and so forth, who run these liquor establishments, have a great responsibility to set a certain standard in the place where they serve drink. If they run a shoddy shop, a shoddy operation, then the standard is going to be shoddiness and I am just wondering whether the liquor inspectors and so forth have been somewhat remiss in not taking greater care to make sure that this -- you know, these places are run according to regulations.

There is no question, and I am speaking about a place like Fort Simpson, that if these places would run their shops where there was emphasis on food, emphasis on perhaps dancing and other sorts of things and not just tables, 20 tables, in a room where there is a little bit of music coming in and the place dark and you go there to drink. I think this sort of thing would help.

As far as whether a warning on a bottle would help, I do not feel that it would help a great deal but for what it is worth I suppose we should put that on. So those are my comments on number 1.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you very much, Mr. Sibbeston. Councillor Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, the only comment I wanted to make was to declare that I have a pecuniary interest in a licensed premise and would not be participating in the debate for that reason.

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

MR. PEARSON: I have a wire which I received from Pangnirtung which I would like to read into the record because I think it says a lot about the native people's attitude towards drinking.

> "WHEREAS THE PEOPLE OF THE BAFFIN REGION HAVE AN INCREASING CONCERN OF THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON COMMUNITY LIFE AND WHEREAS WE HAVE ASSEMBLED IN PANGNIRTUNG BETWEEN OCT. 15 - 19, 1973, TO DISCUSS THESE ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AND FIND SOLUTIONS. NOW THEREFORE THE UNDERSIGNED WISH TO MAKE IT KNOWN TO THE COUNCIL OF THE N.W.T., THE COMMISSIONER AND THE PEOPLE OF THE N.W.T. THAT THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS HAVE BEEN UNANIMOUSLY PASSED ON OCT. 17, 1973.
>
> BE IT RESOLVED:
>
> 1. THAT THE COMMISSIONER AND THE COUNCIL OF THE N.W.T. TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO GRANT HAMLET AND SETTLEMENT COUNCILS AUTHORITY TO REGULATE THE QUANTITIES OF LIQUOR SENT INTO SETTLEMENTS.
>
> 2. THAT THE SAID HAMLET AND SETTLEMENT COUNCILS BE GRANTED AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE QUOTAS, TAXES AND SUCH OTHER RESTRICTIONS INCLUDING PROHIBITION AS THEY DEEM NECESSARY UPON ALCOHOL COMING INTO THEIR COMMUNITY.
>
> 3. THAT THE SAID REGULATIONS, QUOTAS, TAXES AND SUCH RESTRICTIONS ENACTED BY THE HAMLET AND SETTLEMENT COUNCILS PERTAIN EQUALLY TO ALL RESIDENTS AND TRANSIENTS OF THE COMMUNITY CONCERNED.

UNDERSIGNED:

RESOLUTE BAY:	SIMEONIE AMARGOALIK, ANDREW EKALUK, WALTER AUDLA
FROBISHER BAY:	MARY IPEELIE, PAULOOSIE KILABUK, JOSEPH TITIVIK, D. MAEERS, DR. A. WILLIAMS, B. J. BRITTON
PORT BURWELL:	ARTHUR MUNIK
HALL BEACH:	MAURICE NANGMALIK, SIMON AKEAROK
CLYDE RIVER:	PETEROSIE KOONEELUISEE, EKALUKJUAK LEVI
PANGNIRTUNG:	SIMEEONEE KEENEUNAK, DAVID ARNAQUA, SIMON VEVEE NANCY ANIRONILIAQ, LYLE THOMPSON, JOHN KILABUK REV. MIKE GARDNER
CAPE DORSET:	OMARLEEK OTSHISIAK, AL ATCHEAK, BEN SINGH
BROUGHTON ISLAND:	KEESAW ALILKATUKTUK
IGLOOLIK:	ABRAHAM QUANAK, SOLOMON KAPATSIAK, DAVID PEDDIE
POND INLET:	DANA STEHR
GRISE FIORD:	LARRY AUDLAUK

ALCOHOL CONFERENCE, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, PANGNIRTUNG".

I think there is a tremendous amount in this wire and Members will be aware that the Commissioner has already granted in some cases certain rights to the people of communities pertaining to the use of alcohol in the communities.

One of the great problems of course, with the system that we have is first of all, in my opinion, the dispensing and the retail outfits that this government runs. They leave a hell of a lot to be desired. The advent of mail service and more frequent air service, this leads people in settlements to buy large bulk quantities and import it into the communities and it is causing tremendous problems.

Destruction of Beer in Frobisher Bay

In dealing with the item that I mentioned, the calibre or the quality of the service that the Liquor Commission provides, I bring to the Councillors' attention, the problem that occurs in Frobisher frequently, annually at least, and that is the destruction of beer. This year some time in August $51,000 worth of beer was put underneath a bulldozer. Now this happens every year in Frobisher when the liquor store has to eliminate or destroy that which it keeps in its warehouses for some 12 month period due to the sealift that you heard me discuss before. The total value of the beer that was put to the bulldozer this year was $52,000. This is a tremendous amount of money to be wasted. The quantities of liquor, kept in the liquor store in Frobisher, are such that -- this is hard liquor and wines -- that there is no room in the liquor store for beer and the beer is therefore kept in warehouses belonging to private companies where it is subject to tremendous temperature changes. The deterioration of this product is costing this government an absolute fortune. The liquor store in Frobisher offers some 42 brands and sizes of rye whiskey on its shelves alone, 42 different sizes and brands. This I find an astronomical situation. The warehouse there full to the gunnel with all these many brands, not only rye whiskeys, but gins, rums, a small selection of wines, but an emphasis obviously on hard liquor.

Private Enterprise System in Yellowknife

I was rather appalled to read in the News of the North the decision of this government to, first of all, go to a private enterprise system in the town of Yellowknife and then to reject one of the proposals from a group in Yellowknife of people who offered not only just the outlet of the sales of alcohol but also a program of detoxification and alcohol guidance centre, if you like, at least this is what I got from the report. This was rejected by this government. It was done to my knowledge without the approval of Council. I find this rather upsetting because I do think that we, the Members of the Council, should have some say in these matters and for this to be done quite arbitrarily, I think was unfortunate.

Councillor Sibbeston mentioned an interesting item, one which I thought about myself and that is to make the dispensers or the people that run the hotels and bars responsible for their customers' behaviour. I think if we were to put the onus upon that -- if the responsibility was put upon them and charges laid, then I think perhaps that we may see an improvement on their part in the quality. It is most assuredly a profit-orientated operation and the aims of these establishments are to make profits and to make as much as they can possibly make and in doing so they disregard the lives and the respect and the dignity of the people whom they ply with liquor.

I have thought about prohibition and it would be relatively simple to certainly turn off the tap by this Administration but I wonder, no pun intended, I wonder whether this would be leading to other greater problems. I think one of the very important steps would be to make the licensed premises responsible for the behaviour or for the well-being of their customers as Councillor Sibbeston has suggested. I think that is all I have for the moment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, Councillor Pearson. I have indulged you as this is the -- as you strayed from the narrow topic but these are the opening remarks from Members. I have permitted leniency and suggest that anyone else that speaks now, as Mr. Sibbeston and Mr. Pearson, provide other general thoughts you have on this whole matter. Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I have been very much encouraged by the report and even more so by the comments that have been made by Mr. Wacko to this committee. In fact, I almost see a glimmer of hope that perhaps we will come to grips with the realities of the problem, instead of talking around the issues and not really coming to grips with the problem that exists. And I feel it is the responsibility of this Council and of the government, and they have not really come to grips with the problems to do something about them. The result has been that they have got progressively worse.

I was told by a Member of the Council of about 14 years ago when they first amended the ordinance to provide for the Indian and Eskimo people to be able to purchase liquor, that Commissioner Nicholson of the RCMP who was a Member of the Council at that time, did not oppose the liberalization of permitting liquor for Indian and Eskimo people but pleaded with the Council of that day to turn the tap on slowly. His advice was not taken, unfortunately. The tap was opened wide with devastating results, which instead of rectifying themselves as a great many people thought would happen after a short period of time of being associated with liquor, the situation in my opinion has got progressively worse. This was approximately 14 years ago.

Must Decrease Consumption of Alcohol

We have no reason to believe that it is going to get better unless we do something about it. I feel the responsibility rests upon this Council. Mr. Wacko advised us that the higher the consumption, the greater the amount of alcohol that is consumed the greater the price that society must pay. I feel, therefore, that we must direct ourselves to one key issue and that is to decrease the amount of alcohol that is being consumed in the territories. I am inclined to think that in direct proportions of the extent we can decrease the amount of consumption and we will decrease the numbers of problems associated with alcohol. How you go about decreasing the amount of alcohol consumed, I am not quite sure.

Price Increase Suggested

It was on a previous Council where, if I am not mistaken, it was suggested that if we increase the price, instead of receiving a greater revenue we might receive a lesser revenue because of a decrease in sales. The Council of that day did not increase the price. Well, I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that if an increase in price would in fact result in a decrease of sales that would be most desirable and a course that we should follow.

Now, I am inclined to think, Mr. Chairman, that we should encourage the provision of a lower alcohol content liquor or a lower alcohol content beer, possibly wine at a reasonable price, and substantially increase the price of hard liquor, substantially increase the price on hard liquor if we are going to discourage the use of these liquors.

Concerning Bootlegging

There has been a great deal of argument whenever we start talking about liquor legislation, that if we start restricting people we are going to encourage bootlegging, with the suggestion being that bootlegging is such a very undesirable thing. Well I agree that it is undesirable, but just how undesirable is it? In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, there is one difference between the bootlegger in the Northwest Territories and the operator of a licensed premises and that is the licence and that is all. The licence that is issued by this government, that is the only difference. One has a licence to sell it and the other does

not have a licence. Now I say if the bootlegger is doing such an immoral act then I suggest the person who has a licence to make a profit by degrading the people of this country by supplying them with liquor is equally morally wrong.

Fears About Bootlegging Not Valid

In fact I know, that in this area one person has been persecuted in this regard and he is just an old man making a living. Now let us just consider this for a minute, the person in a remote settlement where there is no outlet who retails liquor that he purchases from our government liquor store. As long as he is retailing a product that is considered by this government to be an approved product, as we sell it, I do not see that he is doing any great harm, certainly no more than the person that we license. If they begin to make their own moonshine this is an entirely different story. If they begin to sell to minors or interdicts, this is a different story. But I can tell you, Mr. Chairman, that I have walked into a beer parlor in this town a couple of years ago and saw minors being served liquor. So Mr. Chairman, I want to suggest that we not be afraid of restricting the amount of liquor that is available for fear we are going to cause other undesirable practices such as bootlegging because I do not think this is a valid argument.

Mr. Chairman, I suggest we encourage the use of a low alcohol content beer. And to discourage the use of hard liquors, which are causing most of our problems, that we discourage the use of them by a substantial increase in the price. Possibly, if that is not sufficient, also by a very stiff ration.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Have you concluded, Mr. Trimble? Thank you. Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to ask a couple of questions. I am sure that in order to arrive at these conclusions one area that has been researched has been to what degree is the liquor distributed to individuals through the various outlets? What percentage of our liquor is being distributed through the medium of the beer parlors and cocktail lounges etc., for which Mr. Pearson said we should hold the operator responsible, what percentage is going directly from the liquor store to the consumer etc? If you have any figures on the bootleggers, we would like to have that also.

MR. WACKO: I could not give you any accurate information.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I wonder if the Deputy Commissioner would mind sorting those statistics out because they would be very interesting. I should say that I am not adverse to holding the operator of a beer parlor or the equivalent to a degree responsible for the conduct within his place and also the condition that an individual gets into.

MR. WACKO: Could I ask what the detail was that he wanted?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I just wanted to know what percentage of liquor was being distributed through licensed outlets on one hand and what goes direct to the consumer on the other.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I wonder Air Marshal, if you could write these questions down and provide them to the Deputy Commissioner in written form to save me from writing them down.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, he has already written them down, they are already in the record, and we are asking that they be tabled at the next session.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Do you wish to make a few comments using your introductory remark -- no. Mr. Rabesca.

MR. RABESCA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would just like to ask some questions about the report that has just appeared before us. I was wondering, since this is a very important report that is coming up, I wonder how often this government is going to be putting up this kind of report to the Council in future. Is it going to be the first one or is it going to be the last one?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Possibly Deputy Commissioner, you could advise what procedures you see occurring as the result of this report being examined by the committee and recommended on.

Further Reports Not Anticipated

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Well Mr. Chairman, I thought that Mr. Rabesca was wondering when we would have additional reports. We will not have additional reports unless Council asks for specific pieces of information. The discussion this afternoon might lead to conducting research in certain areas but we do not anticipate on our own going out for a study such as Mr. Wacko has conducted unless we are directed to do so. As far as the follow-up goes that is a matter for Council's decision. If there are clear directions given to us from this afternoon's discussion then these could be placed in legislation in January.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Do you wish to make a general statement at this time, Mr. Rabesca?

MR. RABESCA: Well, it is not a general statement but I just have a question anyway. In the sense we are talking about the increase of alcohol, I wonder what the evaluation on the price is on other places other than Northwest Territories, I wonder what the problem is in the pricing of the alcohol?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Deputy Commissioner, the profits that are derived from the system?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Well Mr. Chairman, I think what the Member is asking is whether the relationship between prices is the same perhaps. In other words, at one time we were very much ahead -- higher than the provinces.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Are you wondering where we stand now?

Price Increase on Liquor Necessary

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Well, the provinces have seen several price increases since we have increased the territorial prices and so relatively speaking then our prices -- I was going to say our price is down, but it is anything but down. The price has not increased and the provincial prices have increased. The difference between them has been narrowed. The price from the wholesalers or distillers, brewers and so on, went up last spring but since we had stocks on hand which we had purchased at the earlier price we have not responded to that price increase by raising our own prices. We now must at least raise our prices to meet the increases in the wholesale prices that we have to pay, at the very least this is what we have to do. Sometime during this discussion I would seek a time to suggest price increase even greater than that.

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

DR. HAMELIN: Mr. Chairman, I am not in favour of increasing the price of alcohol. I am afraid the consumption will not be greatly reduced by that measure. I remember some studies in southern Canada when we had the price of liquor reduced the consumption had been reduced in the same proportion. So I do not think it is in fact a useful idea. I am afraid also that there will be less money for food in drinker's homes. So I am concerned with the children that will suffer because of that fault. However, I agree with Mr. Trimble and others that we could try to reduce the quantity of alcohol to the public. But I am not in favour of increasing the price.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Do you wish to add any further general statements? You are satisfied with your comments? Could we hear from Councillor Genest, please?

MR. GENEST: Mr. Chairman, I just have a question or two to ask Mr. Wacko at this time. Mr. Wacko, I wonder if you could comment on Councillor Trimble's observations that what needs to be raised, if the raise in prices is to have effect, is the price of liquor. My impression is that beer is as much a contributor to the drinking problems as any other kind. Do you have any comments on this?

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

Amount of Pure Alcohol the Important Thing

MR. WACKO: Yes, although the brewery industry has come down hard with a public relations program to suggest that beer drinking is the drink of moderation. In fact, evidence seems to suggest that there are just as many alcoholics on beer as there are on hard liquor so that we have to pay attention to the pure alcohol in whatever the drink.

Now, the only other think I could add to that is you will find that, for example, people who get down to skid row level are usually buying the fortified wine. The reason for that is because dollar for dollar they are getting more pure alcohol than either in whiskey or in beer. So I do not think we should be misled that one form of alcohol is necessarily safer than the other, other than the pure alcohol in whatever the drink.

MR. GENEST: Thank you. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

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

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to ask Mr. Wacko if he would comment on Dr. Hamelin's views with regard to pricing. It seems that the recent studies that I have read do not bear out Dr. Hamelin's views.

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

MR. WACKO: Undoubtedly, the studies coming out from the leading organizations in the world, like Ontario, supported by France, supported by Finland, very strongly showed the relationship, that as a substantial price goes up the consumption and death from cirrhosis very dramatically goes down. May I in this relation also throw in comments about prohibition, if I may.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Yes.

Prohibition

MR. WACKO: Anybody that seems to express concern about reducing the consumption could very easily be branded a prohibitionist even though science seems to support some of the stands of prohibition. The interesting thing about prohibition is, and incidentally I am not promoting prohibition, but the fact remains that during the years of prohibition the rate of alcoholism, the death from cirrhosis of the liver went dramatically down. So although prohibition may have been a failure as far as a social experiment, it was a success as far as the health of people because of the various illnesses resulting from the abuse of alcohol. So there is no question that substantial increases in every country, substantial increases in price lead to decreases in consumption and also immediately, it is just dramatic to see the curve, as one goes up, the other goes down, of the deaths from cirrhosis of the liver.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Deputy Commissioner, would you wish to speak further at this moment? No. Well, I will just summarize who we have to speak -- on opening remarks. Mr. Adams, Mrs. Pedersen, Mr. Kaeser, and Mr. Koolerk. Do any of these Councillors want to speak? No. Mr. Adams.

MR. ADAMS: Thanks, Mr. Chairman. I think Mr. Wacko recommendation -- I think his report is very nice. The only thing, my constituency or any of the territories, I think, they are all the same now, everywhere in the Arctic, that we have alcohol committee. In Rankin they are a lot of help to the people now in the settlement. In any government or alcohol committee they only say alcohol is bad for your health or people they have a problem and the only thing I see right now is that any committee on alcohol say it is bad for your health. It is bad for your life.

Alcohol Education Films

For about two years now or a year and a half the committee in Rankin gets some films and shows the people how alcohol is bad for you, that is the only thing. I never see anything about where they say to the people in the territories if you want to drink alcohol that is the way you can handle it. In the films I have seen that have been sent up to Rankin one was a native film made in Frobisher Bay, some other ones were made down South. If you want to see it in films, how you destroy your life, how you get in accidents with cars, but I have never seen anything yet in the films about how if he want to use alcohol to drink you can enjoy yourself in the evening. That is the way you handle the drinks of alcohol. The only thing I can see right now it is to teach how the people can get in trouble by drinking and I never see anything yet for if you want to use alcohol, that teaches you how you can handle it.

If you have a problem go see social welfare, go see your friends, talk to the priest or anybody. The only thing I can see right now is if he is going to keep drinking, is just how he is going to destroy his life. If he is going to have a nice living, if he is going to survive, to handle the drinks, but of these things I never see anything yet. Alcohol they said is not good for you, but the only thing I could say that more of those committees or any in the

territories should tell him if he wants to know how to handle it, if he wants to drink, or you want to have a drink at home, or you can have it somewhere in a bar, you then go home and drink, as long as you are in the house you do not have to drink it. Anyhow, if you feel like a drink then you can have a drink. It is the only thing, I think, that the people we should tell them how to handle liquor, not to show them how you get drunk and get into trouble and go to jail. You are picked up when you are drunk.

Liquor in Social Centres

If you have a committee in the settlement, some place you can have a some kind of -- join together in the evening. You maybe can have a few beers and a few liquors and coffees and cookies and stuff like that, that to those people I think is the way you are supposed to teach the people and how you can handle it, and not booze when they have a problem. I think it is the only way that we can teach the people.

Accidents at Rankin Inlet

We had a couple of accidents this summer in Rankin. A guy went out on a drunk, and you are not supposed to drive and the next thing he runs into a power pole and he lost his life. At the same time, the second guy went out in the boat and had a bottle and a half of liquor in his boat. He had a big motor and speed to his boat and at that time it was getting dark and everything. I think he dropped the key so he could not find it. In the meantime he had a few holes in his boat and he took the drain plug off. By the time he stopped, the boat was filled with water and he went under the water.

Teach People How to Handle Liquor

Then the other thing that is never in the film, the only thing you show is how you go in the beer parlor, you go to the liquor store and buy a case of liquor and a case of beer and you come out, go home and get drunk. I think the other thing you want to control your life and it should show everything it can about how to handle this and how to handle liquor and stuff like that, and show the people. A lot of them that drink have a problem. They are the only guys you have making trouble and maybe we should tell the people if he goes down and has a few drinks and he comes home. He behaves himself and that is how to handle the drinks. Maybe the next time you will not have problems with any police or liquor. In the future, I say that any government or any committee should show the people a little more about how to handle liquor.

At the same time, we have liquor outlets in Rankin at the Hudson's Bay. I went through my constituency, I made a trip to Coral Harbour and came back through Churchill on Sunday. I was on a beer charter and we had about 300 to 400 cases of beer on the DC-3 and when we came back on Monday we figured that it was easily going to last for a couple of weeks. The people in Rankin said that they would have lots of time to buy their beer this week. People came in from another settlement to order liquor from Rankin. One small settlement with 250 population, I mean 230, in one week the same settlement with a population of 230, maybe consisting of 100 adults, they ordered beer, liquor in Rankin. They ordered 250 cases in one week. In the meantime the plane went out with 200 cases and one canoe carried 52 cases between Rankin and Chesterfield.

Outlet in Rankin Inlet

Nobody knows how to handle stuff like that, I think there should be more asking how they can take care of a drink and even government in a small settlement, that is a lot of beer and that is only in Rankin. So they should allow one family one case a week and if he goes to another settlement and says he will not be back for a month and asks maybe for another ten cases, I do not know how they can solve the problem but that is how they work over in Rankin. I think

it is about the same thing in Frobisher Bay. At Frobisher we hear always that the people have a problem with drinking and lots of beer and liquor that are selling there goes to other settlements and the same thing in Rankin. Rankin Inlet people have a lot of problems with drinking and we sold in there for the government who had in four or five months, say 9000 cases. There are only 560 families in Rankin Inlet and in six months they drink 9000 cases.

It looks bad but we never thought about other settlements, how many other cases go out and people ordering beer from other settlements and sometimes it really looks bad for Rankin because they are the only ones that have a beer outlet and small settlements can order from Rankin about 250 cases in one week.

Support for Price Increase

I hope in the future we can even send the price of liquor up or something like that. I do not think that we will have a problem. Even when the beer runs out in Rankin the people go down to Churchill for two or three days and spend and get drunk. It is $67 one way and for a return is about $130 but if a guy needs a drink he does not care how much he is going to pay for it as long as he gets down there to enjoy himself for three or four days.

Personal Responsibility in Handling Liquor

I do not know how you can solve the problem of drinking but every time somebody has an accident from drinking everybody says it is the government's fault. The only thing I say that if anything was to happen to me it is my fault and I should know how to handle a little more drink then maybe I never have to have an accident.

If we try to cut liquor off or anything or even put the price of any liquor up, I think we still have the same problem with the people, they can not buy any more food and they are just going to spend more money for liquor in the other territory. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, Mr. Adams. I know that Mr. Wacko heard a couple of points there that he did not include in his recommendation or had not included. I think that they are well taken. Do you wish to comment on anything that was said, Mr. Wacko, especially I thought, about making films that are used a lot more realistic in terms of the prospective audience.

MR. WACKO: I think that is a good suggestion. I think I could have a more elaborate answer that there is more to it than that, but I think I would rather forego ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mrs. Pedersen.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, we know that this is the biggest problem that we have in the territories, this alcohol problem. I think that up to now we have been using the very small steps to try to solve the problem. I realize that this is up to the adults because they know facilities are available to the adults and I think the biggest answers must be given to the injured person. The person must decide how the person wants to live. We know that the biggest problem in the territories is alcohol, on the other hand I see quite often in the newspapers or things like that we always see the bad side and not publicizing the good side.

What I mean is that in large growing communities like Inuvik, Yellowknife, Frobisher Bay and places like that they have a big problem, on the other hand we must not forget the smaller communities who have very little problems with the liquor.

Even so the liquor came a long time ago before even the government came to the Northwest Territories. It came through the traders and the dealers. This is how liquor started coming into the territories. I think, as I said, this is the big problem and how to decrease it is a long, long, way, many years are to come yet before the problem will go down. What I mean is that even today, we talk about having a big problem, in the next twenty years it will be bigger, because there is no way to stop it and fast-growing communities will have the biggest share on that matter.

Concerning Government Regulations

I will give you as an example, I do not think by government regulations acceptable across the territories, will stop the problem. We must have a certain regulation which will be acceptable to certain communities, certain towns and certain cities because some of the communities do not even have a liquor outlet. The city of Yellowknife has lots and lots of houses that are available where you can go in and drink. I can assure you it is a very shame to go down there and look at all the problems. To look at it is frightening.

Public Meetings Not Successful

I hope that the individual person will have a strong feeling about how to drink. I think that that is the best way to do it if you help your friend and concerned citizens will have it easier to get grants available from the government. There is no way you can hold a public meeting talking about the alcohol problem. It has been tried quite a few times. I happened to be in Cambridge Bay a couple of weeks ago. The problem in the Central Arctic, the biggest problem is in Cambridge because the beer outlets are available, the other settlements do not have any. The problem there is of very much concern to citizens in Cambridge Bay. We had a public meeting and lots of people showed up. About four of the natives spoke and about eight whites. It shows it is no way to solve the drinking problem at public meetings.

The only way it can be done is to go into, as I said, make the grants available for the concerned citizens so they can go to these meetings, interested persons or the families helping together or if you have a friend that has a drinking problem it certainly helps the person.

Adults Should Teach the Children

In other words, I do not see it in here, where I think it will be a good thing that in part of the school curriculum that the old people, or the concerned citizens, go to the classroom and talk to the teenagers regarding the alcohol.

I realize that in some parts of the country it creates a problem but on the other hand I feel that in the North if you use the adults that live now before we stop the liquor problem, these are the ones to talk to the kids in the school or anywhere that is available. I think that this is the way we could cut down the pattern of the drinking rather than just, the way I see it, just making also the regulations which will not help. There is nothing we can do fast, because I say this is the biggest problem we have.

Wacko Report in Native Languages

I would like to see added in this recommendation, I will most appreciate it, quite often you have heard that the native people have the biggest problem, maybe this is so in bigger centres and I appreciate it that this government will give the grant as soon as possible to translate this particular report in the native languages. That way the people themselves will talk over what they think about the recommendations. This report has been particularly good because we always heard that the natives have the biggest problem with the liquor so with these remarks, Mr. Chairman, I hope this report will be translated as soon as possible. It could be interpreted by the government staff or ask a native organization and just to put it to the distant communities and even if the communities themselves asked for the grant, naturally the grant is available.

As I said I can not see that we can solve the liquor problem in the next few years, there is a long way to go yet. On the other hand, even myself, I have been very concerned about it but I do not think we can rush with the liquor problem because it will take a long time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Councillor Koolerk.

MR. KOOLERK: I would just like to ask the Commissioner. It seems to me the case of 12 beer in Frobisher is $4.20 and it is always the same and some in sealift and comes by ships and when they ran out of beer it is airlifted. Now the price is always the same. Who subsidized the freight?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I have on occasion pointed out to this Council that it is not in fact a subsidy. Of course Mr. Koolerk was not here to hear those words at that time. The markup or the difference in price between what we pay and what we sell liquor and beer for is so substantial that this does not constitute a subsidy. It constitutes a reduction in the amount of money made by the territorial government if additional costs such as cost of airlifting is involved, but it does not actually involve a subsidy.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): The answer is not subsidy but reduction. Do you wish to contribute, sir, in remarks on alcohol?

MR. KOOLERK: No.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Kaeser. You are the last one. Would you like to comment?

Better Housing Could Improve Liquor Situation

MR. KAESER: Thank you Mr. Chairman, I think one of the main reasons we have large problems in alcohol especially amongst the natives is the lack of good housing. Some of those natives and white people too, have very poor housing. Cold places and there is no other place to go other than the hotel. They are hanging around there to be warm and hoping to get a drink and if they get one drink hoping to get more. I believe and I am sure that once we get better housing and better equipped housing that will help a lot.

I like the idea of about lower beer and is there any company which makes low beer already?

MR. WACKO: Not low enough.

MR. KAESER: Not low enough. But is there any brewer who makes it? Because in other words if we import beer we have to tell them what percentage we put in it. Also when you were at our meeting in Fort Smith we were most disturbed about the quantity of low priced wine that is consumed in the town of Fort Smith and surroundings. I think there are more cheap wines consumed there than in the rest of the Northwest Territories, naturally as you say, in low income areas. There is not too much money and they have to buy the cheap damn stuff, while in flourishing places where there are lots of activities and money is plentiful they can afford a better quality of wine. I like the idea about lower beer. What can be done to overcome the cheap wine that we get?

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

MR. WACKO: I really do not know what the answer to that is. I would assume that the government by decree decides on the kind of liquor that is brought into the Northwest Territories. I really would like to defer to Mr. Parker on that one.

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

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, subject to recommendation from Council, or subject to administrative or executive action, we can buy whatever grades of liquor, beer or wine that we choose to. If there is a recommendation from Council to not buy a certain type of alcoholic beverage then I am sure that would be given consideration. You may recall that the question of gallon bottles of cheap wine in Frobisher Bay was raised and we withdrew the sale immediately. I can tell you that when the present stock of gallon bottles is sold in the Northwest Territories, and we have not got a very big stock of it, we do not intend to buy any more.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, sir. Members, all Councillors have had an opportunity to speak. I have your name down on the list but you have had your opportunity. I will be ...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I just thought I was answering a question. I did not have any chance to make a comment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I had you marked down earlier on but you are crossed off already. Coffee is ready. Do you wish to continue this discussion or do you wish to adjourn very briefly? We will adjourn for coffee. I will ask the members of the gallery if they would permit the Council to get their coffee first because I want to get them back here in 10 minutes.

--- SHORT RECESS

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Deputy Commissioner, you wished to make a comment prior to coffee.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Thank you, that is very kind of you, Mr. Chairman. First of all I would like to say that I congratulate Mr. Wacko for the report which he has produced. We receive many reports; his report is perhaps one of the ones that contains the most common sense and is put forward in such a fashion that it has a great deal of meat in it -- or perhaps I should say wheat and very little chaff -- and I do congratulate him on the work that he has done.

Problems of Alcohol Misuse

We all recognize that the problem of alcohol misuse is a grave problem. Personally, I am not too much concerned with people's individual health. I believe that that is a matter for their own concern and therefore statistics of cirrhosis of the liver and so forth do not worry me unduly. I repeat, in many instances that is a matter of their own concern. However, I can not leave it at that because these things end up all too often as a charge on the public purse which is something which we should not have to put up with. Secondly, it is simply an indication of deeper troubles which exist within the community and within the family.

Sitting where I do and in association with the Commissioner, we receive a great number of letters from people; petitions and so forth. The words which we are receiving from community leaders right across the Northwest Territories today are concerning themselves with the abuse of alcohol. This was not the case as little as perhaps two years ago. People were not recognizing the problem to the same extent then as they are now but I can tell you that the problem is being recognized and it is being recognized by leaders in the communities and I think this is a first really strong ray of hope that is coming to us in this total and severe problem.

Community Leaders Asking for More Local Control

The community leaders are sending in petitions asking, demanding and pressing for more local control of their situation. We have heard from the people of Lac La Martre who are looking for prohibition in their community. We have heard from the people of Fort McPherson who want, and we have given them, some sort of rationing and when they say rationing they are suggesting cutting down to a level of drinking that is almost hard to understand and yet if the situation is so bad and they are willing to take that first initial step then they are to be congratulated. We have heard from the people of Fort Wrigley wanting a rationing system. A little different from the Fort McPherson proposal but still a rationing system. We have heard from the people of Pangnirtung in the wire that Mr. Pearson read today. The people of Pond Inlet have told us that they are not able to handle their problems and they need help. The recent vote in Rankin Inlet was a strong thumbs down on any outlets. I have held meetings with community leaders from Rae/Edzo in which they identified their number one problem as the sale of wine. These people are not coming in with a sort of blanket refusal to have liquor, they are coming in with a whole lot of ideas and specific things that they want to attack and I think herein lies some hope for us. They are recognizing the problem and they are making recommendations to us. We have had a petition from the chief and band council signed by many, many people in Fort Franklin asking for a rationing system and making recommendations even as to how this could be carried out.

Legislation to Meet Individual Communities' Needs

As a territorial Council we must respond to these expressions of concern and interest from the various communities. It seems to me that we have to come up with some kind of legislation to meet these individual needs of the community. Personally, I do not believe that prohibition is one of the answers but we must place the control of some aspects at least of this problem back in the community where it belongs. Especially when it has been asked that we do this by these

community leaders. I submit that every possible means should be taken. Raising the price is one of them and if we do raise the price, and I hope that we will, there is a likelihood that we will make more money and some of this money must go toward strengthening and broadening our alcohol education program.

Translation of Report into Various Languages

One Member raised the question which is a detail, but an important one, of translating this report and similar information into the various languages. In so far as this can be done I support that action also.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you very, very much, Mr. Deputy Commissioner. I am glad I did cut you off before coffee because it gave you the opportunity to make an excellent presentation at this time.

Mr. Commissioner, would you wish to comment? You have seen this discussion roll backwards and forwards in many sessions, would you like to say something at this time?

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I do not even drink the stuff anymore. Seriously, I wonder if I could forego my time and ask you to call Father Adam. Father Adam has a plan -- a humble plan -- but it answers I think, to a degree, what Mr. Pearson keeps hammering at and that is the detoxification idea. I feel, or at least the experts tell me, that a detoxification centre will not work by itself. It must have a halfway house as part of it because one drys them out and the other one is the one that gives them a place to stay until they have settled down. So I will give up my time and ask you if you would call Father Adam to your table to say a few words.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): The committee has heard the suggestion of the Commissioner. Are you agreed?

--- Agreed

I wonder, Father Adam, if you would so kindly join us at the table. Is there a chair for the table, please?

FATHER ADAM: I was just talking to the Commissioner about a project that I have had for a few years. I have been working with people who had liquor problems, the people that come and sleep at the rectory, those are the real guys. They are the ones that have the real problems. They have no place to stay. Some of them in fact, have been found in the snow frozen to death.

I found out one thing, it is no use to send somebody to be detoxicated because if he goes back to this community and falls in the same environment with his drinking friends he will drink again and maybe he will become completely discouraged. He has been told that if he was detoxicated then he is going to be all right and I found out that not one of them that went to follow the treatment managed to stop drinking when he came back to this town. I just pick on Inuvik because I do not know what it is like in the other places.

Need for a Place to Stay

Now we need therefore, a sort of halfway house and I have been working towards that. I would call it a place to stay. I will not call it halfway house, I do not know why I do not like the words halfway house. They have been detoxicated; They really want to have a place to stay. Now, as you know when someone drinks he likes to be sociable, he likes to talk with others, he likes to be the big shot and nobody wants to speak with him because they say, well he is talking big, unless he is a very jolly guy and everybody thinks he is funny. When he sobers up he is really -- like what Dr. Uygur says -- he is a little mouse. He is nobody and he has got an empty pocket and, of course, he is going to try again to find some money, borrow it or something, and go back to the bar

where he is going to find a lot of people to talk with and be the big Joe again for the night, and that is how it goes.

Alcoholics Anonymous

Therefore, they must have a place where they will find society, they will find a place where they will find true friends to be with them and they will help each other. It would be almost something in a bigger scale of Alcoholics Anonymous. Alcoholics Anonymous here are doing a wonderful job. Those guys managed to stop drinking on their own which is something wonderful. I think God was behind them for that but it is wonderful. But there is not enough of that and Alcoholics Anonymous is trying to make headway in this place but it is not enough.

There is a certain group of people like those people that are coming to sleep at night and we have a day care centre during the day. So at 7:00 o'clock the ladies come in and they are lying there on the carpet with blankets, they get up and put the blankets back in the cupboard and out they go. And then where can they go? The bar is right across the street so they go to the bar because it is a warm place. If they had a place where they did not have to be pushed out, where they could stay, and they had a little room of their own -- not very big but just the bare necessities with a cupboard and a public washroom where they could go and wash and shave and everything, and shower, and a kitchen where they could cook their meals and a laundry room where they could wash their clothes because some of them, I am telling you, they need washing bad. They could be together and nobody would kick them out.

They come in from the oilfields and they have a big cheque in their pockets, six, seven, eight -- one of them I know had $1100 last month and in one afternoon he blew it all and he does not remember what happened to it. This is something pathetic. He is a good boy, he tries to do his best but he can not because he has to stay with his drinking friends and they were all after him and they made him drunk. The day before yesterday one lady came and she brought me some money. She said, if you do not hold that money, Father, somebody is going to get me drunk and steal that money from me. That is what is going on and some people around here are making a living by just robbing the people that go and work.

Learn from Mistakes

That is why we need a place for those people to stay and I have been trying for three years to get the permission of my bishop. I can not get it. Maybe some of you would tell the bishop that he has got to do something about it. Then we might do something because I would stay with it, I want to stay with them to make sure that things are running properly. Later on, of course, you know somebody else could carry on because we always learn by our mistakes, what we say, I always want to say myself that somebody that never makes any mistakes never achieves anything. But we have to learn by trying this way and that way.

Like, for instance, in your community they want to cut down on liquor in some places maybe it is right, they will find out what to do and the best way to do it. They might have to change it because they have found it was a mistake but they should not say that it was all wrong. If they do not try to do anything then nothing would be done. I do not believe that it is just by big meetings and talking, you know, that you are going to achieve anything because those who are sick with -- it is a sickness, you know, ones who are really sick will not go to these meetings.

Must be Shown how they Behave when Drunk

A movie is very good. Someone, you know, says that we should have a movie from the North and I am all for it. He surely could make a good movie out of what is going on in Inuvik, you know. I remember from the far past and I could give them a lot of ideas to do. One time, in fact, I will tell one time there was

coming from the Zoo there a couple and they were falling in the gravel there and the girl was covered with blood you know, and I think I have to take a picture of that couple and show it to them after. Then they were going past under the utilidor you know, the public passage there, and I was sure that they were going to fall down there so I ran to the back of the house and got my camera. When I was adjusting my camera the girl looked at me and says, "Father". Well my goodness, I did not have the heart to take the picture then. You know, (laughter) that is the way it is, you see. But we have got to do something to show them how they behave, you know, not the people in Mexico or something like that, but the people of the North, how they behave when they are drunk. Cutting their heads, a guy killing his nephew there, another one shooting his own boy, another one strangling his own wife. Things like that. You have got to show them what they are doing and I am telling you then that is going to register. They are going to smarten up.

Oil Companies Interested in Helping

But to come back to my subject, I would like to see this project going on as soon as possible. I have a lot at the back of the town, they are quite far away and away from the bar and things like that and we would like to have this project going on as soon as possible. It could be discussed. The oil companies are interested in helping because they want men to work in their oilfields. Many a time they can not get them because the guys are drunk in town. Also I have saved a little bit of money already and maybe we could get a grant from the government to get something real good. I mean we do not want a shack, because then if you build a shack right away those people are not going to be interested. But we want something that will be just as attractive as the bar at the Eskimo Inn or at the Mackenzie Hotel. Something that the people will like to go there and stay there and be happy to stay there. I believe that way we can teach people to be disintoxicated and then after that come back and have a follow-up and then that way I think we can do something.

--- Applause

I might be wrong but I think it is worth trying. Thank you very much.

--- Applause

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you very much, Father Adam, for your remarks. There is one thing, Mr. Wacko had a comment related to Mrs. Pedersen's earlier statement. Is that correct? Did you wish to say something, Mr. Wacko?

MR. WACKO: Mr. Chairman, I think that my comments would be quite in keeping with what Father Adam was saying, and that is, in fact, to congratulate the trend that this -- the Members of this government are showing, including the Commissioner, which is listening to the individual communities.

Problem must be Attacked at Community Level

It is within the individual communities that these problems are arising, at the individual and the family level and it is at that level they have to be attacked. It is for this reason that I came down hard in my report for a community oriented program, through giving people grants. Different communities could try different things so that, for example, some particular approach could be tried here and I think that the fact that some communities are so alarmed by the price that they are paying and they are making certain requests, as mentioned by Mr. Parker. I think that that is excellent and that the government has some advantages here that other governments do not have, where individual communities are saying, we want to do something. I just want to congratulate Members of the government for being sensitive to the communities' need for hiring native people to do the interpreting of these programs and so on, because I do not think there is any more effective way than that.

Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Before I recognize Councillor Pearson, it is quite apparent to me that we will in no way cover the recommendations in this report in the time remaining and this is most unfortunate. I point out that it took, I think, a day and a half to cover about a page and a half on educational matters and after I give an opportunity to the two speakers to speak -- Mr. Pearson and Mr. Adams -- I wonder with your indulgence if we might look at recommendation 7, which is the setting up of an alcohol and drug co-ordinating council. The reason I suggest doing this is that no matter how far we get, if we have examined this and agree to this recommendation, possibly by motion accept it, then at least we know that there is an on-going activity taking place.

But I will come back to that after the speakers whose names are on the pad have had an opportunity to speak. Councillor Pearson.

Reason for Increase in Price not to Make More Money

MR. PEARSON: Oh, thank you, Mr. Chairman, time is running out. You are right. I could not help but make a note when I heard our illustrious colleague over there, the Deputy Commissioner, when he mentioned about making more money out of the sale of liquor so we can develop these programs. I mean how much more money do you want? We made three and one-half million dollars profit last year. I do not look upon the increase in prices with a view to making money but simply with a view to try to slow down the consumption. However, -- well, it may not ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Please address the chair, sir. Order.

MR. PEARSON: I do not ...

MR. SEARLE: It will not work.

MR. PEARSON: I do not profess to be an expert on the subject at all. I am very concerned, as are the people I represent. I think one thing that does lead and it all boils down to, I think you pointed it out yourself, and that is, in fact, recommendation 7 and that people are out there in our constituencies asking to be involved in this thing and wanting to be a part of the program, wanting to express themselves, wanting to be involved, wanting to have their views expressed as Father Adam has pointed them out, as Mr. Wacko has mentioned them, Mr. Torrance, our friend here Harold Huggins.

Total Involvement

Everybody wants to get involved and I think that this item, recommendation 7 is one that would allow them to do this. I think perhaps that we should spend the next few minutes discussing this and hope that we could develop a council of the citizens of the Northwest Territories.

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

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, this Council has for years and years discussed this problem of alcohol and all the other multitude of related problems, suggested politically discreet solutions to this problem, education of various forms, had commissions study the whole subject. We have advocated substitutes for drinking such as recreation, and methods of treating victims of alcohol. As far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, the problem during this time has continued to get worse. These have not solved the problem. They have not even retarded the problem. It continues to escalate.

Reduce Consumption

If anything, in my opinion, has been made abundantly clear it is that in order to solve the problem we must reduce consumption. And I think we should address

ourselves to how we can reduce consumption of liquor in the territories. Mr. Wacko commented that liquor was a cheap commodity in the territories in comparison with food. And if we refer to Tabled Document 10-50, the Cost of Living Comparison, you will find that in Norman Wells for instance, the cost of food is double what it is in the western prairies. Double. Now, is the cost of liquor which this government sells double? No, it is not. Therefore in comparison with food and other types of commodities that the consumers buy, liquor is cheap in the North. Now, it is causing multitudes of problems and it is our responsibility to attack these problems, even though it might not be politically discreet or acceptable to do so. And if we do not, then as far as I am concerned we are not facing squarely our responsibility as legislators.

Increase Price

Mr. Chairman, I feel very strongly that we must do these two things that I suggested. One, to increase substantially the price of hard liquor and thereby reduce the consumption of this commodity. I am firmly convinced that a great many people in the territories will spend, what we might call their surplus income, on liquor. Unfortunately, with altogether too many people, this surplus income is all their income. And if they have $10, and $10 will buy one bottle, they will buy one bottle. If $10 will buy two bottles, then they will buy two bottles. I think it has been brought out abundantly clearly that two bottles do more harm to the individual and society and the taxpayers and everybody concerned than the one bottle. If I felt for a minute that by increasing the price of liquor we would be taking food away from children and families, then I would not make such a recommendation, but I feel very strongly that a great many people, those people who are having the greatest problem with alcohol in the territories, the amount of money that they are spending on liquor will be spent regardless of how much that buys. And if it buys less then he consumes less. If we lower the price then they would consume more.

Low Alcohol Content Beer

And the second thing, Mr. Chairman, is that we make available as an option to hard liquor a low-alcohol content beer. I specify low-alcohol content because there is a limit to how much liquid a person can take in his body and I feel that this would be beneficial in helping to curb the alcoholic problems. Now, if we do not face this problem of consumption then I feel we are not doing our job. As for the co-operation of the local communities is concerned I feel that we must avoid, at all times, discrimination. I suggest that there is discrimination going on and it is not acceptable. I do say this that if we make local option more broad in the territories than it is at the present time then a community can choose democratically, as they do with the local option privileges at the present time to determine whether or not there are liquor outlets of various types can come into the communities. If they can determine whether or not there will be liquor at all coming into that community then I could accept it most heartily.

Local Option

Therefore I suggest that we broaden the local option provision of our liquor ordinance in order to comply with the wishes of some communities and give the communities the opportunity to vote as to whether or not they want that community completely dry.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Councillor Rabesca.

MR. RABESCA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to make a few comments on the alcohol. In regards on the report of the alcohol I was trying to say a problem of alcohol in the community is something to provide within the communities, I think. As the Council maybe we should draft up a good legislation to meet the needs of the problem that is arising from the community.

Alcohol Education

In other words, that the first thing that got into my mind is that I thought maybe the education make them aware of the alcohol. In other words, maybe this government providing education to the people in the Northwest Territories. That the righting of the whole situation is -- the reason why the native people do drink quite a bit is because they do not have enough employment. They are on holidays just about every day. The people do not have such things as recreational facilities in their communities. There is nothing else to do other than drinking.

I heard Mr. Kaeser mention something about the housing problem that we have in communities. It does not seem to me a very good excuse for people getting drunk on the street. This is also to create health problems in a community like that. All these things I think should be brought up and discussed with Council and probably what the Council should do is bring this up for the school program in adult education. When they get out of school they should at least know something about alcohol problems in the territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you very much. If we have your permission to go to recommendation 7. We had agreed that we would go through the recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, in numerical order. It has been suggested by Councillor Pearson that possibly we move to 7 and look at that examination of setting up a co-ordinating council. Are you agreed? Committee agreed? May we then move to page 31 of the report and I will ask Mr. Wacko to read the recommendation and then comment as he feels necessary.

MR. WACKO: I will read the first page without going into the details following in the next couple of pages.

Recommendations and Proposed Program

Recommended, that the territorial government establish a drug and alcohol co-ordinating council. Membership on such council to include representatives of: the territorial government, including the heads of Social Development, Education, Local Government, and Economic Development; justice and law enforcement, RCMP; native organizations of the Northwest Territories; the Liquor Control Board, and the liquor licensing system; private industry and of the alcohol beverage industry; National Health and Welfare; a representative of Alcoholics Anonymous.

The purpose of the drug and alcohol co-ordinating council would be to promote co-ordination of governmental services which relate to alcohol distribution and the problems pertaining thereto. To promote communication and co-operation between the territorial government and the federal government agencies such as justice, the RCMP, and National Health and Welfare which provides the nursing services throughout the North. To serve as an advisory body and a sounding board to the alcohol and drug program in respect to program, grants, etc. To act as an advisory body to the Commissioner.

Then the rest of the recommendation, Mr. Chairman, goes on to who should be the chairman of the -- I was suggesting that the chairman preferably be a non-governmental staff member and should preferably be a non-government person with the program director of alcohol and drug program acting as an executive secretary to the council.

Philosophy Behind Recommendation

In just two sentences the philosophy behind this recommendation is this, that somebody use the word tap. In other words we have certain parts of the government which are promoting the consumption of alcohol and another part in various ways is picking up the pieces. My suggestion was that these two and others related, get together and work together. I am also suggesting that this Council has considerable autonomy, in other words that it is -- it does give direction, it does give advice which is seriously taken. I think that the citizens would get more for their money and the expenditure of various money spent not only in the administration of the distributions, but also various agencies which are picking up the pieces. If all these groups would seriously work together and were given some authority I think we would be getting more for our money than we are getting at the present time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, Mr. Wacko. Is there comment or questions from Members? Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: I just wanted to say again that it does affect the people and the sooner we get the people involved the better. I do not think that I see the thing as top heavy, as I do as outlined here, with territorial civil servants or government people, with all due respects. I do think that there perhaps should be a greater emphasis on the native people being involved to a larger degree than outlined here because they do have a lot to contribute as this does affect them. It never ceases to amaze me to think of the 39 people I knew in Frobisher Bay who are dead since the advent of the liquor store in 1960.

Liquor Sale Profits for Recreational Facilities

We talked earlier of a lot of the things that have been expressed here today and have been expressed before. I suggested last year, I think it was, that all profits from the sale of liquor by this government be turned over to a recreation fund -- directly to a recreation fund and have one counter-balance the other. Three million dollars would provide our country with tremendous recreational facilities. I do not want to take the time of the committee because they have heard these speeches before.

The other point is the actual day to day operation of the liquor commission within the territories and the management of it and I think this requires a very, very close look, a very close look indeed. It is a very large business and I think and I have reason to believe that it is not being run in a satisfactory way.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, Councillor Pearson. Any other comments? Councillor Rabesca.

MR. RABESCA: I just would like to ask another question to Mr. Wacko. Where does this alcohol and drug co-ordination council happen to come to your mind? Is it something that has been established other than the Northwest Territories?

Lack of Communication

MR. WACKO: I think it came to my mind when I noticed the lack of co-ordination, the lack of people communicating with each other who are involved in various ways and it seems to be a particularly evident situation in the North. In Europe the bodies which are picking up the pieces are the same bodies that are also administering and disposing and making alcohol available. There is this difference between the trend in America where we have the body like the treatment body which is completely unrelated to the body that is distributing and controlling the availability of alcohol. So these are some of the reasons why this very logical and evident suggestion was made.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Further comment on the recommendation? Councillor Pedersen.

Role of RCMP

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, I am for the alcohol and drug co-ordinating committee in the territories. It bothers me that the RCMP be a part of the council. My reason for that when something is wrong and maybe they pick the person who has a problem. I realize that a territorial member of the RCMP could put some input into it. On the other hand if they do not have to pick up the person. I think quite often we saw the person who has a drinking problem is fighting and I am sure it will happen. The person who is drunk they pick them up and put them into the jail. I feel the person -- if the person is part of the member of council -- this thing should be out of the member of council.

I think that this is a big problem. I notice on the first line the directors of Social Development, Education, Local Government and Economic Development, I know that they have been doing quite a few different things and if they have to start the alcohol and drug co-ordinating councils, they have quite a lot of work ahead of them. I was wondering how much time these people themselves could put into it. We realize that quite often we start councils and boards and whatnot and we call quite a few meetings but not all members are able to come because of other commitments. It is for that reason that I have some difficulty in my mind.

I very strongly support the native organizations here and maybe some concerned citizens could start more groups and would want to be members of the council assistants. I support this very strongly, I think we should have one but on the recommendation itself, a few things are not satisfactory.

Concerned Citizens be Included

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Wacko, Councillor Pedersen raised three points, do you remember them? She asked regarding the RCMP, the inclusion of the RCMP, the reason. She asked regarding how much time these people might give to this and that you will include another category representing a group of concerned citizens.

MR. WACKO: In respect to the RCMP, I am not sure that Mrs. Pedersen has the full understanding that this is a group which is making policy, advising policy

and so on and that I feel very much that they must be represented because having travelled with them through the North and having listened to the kinds of problems that they have, I think they should have an opportunity to be heard in any body that is considering the problems. That is why they should be on and I am not sure that I understand what the negative -- remember that this is a top-level body.

In respect to the time, again I do not know. It seems to me that this is not a day-to-day operation but this is at the broader policy and developmental level. I certainly agree with the last suggestion of concerned citizens. As a matter of fact I generally agree that the more citizen emphasis -- I think it would be healthy for this council because the citizenry represents life at the grass roots, the way it really is, and I would very much support that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you. Any further comments on this recommendation, recommendation number 7? Mr. Rabesca, you have spoken before. If you would just pause and I will ask anybody else who wishes to speak at this moment, then I will recognize you. Does anyone else wish to comment? You too, have spoken, sir, if you will just wait. Mr. Rabesca.

Co-ordinating Council Report to Commissioner in Council

MR. RABESCA: I would just like to ask another question about the co-ordinating council. I understand that Mr. Wacko said that the co-ordinating council should report directly to the Commissioner. I wonder if these co-ordinating councils could report to the Council as well, to this Council, to the Commissioner in Council maybe. If it happens to come into being in the near future I wonder how much power would these co-ordinating councils have. I would like to ask another question about how much or how active would they be in stopping alcohol problems in the communities.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Did you hear those?

MR. WACKO: Can I work backwards because the most recent one -- no, I am sorry, can I start with the first one.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Go ahead. The Council as well as the Commissioner.

MR. WACKO: I do not know. I would think that any step which would give the grass roots more influence on this body would be a good thing and since the people are elected it would seem to me that this would be a desirable thing -- if they were possible -- a desirable thing. Of course, I would defer to the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner on the pros and cons of the thing but it would seem to be a desirable question.

What was the next one?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Just how much power such a body would have.

Power of the Council

MR. WACKO: Well, of course it is up to this body to determine how much power the council should have. My suggestion would be, having worked in civil service for many years as well as with crown commissions and independent bodies, that more separated from civil service and the more of an independent body the more effective, the more flexible, the more creative, the more dollar, the more value per dollar you will get.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you.

MR. RABESCA: I had another question. You never mentioned about how active they would be to stop alcohol problems.

MR. WACKO: On this, obviously the territorial government is not spending very much money, not very much is being done, so it would seem to me that by this structure, this Council would make sure that maybe you start out with one-half a million dollars. Now I am not sure whether you want to rule me out of order because I am mentioning dollars.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): No, go right ahead.

MR. WACKO: It would ...

MR. PEARSON: ... everybody else does.

MR. WACKO: It would seem to me that it is not the individual participation in going out and counselling alcoholics, it is making sure that something really valuable and creative is being done in the Northwest Territories and I think that if the terms of reference were such as to give it power then of course they would be active, they would be making sure that real things were happening in the North.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Councillor Pearson.

MR. PEARSON: Well, I was just going to say that it would appear that everybody is in agreement with recommendation 7 and that such a committee should be established. I just wonder if a committee composed of the entire Northwest Territories would not be a little unwieldy and I wonder if some of the problems -- alcohol problems in Inuvik or in this region are far different from those, say, in Baffin Island.

Regional Concept

I would go so far as to suggest perhaps that what we should look at would be a total body but broken into groups on a regional basis so that there were three or four regional basis groups that would meet in those regions and be concerned with that particular problem of that area. Then this could conceivably, as I said earlier, be made up of real people, not these civil servants -- I should rephrase that should I not. Of the citizenry and not the civil servants, the people that have a vested interest in the community. One representative from each community, perhaps one on every settlement council, meeting in a general alcoholic sort of environment or meeting in the region and then sending their members off to the main body.

For example, within a couple of years -- who knows, with the way things are in the Middle East -- Inuvik may be a hopping spot in a very short time along with many other areas along the Mackenzie and these communities are going to be subjected to incredible bombardment by alcohol in particular unless something is done to prevent this. So these regional committees could have an input into the total picture.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Wacko, would you comment on the regional concept as suggested by Mr. Pearson?

MR. WACKO: My first reaction, Mr. Chairman, is where there is a will there is a lot of ways of skinning a cat and it would seem to me that this would be a good suggestion. I think you could work this in various ways and that you could either have regional representation on a central body and then have your local groups tie it in so that you could have some channel of communication. I think it could be made to work quite easily.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I wonder, are you going to propose a motion to develop this recommendation and get on with it?

Motion that Recommendation 7 be Adopted

MR. PEARSON: Well, then I was going to ask how we could set it up physically if the Commissioner and the Administration feel that it is sort of workable and then propose that we adopt a particular recommendation and get cracking before more people die.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Do you wish to comment? Okay, I have a motion before me here.

I move the adoption of recommendation 7 by Council for early implementation preferably before the next session. Is that what you said?

MR. PEARSON: Exactly. You took the words right out of my mouth.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Discussion on the motion? Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I support the motion. I support anything that might possibly help solve, or alleviate at least, the problems associated with alcohol. I particularly support this idea of an alcohol and drug co-ordinating council because the makeup of this council would make it a non-political body which would be at liberty to and I would hope would make positive, constructive recommendations regardless of whether they might or might not be very popular to the citizens of the country. I think this approach has to be taken. Therefore I support this recommendation very strongly.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, sir. Further comment on the motion? Councillor Pedersen.

MRS. PEDERSEN: Mr. Chairman, as I mentioned earlier, as part of the recommendation could we add, "concerned citizens" or has the motion been accepted as is. I suggested that earlier.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): If it is satisfactory I will make that recommendation when I report the paper back, that a category for concerned citizens be added to the recommendation 7. Any further discussion on the motion?

Motion Carried

The motion reads, "I move the adoption of recommendation number 7 of the Wacko Report by Council for the implementation preferably before the next session". All those in favour? Down. Contrary. None against. Councillor Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Could we go on to recommendation 9 because this seems to follow through that once this board is established and you wonder what it is going to do and 9 has a good suggestion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Do I have the agreement of the committee to move on to recommendation 9?

--- Agreed

Turn to page 35, recommendation 9, and Mr. Wacko we will turn it back to you again.

MR. WACKO: Recommended that the territorial government establish an alcohol and drug program. The purpose of which would be the provision of:

a) Treatment and treatment demonstration services.

b) Public information and professional training.

c) Community resource development; that is agency co-ordination and community level involvement.

d) Evaluation and research.

The main components of this program would be:

(a) Grants-in-aid to allow for the greatest possible decentralization and diversification of programming at local levels.

(b) Specialized staff task forces at Yellowknife and Frobisher Bay for treatment -- outpatient and correctional centre, that is the staffing of those -- professional training, information gathering and information dissemination, program assessment and fact finding.

(c) A built-in intern training program to ascertain that northerners end up in charge of the program, and that people from smaller communities have opportunities for training.

This approach takes into consideration the problems of providing effective and economical programs for the Northwest Territories given:

(a) The sparse population;

(b) the huge geography;

(c) the proportion of people who do not speak English, yet whose dialects vary both among the Indians and the Eskimos;

(d) the extent of unemployment;

(e) the elementary nature of most community services and the lack of these in some of the communities.

The proposed approach is a beginning thrust, with future direction developing according to the needs of local communities, the experiences of the staff and the wisdom of the alcohol and drug co-ordinating council.

Now Mr. Chairman, I am not sure whether you want to carry on. I go on to elaborate the program and what the staff would be required and what their roles would be and some of the facilities that would be required. It is quite lengthy and I am not sure whether you wish to take time to go into this at the present time given the over-all intent of the covering recommendation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): As Councillor Sibbeston directed us to this recommendation, would you wish to comment?

Staff Involved

MR. SIBBESTON: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I have mixed feelings when you get into the matter of having staff and certain people involved in this thing. As I understand it, there is a board that is going to be set up that is going to be all-knowledgeable, all-concern and all-effective in terms of what should be done. To me, in terms of what Father Adam has said, in terms of any program which could be done in Inuvik, it seems to me, that what he has suggested, and I take

it what he is prepared to do, is perhaps the most effective thing that can be done in Inuvik, and this seems to me that this might be the case here as far as places like Hay River, Simpson, in every case there is something different there, different people there.

Who would probably be best to deal with the situation? It seems to me that if this body is going to be of any use then they should be given a great deal of money, but in their wisdom decide what is best for each area. Here we would be granting a hundred thousand bucks or so to Father Adam and in Simpson it might be, you know, fifty thousand bucks to Dene Co-op, the people who are interested in doing something about it and so forth and so I question whether really we should begin to set up something with their own staff and so forth. I can see the body itself, this advisory body have executive directors, one or two professionals you know and this sort of thing but I would not want to see them have the role of going out into the field and trying to solve the problem because I do not think it would work. When you talk of trying to solve the problem by coming from the ground, from the people, upwards then this to me does not quite follow because what I had just suggested seemed to me to make more sense.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Wacko, you wish to comment?

MR. WACKO: I do not think that there is any contradiction. I think that actually you need both. There is no question that when you are in the process of giving a lot of grants then you have to keep track of what these grants are producing and so forth, so you do need some sort of a structure.

Known Body of Knowledge

Secondly, there is a body of knowledge that is known and you need some staff to help the communities find out about this body of knowledge. Thirdly, I think it is a very good idea not to keep re-learning the same experience in community after community. This, for example, is the reason we are suggesting research and evaluation so that we keep track of the experiences as communities learn and this is shared. So although I am for keeping the minimum of chore staff, if you like, which includes, for example some people who are counselling alcoholics and then learning how to counsel and teaching others, so that the suggestion of staff is not to put it into staff but in other words to really facilitate what Mr. Sibbeston is getting at and that is to really help the grass roots do a better job themselves.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Councillor, are you satisfied with that?

Funding by Territorial Government

MR. SIBBESTON: The thing that comes to my mind is that I am not really convinced that the territorial government is that prepared to spend a million, two million dollars in this field, unless I am told now, well then I will be convinced and will feel we can expend this kind of money. But I always see it as, say, the government putting in two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. I say let us not waste our money on paying staff for this kind of thing. But we know what is needed in Inuvik as was told to us this afternoon. I think I know what is needed in Simpson. Likewise throughout the thing, perhaps to get the thing going, I mean the problem is wide, I mean let us forget, well like I say, without knowing the facts I should not speak longer. How much money is the territorial government willing to spend?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I think that is an excellent question and as we are talking in terms of programs just what type of program does the territorial government have in mind from its financial resources? Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I do not think that the Administration is in a position at this moment to answer that question. What we hoped was to get your reaction to the recommendation and unfortunately the greater percentage of the discussion has been on the philosophy and not on the details. But we will come in in three months with a much expanded program and we will tell you at that time what type of money that we think we will be able to spend.

Establishment of Facilities

But Mr. Sibbeston is absolutely right about putting in facilities. If you put in a detoxification centre and a halfway house you are looking at a minimum of six people and in any establishment you set up you are responsible for them. They get into your unit, you have got to have somebody on dayshift, somebody on afternoon shift, somebody on graveyard shift, you have got to have somebody in charge of it. If you have women in, then you have to have women attendants and if it is men, you have to have men attendants. You have to have somebody to relieve them. People these days are prone not to work much over forty-four hours.

Support for Father Adam

So these are the sorts of things that he raises that are of some concern. That is why I wanted Father Adam to talk, because Father Adam's approach to it is that he will handle it. Give him the grant. He will get a grant and he will get the bishop and twist his tail a little bit and he will get a little support and that is what his approach was. His approach was not that the government would set things up and I assure you, you know, in this department I wish we never had to hire another civil servant but if you keep piling the programs on us, telling us to go and do it, then how are we going to do it?

So, Mr. Sibbeston, your point was very well taken and we think we can bring to you in January a very expanded program. We can not say yet because we have to go to the finance committee and we have, and I think we are going to answer a lot of the things in January that you have said around these tables. Not all of them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Mr. Sibbeston first, and then Mr. Pearson.

Industry May be Involved in Funding

MR. SIBBESTON: I think it is important to know, you know, recognizing that perhaps the Commissioner does not know, but no doubt this government must have attempted to find out, you know, you get the money from the federal government so they must have some feeling as to what the federal government feels towards us. I would be very interested to know whether the federal government is interested and sees the problem and is willing to give us more money. I do not know what their budget is now, I think it is less than a hundred thousand dollars or perhaps slightly more than that. Certainly an important point is that I am confident that industry, the oil and gas industry, would be pretty interested in putting in some money, let us say 50 per cent, as a sort of contribution to anything that the government gets and I think that is an area which should be really investigated in the next three months.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I wonder, Deputy Commissioner Parker, seeing that you are closer to the details of financial matters, do you have any ball park figure that would enlighten us?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Do you mean -- well you have to state your question. You mean for a total new program?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I think that Mr. Sibbeston asked this question twice in the general sense. The program suggested in this report which is a grass roots philosophy. What are we looking at? Are we looking at a hundred thousand dollars, or two hundred and fifty or five hundred -- what ball park will we be playing in?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: We are spending something approaching close to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year now and that is a very rapid increase. We can not say under our financing agreement whether we would be refused additional money or not until we come forward with program recommendations and costed and so forth. Having said all that, I think that were we to seek to perhaps triple that figure within two years we would be making a very substantial step ahead.

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

MR. SIBBESTON: We have not had very much of an indication as to what is possible and this is why it is really not meaningful to continue on in this line.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I thought that the Deputy Commissioner said four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in two years. That is what I heard him say. He said we are now spending a hundred and fifty and if we could treble that in two years, that is the figure and that is what you asked for. Councillor Pearson.

Volunteer Aspect

MR. PEARSON: Well, I was going to point out that one of the important aspects of detoxification centres is the volunteer aspect and that this is, in fact, one of the things which makes them work. You staff them not with paid people, whose job it is from eight to five to look after drunks, but with people who at one time have been drunk themselves and are now sober, who want to help their fellow men because it has that aspect or element in it, within a detoxification centre, the chances of it being successful are pretty remote because it has to be on this basis of very low-level responsibility equal understanding of the other man's problems. Of course, before detoxification works at all the community must accept it -- must accept that responsibility -- the community must say, we need this, we need to help these people.

I find in my community in particular, at the moment a combination of these people and nobody wants to help them and they do not give a damn for them. They just hope they fall down the gutters and get washed out to sea. This is what in fact contributes to the problem. They see a drunk lying in the road and they leave him there or drive over him twice to make sure. Instead of picking him up and trying to do something with him.

Community Accept Responsibility

The churches shy away from this responsibility. The other associations and organizations in many communities shy away from them. Unless the community accepts this responsibility of helping their own citizens you can staff it with five copies of Saint Paul and it would still not work. It has to be the local guys, the local people, they have to be in there working and helping each other, otherwise it will not work. You do not need millions of dollars. You may need a few million dollars to set these things up and they are not going to be palaces, or at least they should not be palaces. A concrete floor with a drain in the middle and a scuttle and a hose. This is the way they are in northern Ontario, the ones that work very well and people are taken from their beds which are covered with you know what and it is a pretty messy business in the initial stage. Not fancy palaces with hot and cold maids in every room.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, Councillor. Mr. Commissioner, sir. Go ahead, sir.

Two Aspects Must Work Together

THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me, I just have to get this point in. What you are advocating is something to replace the drunk tank. That is what you are advocating. Sure you are. You are advocating something to take the part of the drunk tank, but that is only half of it. The other half of it, you can call it

what you like, a cultural centre a halfway house or what the Father talked about but it is a place for the people to go. To keep them there. The two of them have to go together.

At the moment we only have six real bad spots and I will not risk naming them. I would insult the people who come from there, so I will not. We have the facts and are quite happy to have them taken. I know, Mr. Wacko knows. We do not have any problem at Pelly Bay or Igloolik or some of those places but I do not think that it is that impossible and we have to know what we are talking about.

I suggest to you that if you could get through recommendation 9 and surely we can disagree with it and then probably report progress. We throw the thing back in again. I am sure Mr. Wacko would be glad to come back. I could give him a day and we stick to the day and we will have another thump at it and maybe somebody might like to stay a night at the RCMP in Yellowknife in January at the drunk tank, have a look at it. I think you will get an idea of what the difference is.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Councillor Sibbeston, please defer your position to speak, to Mr. Wacko. He has been quite anxious to contribute something to this discussion.

MR. WACKO: Mr. Chairman, the only comment I was going to make is everybody has ideas of how the problem should be solved. It would seem to me that your recommendation number 7, where you are setting up the body, could very well be that this body could go into action immediately. That it could, being representative, come up with a comprehensive program for your later deliberation. But that is just a suggestion, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Councillor Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Invariably any success really depends on a pretty human element in everything that is done towards this end and I think it is so imperative that Mr. Wacko continues in some capacity as a consultant -- a very close consultant -- with this government. Eventually if there is even a board set up, I have not asked him, but somebody like him would be able to make the thing go. I would just like to say how thankful I am to him for pointing out all these things and sort of putting in a very human element, and I would hope, I say publicly, that Mr. Wacko would be somehow associated with this government until something is put into force.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Thank you, Councillor Sibbeston. I will include your recommendation in my report to the Commissioner. Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I was merely trying to get the Clerk's eye.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): The Commissioner has suggested that possibly we should accept this recommendation number 9, even in principle. Would you move to accept in principle, Mr. Sibbeston? I beg your pardon, Councillor Trimble.

Motion to Adopt Wacko Report in Total

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I certainly agree with the motion to accept this recommendation. I do not feel that we should take one or two recommendations out of the ten, discuss them and adopt them and ignore the others. It is an excellent report, I think all the recommendations have a great deal of merit and I would like to see this Council adopt all of them. I see no reason why we can not move a motion to adopt the report in total.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I accept a motion by yourself, sir, that this Council move to adopt all 10 recommendations of the report.

Motion Carried

We have a motion before us to adopt all 10 recommendations of the very excellent Wacko Report. Any comment on the motion? Question. All those in favour? Contrary. Carried unanimously.

In view of the fact that we have -- I beg your pardon Mr. Parker, go ahead.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, just before we leave this subject, I would just like a little direction. It seems to me that for the next session of Council, or a subsequent session, we must develop legislation permitting the communities to have further local option type of control than they have now under the ordinance. One of the things I missed in my remark was to tell Members that we could not meet the desires of many of the communities because we can not do it under the existing ordinance. Do I draw from the discussion this afternoon that we should perhaps draw up some model sections for Council to consider along this line?

Development of Legislation

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): Could that be in the form of a motion to the effect that you move that legislation be developed before the next session to permit communities a greater option or choice regarding -- to deal with the problem, sir?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I will not make such a motion. It is not my place to make such a motion. But if I can take some direction in that way, with or without a motion, it does not matter, I just wanted to know, is that part of the direction of this committee?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I would prefer, sir, that we receive a motion so that it is -- can be segregated and included in the committee report section of the debate, if possible. Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I was considering for the last half hour or so of having prepared a Private Member's bill for the next session to do, or try to accomplish this very thing. I certainly support it very strongly.

I do not think we can make a mistake by giving the people in the community the right to decide what happens in their community, providing the decision is made through the democratic process. Our local option provisions in the liquor ordinance are, in my opinion, a very democratic way of deciding a matter for a community. I would like personally to see those provisions broadened so that the community can decide the whole issue of alcohol for their community right to the extreme or what we might consider the extreme, to prohibition or partial prohibition or whatever the community wants.

Motion to Prepare Legislation to Expand Local Option

I will move a motion, Mr. Chairman, that legislation be prepared to provide a greater authority, through local option for the community to determine what use alcohol shall play in their community.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): To determine what?

MR. TRIMBLE: To determine what role alcohol will play in their community. The present provisions of local option.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I have a motion, "that legislation be prepared to provide a greater authority by way of local option to determine what role alcohol will play in their communities". Do you wish to speak to the motion, sir?

Motion Carried

Does anybody wish to speak to the motion? The motion is: I move legislation be developed before the next session to permit the communities local option control of liquor. All in favour. Contrary? Motion is passed. Councillor Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: One more motion, Mr. Chairman. This would be to have the territorial government request from the oil and gas or any large companies that exist -- that work in the North. The intent is to have this government to check with all the companies working in the North to see whether they would be interested in contributing to such a plan.

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

THE COMMISSIONER: I would appeal to you not to put that motion. You are now trying to do the work of the council. I think a council of citizens could do it much better than if the government is going around saying, I want so much money out of you and you and you. Because what will happen is when they build a pipeline or highway and they say, hey, do not forget we gave you $20,000 so when can we get that thing through? I think it would be much better if the council ...

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): ... could you accept the Commissioner's advice, Mr. Sibbeston, that this be left to the council to be set up?

Need for Prompt Action

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, I will not make the motion but I think it should be said that government should begin writing letters just to see whether they would be interested because come January we will perhaps have a certain amount of money. If we could determine, or have an idea, how much money is available besides, well then it would help us decide just what is possible. I take it this board is not going to be set up until after January sometime. Well, I say there is such a thing as this I think it should be done immediately and letters be made.

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

Role for Private Sector of Community

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that it is the government's role to seek donations for a meeting. I think this is a role for the private sector and I feel, as the Commissioner suggests, that this matter should be left to the council that would be formed, as well as to local interested community groups and so forth to solicit donations.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): With all due respect, sir, Mr. Kaeser was nodding his head. Would you comment on that point?

MR. KAESER: Well, I agree with the Commissioner and Mr. Trimble. It is up to the citizens to collect money from the industry and get donations, but I can not see that the government should ask for donations and handouts.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): I wonder, Mr. Sibbeston, if we could recommend to the government that when the alcohol council is set up we would draw to the attention of that council that the oil companies may be interested in contributing to such a program, in view of the fact that it will help provide a reliable labour force, or whatever it may do.

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Chairman, what I can not understand; is this government afraid of private industry? Are they afraid of these oil and gas companies which are given permission to come into the North by the federal government? What is wrong with saying that, say in a letter, that we discussed the whole alcohol problem and that we have certain plans and that eventually we, a board or council, may be writing to you asking for funds. What is wrong with just indicating to them that at one time or another they may be asked? This is all that I am asking at this point.

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

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: No, it is just the wrong way to do things.

MR. SIBBESTON: It will be January before we deal with this problem and I do not know how many months after that that we are going to set up the board and, heavens, we are talking two years hence if we go about it the usual way, perhaps.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Butters): The motion to set up the board, I thought, said quite soon. I can not find the motion now but is calls for, "early implementation, preferably before the next session", which would indicate with all possible haste.

I wonder in view of the fact that we have had amazing concurrence on this matter, showing that we would be strongly supporting the recommendations of Mr. Wacko and that we feel the urgent need to take steps to correct the problem while recognizing, as Councillor Pedersen has related, that it is not going to be an easy job, nor will it be a job that will be concluded overnight. It is going to take just about everybody in the North working together, and as Mr. Pearson has suggested, having some concern about his brother. May I then report this report out to the Commissioner?

--- Agreed

Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council come to order. Mr. Butters.

Report of the Committee of the Whole of Observations and Recommendations Respecting Alcohol and Drugs in the Northwest Territories

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met to consider the report of William Wacko, Observations and Recommendations Respecting Alcohol and Drugs in the Northwest Territories, and I wish to report that we have approved the 10 recommendations contained in the report. I have these following comments:

I have a wire which I wish to have tabled with the record which was presented by Councillor Bryan Pearson from the Eastern Arctic from delegates to the alcohol conference in Pangnirtung.

I have a request that the Administration provide answers to questions asked by Air Marshal Campbell.

Also, there is a recommendation to the Deputy Commissioner, that the report be translated in native languages and distributed and the Deputy Commissioner accepted this suggestion and agreed that action would take place in this regard.

During our discussion, Father Adam, from this community, joined us and his contribution was valuable and helpful to us in our deliberations.

There was a motion, "I move the adoption of recommendation 7 by Council for early implementation, preferably before the next session".

Mrs. Pedersen, while discussing this recommendation, asked that in the category of those persons to be named to the alcohol advisory council that one category would include interested community citizens.

As we studied and examined recommendations 1, 7, and 9 in some detail, Mr. Sibbeston recommended that because of the excellent report provided by Mr. Wacko that we keep in mind his services and hope that he will continue to be available to this government to assist in further research as and when required.

The formal motion made by Councillor Trimble and adopted by Council was, "I move Council adopt the 10 recommendations of the very excellent Wacko report".

There was a suggestion by Councillor Sibbeston with regards to the possibilities that oil companies may be interested in the program and suggested that this fact could be drawn to the attention of the alcohol advisory council when it is established.

Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Butters.

Appreciation to Mr. Wacko

I would like, on behalf of Council and the Administration to extend to you, Mr. Wacko, a great vote of thanks for your excellent report. It lays a groundwork for the course that we are going to take in the next few years and we appreciate what you have achieved here.

Secondly, we appreciate your very kind indulgence to have spent the week with us and I am sure that Council would hope that as the days and the weeks and the years go by, that you will continue to have an interest in our program and for this we are very grateful, thank you.

--- Applause

MR. BUTTERS: Mr. Commissioner, I have omitted a very important motion and that is because I have so many notes here and I can not read my own writing. Oh, yes, I crossed it out.

A motion, a very important motion regarding the report was, "I move legislation be developed before the next session to permit communities greater local option control of liquor", and this was heartily endorsed by all Members. I very much regret my omission.

Delegate to Man and Resources Conference

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. Two other items that need to be finalized. One is the selection of a delegate to attend Man and Resources Conference in Toronto. The name that has been put forward and I place before you now, is Dr. Louis Hamelin. No? Have I got the wrong one?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, you have the wrong one.

THE COMMISSIONER: Who am I -- which is which then?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Well, at a meeting of the standing committee on development and ecology a recommendation was made that the chairman of that group be the person to attend. Dr. Hamelin is, in fact, going to be attending wearing a different hat.

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, I see. Well, I was going to appoint the chairman to the other one so it is a good thing you stopped me.

All right, then, the delegate to the Man and Resources Conference in Toronto is Mr. Butters. Is this agreed?

--- Agreed

Okay then, who is the delegate that you submit for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Procedures Seminar. Mr. Parker, have you one?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: No.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any suggestions?

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to nominate the Air Marshal.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to nominate Mr. Pearson. (laughter)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, may I remind all those leaping forward to nominate that there is also a meeting that week of the standing committee on finance and therefore any finance committee members are automatically ruled out.

MR. PEARSON: Mr. Commissioner, is the finance committee likely to take a week?

THE COMMISSIONER: Air Marshal Campbell, you are the only one that has been nominated who is not a member of the finance committee.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: What about Mr. Pearson?

THE COMMISSIONER: He is on the finance committee. You can have your choice, either be appointed on the finance committee and take up a week or be appointed on the Parliamentary Association Procedures and take a day.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Could I be informed what date this is?

THE COMMISSIONER: I have no idea.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, November 11 to 16, in Ottawa, the Member's home town, guests of the Honourable Lucien Lamoureux.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Unfortunately, Mr. Commissioner, on the 13, 14, and 15 I am absent from Ottawa.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is he agreed? Pardon me. Do you agree?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Part time.

Delegate to Commonwealth Parliamentary Procedures Seminar

THE COMMISSIONER: Part time. Council agrees that Air Marshal Campbell be named the delegate to attend the Commonwealth Parliamentary Procedures Seminar. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Now before we prorogue I would like to ask your indulgence for just a moment. Our junior Member of Council has asked if he could say a few words at this time. You can appreciate that this is his first time at Council. He is unfamiliar with all the rules and procedures and did come here with something he would like to say and he wonders if you would agree to give him the opportunity to say a few words. Agreed?

--- Agreed

Okay, Mr. Koolerk, you have the floor. Will you please stand?

MR. KOOLERK: Yes, ladies and gentlemen, number 3 of the rules of the Council says that we stop at 5:30 o'clock p.m. (laughter)

THE COMMISSIONER: What was that? I missed that.

MR. KOOLERK: I recognized the clock.

THE COMMISSIONER: You recognized the clock. You shut yourself off. Do you want to speak?

MR. KOOLERK: Maybe I should ...

THE COMMISSIONER: I think you had better stand up and start speaking and then we will worry about the clock. (laughter)

MR. KOOLERK: I answered your address on Monday.

THE COMMISSIONER: Good.

MR. KOOLERK: But I am not wishing to speak at this time. I will speak in January session instead.

TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

THE COMMISSIONER: Okay, very good. Gentlemen and Mrs. Pedersen, the January session has been scheduled for January 18th at Yellowknife.

I told you on Monday that there was not pressure on you to conclude all of the business but I must say, that with the exception of three of the bills and the two studies, you did do a considerable amount of work. We appreciate the diligence with which you have applied yourselves over the last week, and for that reason I am not going to stand here and harangue you with any prorogation address. Everybody is passing me notes from all sides so I am going to make another try at it. Deputy Commissioner Parker, did you want to do something?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, could I beg your indulgence to return to Item 8 simply to table a letter?

THE COMMISSIONER: Agreed?

--- Agreed

REVERT TO ITEM NO. 8: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I would like to table a letter which has been distributed, dated September 17th, from H. Basil Robinson to yourself.

ITEM NO. 13: PROROGATION

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. On that note, as Commissioner of the Northwest Territories I hereby prorogue this 50th session of the Council of the Northwest Territories.

--- PROROGATION