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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER
OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
1964 - 1965

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THE YEAR IN REVIEW

The Great Slave Lake Railway crossed from Alberta into the Northwest Territories on August 29, 1964. This was the first time in the history of Canadian Development that the National Railway system was extended into the North.

To mark this historic event spikes were driven and the track was bolted by the Honourable Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs. The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories participated and so did the Honourable A. R. Patrick, Alberta's Minister of Industry. Roger Graham, Western Vice President of the CNR, brought the railway to completion a year ahead of schedule and presided at the ceremony.

The railway was constructed to serve the Pine Point Mine just south of Great Slave Lake, and the lake port of Hay River. Early completion was desirable because of the market demand for lead and zinc having become greater than expected. Shipments of crude ore commenced in November. The concentrating mill will not produce until the fall of 1965.

During the year, the Council of the Northwest Territories visited 15 communities in the Mackenzie Valley and across the Arctic enroute to the November Session at Frobisher Bay.

The party which included a dozen key persons from various areas of Canadian life visited Pine Point, Hay River, Yellowknife, Rae, Stagg River, Fort Resolution, Fort Smith, Fort McPherson, Norman Wells, Inuvik, Aklavik, Cambridge Bay, Baker Lake, Coral Harbour, Broughton Island, as well as Frobisher Bay.

Following the Territorial election on March 31, 1964, and appointments shortly thereafter, the 5th Council of the Northwest Territories sat for the first time, June 1st to June 12th in Ottawa. A second session, at Frobisher Bay, lasted from November 9th to November 14th. In February 1965, Council again met in Ottawa.

An event of far reaching significance to the residents of the Northwest Territories was the passing in November 1964 of a motion recommending that the right to vote in the Territorial elections be extended to all residents of the Territories. The Commissioner conveyed this motion to the Minister so that amendments to the Northwest Territories Act might be introduced into Parliament.

Also, at the November, 1964 Session, the Council recommended the establishment of a Commission to examine and recommend on the future of the North economically, socially and politically. As a consequence the Minister announced that an Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories would be established.

In the field of resources, over 3 1/2 million dollars were expended in 1964 on exploration and early development. With the re-opening of the Canada Tungsten Mine and the possibility of iron being produced from Baffin Iron Mines, mineral production in the Northwest Territories is beginning to swing away from the production of only gold. A silver-copper concentrate was produced by Echo Bay Mines Limited, and Pine Point Mines Limited started shipping unprocessed lead-zinc ore in November 1964. Mineral production in the year exceeded \$17 million.

At Hay River and Pine Point, replanning in the commercial area has been undertaken and it is expected that a hotel and stopping centre will be built. Less than 40 residential lots remain vacant in the new subdivision at Hay River and the town authorities have made an application for sufficient land to provide more than 150 additional lots. Additional land has been made available to the Department of Transport for an extension to the Hay River airport.

It is evident that tourism is becoming one of the major industries of the Territories. More than 5,000 tourists visited the Northwest Territories in 1964, an increase of 1,500 over the previous year. During the year tourists spent \$1,300,000.

Plans for the 1965 launching of the 100-passenger cruise ship, Arctic Dawn, to be operated by Arctic Circle Cruises Ltd., on the Mackenzie River, have been suspended for a year. Plans now call for the launching of the ship in June 1966.

In the academic year 1964-65, 25 applicants, including one Eskimo, one Indian, and four scholarship winners proved eligible for grants under the program for Financial Assistance for Higher Education. Thirteen of these applicants also obtained loans. The cost of the program in 1964-65 was approximately \$21,931.

In the first year of operation of the Apprentice Training Program, 15 occupations have been analyzed and produced in record book form. Six more occupations are now being analyzed and will be produced in record book form during the coming year. Nine apprentices are now indentured and by the end of the next year this number is expected to reach 100. One hundred and fifty pupils are enrolled in the vocational training program at the Sir John Franklin School in Yellowknife and 101 Eastern Arctic Eskimo young people are receiving instruction at the Churchill Pre-Vocational School.

Trainees in the Fur Garment Manufacturing Course at Tuktoyaktuk designed and developed a fur novelty known as Sikusi, a furry ice-worm. It is now being marketed throughout Canada and the probability is that the people will soon ask to form a co-operative similar to that at Aklavik.

Fort Resolution established a co-operative. They have set up a logging operation and a sawmill. Fish boxes may be manufactured and perhaps in the future the co-operative will buy and sell fish and handle handicrafts and arts. This brings the number of co-operatives in the Northwest Territories to seventeen.

COUNCIL

Residents of the Mackenzie District went to the polls on March 31, 1964 to elect four members to the Council of the Northwest Territories.

The election was unusual in that there were no acclamations as had always been the case in the past. Three candidates campaigned in each constituency. Successful were: L.R. Trimble, Mackenzie Delta; John Goodall, Mackenzie River; Peter Baker, Mackenzie North; and Robert Porritt, Mackenzie South. Mr. Trimble and Mr. Baker were newly elected and Mr. Porritt returned to Council after an absence of three years.

On the appointed side, the following members were named: Air Marshall Hugh Campbell, RCAF, CBE, LL.D.; Robert N. Harvey, Management Consultant, Edmonton; S.M. Hodgson, Financial Secretary, International Woodworkers Association of America, Vancouver; and F.G. Vallee, Ph.D. Sociology Professor, Carleton University, Ottawa.

W. G. Brown, Chief of the Territorial Division, Department of Northern Affairs, was reappointed to Council for a fourth term as a Member and Deputy Commissioner. In March, 1965, health reasons forced Mr. Brown to resign.

Three sessions of Council were held during the year. The first was in Ottawa on June 1, 1964 proroguing June 12. The second session was at Frobisher Bay from November 9 to November 14 and the third session in Ottawa February 6th to 17th.

At the June, 1964 Session, 15 bills were passed. Amendments to the Disabled Persons Allowance Ordinance and the Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons Allowance Ordinance increased the allowance to \$75 per month. The Game Ordinance, Low Cost Housing Ordinance, Pharmaceutical Chemists Ordinance, School Ordinance and Hospital Ordinance were amended.

Council enacted a Canadian National Railway System Franchise Ordinance which authorized the Commissioner to grant a franchise for the installation and operation of telephone systems at Fort McPherson, Fort Norman and Fort Good Hope. The Centennial Agreement Ordinance authorized the Commissioner to enter into an agreement with the National Centennial Commission to engage in joint projects and to receive grants from the Federal Government. The Fort Providence Power Franchise Ordinance authorized the Commissioner to enter into a franchise agreement with Northland Utilities Limited for the installation and operation of a power supply at Fort Providence. The Lord's Day Ordinance authorized municipalities to pass by-laws permitting activities that are prohibited under the Lord's Day Act. This includes commercial sport.

The University Students Grants and Loans Ordinance provided for the making of grants and loans to University Students to cover the cost of tuition, transportation, books and supplies. The Loans Agreement (1964) Ordinance authorized the Commissioner to borrow a sum not exceeding \$210,000 from the Government of Canada to grant first mortgage loans under the Low Cost Housing Ordinance.

At the November, 1964 Session, six bills were passed. Amendments were enacted to the Liquor Ordinance, Municipal Ordinance and School Ordinance. The Hay River Water and Sewer System Construction Ordinance authorized the Commissioner to borrow money from the Government of Canada for the construction of a water and sewer system in the town of Hay River and authorized that town to pass certain by-laws in relation thereto. The Territorial Lands Ordinance enabled the Commissioner to deal with lands, e.g., in the new subdivision at Hay River, that have by Order-in-Council been transferred to the Territorial Government.

Four bills were passed at the February Session in 1965. The Probation Officers Ordinance authorized the Commissioner to appoint Probation Officers, and the ordinance also defined the duties and status of Probation Officers. The Travel and Outdoor Recreational Ordinance laid down regulations to govern the operation of tourist establishments, to make regulations respecting outfitters and guides and designated travel development and travel restricted areas. The other two bills passed were the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance Number 3, 1964-65 and the Appropriation Ordinance 1965-66.

ARCHIVES

The search for other materials coming from unofficial sources, such as photographs, maps, letters, diaries, journals and business records, was also pursued, although they appeared in limited quantities. Among these acquisitions were some papers of the late Knut Lang, a former Member of Council for Mackenzie-Delta.

A beginning was made in the past year on recording some of the reminiscences of pioneer residents of the Northwest Territories.

It is hoped the program will return increasingly rich results in tapping a hitherto untouched source of information on the history of the Northwest Territories.

CONSTRUCTION

The Fort Smith Highway (N.W.T. 5), starting at the Hay River Highway, was completed easterly to Mile 38.25 during 1964. From this point, the Pine Point Highway begins. It was completed to Pine Point, a distance of about 14 miles. Right-of-way clearing of the Fort Smith Highway, from Mile 38.25 to Fort Smith, was also completed.

The superstructure of the Hay River bridge on the Fort Smith Highway was erected in 1964 and the concrete decking and painting will be done early in 1965.

Dust control programs were carried out in the settlement of Fort Smith, Hay River and Inuvik during the summer of 1964.

Street improvements and drainage installations were made in the settlements of Rae and Fort Providence and surface drainage work was carried out on the new site of the Hay River subdivision.

During the 1964 navigation season the Departmental ferry "Johnny Berens" made 7,438 trips across the Mackenzie River near Fort Providence, carrying a total of 7,788 vehicles.

The Liquor Store and Warehouse at Frobisher Bay is being renovated and the new Liquor Store at Norman Wells is nearing completion. Both projects will be completed in 1965.

Final construction on the new subdivision at Hay River will be carried out in 1965.

Contracts were arranged for the construction of camp grounds and picnic sites at Heart Lake, Heart Lake Fire Tower, Kakisa River Bridge, Mackenzie River Crossing and Prelude Lake.

Construction of settlement roads, sidewalks and tourist trails, the installing of street lights, clearing of fire-breaks and the purchasing of fire protection equipment was done at various locations in the Mackenzie District.

To date, water, sewer and town planning studies have been carried out at 14 settlement locations, water and sewer studies for 13 locations and an extensive drainage study at Inuvik. At present, a land-use study is in progress for Inuvik, Fort McPherson and Tuktoyaktuk. During 1965, it is hoped town planning and servicing studies can be completed for an additional six locations, three in the Mackenzie District and three in the Arctic District.

Land division layouts for the settlements of Spence Bay and Holman have been forwarded to the Surveyor-General requesting that legal surveys be carried out this year.

Land division layout and zoning studies are nearing completion for five locations in the Arctic District.

Sixty settlement locations have been mapped in detail on a scale of 1" = 100' with a 5' contour interval. Four additional locations are to be mapped.

Minimum Security Camps

A minimum security camp providing accommodation for 20 men, with common relaxation area, congregate ablutions, cockhouses and stoves, dining room, combined recreation and chapel unit, and administration and staff housing was approved in principle in June 1964 by the Council of the Northwest Territories. It was decided that a classroom form part of the program. There would be one camp operating on a year-round basis. Welfare Division recommended that close consideration be given to the use of mobile units.

Engineering Division estimated the cost of mobile units would be approximately \$140,000. The Division also submitted an outline of specifications, based on the terms of reference which called for a 32-inmate unit. The Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice was contacted on August 6, 1964 and information was obtained on Trailer Camps at Collins Bay, Ontario and at Agassiz, British Columbia. This information was used, largely, as a basis for our design.

The Engineering Division prepared a rough sketch plan for "nesting" 13 mobile units together to form a composite unit by means of a heated walkway. The composite unit was designed in such a manner that it could be readily dismantled and the units transported to another site. The following units were included in the plan: Generator Plant, Administration, Storage, Dormitory Unit Number 1, Dormitory Unit Number 2, Staff and visitors' accommodation, Ablution, Kitchen, Dining, Dormitory Unit Number 3, Dormitory Unit Number 4, Instructional, Recreational.

Estimates of capital cost and operational costs were included in the submission to the Treasury Board for approval in principle on February 16, 1965.

CORRECTIONS

A Probation Ordinance for the Northwest Territories was passed by Council at the February, 1965 Session. Action was taken immediately afterward to recruit a Probation Officer and the position was advertised across Canada.

Before the end of the fiscal year tenders were called for the construction of the medium-maximum security prison at Yellowknife. Construction will begin in the summer of 1965 and completion is expected before the end of that year. The Federal Government will pay the construction cost of \$575,000. The Territorial Government will staff and operate the institution.

Approval of Treasury Board was sought for the construction of a minimum security camp and an institution for juvenile delinquents.

The R.C.M. Police continued to perform the usual police services in the Northwest Territories and under the 1962-67 Financial Agreement the Territorial Government assumed 40% of the cost of policing.

The Administration of Justice remains with the Federal Department of Justice. The Territorial Government reimburses the Federal Government for the expenses incurred.

CO-OPERATIVES

One co-operative was established in the Northwest Territories during the year, bringing the total to 17. The establishment of the co-operative association at Fort Resolution was the outcome of the recommendations made in a study conducted by Messrs. Fowler and Phalen of the Co-operative Union of Canada at the request of the Council of the Northwest Territories.

Co-operative associations made progress in all fields. Handicrafts, carvings and sealskins continued to provide good income.

EDUCATION

Outright grants to students from the Northwest Territories, to cover the cost of education and transportation from the student's home to the nearest university city, are available to those who qualify for university entrance. Loans are also obtainable to cover the cost of board and lodging while the student is attending university. Such loans are free of interest until the student leaves university. Thereafter, the unpaid balance will be subject to interest at the rate of 4% during the first three years and 6% until paid. In order to encourage the return of students to the Territories, loans will be forgiven if the student returns for a period of three years' employment in the Northwest Territories immediately after graduation.

Twenty-five applicants, including one Eskimo, one Indian, and four scholarship winners, proved their eligibility for financial assistance for higher education in the 1964-65 academic year. Thirteen of the twenty-five applicants received loans in addition to the outright grants. The cost of the program in 1964-65 was approximately \$21,931.

The Federal Government's Canada Student Loans Plan was made available for the first time in the 1964-65 academic year. Nine territorial students qualified for this form of assistance for a total loan of \$9,000.

The Territorial Government provided two scholarships of \$800 each to enable the students in the Territories who gained the highest and second highest marks in the Alberta Grade XII final examinations to attend university.

These scholarships may be renewed each year, up to a total of four years. In 1964, Bruce Melvin Florence, a graduate of Sir John Franklin School in Yellowknife, was the only student to win a scholarship. He is attending the University of British Columbia, in the Faculty of Commerce.

Construction of additional and replacement classrooms continued in the past year and it is estimated that by 1970 school facilities will be available for all school-age children in the Northwest Territories. In this respect, a long-range education construction program has been prepared and will be forwarded to the Cabinet in the near future. Two schools were opened in September 1964, one at Port Burwell and the other at Pine Point. Schools which were closed in 1963-64 and reopened in September 1964 were at Tungsten, Wrigley, and Lake Harbour. Twenty-four additional classrooms in federal schools in the Northwest Territories were opened in 1964. The Department renovated vacant space in the National Defence buildings at Churchill, Manitoba, and began operation, in September 1964, of four academic classrooms, a Home Economics room and three shops. Approximately 150 children from the Arctic District are accommodated in this school. Three additional classrooms were opened in municipal schools. The Arctic Red River Federal School and one room each at Fort Good Hope and Rankin Inlet were closed in September 1964.

Enrolment figures, as of September 1964, in schools operating on a full-time basis in the Northwest Territories were as follows:

	<u>Eskimos</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Federal Schools	1,932	1,228	1,827	4,987
Company Schools			32	32
School Districts	<u>5</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>853</u>	<u>899</u>
	1,937	1,269	2,712	5,918

A table showing the number of pupils in each grade in each school is attached as Appendix C.

The following table lists the Government-owned pupil residences in the Northwest Territories, operated under contract, and their enrolment in September 1964.

<u>Place</u>	<u>Government-Owned Pupil Residences</u> <u>Operated Under Contract</u>					<u>R.C.Church</u>	<u>Anglican Church</u>
	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Eskimos</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Fort McPherson	74	3	16	93		Fleming Hall	
Fort Simpson	110		18	128	Lapointe Hall		
Fort Simpson	8	25	6	39		Bompas Hall	
Fort Smith	144	-	27	171	Breynat Hall		
Inuvik	86	214	38	293		Stringer Hall	
Chesterfield Inlet	-	82	-	82	Turquetil Hall		
Sub Total	<u>463</u>	<u>371</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>1008</u>			

<u>Government-Owned and Operated Pupil Residences</u>				
Yellowknife	70	34	101	205
Churchill	-	151	-	151
Sub Total	<u>70</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>356</u>
Grand Total	533	556	275	1364

CURRICULUM

Teachers in the Mackenzie District continued to work in Local and District Curriculum Committees to prepare a Language Arts Program (Reading, Language, Writing). A Language Arts Curriculum Guide was published in January 1965. At the same time, work on the evaluation of the new Social Studies Program continued. A full program of in-service training on elementary mathematics teaching was conducted and teachers established mathematics study groups in a number of communities. In the Arctic Education District, teachers concluded work on the development of programs in Social Studies and Physical Education specifically designed for Eastern Arctic Schools. Work was also begun on a special program

for academic classes at the new Vocational School in Churchill. Instructive materials to accompany programs in both Districts continued to be developed and Mathematics charts, Science charts and a series of Social Studies filmstrips were produced.

Teacher education services were extended to include such pre-service and in-service training programs as Regional and District Orientation courses and Summer Workshops for teachers involved in the development of instructional programs for the schools.

ADULT EDUCATION

The need for adult education in the Northwest Territories is apparent and increasing every day. The shortage of staff, however, has hampered progress. This year a modest beginning has been made in preparing courses.

Three courses have been prepared using a combination of the vernacular language and English as a second language. The topics have been chosen as examples of providing current information of general interest, such as the course on "The Northwest Territories of Canada"; teaching new concepts, as in "The Family and Money"; and dealing with special problems or interests of a group, an example of this is the course for co-operative members, "Co-operatives in the North".

Kits of teaching aids have been assembled to lessen the amount of preparation time required. Adult education programs are mainly conducted on a voluntary basis by teachers and others who are interested in helping adult Indians, Eskimos, and Metis.

The kits contain an instructor's manual, filmstrips, pictures, maps and other teaching aids along with learners' workbooks. The workbooks were written using 60 to 100 words from a 400-word basic English vocabulary; special words had to be added because of their relation to the topic. Each lesson was summarized with four simple statements in English. These were translated during the class into the vernacular and written into a space allowed between the lines of English. The statements in both languages were used for practice in writing and reading.

Baker Lake was selected as the first of several pilot projects to test the materials and techniques. Thirty men and women attended; 24 had never been to school and only one had reached a Grade IV level. Their ages ranged from 15 to 59 years. Following each pilot project workbooks were revised. Nine kits on "The Northwest Territories of Canada" were sent into the Arctic District on the Christmas airdrop. Grise Fiord requested that 40 workbooks be included in the kit.

All the initial pilot projects were held in the Arctic District because the District has a Supervisor of Adult Education to work with the volunteers. At the time this report was being prepared, the course on "The Northwest Territories of Canada" was being tested at Fort Simpson with groups of adult Indian and Metis. Since the Mackenzie District has had schools for a longer period, the adults have a larger vocabulary and a second workbook was prepared, in paragraph form, using approximately 273 words.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

There has been considerable expansion in the vocational education programs and the number of Northwest Territories residents taking advantage

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

There has been considerable expansion in the vocational education programs and the number of N.W.T. residents taking advantage of these programs in 1964-65. This is reflected in the statistical chart in Appendix A of this report. Courses were organized according to programs similar to the provinces and in accordance with reporting procedures as set out in the Technical and Vocational Training Agreement with the Federal Department of Labour. Through this Agreement the Government of the N.W.T. claims 50% and in some cases 75% and 90% of costs incurred in vocational training of white residents on recognized programs. Indian and Eskimo trainees' costs are paid by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

1. Industrial Arts, Home Economics and Commercial

In-School Programs

Industrial Arts and Home Economics are compulsory for all pupils in Grades VII, VIII and IX in the Northwest Territories and special curriculum guides for these subjects have been developed and distributed in the schools. Typing is offered as an optional subject in Grade IX in the larger schools.

In the senior secondary schools, the pupils may take Industrial Arts, Commercial, and Home Economics as optional subjects. Facilities and supplies for these classes are available in all schools with five or more classrooms. The larger high schools are able to offer a more comprehensive program.

Practical Programs

In 1964, a unique series of practical programs in Home Economics, Industrial Arts and Related Activities were developed primarily for the older pupils and young adults who have only a limited academic background. The programs include short courses in Trapping and Fur Preparation, Care and Use of Firearms, Outboard Motors, Wood Carving; Metalwork, Woodwork, Welding, Foods, Clothing, Child Care and Home Care of the Sick. The programs are arranged so they may be given either by qualified teachers or by others in the community who have special interests or talents. Seventeen such courses were given this year in the Mackenzie Region and two in Arctic Quebec.

Commercial Programs

In anticipation of offering complete commercial and business training in the N.W.T., investigation work on all aspects of this training will be carried out early in 1965 by a Commercial Specialist hired on a contract basis by the Education Division.

2. Vocational Schools

Sir John Franklin School - Yellowknife

One hundred and fifty pupils from the Mackenzie District are enrolled in the vocational training program. Fifty percent of the pupils' time is spent in academic up-grading classes, and 50% in vocational classes. The boys take drafting, welding and sheet metal work, and have a choice of majoring in mechanics, building construction, mining or heavy duty equipment operating. The girls take food preparation and service, clothing construction and repair and home management. In-service training is available in the kitchen of the school residence and in some of the local homes. Commercial classes are available to those with a Grade X academic standing.

Churchill Pre-Vocational School

The Churchill Pre-Vocational School which opened in September 1964, offers pre-employment exploratory training in a variety of fields. The school is patterned on the Sir John Franklin School at Yellowknife, with 50% of the pupil-time allotment spent on academic up-grading and 50% on vocational subjects. One hundred and one Eastern Arctic Eskimo young people are receiving instruction in the family trades of wood, metal, and mechanics for the boys, and foods, clothing, and child care for the girls. Typing is to be introduced in September 1965 and the introduction of a two-year commercial course is planned for the following year.

3. Apprentice Training and Occupational Certification Program

In the first year of operation, 15 occupations have been analyzed and produced in record book form. Six more occupations are now being analyzed and will be produced in record book form during the coming year. Nine apprentices are now indentured and by the end of next year this number is expected to approach 100. The following certificates have been issued in the occupational certification program.

<u>As a result of a written examination</u>	<u>Without examination but based on other certification</u>
6 - Third Class	25 - Journeyman's
9 - Second Class	
10 - Journeyman's	

In addition, 13 examinations are in the process of being written and nine applications are being processed. Appendix B shows a breakdown of the progress in 1964-65.

4. Selection and Placement Service

A working arrangement between the National Employment Service and the Mackenzie District Selection and Placement Service went into operation on November 1, 1964. By this arrangement, Selection and Placement Officers act as agents of the N.E.S. and the full facilities of that service are placed at their disposal.

5. Special Vocational Courses

Trainees on the Fur Garment Manufacturing Course at Tuktoyaktuk designed and developed a fur novelty known as Sikusi, a woolly ice-worm. This is being marketed throughout Canada. Another novelty success is Oopkik. April 1, 1965, this course passed from the Education Division to the Industrial Division, on completion of the recognized training phase. It is hoped that the participants will soon ask to form a co-operative similar to that at Aklavik. Silk screen prints from the Art Training Course at Holman Island will soon be on the market. These prints are similar to those made in Cape Dorset and Povungnituk but show an entirely different art form.

Under the Small Business Management Training Program and with the co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce of Yellowknife, Fort Smith and Hay River, courses in Bookkeeping and Management Accounting were conducted in these places from October 1964 to February 1965. The evident success of this program has resulted in the small businessman in Inuvik, Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Fort McPherson and Fort Franklin asking for similar courses to be held in their regions. This is now being arranged. In addition, two further courses under the same program are planned for Yellowknife, Fort Smith and Hay River for the

winter of 1965-66.

Through the co-operation of the Department of National Defence, various courses have been held in and are planned for a number of military establishments. Eight Eskimos from the Eastern Arctic have recently completed a Heavy Duty Equipment Operating course at the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering, Chilliwack, B.C. Six Eskimos from the eastern Arctic are now in a boat Maintenance and Engine Repair course at H.M.C.S. Stadacona, Halifax. These Eskimos are all boat owners and will return to their home settlements to use their knowledge on their own boats and on those of others. These six are the vanguard of a potential 72 boat owners who have requested training. A commitment to this effect has been tentatively accepted by the Royal Canadian Navy and a further six will commence training in the winter of 1965-66. Six young men from the Mackenzie District, one Eskimo, two Indians and three others, are part of a class of Marine Engineering trainees at H.M.C.S. Stadacona, Halifax. Before starting this course, they spent three months in preparation on naval-civilian auxiliary vessels. On graduation, they will be employed by the Department of Transport on Canadian Coast Guard Vessels sailing out of Dartmouth, Quebec City, and Prince Rupert, B.C. The Department of Transport expects that within three years, these men will qualify by examination as 4th Class Marine Engineering Officers.

Two girls from Fort Smith are now taking training as vocational teachers, one in Home Economics and one in Commercial work in the Province of New Brunswick, which is responsible for the training of all vocational teachers in the Maritimes. On graduation in 1966, it is expected these young ladies will return to the Northwest Territories to teach.

Appendix A

Summary of Vocational Training of
Indians, Eskimos and Others
, April 1, 1964 - March 31, 1965

<u>Program 2 - Technician Training</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Eskimo</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Recreational Leadership	1	1		2
Automotive Technology			1	1
Chemical Technology			1	1
Civil Technology			2	2
Drafting Technology			2	2
Electronic Technology			5	5
Industrial Electrical Technology			1	1
Land Surveying Technology			1	1
Mining Technology			1	1
Resource Management Technology			1	1
Totals	1	1	15	17

Program 3 - Trade and Occupational Training

Barber		1	1	2
Caretakers		6		6
Carpentry		15		15
Clerical	1	9		10
Heating Equipment Servicing		1		1
Heavy Equipment Operators	3	6	3	12
Marine Engine Room Operators	2	1	3	6
Nurses Aide	1	2	2	5
Secretarial		1	6	7
Stenography		1		1
Tourist Guiding	20		4	24
Arts and Crafts		12		12
Banking			1	1
Business Administration			1	1
Cleri-type			2	2
Commercial Flying			3	3
Commercial Radio			1	1
Electronics			2	2
Hairdressing			2	2
Office Machine Repair			1	1
Prevocational			1	1
Public Administration			6	6
Real Estate			1	1
Refrigeration Servicing			7	7
Waterworks and Sewerage Operator			1	1
Welding			2	2
Totals	27	55	50	132

<u>Apprenticeship</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Eskimo</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carpentry	1		1	2
Diesel Mechanic	1		1	2
Motor Mechanics		1	3	4
Electrical			3	3
Electrical Power			1	1
Welding			2	2
Totals	2	1	11	14

Sir John Franklin School

Orientation	11	7	27	48
Auto Mechanics	8	3	5	16
Commercial Pattern	2	1	23	26
Carpentry	6	2		8
Home Economics	25	13	11	50
Welding		1	1	2
Heavy Duty	3		2	5
Mining	2		2	4
Commercial			2	2
Vocational Shop			2	2
Totals	61	27	75	163

Churchill Vocational School

Orientation		101		101
Totals		101		101
Grand Total	100	244	184	528

<u>Program 5 - Training of Unemployed</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Eskimo</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Basic English		5		8
Boat Building		5		5
Craft Management		1		1
Electronics (T.O.J.)		2		2
Furniture Repair	2	2	2	6
Handicraft Management		1		1
Heavy Equipment Operators	4			4
Boat Maintenance and Repair		6		6
Oil Burner Servicing		1		1
Power Plant Operators	1			1
Prevocational		5		5
Sawmill Operation		6		6
Truck Driver (T.O.J.)	1			1
Fur Garment	1	22		23
Assayer			1	1
Bartending			1	1
Clerical			4	4
Navigation			1	1
Totals	9	59	9	77

Program 7 - Training of Technical and Vocational Teachers

Commercial			1	1
Home Economics			1	1
Totals			2	2

Program 8 - Training for Federal Government Departments

Heavy Equipment Operators			1	1
Marketing			15	15
Totals			16	16

Program 9 - Student Aid

Nursing			6	6
Totals			6	6

Appendix B

N.W.T. APPRENTICE TRAINING AND
OCCUPATIONAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM 1964-65

1. List of trades analyzed and made
apprenticeships in N.W.T. to date

Oil Burner Mechanic	Heavy Duty Equipment Repair
Painting and Decorating	Heavy Duty Equipment Operating
Electrical Construction	Steamfitting
Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical)	Carpentry
Motor Vehicle Repair (Body)	Electrical Welding
Electrician (Plant Maintenance)	Sheet Metal
Plumbing	Commercial Cooking
Machinist	

2. List of trades now being analyzed for
apprenticeship purposes

Millwright	Lineman
Mine Maintenance Mechanic	Power Plant Operator
Stationary Engineer	Clerk

3. Journeyman's Certificates issued without examination
(Applicants already hold accredited certification)

Bricklaying	1
Machinist	4
Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical)	5
Plumber	5
Heavy Duty Equipment Mechanic	2
Sheet Metal	2
Electrician (Construction)	2
Painter and Decorator	2
Carpenter	2
Total	<u>25</u>

4. Certification by Examination

Trade	Journeyman		2nd Class		3rd Class		4th Class	
	Exams Written	Certs. Issued	Exams Written	Certs. Issued	Exams Written	Certs. Issued	Exams Written	Certs. Issued
Electrician (Construction)	1				2	2		
Electrician (Plant Maintenance)			1					
Carpenter	7	6	1	1	1	2		
Heavy Duty Equip- ment Operator	2	2						
Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical)	6	1	1	3				
Machinist	3	1	1	3				
Heavy Duty Equipment Mechanic	2		1	1				
Plumber	3			1	2	2		
Totals	24	10	5	9	5	6	0	0

Examinations sent to field but not yet completed

Heavy Duty Equipment Mechanic	4
Millwright	1
Motor Vehicle Repair (Body)	1
Welder	1
Heavy Duty Equipment Operator	1
Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical)	1
Electrician (Construction)	1
Plumber	1
Electrician (Plant Maintenance)	3
Total	<u>14</u>

5. Apprentices

<u>Trade</u>	<u>Certificates Held</u>			
	<u>2nd Class Certificates</u>	<u>3rd Class Certificates</u>	<u>4th Class Certificates</u>	<u>Beginners Certificates</u>
Electrician (Construction)	2			
Carpenter			1	
Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical)		1		3
Welder	1	1		1
Totals	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

Note: Although 10 certificates were issued, only nine apprentices were enrolled during the year. One apprentice held a third class certificate, and was later issued with a second class certificate on obtaining additional work experience. One apprentice dropped out during the year. Therefore, at March 31, 1965, there were eight apprentices in training.

6. Costs of Apprentice Training

During 1964-65, six apprentices attended theory courses in southern Canadian schools at a total cost of \$3,521, an average of \$587 per apprentice. Under the Apprentice Training Agreement, 50% of Territorial expenditure is recoverable from the Federal Department of Labour.

ENROLMENT FORM CONSOLIDATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS FOR SCHOOLS IN FULLTIME OPERATION

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(Prepare and Submit in duplicate to: Director, Northern Administration Branch, Ottawa)

Arctic Red River School closed

Figures used for Gjoa Haven and Spence Bay as wired

+ Yellowknife Fed. includes Capacity of Workshops - 155.* includes 3 T.O. " " Pelly Bay as at March 31st./64

SEPT. 1

SCHOOL	TYPE	CAP #	NO. TEA-CHERS	NO. OF CLASSROOMS (1)			ENROLMENT BY STATUS (2)						ENROLMENT BY GRADE OR CLASS												TOTAL ENR'T (3)															
				REGULAR		Sp.	ESKIMO		INDIAN		OTHER		VT	AU	RELIGION																									
				Elem.	H.S.		M	F	M	F	M	F			RC	PROT																								
AKLAVIK	FDS	150	7	5	1	3	31	30	12	19	21	23																												
CAMBRIDGE BAY	FDS	75	3	3			21	29			6	3																												
COPPERMINE	FDS	75	3	3			24	25																																
DISCOVERY	GDS	25	1	1							6	3																												
FORT FRANKLIN	FDS	100	4	3					40	53																														
FORT GOOD HOPE	FDS	50	1	1	1	2			5	6	2	1																												
FORT LIARD	FDS	25	1	1					7	1	2	2																												
FORT McPHERSON	FDS	200	8	6	2	3	2	2	51	78	20	23																												
FORT NORMAN	FDS	50	2	2					9	12	9	8																												
FORT PROVIDENCE	FDS	75	3	3					21	24	9	6																												
FORT RESOLUTION	FDS	150	6	5	1	2			16	12	55	61																												
FORT SIMPSON	FDS	350	19	11	3	4	12	9	77	101	43	43																												
FORT SMITH	FDS	675	35	19	8	10	6		106	104	256	222																												
GJOA HAVEN	FDS	25	1	1			14	14																																
HAY RIVER	FDS	250	15	7	5	4			15	15	153	120																												
HAY RIVER	SEP	200	8	5	3	1			2	2	75	93																												
INUVIK	FDS	700	47	23	12	7	169	152	69	81	223	166																												
JEAN MARIE RIVER	FDS	25	1	1						9																														
LAC LA MARTRE	FDS	25	1	1					15	12																														
NAHANNI BUTTE	FDS	25	1	1					11	9	1																													
NORMAN WELLS	FDS	50	2	2																																				
PELLY BAY	FDS	25	1	1			10	3			10	15																												
PINE POINT	GDS	50	2	2																																				
RAE	FDS	100	4	4					58	46	23	10	6																											
REINDEER STN.	FDS	25	1	1			6	9																																
SNOWDRIFT	FDS	25	1	1					17	12																														
SPENCE BAY	FDS	50	2	2			14	21																																
TUKTOYAKTUK	FDS	125	5	4	1	2	60	52	2		6	2	1																											
TUNSTEN	GDS	25	1	1																																				
WRIELEY	FDS	25	1	1					7	11	9	14																												
YELLOWKNIFE	FDS	405	24		10	10	15	17	36	34	102	71	139																											

ENROLMENT FORM CONSOLIDATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS FOR SCHOOLS IN FULL-TIME OPERATION

SEPT.

1964

(Prepare and Submit in duplicate to: Director, Northern Administration Branch, Ottawa)

SCHOOL	TYPE	Cap*	NO. TEACHERS	NO. OF CLASSROOMS (1)			ENROLMENT BY STATUS (2)						ENROLMENT BY GRADE OR CLASS												RELIGION		TOTAL ENR'T (3)						
				REGULAR		Sp.	ESKIMO		INDIAN		OTHER		VT	AU	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		AC	PROT				
				Elem.	H.S.		M	F	M	F	M	F																					
YELLOWKNIFE	PUB	500	23	14	4	1				1	232	206			6	64	67	55	49	53	47	36	31	31							31	408	439
YELLOWKNIFE	SEP	200	13	7	6		2	3	19	17	122	125				52	35	36	31	34	28	21	17	15	10	6	3			282	6	288	
TOTALS		4,855	247	142	57	49	386		406	610	659	1,229		107	931	586	567	479	440	372	290	236	186	132	115	103			2,257		4,683		

TOTALS

SEE OVER

ENROLLMENT FORM CONSOLIDATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS FOR SCHOOLS IN FULL-TIME OPERATION

SEPT. 30, 1964

(Prepare and submit in duplicate to: Director, Northern Administration Branch, Ottawa)

MAR. 31

SCHOOL	TYPE	CAP*	NO. TEACHERS	NO. OF CLASSROOMS (1)		ENROLLMENT BY STATUS (2)						ENROLLMENT BY GRADE OR CLASS												RELIGION		TOTAL ENR'T										
				REGULAR		Sp.	ESKIMO		INDIAN		OTHER		VT	QU	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	RC	PROT	(3)							
				Elem.	H.S.		M	F	M	F	M	F																								
Arctic Bay	FDS.	25	1	1	-	-	11	9																							20	20				
Broughton Island	FDS.	50	2	2			27	19																							46	46				
Cape Dorset	"	100	4	4			42	29			2	1																		3	71	74				
Cljdc River	"	50	2	2			23	22																							45	45				
Frbisher Bay	"	375	19	14	1	3	105	110			28	30																			37	236	273			
Griso Fiord	"	25	1	1			16	13																								29	29			
Iglitokik	"	75	3	3			32	26				1																			9	50	59			
Lake Harbour	"	25	1	1			7	9									1															16	16			
Pedloping Island	"	25	1	1			10	12																								22	22			
Pangnirtung	"	100	4	4			27	37			3	2																			3	66	69			
Fond Inlet	"	75	3	3			28	20			1																					5	44	49		
Resolute Bay	"	25	1	1			13	15				1																					29	29		
Baker Lake	"	125	5	5			55	45			3	1																				2	102	104		
Chesterfield	"	100	4	4			54	58																								112	112			
Coral Harbour	"	75	3	3			20	30																									16	34	50	
Eskimo Point	"	75	3	3			35	48																									29	54	83	
Fankin Inlet	"	100	6	4		2	31	32			3	7																					60	13	73	
Whalo Cove	"	50	2	2			25	18			4	2																						26	23	49
TOTALS																																		26	23	49

SEE OVER

ENROLLMENT FORM CONSOLIDATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS FOR SCHOOLS IN FULL-TIME OPERATION
(Prepare and submit in duplicate to: Director, Northern Administration Branch, Ottawa)

SEPT. 30, 1964
M.R. 31

SCHOOL	TYPE	CAP*	NO. TEACHERS	NO. OF CLASSROOMS (1)		ENROLLMENT BY STATUS (2)						ENROLLMENT BY GRADE OR CLASS												RELIGION		TOTAL ENR'T (3)				
				REGULAR		Sp.	ESKIMO		INDIAN		OTHER		VT	AU													RC	PROT		
				Elom.	H.S.		M	F	M	F	M	F			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				12	
Iolchor Islands NWT	FDS.	25	1	1		10	5							10	4	1													15	15
Fort Burwell NWT	FDS.	25	1	1		8	9			1				17		1													18	18
Total N.W.T. (Arctic)		1525	67	60	1	5	579	566	-	-	45	45		19	556	260	166	114	74	30	6	3	1	5	1			302	933	1235
Fort Chimo	FDS.	200	8	8		64	67	2	1	6	9			58	24	32	21	5	6	2	1						5	144	149	
George River	FDS.	50	2	2		18	24			2	1			44		1												45	45	
Great Whale River	"	175	9	7	2	85	61	22	25	2	3			84	21	40	12	30	11							1	197	198		
Ivuyivik	"	25	1	1		10	14							7	6	10	1											24	24	
Kourtak	"	25	1	1		8	9							10	7													17	17	
Jayne Bay	"	50	2	2		20	24				3			22	5	9	11											47	47	
Fort Harrison	"	75	3	3		33	42			1	1			45	7	9	3	7	6									77	77	
Lovungnotuk	"	125	5	5		66	52			1				54	24	15	8	12	6								119	119		
Eugluk	"	75	3	3		29	32			4	4			24	10	5	13	3	9	3		2						69	69	
Wakcham Bay	"	25	1	1		25	19							19	22	3										13	31	44		
Total Quebec		825	35	33		2	358	344	24	26	16	21		367	126	124	69	57	38	5	1	2				19	770	789		
Total Arctic		2350	102	93	1	7	937	910	24	26	61	66	-	19	923	386	290	183	131	68	11	4	3	5	1		321	1703	2024	
Churchill ProVocational							60?	40?						K 100															100	
Churchill Duke of Edinburgh TOT. LS							30?	19?						41	7	53	57	42	30	54	36	44	47	35	31	35	12		524	

SEE OVER

GAME

The greater number of wolves killed in the 1963-64 season indicates an increase in the wolf population in the Northwest Territories. A total of 268 wolves were taken in 1963-64 compared to 175 in 1962-63 and 219 in 1961-62. Funds were provided to continue the predator control program and in future, a wolf bounty program will be carried out. Continued attention was devoted to the conservation of the mainland barren-ground caribou but greater emphasis will be placed on other aspects of caribou management. An anthrax outbreak occurred again in 1964 following the serious outbreak of 1963. About 386 carcasses were lined and buried. The outbreak subsided with the cold weather. A slaughter program was carried out in the Grand Detour area in the fall of 1964 and again in the spring of 1965 since this area does not lend itself to a vaccination program. In addition, a vaccination program will be carried out in the Hook Lake area during the spring of 1965.

FUR

The demand for natural furs declined from the previous year although prices showed improvement. Long-haired furs were in demand.

The quantity of furs trapped decreased in the 1963-64 trapping year. A total of 218,695 pelts with an estimated value of \$1,164,000 were exported compared with 259,137 pelts with an estimated value of \$846,000 in 1962-63. Increased prices were obtained for all species with the exception of beaver, blue fox and wolverine.

GREAT SLAVE LAKE AND ASSOCIATED COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Commercial fisheries in the Great Slave Lake Region are a two season operation. The winter fishery begins December 1 and ends March 31. The summer fishery begins May 15 and ends September 30. During the winter season of 1963-64 and the summer season of 1964, 3,880,022 pounds of whitefish and 666,865 pounds of trout were taken from Great Slave Lake, and an additional 824,973 pounds of whitefish and 587,861 pounds of lake trout were taken from other lakes in the region. During the winter season, 185 men participated in commercial operations and 238 during the summer season. The price paid to fishermen in the Great Slave Lake area averaged 15 cents per pound for both whitefish and lake trout.

HEALTH

The population of the Northwest Territories is increasing at more than 4% per year by natural increase alone -- this means that the population will double in 18 years. The estimated population for 1964 was 24,943 -- 5,885 Indians (24%); 8,928 Eskimos (35.8%); and 10,130 (41.2%) Others.

The crude overall birth rate of 49.2 was almost double the average National rate. Sixty-four percent of all births took place in hospitals or nursing stations and a doctor or nurse was in attendance at 76% of the births, 13.3% of all live births were illegitimate.

The crude death rate of 8.6 per 1,000 population was the lowest ever recorded as were the neonatal and infant mortality rates of 27 and 68.4 respectively per 1,000 live births. The average ages of decedents were:-

	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Eskimos</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
All Decedents	29.9 yrs.	19.3 yrs.	34.3 yrs.	24.5 yrs.
Decedents over 1 year of age	52.5 yrs.	32.2 yrs.	50.8 yrs.	40.1 yrs.

The Eskimo death rate in the 1-4 year age group is 13 times the National average.

The chief causes of death were:-

Accidents, Injuries and Violence	24% of all deaths
Pneumonia	20% of all deaths
Diseases of Infancy	14% of all deaths
Cardiovascular	10% of all deaths

The incidence of Tuberculosis fell by over 50% in 1964 while the incidence of gonorrhoea doubled.

It is proposed that a large scale research program of mental health be undertaken.

Radiation fall-out studies show an increase of Caesium - 137 levels in Territorial residents consuming large amounts of caribou meat.

The Northern Health Service is being re-organized to allow for the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Health Services.

The new hospital at Frobisher Bay was officially opened on November 13, 1964. A new nursing station is being constructed at Fort Franklin and the old facility at Aklavik is being replaced by a new structure. A three-trailer nursing station is on order for Rankin Inlet.

HOSPITAL INSURANCE

In the calendar year of 1964, 6,455 patients were treated in hospital under the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Plan for a total of 57,624 days of care. The T.H.I.S. Plan paid for 3,485 out-patient visits. There were 878 infants born in hospitals during the year.

Estimated expenditures during the 1964-65 fiscal year amount to \$1,371,550. Of this amount an estimated \$612,125 is recoverable from the Federal Government under the cost sharing formula of the Plan and a further \$411,500 is payable by the Federal Government as a special

grant to cover the cost of insured services given to indigent Indians and Eskimos and \$4,600 is recoverable from third party liability claims. This leaves a net cost to the Territorial Government of \$343,325. A breakdown is contained in the appendix.

The per capita cost of the Plan for the year 1963-64 was \$55.80, and for 1964-65 was \$54.86. In 1963-64 the per capita cost to the Territorial Government was \$11.53 and in 1964-65 it was \$14.13. The difference is accounted for by reduced federal grants for Indian and Eskimo care.

Appendix

TERRITORIAL HOSPITAL INSURANCE SERVICES PLAN

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES AND RECOVERIES WITH THE AMOUNT VOTED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1965

	<u>Indians and Eskimos</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Voted 1964-65</u>
Estimated Payments to Hospitals	\$56,000	\$498,750.	\$1,354,750.	\$1,461,910
Administration - 40% of Expenditures			16,800.	17,640
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			\$1,371,550.	\$1,479,550

ESTIMATED RECOVERIES (1)

Contribution under the Federal Act.....	\$612,125.			
Special Grant for Indians and Eskimos..	411,500.			
Recoveries - Third Party Liability.....	4,600.			
TOTAL RECOVERIES.....			\$1,028,285.	\$1,116,876
Net Cost to Territorial Government.....			343,325.	362,674

- (1) These amounts are estimated only and are subject to adjustment when national per capita cost is known.

LIQUOR SYSTEM

The Territorial Liquor System continued to show an increase in sales and profits in 1964-65. Sales for the first 11 months show an increase of 8% over sales figures for the previous fiscal year. An increase in sales of 33% at Hay River is indicated.

There are now 17 permanent employees in the Northwest Territories Liquor System. New positions for Assistant Vendors at Hay River and Inuvik were established during the year.

RESOURCES

The mineral rights in the Northwest Territories are vested in the Crown in right of Canada. In accordance with the provisions of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources Act, the Resource Management Division is responsible for the administration of mineral resources in the north. Dispositions of mineral rights in the Northwest Territories are made pursuant to the Canada Mining Regulations and the Canada Oil and Gas Land Regulations.

Mining

Minerals produced in the Northwest Territories in 1964 were gold and silver from the Con-Rycon Mine, Giant Mine, Discovery Mine and Tundra Mine. Late in the season, a silver-copper concentrate was produced by Echo Bay Mines Limited, and a tungsten concentrate from Canada Tungsten Mines Limited. Pine Point Mines Limited started shipping unprocessed lead-zinc ore in November, 1964.

Over \$3½ million were expended in 1964 on exploration and early development. With the commencement of mining at Pine Point, the reopening of the Canada Tungsten Mine and the possibilities of iron being produced from Raffinland Iron Mines, mineral production in the Northwest Territories is beginning to swing away from the production of only gold.

Exploration for gold, in a complex type of host rock, continued on the south shore of Coronation Gulf and the Contwoyto Lake area. Diamond drilling conducted in these areas had encouraging results.

Many mineral claims were staked in the Sulphur Bay area about 100 miles northwest of Pine Point and in the area west of Pine Point. Claims were also staked in the Indian Mountain Lake area where in the 1950's lead-zinc mineralization was found. Development continued on the prospecting permits held by Selco Exploration west of Eskimo Point. Development also continued in connection with iron deposits near Mary River. Texas Gulf Sulphur who had planned an extensive diamond drilling program on mineral claims held at Strathcona Sound did not go ahead owing to the interests of this Company in the Timmins area in northern Ontario. It is expected, however, that during the season of 1965 and 1966 diamond drilling will be resumed to outline known lead-zinc occurrences. Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company performed a limited amount of work on acquired claims on Little Cornwallis Island. Redstone Mines continued work on copper deposits in the Redstone valley. Crest Exploration concentrated on a feasibility study regarding development of their huge iron ore property on the Yukon-Northwest Territories boundary. The study included the possibility of lowering the cost of a railroad to tidewater. The Federal Government paid for 50% of the cost of this study.

The revised Prospectors' Assistance Program whereby prospectors received an advance at the start of the season was heartily endorsed by the fraternity. Practically the entire allotment of \$30,000 for this assistance was spent.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>1963</u>		<u>1964 *</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Gold.....	400,885 ozs.	\$15,133,409	416,963 ozs.	\$15,740,254
Silver.....	81,206 ozs.	112,389	66,462 ozs.	93,047
Copper.....	32,638 lbs.	10,281	---	---
Lead.....	-----	-----	3,690,000lbs.	495,936

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>1963</u>		<u>1964</u> †	
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Zinc.....	----	---	6,390,000 lbs.	905,463
Tungsten (B)	----	---	670 tons	---
TOTAL		\$15,256,079		\$17,234,800

† Preliminary figures

(B) Concentrates produced for testing purposes only.

Oil and Gas

Acreage under permit for oil and gas exploration in 1964-65 increased to 95,838,682 acres of which 46,306,750 acres are on the mainland. The remainder are permits taken out in the Arctic Islands.

The discovery of large gas reserves in northeastern British Columbia and a recent oil discovery in northern Alberta contributed to increased drilling and exploration in the southern part of the Territories. One natural gas discovery was made near Trainor Lake during the current season. It is expected that additional wells will be drilled in the area next winter to fully evaluate the potential of the reservoir.

Three significant wells are being drilled west of Trigley. The results, when fully evaluated will add a significant amount of relevant information on a large area where little is known about the subsurface geology.

A great deal of interest is being shown by oil companies in the oil and gas possibilities of the Peel Plateau area. The area is now entirely under permit and extensive geophysical surveys have been carried out during the past three years. One deep exploratory well will be started this spring and another in the summer. A considerable number of additional wells are expected over the next five years.

Early reports indicate that geological mapping will increase in the Arctic Islands during 1965. In addition, a major oil company will move in seismic equipment this summer to Resolute Bay, which will then be transported over the ice to Banks Island, in order to carry out the first seismic survey in the Arctic Islands in the spring of 1966.

Production of crude oil is continuing at approximately 1,700 barrels per day at Norman Wells. All of the production is locally refined and products are distributed along the Mackenzie Valley and as far north as the delta.

Expenditures for oil and gas exploration continued to rise. In 1962, this amount exceeded ten million dollars and preliminary figures indicate that expenditures for 1963 exceeded eleven million dollars. Over one-half of these expenditures are for drilling wells.

Negotiations between the government and industry representatives are continuing on the final draft of the 'Drilling and Production Act.'

Land

The townsites of Hay River and Pine Point have remained the main centres of interest. In order to provide greater flexibility, replanning in the commercial areas of both townsites has been undertaken and it is expected that this will now proceed in time to permit a start to be made with construction before next winter. Less than 40 residential type lots remain vacant in the

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Efforts were continued to promote the development of local government and in January 1965, a paper was issued out-lining processes of local government at every level from the unorganized settlement to the self-governing town.

Territorial assessment grants totalling \$128,515 were paid to Yellowknife, Fort Smith and Hay River. These communities also received grants for the construction and maintenance of roads, construction of sidewalks, construction of schools and town planning.

A table of statistics (Appendix) indicates the growth of municipal financial responsibilities over the past five years.

Yellowknife

The increase of traffic over the Mackenzie Highway to Yellowknife during the summer of 1964 furthered the commercial prosperity of Yellowknife. Five new classrooms were added to the Sir John Franklin Vocational and High School and plans are underway for the construction of a Territorial Jail, a new grade school and a new \$750,000 hospital.

A serious fire destroyed the bus and automobile garage and offices of Frame & Perkins but replacement construction is underway.

Hay River

The Town is having difficulty in its plans to develop the new town-site and the Town Council is still considering several alternative proposals. The skating rink, which is part of the Community Centre complex, was completed and the balance of the construction program should be well advanced during the coming season.

Fort Smith

Fort Smith became a Village on April 1, 1964. The first Village Council made the transition to administer its own affairs very smoothly. The financial position of the town is sound.

Fort Simpson

The Fort Simpson Local Improvement District plans to become a Village in January 1966. New fire prevention equipment was purchased and the fourth year of a sidewalks program was carried out as was the planned road program. The community also carried out an inexpensive but practical program of developing recreation facilities for the children.

Fort Providence

Work was completed on the road program and the new water distribution facilities operated satisfactorily.

Pine Point

Because changes in the development plan for the commercial area at Pine Point, necessitated by a requirement for provision of future expansion, no townsite construction in this area took place in 1964. As a result of discussions with C.M.H.C. and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, it is hoped a firm agreement will be reached in time to proceed with development of the commercial area in the 1965 building season.

Aklavik

Plans were prepared to construct a community hall and to repair and improve the present water and sewer system.

Inuvik

Inuvik, the administrative centre for the Western Arctic, has become increasingly important. Oil companies use Inuvik as their point of departure for exploration operations in the Arctic Islands. An improved system for water supply and sewage removal in the unserved area was instituted.

Rae

A strong community spirit at Rae resulted in the building of a community hall and hockey rink. Present plans to construct a large school and hostel will hasten further development of the village.

Fort Resolution

The arrival of a local co-operative officer at Fort Resolution resulted in a much improved economy.

Fire Prevention

Six people died in fires in the Northwest Territories. Fires reported totalled 75 and fire losses were estimated at \$683,063. Three of the fires resulted in losses in excess of \$100,000 each. Inspections were carried out in 39 settlements throughout the Northwest Territories, plans for new construction and alterations to existing structures were examined. Fire Training Courses were conducted at Inuvik, Fort Simpson and Hay River. Inuvik again rated high in national fire prevention circles. It ranked second in Canadian Municipal Class "F" division (population of 2,000 and under) and twentieth in competition with 362 Canadian communities of all sizes in the 1964 fire prevention contest.

STATISTICS - MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS (Cont'd).

<u>LOCAL IMPROVEMENT</u>					
<u>DISTRICT OF FORT</u>					
<u>SIMPSON</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Assessment</u>	\$264,114	\$1,182,671	\$1,288,659	\$1,932,472	\$2,378,734
<u>Real Property</u> <u>Levy</u>	1,676	2,010	3,574	4,602	4,325
<u>Territorial Grants</u>					
Community Centre -----		4,078	3,422	3,785	7,260
Office Administration --		-----	-----	600	600
<u>TOTAL GRANTS</u>	-----	\$4,078	\$3,422	\$4,385	\$7,960
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

APPENDIX

STATISTICS - MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

<u>TOWN OF</u> <u>YELLOWKNIFE</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Municipal</u> <u>Assessment</u>	\$8,105,388	\$8,509,998	\$8,731,101	\$8,928,236	\$9,166,480

Real Property
Levy

Municipal	\$88,803	89,858	93,494	94,957	196,151
Public School	112,835	135,260	144,166	166,350	180,786
Separate School	34,500	48,500	55,650	65,400	69,000
	<u>\$236,138</u>	<u>\$273,618</u>	<u>\$293,310</u>	<u>\$326,707</u>	<u>\$445,937</u>

Territorial
Grants

Assessment	66,851	69,992	71,849	73,426	75,332
Road Maintenance	9,942	6,055	7,893	8,256	8,320
Road Construction	7,146	9,808	9,191	11,361	9,246
Welfare	28,545	26,900	-----	-----	-----
Water & Sewer	1,574	-----	-----	-----	-----
Town Planning	2,778	-----	4,295	-----	-----
Community Centre	-----	17,900	1,820	-----	-----
Sidewalk Const.	-----	1,675	1,720	7,500	-----
Campsites	-----	-----	12,747	-----	-----
School Const.	-----	112,805	127,616	-----	17,959
Museum	-----	-----	-----	1,216	-----
<u>TOTAL GRANTS</u>	<u>\$115,262</u>	<u>\$245,125</u>	<u>\$237,132</u>	<u>\$97,759</u>	<u>\$110,857</u>

Debenture Debt.

Municipal	213,800	228,069	178,900	200,300	144,400 *
# School Dist.No.1	121,000	123,666	98,911	89,007	76,567
# School Dist.No.2	-----	105,000	98,000	118,083	129,000
<u>TOTAL DEBENTURE</u>	<u>\$334,800</u>	<u>\$456,735</u>	<u>\$375,811</u>	<u>\$407,380</u>	<u>\$349,967</u>
<u>DEBT</u>					

* Yellowknife School District Nos. 1 and 2 Debentures are coextensive with the Municipality.

* Federal Grant not deducted (1964) as in previous years

STATISTICS - MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS (Cont'd).

<u>TOWN OF</u> <u>H'Y RIVER</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Municipal</u> <u>Assessment</u>	\$1,259,631	\$1,536,192	\$1,904,250	\$2,175,470	\$2,438,190
<u>Real Property</u> <u>Levy</u>					
Municipal	19,639	27,415	35,912	38,277	186,688
Public School	---	---	---	---	13,000
Separate School	---	---	---	8,370	12,000
<u>Territorial Grants</u>					
Assessment	12,077	14,289	17,234	19,404	21,505
Road Maintenance	1,083	3,620	1,876	1,452	3,830
Road Const.	3,150	10,903	21,456	---	2,078
Welfare	---	6,372	---	---	---
Administration	---	3,000	3,500	3,500	3,500
School Const.	---	---	89,947	8,148	---
Town Planning	---	---	1,675	---	3,275
Community Centre	---	---	---	40,413	6,600
<u>TOTAL GRANTS</u>	<u>\$16,310</u>	<u>\$38,184</u>	<u>\$135,688</u>	<u>\$72,917</u>	<u>\$40,788</u>

Debenture Debt

Municipal	5,080	---	29,167	41,083	36,200
-----------	-------	-----	--------	--------	--------

<u>VILLAGE OF</u> <u>FORT SMITH</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
<u>Municipal</u> <u>Assessment</u>	\$4,965,990	\$4,073,429	\$4,216,412	\$4,346,326	\$5,612,902
<u>Real Property</u> <u>Levy</u>	2,435	4,484	4,819	11,188	22,376
<u>Territorial Grants</u>					
Assessment	---	---	---	---	31,678
Administration	---	---	---	---	2,625
Community Society	---	---	4,112	1,378	1,130
Sidewalk Const.	---	---	---	---	5,406
<u>TOTAL GRANTS</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>	<u>\$ 4,112</u>	<u>\$ 1,378</u>	<u>\$ 40,838</u>

The village of Fort Smith was established 1-4-64.

in the new Hay River townsite and the town authorities have made application for sufficient land to provide more than 150 additional lots. Additional land has been made available to the Department of Transport for an extension to the Hay River airport.

It is hoped that a planning and drainage survey now being undertaken at Inuvik will be completed in time to permit the survey of additional residential lots in that townsite. Subdivisions are to be surveyed at Holman Island and at Science Bay and additional lots provided at Fort Simpson, Yellowknife and Fort McPherson. Considerable activity is taking place at Aklavik.

In view of the interest displayed by cattle ranchers in the possibilities of grazing cattle in the Northwest Territories, arrangements have been made for a study to be made by the Department of Agriculture in the Slave River area where extensive grass lands have supported buffalo herds for many years.

Forests

Production of white spruce lumber in the Northwest Territories was considerably below the volume in 1963. However, there was a marked increase in firewood utilization.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

(Calendar Year 1964)

<u>Fbm.</u>	<u>Cords</u>	<u>Linear Feet</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
1,322,000	3,410	695,394	\$1,362,06

The 1964 fire season resulted in the highest fire suppression cost for the past 10 years. One hundred and sixty-nine fires burned an estimated 470,484 acres of Crown forests. This was a break-down of 99 fires burning 168,216 acres in protected zones and 302,268 acres from 70 fires in unprotected zones. The 1963 season only 69 fires were recorded burning 19,897 acres of Crown forests.

The big problem in the 1964 season was the increased incidence of lightning resulting in 73 more fires from this cause than in 1963. Although human fire cause percentage decreased in comparison with past seasons, there was a disappointment in the lack of public co-operation by residents travelling the main roads in the Yellowknife District.

SOCIETIES

Thirty-seven active societies have been incorporated under the Societies Ordinance, an increase of nine in the past year. The purposes of the societies cover a wide range of interests. Prominent interests include the encouragement of participation in public affairs and the development of interest in cultural, educational, social and recreational activities.

Incomplete applications for incorporation from ten societies were on hand at the end of the year.

TERRITORIAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

In the past two years of the operation of the Territorial Housing Administration the administrative framework was completed, field personnel were trained, and public meetings were held to explain the terms and conditions of loans.

By the end of the 1964-65 fiscal year, 54 applications amounting to \$310,000 in loans and grants from six different communities in the Mackenzie District had been approved. The actual cash advanced to borrowers totalled \$230,000.

Parliament approved loans of up to \$240,000 to the Government of the Northwest Territories for the purpose of making first mortgage loans. To meet the demand a further \$330,000 was included in the 1964-65 Supplementary Appropriations. An amount of \$50,000 is also available for subsidies of \$1,000 for each house built under the scheme.

Second mortgage loans of up to \$2,000 are also available to people who qualify for a first mortgage loan under the National Housing Act. These loans bear interest at 1% over the current C.M.H.C. rate and are usually for a term of 25 years. The program is administered by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The Corporation advances the mortgage money, is reimbursed by the Territorial Government (which has borrowed Federal funds for this purpose), collects repayments from borrowers and pays them back to the Territorial Government after deducting its administration fee.

A loan of \$100,000 to the Territorial Government was authorized for this purpose. At the end of the 1964-65 fiscal year, seven loans amounting to \$11,148 had been made and more were expected in 1965-66.

TOURISM

Tourism in the Northwest Territories in 1964 increased substantially over the previous year. Approximately 5,000 tourists visited the Territories in 1964, an increase of 1,500 over 1963. It is estimated that they spent over \$1,300,000 compared to \$1,000,000 in 1963. This is still only a small portion of the \$400,000,000 spent by tourists across Canada this year, but the trend is encouraging.

A sport fishing lodge, built on Great Bear Lake, is scheduled to start operations in 1965. Twenty-three applications for land leases, to build tourist lodges in the Mackenzie district, are on record. One new tent camp started operations in June 1964 at Campbell Lake, east of Yellowknife; and two outpost type camps at the east end of Great Slave Lake are scheduled to start operations during the summer of 1965.

Plans for the 1965 launching of the 100-passenger cruise ship, Arctic Dawn, to be operated on the Mackenzie River, have been suspended for a year. Arctic Circle Cruises plans to launch the ship in June 1966. Estimated cost of the luxury ship is \$750,000.

The opening of the Mackenzie Mountains to big game hunting for residents and non-residents was approved by the Council of the Northwest Territories at the June Session in 1964. Exploratory hunts were carried out during the autumn and game counts were completed. Six outfitters were licensed to conduct big game hunting parties into game management zone 12 in 1965.

Three publicity and promotional tours were sponsored for the Mackenzie District. The July tour of the Mackenzie route for Canadian newspaper writers resulted in articles appearing initially in six Canadian daily newspapers. The columns were later reprinted in many other newspapers across the country. The Tourist Office sponsored another promotional tour for a writer and photographer who were especially engaged to gather material along the Mackenzie River to gain advanced publicity for the launching of the cruise ship, Arctic Dawn, in 1966. The third tour, involving two well-known American writers, was conducted through the Mackenzie District as far north as Coronation Gulf and onto Victoria Island. Articles from this tour appeared early in 1965 in Sports-Afield Outdoor Life, Outdoors, Field and Stream and Argosy Magazine. Other articles were featured in major American newspapers such as The San Francisco News Call Bulletin, The New York Times and The New York Herald Tribune. Follow-up tours are planned for 1965.

The Tourist Office has established close liaison with the Canadian Government Travel Bureau which conducted several surveys in the United States last year. One survey in the New York region scanned approximately 600,000 persons. Of this 124,000 replied and by the end of 1964 it was forecast that a total of 9,000 queries on the Northwest Territories could be expected by the end of the fiscal year. Because of the increased flow of tourist enquiries the Travel Bureau has revised its referral system by regions, and the Tourist Office is contemplating automated handling of replies within the next two years.

Early in 1965, the Tourist Office advertised a non-Civil Service contract position for a Tourist Development Officer to be resident in the Fort Smith area. The successful applicant was L.J. (Larry) Chateauvert of the Ontario Tourism Agency. He will start in the new fiscal year.

An additional Tourist Development Officer will join the staff at Ottawa in 1965. The staff writer position in Industrial Division was filled early in 1965. The writer, in co-operation with the Tourist Office and the Industrial Designer, assisted in the development of a series of travel posters and several new pamphlets which will receive world-wide distribution.

Legislation passed at the February 1965, Session provided for an Ordinance Respecting Travel, Tourist Establishments, and Outdoor Recreation. The Ordinance and the Regulations are designed to control the orderly development of tourism in the N.W.T.

Several revised reprints of the N.W.T. Tourist Office pamphlets "Inn and Igloo", "Travel North", "Angling to the Arctic", and "Hunting the Far North" were ordered and redistributed during the fiscal year, and an increased amount of funds to handle the higher demand contemplated during 1965-66 was voted and passed in the Territorial Estimates by the Council in February, 1965.

The sixth conference of the Northwest Territories Tourist Association was held at Yellowknife in September, 1964.

WINTER WORKS

Projects proposed under the Municipal Works Incentive Program for 1964-65 as of March 15, 1965 involved an expenditure of almost \$149,850. Direct payroll costs on projects in Local Improvement Districts and unorganized settlements were expected to amount to \$65,240. Fifty per cent of this amount is recoverable from the Federal Government. It is also expected that the Territorial Government will spend \$9,350 as a contribution of 25% towards the direct payroll costs of projects initiated by the municipalities as of March 15, 1965.

The projects undertaken are similar to those of other years and include work on community ice cellars, a skating rink, a public picnic site, playgrounds, the construction of sidewalks and a wharf, clearing for roads, playgrounds, a landing strip, a firebreak, digging exploratory wells and cutting and stockpiling logs for corduroy roadwork.

WELFARE

The maximum allowance payable to recipients of Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons Allowance and Disabled Persons Allowance was increased from \$65. per month to \$75. per month, effective April 1, 1964. At March 31, 1965 there were 167 persons receiving Old Age Assistance, 50 receiving Blind Persons Allowance and 45 receiving Disabled Persons Allowance. Expenditures on these programs were \$201,166. Of this, \$109,913 will be recovered from the Department of National Health and Welfare.

A step towards integrated welfare services for all residents of the Northwest Territories was taken January 1, 1965 when the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, following consultation, decided to provide social assistance to Registered Indians at Territorial rates. Territorial Social Assistance expenditures during the year amount to \$211,238. Of this, \$103,169 will be recovered from the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Child Welfare activities increased over the previous year. Thirty-one children were made permanent wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, 28 came into temporary care and 18 adoptions were completed. Contribution orders with respect to children of unmarried parents were obtained.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

One thousand and seventy-nine accident claims were processed by the Workmen's Compensation Office in 1964, and increase of 167 from the previous year. There were three fatal accidents and 10 permanent disabilities. Fifty claims were referred to the referee.

Total compensation paid to injured workmen amounted to \$101,733.54. Medical payments reported totalled \$74,290.85.

The overall cost of operating the Edmonton Compensation Office increased from \$36,922.09 in 1963-64 to \$39,011.07 in 1964-65. The Northwest Territories' share of these costs was \$18,409.54. The increase in cost resulted from the general increase in salaries and to the fact that the establishment was brought up to strength in September, 1964.

On June 23, 1964, the Workmen's Compensation Officer filed a complaint with the Hay River P.C.M. Police Detachment. A local employer was charged under section 42 (1) (b) Northwest Territories Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for failing to submit payroll statements. He was fined \$50 plus cost of \$4.50. This court action seemed to have a good effect on other delinquent employers.

Payroll statistics for 1964 reflect an increase in commercial activity in the Northwest Territories. The total payroll increased from \$26,697,549 in 1963-64 to \$28,373,159.87 in 1964-65.

No amendments were made to the Northwest Territories Workmen's Compensation Ordinance in 1964-65.

The administrative assessment fee, payable by each insured employer on the assessable payroll, remained at 1-10th of 1%. The net assessment fees together with exemption fees collected from employers amounted to \$26,330.90 for 1964-65.

The following table shows the principal statistics in relation to the previous year:

	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
Number of accidents.....	1,079	912
Non-compensable accidents.....	724	679
Compensation payments respecting the year's accidents.....	101,734	77,762
Medical payments respecting the year's accidents.....	74,291	58,783
Number of employers.....	517	477
Average monthly no. of employers.....	5,409	5,130
Total Payroll.....	\$28,373,160	\$26,697,549

FINANCES

Territorial revenues and expenditures in 1964-65 were as follows:

Operating Account

Balance in account April 1, 1964		\$1,692,160.57
Revenue	\$7,389,782.89	
Expenditure	<u>6,808,897.58</u>	
Surplus		580,885.31
Balance in account March 31, 1964		2,273,045.88
Territorial Liquor System inventory as at March 31, 1965		456,417.39

Special Accounts

	<u>Balance April 1/64</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Balance March 31/65</u>
Capital	\$588,088.08	\$415,962.00	\$678,030.75	\$326,020.23
Amortization	24,055.43	273,753.87	288,756.74	9,052.56
Housing	34,751.60	637,870.93	597,216.27	75,406.26
Flood Assistance	17,130.60	237,923.91	255,054.51	-----

During 1964-65, operating revenue was received from the following sources. The corresponding figures for 1963-64 are provided for comparison purposes:

	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>% of total</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Liquor (net profit)	\$1,170,052	15.85	\$1,211,607	17.23
Taxes and fees under Ordinances	949,653	12.85	738,844	10.51
Sundry Revenues	<u>110,582</u>	<u>1.50</u>	<u>109,504</u>	<u>1.56</u>
Total Operating Revenues Collected in N.W.T.	\$2,231,187	30.20	\$2,059,955	29.30
Recovery of Liquor Expenditures	\$1,266,112	17.13	\$1,078,368	15.34

	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>% of total</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Recoveries under shared National Programs	\$903,644	12.22	6421,669	6.00
Special Federal Contribution and Grants	\$2,988,840	40.45	\$3,470,477	49.36
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	\$7,389,783	100.00	6,703,469	100.00

The following operating expenditures were incurred in 1964-5. The corresponding figures for 1963-4 are provided for comparison purposes:

	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>% of total</u>	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Education	\$1,686,727	24.77	\$1,488,695	24.71
Health	468,336	6.88	523,668	8.69
Welfare	501,410	7.36	445,506	7.39
Development Services	185,910	2.73	97,235	1.61
Municipal Affairs	224,700	3.30	194,067	3.22
Wildlife Management	105,928	1.56	83,086	1.33
Administration	191,173	2.81	90,079	1.49
Liquor (fully recoverable)	1,266,112	18.59	1,078,368	17.90
Justice	699,052	10.27	688,608	11.43
T.H.I.S.	<u>1,479,550</u>	<u>21.73</u>	<u>1,339,505</u>	<u>22.23</u>
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES	\$6,808,898	100.00	\$6,026,017	100.00

Special Accounts

During 1964-5 special account revenues and expenditures were as follows:

<u>Capital Account</u>		<u>% of total</u>
<u>Revenue</u>		
Loans from Federal Government	\$356,000	85.58
Recoveries of Capital Expenditure Campsites		
Community Centres		
Vocational Training - Capital	\$27,027	6.50
Hospital Construction Grant	7,208	1.75
Winter Works	25,637	6.17
Federal Government Contribution to new Subdivision Hay River		
Fire Fighting Facilities - Aklavik	<u>59,962</u>	
	\$415,962	100.00
<u>Expenditures</u>		
Education	193,638	28.56
Health	187,571	27.66
Development Services	54,015	7.97
Municipal Affairs	237,903	35.08
Administration	989	.15
Liquor	<u>3,914</u>	<u>.58</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	\$678,030	100.00

Amortization Account

Revenue

Repayment of loans - School Districts	\$36,482	13.33
Repayment of loans - Municipal Districts	45,497	6.62
Grant from Federal Government	<u>191,775</u>	<u>70.05</u>
TOTAL AMORTIZATION REVENUE	\$273,754	100.00

Expenditures

Repayment of loans from the Government of Canada	\$288,757	100.00
TOTAL AMORTIZATION EXPENDITURES	\$288,757	100.00

Housing Account

Revenue

Loan from Federal Government	\$450,140	70.57
Repayment - second mortgage loans	71	.02
Grants from Federal Government	29,000	4.55
Repayment Low Cost Housing Loans	3,959	.62
Repayment Low Cost Housing Interest	11,847	1.85
Taxes, Insurance, Leases, etc.	3,504	.55
Sale of Serviced lots - Pine Point	<u>139,350</u>	<u>21.84</u>
TOTAL HOUSING REVENUE	\$637,871	100.00

Expenditures

Loans under the N.W.T. Housing Ordinance	3,142	.52
Fees payable to C.I.H.C.	88	.03
Low Cost Housing	220,139	36.86
Repayment of Housing Loan from the Government of Canada	10,656	1.78
Townsite Development - Pine Point	<u>363,191</u>	<u>60.81</u>
TOTAL HOUSING EXPENDITURES	\$597,216	100.00

Hay River and Fort Simmonson Flood Assistance

% of total

Revenue

Assistance as per established formula		
Special Assistance		
Relocation of housing to the new Hay River Subdivision	\$237,924	100.00
TOTAL FLOOD ASSISTANCE REVENUE	\$237,924	100.00

Expenditures

Federal Assistance	\$237,923	93.28
Territorial Contribution	<u>17,131</u>	<u>6.72</u>
TOTAL FLOOD ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES	\$255,054	100.00

	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
TOTAL REVENUE FROM SPECIAL ACCOUNTS	\$1,565,242	\$2,123,681
TOTAL REVENUE (INCLUDES OPERATING)	<u>8,955,025</u>	<u>9,154,150</u>

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM SPECIAL ACCOUNTS	\$1,819,058	\$1,982,493
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (INCLUDES OPERATING)	8,627,956	7,908,510

<u>Loans from Federal Government</u>	<u>BORROWED</u>	<u>OUTSTANDING AS</u> <u>AT MARCH 31, 1965</u>
1957-62 Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement	\$1,350,000	\$1,134,394
1962-67 Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement	2,306,000	2,174,858
N.W.T. Housing loan from Federal Government	130,000	126,090
Pine Point Development Loan	<u>450,000</u>	<u>450,000</u>
Total Loans	\$4,236,000	\$3,885,342

Amount of loans owing to Territorial Government from Municipal Districts and School District as at March 31, 1965.

404,867

NET

\$3,480,475