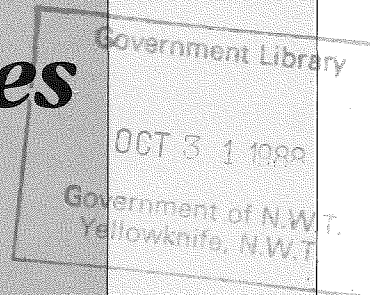


The Science Institute of the Northwest Territories Annual Report 1987-88



Inside this brochure, there's a poster that celebrates "Northern Know-how", the ability of northern people to create and adapt technology to meet their needs. We hope that you find a place for it on the wall of your office, home or classroom, for yourself and others to enjoy.

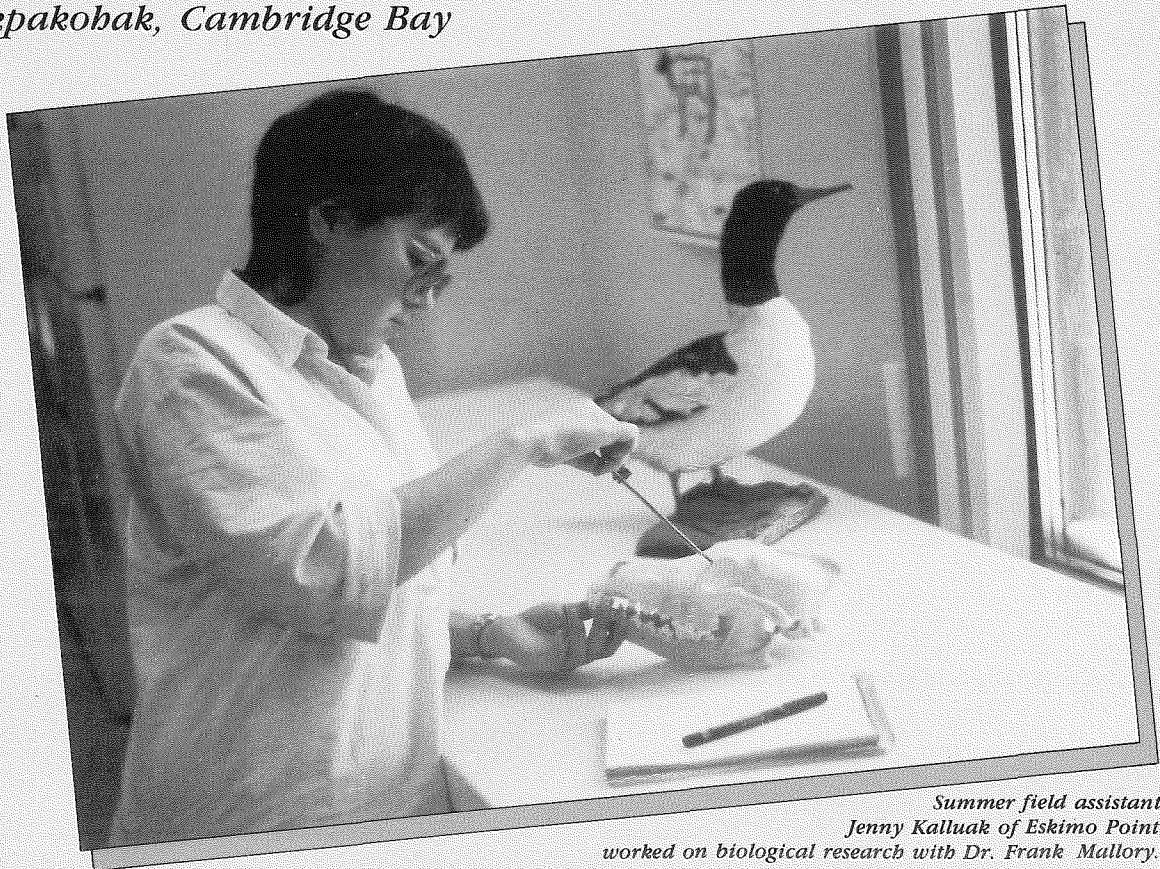
On the outside pages of the brochure, you will find a report on some of the work done by the Science Institute in 1987-88. In all our undertakings, our goal has been to create opportunities for people in the N.W.T. to put their "know-how" to work in research and other scientific activities. Read on!

Summer jobs in science

The Science Institute collaborates with the Northern Heritage Society to provide summer jobs in science for residents of the N.W.T. Thanks to a grant from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the Institute was able to contribute \$33,000 to this program last year. These funds helped to pay the wages of twenty-one people from across the Territories who worked as field assistants on research projects in 1987.

N.W.T. residents who participated in last year's Summer Field Program were:
David Akeeagok, Grise Fiord
Victor Aqatsiaq, Igloolik
Paddy Aqiatusaq, Resolute
Rex Cockney, Tuktoyaktuk
Pierre Ekakhik, Eskimo Point
Jack Ekpakobak, Cambridge Bay

Joshua Enookoolook, Pond Inlet
Robert Hicks, Rankin Inlet
Evano Kablutsiak, Eskimo Point
Leelee Kakee, Pangnirtung
Lee Kearey, Fort Smith
Dennis Kenny, Fort Franklin
John MacKudlak, Paulatuk
Norman McLean, Yellowknife
Jim McPherson, Fort Smith
Paul Mekiuniak, Eskimo Point
Tommy Papatsie, Pangnirtung
Larry Penner, Fort Smith
Greg Smith, Yellowknife
Paul Smith, Iqaluit
George Vital, Fort Franklin



*Summer field assistant
 Jenny Kalluak of Eskimo Point
 worked on biological research with Dr. Frank Mallory.*



Science Fairs come alive in the N.W.T.

“Could you make a machine that would help you tell when a seal is coming up to breathe?” “What are the special problems of building on permafrost?” “What makes caribou so good at living in the North?”

These are just a few of the questions that children in the N.W.T. studied in their science-fair projects last year. A science project is an attempt to answer a question by doing research and experiments; and a science fair is a special occasion on which children can display their science work.

Last year, for the first time, science fairs were held in every region of the N.W.T. What's more, fourteen students and five teachers from the Territories attended the Canada Wide Science Fair in Winnipeg.

We think this is an exciting beginning and are proud to have been able to help achieve it. In 1987-88, the Science Institute provided science-fair “start-up” grants in each region; offered a free “Dial-an-expert” service through which students could obtain information and advice; supplied cardboard backdrops for students to use in mounting their displays; and made arrangements and provided funding for the people attending the Canada Wide Science Fair.

This work was supported by a substantial contribution from the federal Public Awareness Program on Science and Technology and a smaller gift from NorthwesTel. Our thanks to both organizations for their assistance.

Science Alive! an original collection of northern-oriented science activities for children is now available in draft form. The finished version will be published this fall and distributed to schools and libraries.

Last July, Carol Boudreau of Inuvik became the first person from the N.W.T. to participate in the Shad Valley Summer Program for gifted teenagers, thanks to a \$3,500 sponsorship from the Science Institute. Shad Valley is a fast-paced, month-long program that combines instruction in science and business.

To mark Children's Book Festival, 1987, the Science Institute donated \$7,000 worth of Canadian science-activity books and magazines to schools and libraries throughout the N.W.T. Other donors to this project were Bell, Chevron, Cominco, Giant Yellowknife, Gulf, the McLean Foundation, Nerco Con, NWT Air, NWT Public Library Services, and Treminco Resources.

Science on the Air! In collaboration with CBC Mackenzie, the Science Institute now provides answers to science questions every Wednesday morning. We have also begun looking for ways to extend our programming to CKNM radio.

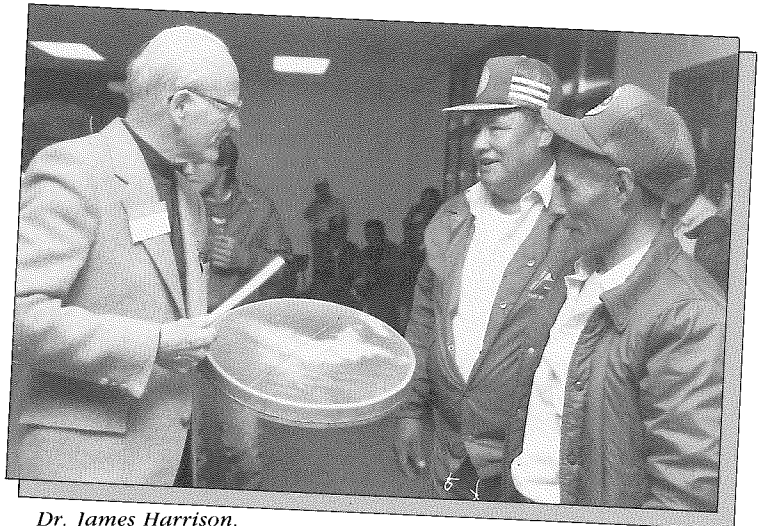
Who is the Science Institute of the N.W.T.?

The Science Institute of the Northwest Territories was created by the Legislative Assembly in 1984, with the task of ensuring that the people of the Territories obtain the maximum possible benefit from science and technology.

Last year, 1987-88, was our second full year of operation. The Institute receives core funding from the G.N.W.T. but operates independently of government, under the direction of a public board. Our directors include representatives of the general public and the scientific community in approximately equal numbers.

In 1987-88, the following people served on the Science Institute board: James Harrison, Ottawa, chairman; Ann Hanson, Iqaluit, N.W.T., vice-chairman; Joanne Barnaby, Yellowknife, N.W.T.; Elizabeth Crawford, Inuvik, N.W.T.; Max House, St. John's, Newfoundland; Sally Karetak, Rankin Inlet, N.W.T.; Ross Mackay, Vancouver, B.C.; Ernie Pallister, Calgary, Alberta; Eli Panipakoocho, Pond Inlet, N.W.T.; and Otto Schaefer, Edmonton, Alberta.

In 1987-88, the Science Institute board held two meetings, including a memorable gathering in Cambridge Bay which included discussions with local and regional organizations, a public forum, a film night and presentations to students in the school and adult education centre. Watch for us in Rankin Inlet this fall!



Dr. James Harrison, chairman of the Science Institute board, gets a drumming lesson from Johnny Dryneck and Edward Lafferty of Rae.

The day-to-day work of the Institute is carried out by five staff members. They are Robert R. Janes, Executive Director; Laurie Nowakowski, Science Administrator; Candace Savage, Coordinator of Information and Education; Denise Sherritt, Executive Secretary; and David Sherstone, Director of Scientific Services. Laurie has taken leave to enjoy her new daughter, Jazzann, and we are fortunate to have Susan Fleck working in her place.

If you would like more information about the Science Institute, or wish to comment on our work, please contact any member of our board or staff.

*Science Institute of the N.W.T.
P.O. Box 1617
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
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403-873-7592
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iNet SCINT.NWT*

Scientific Resource Centres transferred to Science Institute

After 10 years of sporadic discussions and a year and a half of intense negotiations, an agreement has finally been reached to transfer the Scientific Resource Centres in Inuvik, Igloolik and Iqaluit to the Science Institute.

The Centres, which include laboratories, libraries and other facilities, are now operated by the federal government. Although the transfer will not occur until November 1, 1988, the Institute is already beginning to develop a new program for the labs. Its objectives include increased local and regional participation in the work of the labs; encouragement of research that will bring tangible benefits to northern residents, and improved public-information programming.

Consultation continued throughout 1987-88 on the creation of a national Polar Research Commission to advise the federal government, and others on the development of northern science. The Science Institute has been fully involved in these deliberations and has worked to bring a northern consensus to the discussions. We have consistently sought ways to maximize northern involvement in the proposed commission, including the location of its headquarters in the North.

In its role as Science Advisor to the Government of the N.W.T., the Science Institute is participating in the implementation of the National Policy for Science and Technology. Last year, we



Staff members

John Ostrick, Manuel Bosch and Maurice McRae pose in front of the Inuvik Scientific Resource Centre, one of three such facilities in the N.W.T.

served on two national working groups, one to report on the social-cultural impact of science and technology and the other to advise the Ministry of State for Science and Technology on its public-awareness strategy.

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation amongst circumpolar countries in scientific research, the Science Institute participated in the Canada/USSR Arctic Heritage Symposium in Yellowknife last fall. We also have expressed strong support for the proposed Soviet/Canada treaty on Arctic cooperation, which offers

a rare opportunity to work towards improved pollution control, information sharing and economic development.

How can the knowledge of native hunters be integrated into biological research? How can traditional wildlife management practices be respected and used? Those were the subjects of two seminars held in Yellowknife last November, under the sponsorship of the Science Institute, Dene Cultural Institute, Dene Nation, Northern Heritage Society, Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre and GNWT Renewable Resources. The sessions were led by Harvey Feit and Fikret Berkes, two researchers well known for their work in bringing together science and aboriginal knowledge.

The Science Institute, in conjunction with the Rawson Academy of Aquatic Science, organized and hosted a seminar on northern water research in Yellowknife last November. This was one in a national series of seminars held by the Science Council of Canada, which is drafting a water policy for the 21st century. Financial support for this important meeting was provided by Environment Canada, INAC and the N.W.T. Water Board.

The Industrial Research Assistance Program, or IRAP, is designed to increase the quality industrial research and development across Canada, through the use of the latest science and technology. We are currently attempting to establish an IRAP Office in the N.W.T., with resident staff.

Listings of recent N.W.T. research now available

How and why do pingoes grow? Did dinosaurs live on the Arctic Islands thousands of years ago? Are people who eat country food better nourished than those who buy groceries at the store?

These are just a few of the questions currently being investigated by researchers in the N.W.T. You can learn about these and other projects in a new booklet called "Recent Research in the N.W.T.", which lists research during the last two years.

The report includes more than 250 projects for which Scientific Research Licences were obtained from the Institute. Each project is described in simple English, and Inuktitut editions are being prepared. Copies have been distributed to schools, libraries, local governments, native organizations and other agencies throughout the Territories.

Last year alone, a total of 144 research licences were issued, as required by the N.W.T. Scientists Act. Of these, about 37% covered work in the physical sciences, 32% in life sciences, 22% in human sciences, and 9% in engineering. Last year for the first time, a mid-year listing of research licences was also published in June.

Information about who requires a research licence and how one can be obtained is contained in two new booklets, which have been published by the Science Institute. These are being sent to researchers and will also be widely distributed in the N.W.T.

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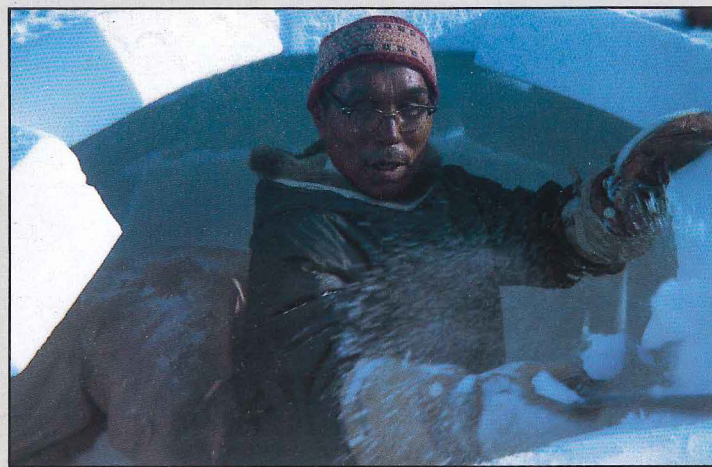
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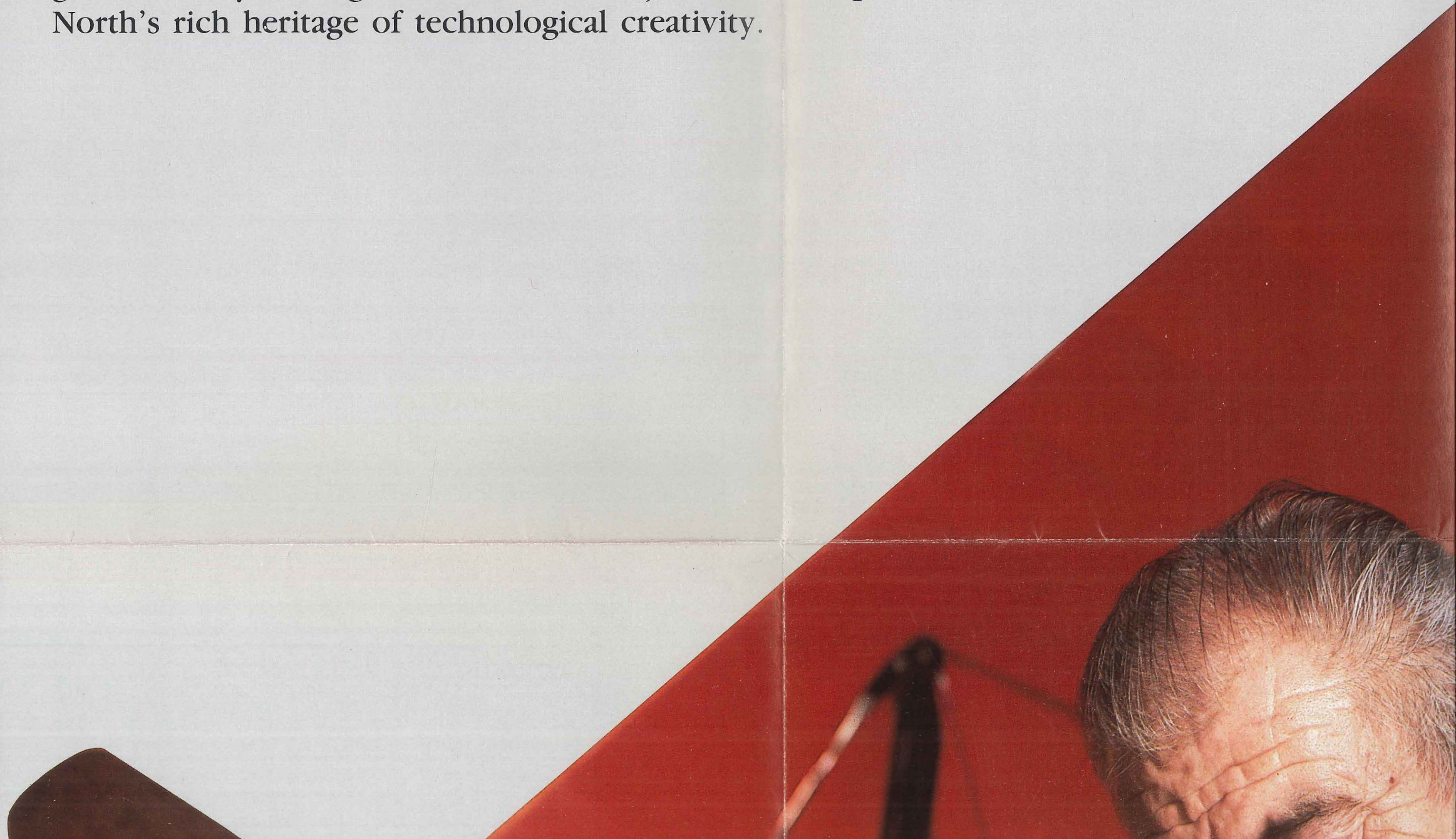
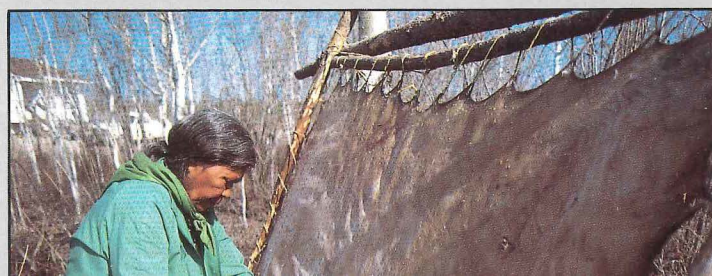
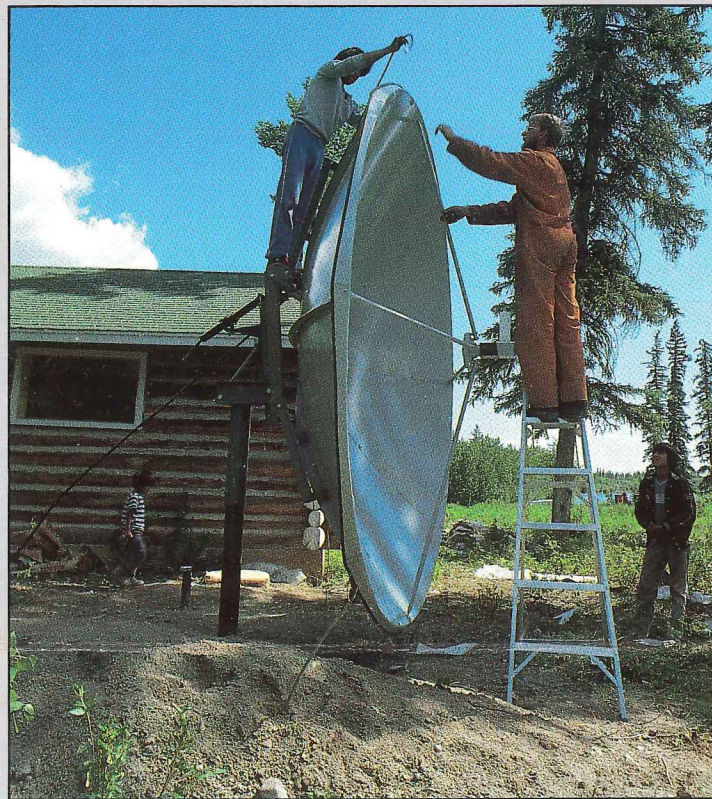
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Northern Know-How

SCIENCE INSTITUTE OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



In 1921, the era of northern air travel got off to a bumpy start, when the first two planes flew into the N.W.T. and were both badly damaged on landing at Fort Simpson. Replacement propellers were crafted on the spot, using wood from sleds and glue made by boiling moose hooves — just one example from the North's rich heritage of technological creativity.

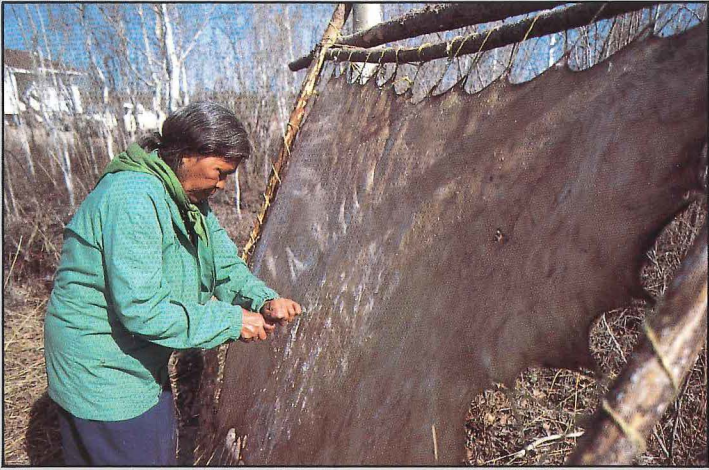


Learn Know-How

E O F T H E N O R T H W E S T T E R R I T O R I E S

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Main photo: Tessa Macintosh, Culture and Communications, Government of the Northwest Territories. Thanks to Archie Loutitt and Karen Hall.
Other photos: Fran Hurcomb; Tessa Macintosh; Culture and Communications, Government of the Northwest Territories.
Sincere thanks to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Yellowknife and to the National Museums of Canada, National Museum of Science and Technology, Ottawa.

Does science really matter to the people of the Northwest Territories?

We think that the answer to this question is “*yes, most emphatically*”. This conviction was evidently also shared by the members of the N.W.T. Legislative Assembly when they acted to establish the Science Institute in 1984.

The Institute was created as an independent non-profit agency with a mandate to foster the development of northern science for the benefit of people in the N.W.T. Though at arm’s length from the Government, it has an opportunity to report annually to the Legislative Assembly through a member of the Executive Council. During the past year, 1987-88, the duties of the Minister responsible for the Science Institute were fulfilled, first, by Mr. Red Pedersen and, later, by Mr. Nick Sibbeston. We have recently learned that the Government Leader, Mr. Dennis Patterson, has assumed responsibility for the Institute in the coming year. This signals a recognition of the potential importance of science and technology in territorial affairs. Only one other government leader in Canada has assumed similar responsibilities — the Prime Minister, who currently chairs the National Advisory Board on Science and Technology.

The primary task facing the Science Institute is to assist with the development of a strong scientific community that lives and works in the N.W.T. In the past, much valuable work has been accomplished by researchers based in southern Canada; much more will be possible, when we become capable of conducting a full range of research activities in the N.W.T. Only when that is achieved — when a substantial proportion of northern research is directed and carried out by people who live in the North — will northerners begin to feel the full potential of scientific activity for our social and economic wellbeing. For decades, the North has served as the object of scientific curiosity and inquiry; it is now time for us to become the subject of scientific development. This will involve building a solid base for science in the N.W.T., including scientists and scientific establishments permanently based in the Territories; developing education facilities, including a technical school and a university; and ensuring community participation in research activities.

During the last fiscal year, April 1987 to March 1988, the Science Institute has undertaken a number of significant steps which will contribute to achieving these goals.

- The negotiations to acquire the three Scientific Resource Centres in Iqaluit, Igloolik and Inuvik are now complete, and the transfer is scheduled for

November 1, 1988, bringing these important scientific facilities under the direction of a Territorial agency.

- A listing of researchers who live in the N.W.T. has been prepared and is now in press, giving us an ability to assess our current scientific strengths and weaknesses.
- In keeping with our conviction that northern science must recognize and use aboriginal traditional knowledge, the Institute collaborated with a number of other agencies to organize two seminars on the use of traditional environmental knowledge in wildlife management and research. We have also served as an advisor to the Dene Cultural Institute on the design of their environmental knowledge research project.
- The Institute, in conjunction with several departments of the G.N.W.T., has prepared an “N.W.T. Strategy for Science, Education, and Research”, which outlines a program of scientific development for the Territories, including a long-range plan to use science, education and research in achieving sustainable and appropriate economic development. In addition, the Institute has provided advice to the N.W.T. Legislative Assembly’s Committee on Economic Development and has initiated what promise to be fruitful discussions with the newly formed Northern Research Coordinating Committee of the University of Alberta.

- The Institute has taken a lead role in focusing northern discussion of the proposed Canadian Polar Research Commission, an agency which would advise the federal government and others on the development of northern science. We have consistently argued that the Commission can be most effective if its headquarters are located in northern Canada.
- The Institute is working towards the establishment of an office of the Industrial Research Assistance Program, or IRAP, in the N.W.T. IRAP is a program of the National Research Council and is designed to increase the quality and scope of industrial research and development through the use of up-to-the-minute technology.
- New publications have been developed and widely distributed to ensure that information about current research in the N.W.T. is available to people in northern communities and to other interested parties. We have also continued to use the Scientific Research Licencing system, which we administer, to enhance communication and consultation between researchers and citizens of the Territories.

In addition, we continue to serve as an information clearing house by answering enquiries from politicians and the public, and by sharing documents that are received at the Institute.

- In an attempt to encourage the present generation of students to take a purposeful interest in science, the Institute has sponsored a variety of innovative educational programs and publications, including our Dial-an-Expert service and our new book *Science Alive!* The Summer Field Program, now in its tenth season, last year provided an opportunity for 22 N.W.T. residents to participate in research during the summer field season.


In addition to these initiatives, the Institute has acted as an advisor on a variety of projects sponsored by other agencies, including the N.W.T. Conservation Policy; the Technology Training program of Arctic College, Iqaluit; the proposed Canada/U.S.S.R. Arctic Cooperation Treaty; the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Archaeology Agreement; the water-policy study of the Science Council of Canada; and the implementation of the National Policy on Science and Technology. The Institute also continues to chair the Rayrock Advisory Committee, which was responsible for the clean-up of the Rayrock mine site, and serves on the N.W.T. Climate Advisory Committee; the committee studying long range transmission of Arctic pollutants; the working group on scientific research of the Lancaster Sound

Regional Land-use Planning Commission; and the evaluation committee of Science Culture Canada.

In all this work, one factor is crucial and that is balance. The Science Institute must strive to serve all sectors simultaneously — the general public, government, universities and industry — in a variety of innovative and substantive ways. It is only through the recognition of the diverse needs of all these constituencies that one is able to respond to the human context of science and technology; and that is precisely the challenge of our times.



James H. Harrison
Chairman



Robert R. James
Executive Director

The Science Institute Board of Directors

The work of the Science Institute is overseen by a public Board of Directors that includes scientists and northern residents in approximately equal numbers. In 1987-88, the following people served in this capacity:

The board is chaired by **Dr. James H. Harrison** of Ottawa who, prior to the creation of the Science Institute, served as chairman of the N.W.T. Science Advisory Board. A respected Canadian geologist, Dr. Harrison was also a founding member of the Science Council of Canada and is a past president of the Canadian Commission for UNESCO.

Mrs. Ann Hanson of Iqaluit brings to the Institute many years experience in community service and native-language broadcasting. She has served as vice-chairman of the Institute's board and is currently Deputy Commissioner of the N.W.T. Mrs. Hanson has recently resigned from the Institute board, after six years of valuable service.

Ms. Joanne Barnaby is the Executive Director of the Dene Cultural Institute. She has also served as research director for the Dene/Metis Negotiations Secretariat and as director of the Dene Nation's Land and Resource Department. She was national coordinator of the Comprehensive Claims Coalition which persuaded the federal government to change its land claims policy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford of Inuvik was born and raised in Fort McPherson and educated in Aklavik, Prince Albert and at the University of Saskatchewan. A teacher of twenty years' standing, she has also served on the board of the Dene Cultural Institute and a number of community organizations.

Dr. Max House is a Professor of Medicine and director of the Telemedicine Centre and the Centre for Offshore and Remote Medicine at Memorial University of Newfoundland. He has been honoured for his work in distance education and "telemedicine", the use of electronic communications media to provide health services in remote communities. Dr. House's term on the board ended in March, 1988.

Ms. Sally Karetak of Rankin Inlet is a researcher and former Museum Development Officer who has a special interest in the documentation and preservation of Inuit culture. Still in her early twenties, she joined the board "to show my interest as a native and as a youth". She holds a high school diploma, with specialized training in business, and has worked as a secretary, tour guide, interpreter and as a museum trainee at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

Dr. Ross Mackay has earned international renown for his research on permafrost and other cold-climate phenomena. He has spent more than thirty field seasons working in the western Arctic.

Dr. A.E. (Ernie) Pallister continues to receive recognition for his contributions to the Canadian oil industry. The founding chairman of the Centre for Cold Ocean Resources Engineering, he currently heads the boards of the Center for Frontier Engineering Research at the University of Alberta and the Arctic Institute of North America at the University of Calgary. He serves on the Science Institute board with "the strong conviction that the Institute can serve as a means of focusing much of the northern research done in southern Canada to the needs of residents of the N.W.T."

Mr. Eli Panipakoocho was formerly a science administrator with the Arctic Research Establishment in his home community of Pond Inlet. He is currently employed as a Land Use Planning Field Workers' Coordinator for the Lancaster Sound region. Mr. Panipakoocho's three-year term on the board expired in March, 1988.

Dr. Otto Schaefer is an internationally respected expert on northern health care. A recipient of the Commissioner's Award, Order of Canada, Northern Science Award, and many other honors, he brings more than thirty years of experience in northern medical research to the deliberations of the Institute.

BOARD COMMITTEES 1987-88

Fund-raising committee

James Harrison, chairman
Otto Schaefer
Max House
Robert Janes, ex-officio

Priorities and planning committee

Ann Hanson, chairman
Elizabeth Crawford
Sally Karetak
Ernie Pallister
Robert Janes, ex-officio

Membership and compensation committee

Ross Mackay, chairman
Joanne Barnaby
Eli Panipakoocho

The Science Institute staff

The day-to-day work of the Institute is undertaken by five staff members.

Dr. Robert R. Janes, executive director, is a northern archaeologist/anthropologist and was founding director of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife. He continues his ethno-archaeological research among the Dene of the Mackenzie Valley and has contributed to several professional journals and conferences over the past year. In addition to his responsibility for the work of the Science Institute and his duties as Science Advisor to the Government of the N.W.T., Dr. Janes serves as vice-chairman of the Arctic Institute of North America and as an associate editor of *Arctic*. He has recently been appointed Adjunct Professor of Anthropology at the University of Alberta.

Ms. Susan Fleck, Acting Science Administrator, has a Bachelor of Science degree in zoology from the University of British Columbia. Since 1979, she has worked as a biologist with the Department of Renewable Resources in investigations of wolves, caribou, polar bears and grizzly bears.

Ms. Laurie Nowakowski, Science Administrator, has lived in the N.W.T. for the past thirteen years. Trained as a Medical Laboratory Technologist, she has worked in health care, as well as in

environmental monitoring programs. Prior to coming to the Science Institute, she was in charge of the Territories' Occupational Health and Safety Program for five years.

Ms. Candace Savage, Coordinator of Information and Education, has worked as a writer, editor and publishing consultant and is the author of several books based on scientific research reports. Before joining the Science Institute, she was employed as a public affairs officer for the Government of the N.W.T. Her new book on wolves will be published in the fall of 1988.

Ms. Denise Sherritt, Executive Secretary, was born and raised in Cobalt, Ontario and has lived in the N.W.T. for the last four years. Her work as an executive secretary in both the public and private sectors spans twelve years.

Mr. David Sherstone, Director of Scientific Services, currently divides his time between the Science Institute and the Scientific Affairs Division of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. When the Scientific Resource Centres are transferred to the Science Institute, Mr. Sherstone will become a full-time member of the Institute's staff. He holds an M.Sc. in physical geography and is undertaking long-term research on the freeze-up and break-up of several rivers in the N.W.T.

Auditors' Report

To the Board of Governors
Science Institute of the Northwest Territories

We have examined the balance sheet of the Science Institute of the Northwest Territories and the statement of revenue and expenditures and unexpended funds for the year ended March 31, 1988. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Institute as at March 31, 1988 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles disclosed in Note 1.

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
June 6, 1988

MacKay, Partners
MacKay & Partners
Chartered Accountants

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988**

REVENUE	1988	1987
Government of the Northwest Territories		
Department of Renewable Resources		
Core	\$382,600	\$393,300
Matching Grants	26,400	-0-
Research Assistance	7,000	-0-
Department of Education		
Executive Director	7,000	-0-
Water Board		
Workshop - Water Policy (Note 1)	2,606	-0-
Government of Canada		
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada		
Research Assistants	25,000	-0-
Workshop - Water Policy	6,094	-0-
Eastern Arctic Seaboard Monitoring Program	-0-	25,000
Rayrock Program	-0-	11,592
Employment and Immigration Canada		
Eastern Arctic Seaboard Monitoring Program	8,015	32,061
Supply and Services Canada		
Science Fairs	20,783	-0-
Environment Canada		
Workshop - Water Policy	5,000	-0-
Donations	7,300	-0-
Interest	8,441	2,781
Publications	105	-0-
	<u>506,344</u>	<u>464,734</u>
 EXPENDITURES		
Administration	276,061	208,997
Capital expenditures	23,587	-0-
Board of Governors	31,258	44,206
Chairman	13,979	17,078
Executive Director	18,874	12,268
Research Assistance	32,894	39,079
Rayrock Program	-0-	2,924
Staff Research	156	17,544
Information and Education	27,507	2,000
Book Festival	5,015	-0-
Science Fairs	20,783	-0-
Conferences, Workshops and Symposiums	4,144	539
Conference on Water Policy	10,721	-0-
Eastern Arctic Seaboard Monitoring Program	-0-	57,061
	<u>464,979</u>	<u>401,696</u>
 EXCESS REVENUE	 <u>\$ 41,365</u>	 <u>\$ 63,038</u>

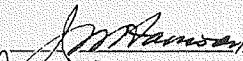
**STATEMENT OF UNEXPENDED FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988**


	1988	1987
UNEXPENDED FUNDS, OPENING	\$ 63,193	\$ 155
Excess revenue	<u>41,365</u>	<u>63,038</u>
UNEXPENDED FUNDS, CLOSING	<u>\$104,558</u>	<u>\$63,193</u>

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT MARCH 31, 1988**

	1988	1987
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	\$ 61,646	\$ 28,756
Cash - Northern Research Fund (Note 2)	50,439	-0-
Term deposits	97,686	52,560
Accounts receivable	11,150	53,508
Prepaid expenses	<u>250</u>	<u>102</u>
	221,171	134,926
FIXED (Note 1)	<u>57,376</u>	<u>33,789</u>
	<u>\$278,547</u>	<u>\$168,715</u>
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 57,439	\$ 12,027
Deferred revenue (Note 3)	<u>59,174</u>	<u>59,706</u>
	116,613	71,733
INSTITUTE'S EQUITY		
INVESTMENT IN FIXED ASSETS (Note 1)	57,376	33,789
UNEXPENDED FUNDS	<u>104,558</u>	<u>63,193</u>
	<u>161,934</u>	<u>96,982</u>
	<u>\$278,547</u>	<u>\$168,715</u>

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS:


 _____ Chairman


 _____ Governor

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988**

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Unrecorded Costs Paid by the Government of the Northwest Territories

The Government of the Northwest Territories provides approximately 1,850 square feet of office space, rent free. In addition the Government provides telephone and mail services, printing, translation and library services, as well as other services that are under an Administration Agreement without charge. No provision has been made for these costs. Revenue on service provided by the Water Board for the Water Policy Conference was recorded as the costs were readily determinable.

B. Management Services

Included in Administration the Government of the Northwest Territories provides the services of 4 employees at cost under a cost recovery contract.

C. Fixed Assets

Office equipment and furnishings belonging to the Government that were being used by the Institute were transferred to the Institute by the Administration Agreement on February 18, 1987 and recorded at values established by the Government.

Other fixed assets purchased by the Institute are expensed in the year of acquisition. The investment in fixed assets reflects the historical cost of all assets owned by the Science Institute which are capitalized on the balance sheet. Accordingly, depreciation is not taken on fixed assets and the investment in fixed assets is reduced for disposals.

2. CASH - NORTHERN RESEARCH FUND

Arrangements are being made to have funds received specifically for Northern Research put into trust until programs are in place to utilize this funding.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988**

3. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue are monies received for programs for which the expenditures have not yet occurred.

	1988	1987
Medical Research - Minister of Consumer Affairs	\$50,439	\$ -0-
Slowpoke Reactor Program - Energy, Mines and Resources Canada	7,000	7,000
Rayrock Program - Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	1,735	1,735
Summer Field Program - Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories	-0-	37,500
Eastern Arctic Seaboard Monitoring Program - Canada Employment and Immigration Commission	-0-	13,471
	<u>\$59,174</u>	<u>\$59,706</u>

4. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the 1987 financial statement amounts have been reclassified to conform with the presentation adopted in the current year.

5. JURISDICTION OF INCORPORATION

The Science Institute of the Northwest Territories was established by an Act of the Government of the Northwest Territories in 1984.