

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
5TH COUNCIL, 33RD SESSION**

TABLED DOCUMENT NO. 1-33

**Annual Report of the Commissioner of the
Northwest Territories**



CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal	5
The Northwest Territories Council	6
The History of the NWT	7
The Centennial Comes North	9
Political Development in the NWT	29
The Carrothers Commission Report	31
Yellowknife—The New Capital	32
The Council of the Northwest Territories	33
Northern Municipal Affairs	35
Economic Development in the NWT	37
Construction and Development	39
Territorial Housing	42
Development of Resources	43
Development of Co-operatives	51
Tourism in the Northwest Territories	52
Game Management Program	56
Winter Works	58
Liquor System	58
Territorial Finances	59
Social Development in the NWT	63
Education—Growth and Development	65
Public Library Services	78
Alcohol Education Program	79
Health Conditions in the NWT	81
Territorial Hospital Insurance	82
Labour—Standards and Legislation	83
Chartered Societies	84
Emergency Planning	84
Corrections Program	85
Social Welfare Services	86
The True North (a pictorial essay)	87

The Honourable Arthur Laing,
P.C., M.P., B.S.A.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development,
400 Laurier Ave. W.,
Ottawa 4, Ontario

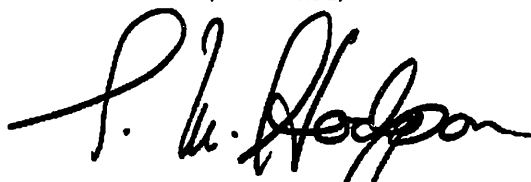
Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Centennial Issue of the Annual Report of the Commission of the Northwest Territories.

This Centennial Report endeavours to present to Canadians a picture of their Northland place in Canadian Life in our Centennial Year; to enable northerners to look at themselves in relation to the southern confederation of provinces; and to show Canadians and other development that has taken place in the Northwest Territories as well as the need and potential for further development.

The central theme of the Report is that the Northwest Territories is a Developing Frontier. It is not the frontier of old with very poor communications and transportation, and a constant battle against nature, although these elements are still present to a certain degree. But more there is a frontier state of mind. There is the teacher in the lonely settlement; the explorer whose quest is now oil and mineral resources; the Eskimo craftsman eager to make his Co-op a success; the young Indian striving to understand a new way of life; the Territorial employee looking towards a future when Yellowknife and the North will truly be his home. Communication among the peoples of the North and between Canada's modern Northland and the South is of vital importance to progress in the Northwest Territories and in Canada as a whole. This Report is one step in that direction and it will be followed by many more.

Respectfully submitted,





The History of the NWT

In this spring of 1967 the National Museum of Canada announced the find of Indian artifacts in Northern Canada believed to be 40,000 years old. Not only does this find push back the history of human life in North America by about 20,000 years; it also indicates the long past of the northern regions of the continent, despite the relatively recent advent of Europeans.

The "land-bridge" migration theory for the movement into North America from Asia of Indians runs into more and more difficulty. Whatever their original home, however, North American Indians are now generally accepted as a fourth primary race of man, unlike the Eskimo who are a genuine Mongoloid group. Accounts by the first white travellers in northern Canada record the extremely various social and economic conditions among the Indian bands encountered. Some lived well in highly organized communities with advanced technology; others were plagued with disease and social disorders. When the white man first entered the Indian-occupied forests of the Northwest Territories, the Chipewyan of the Great Slave Lake area dominated the Slave, Dogrib and Yellowknife peoples, until a smallpox epidemic overtook them in 1781 and ended their chauvinism. A Cree migration from the south mingled with the Chipewyan remnants, and this re-invigorated power irregularly but continuously reduced the Slave, pushing that group down the Mackenzie into the area it now occupies. The Hare of the central Mackenzie and Loucheux (Kutchin) of the lower Mackenzie appear to have suffered less displacement and war in historic times.

Whereas the sub-arctic forest has been inhabited for up to 40 millennia, the bleak arctic tundra seems to have a shorter human past. Recent finds, notably in the Foxe Basin area, indicate a culture existing in the area from about 5,000 years ago. Very little is known of this culture, however. Radio-carbon dating indicates the advent of the Dorset Eskimo culture over 2,500 years ago, replaced about 900 A.D. by the Thule Eskimo who spread east across the arctic from Alaska. The modern Eskimo is thought to be a descendant of the Thule people. Eskimo culture requires no introduction, but any visitor to the arctic must marvel at the cheerful and tenacious manner in which these people have lived in one of the most inhospitable regions of the earth. One of the finest and most readable studies of the Eskimo world remains Knud Rasmussen's writing, much of it arising from his trips throughout arctic North America in the 1920's.

In 986 A.D. a young Norse sea-captain, Bjarni Herjolfson, sailed west from Iceland to follow his father who had moved with Eric the Red to Greenland. Storms blew him south to the Newfoundland coast and before reaching Greenland he also saw Labrador and Baffinland. A few years later his friend Leif Ericsson sailed west, and became the first white man to set foot in North America. Ericsson was not impressed by the formidable Baffin coast, and sailed south to settle briefly in Newfoundland. What Norse contact with the Canadian arctic and its Eskimo inhabitants followed is unknown. Sketchy records of conflict with Eskimos (called "Skrælings" by the Norse) remain in the sagas, and the mysterious disappearance of the Greenland Norse in about the 13th century may well bear witness

to their arctic. His relations with the Eskimos were tenuous, and a native hunter shot him in the back with an arrow. A whole host of voyagers followed in the search for the "northwest passage" to the Orient. Gradually, however, the European venturers realised that America had riches. In 1670 the Hudson's Bay Company was providing the mainspring for N.W.T. history for 270 years.

Whalers in the eastern arctic and in Hudson's Bay had plenty of contact with European whalers. This contact brought disastrous consequences: disease, and also some benefits by way of tools and culture. The slaughter of muskoxen, walrus, and, of course, whales, damaged Eskimo resources. In the 19th century whalers began to penetrate the western arctic, and the damage done to Eskimo life was appalling.

The rise of the fur trade was different, for it brought the ills of exploitive capitalism, but the Eskimo and Indians received material benefit in proportion to their ability to harvest the resources of the land. The profit-motive made for co-operation of a trader and a native, and traders tended to stay for many years in the area, forming intermarriage and isolation from their own. The Eskimo and Indian made them identify with their adopted land.

The story of Canada's fur trade is a chapter of national history. Its side effects of exploration and settlement-building scattered the French and English peoples across half a continent, some tiny northern outposts remaining almost to the present day though the population centres of the west were then unborn. Two early fur trade expeditions deserve special mention. Samuel Heame in 1773 from Fort Prince of Wales at the present site of Cambridge Bay crossed the barrens to the east end of Great Slave Lake, then headed north to Coppermine. There a massacre of Eskimo families by his Indian followers ensued at the place now called Bloody Falls. His journal is invaluable for its details of Indian life in the north, and its story of the great Chipewyan leader, Mattoni.

Nineteen years later the colourful Alexander Mackenzie followed the river now named for him. In 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1794, while Europe watched the beginning of the Revolutionary Age at the Bastille, Mackenzie explored the river mouth until they led him to the foggy stillness of the Arctic Ocean. The Indian name of the Mackenzie Valley opened up fine markets for the Northwest Company, particularly for the Hare and Loucheux.

The first half of the 19th century saw a flood of exploration throughout the north, led by Sir John Franklin. Interest in the "northwest passage" was running high, but there were also scientific observations made by many of the expeditions, and large bodies of information were amassed. Following the disappearance of Franklin's expedition at mid-century, Englishmen were scouring the north, often exhibiting tragic inability to cope with the demands of the land. This era was one of great romance for the Northwest Territories, and it is this romantic hangover which still often dominates the north's image to the outside world.

The twentieth century saw renewed exploration of the north. Between 1900 and 1910



Photo by Matt's Tom

Commissioner of the Northwest Territories: Stuart M. Hodgson
Deputy Commissioner and Member of Council: John H. Parker

Elected Members of Council
John W. Goodall, (Mackenzie River)
Robert Porritt, (Mackenzie South)
Peter Baker, (Mackenzie North)
Lyle R. Trimble, (Mackenzie Delta)
Duncan Pryde, (Western Arctic)
Simonio, (Eastern Arctic)
Robert Williamson, (Central Arctic)

Appointed Members of Council
Air Marshal Hugh Campbell
Dr. Frank Vallee

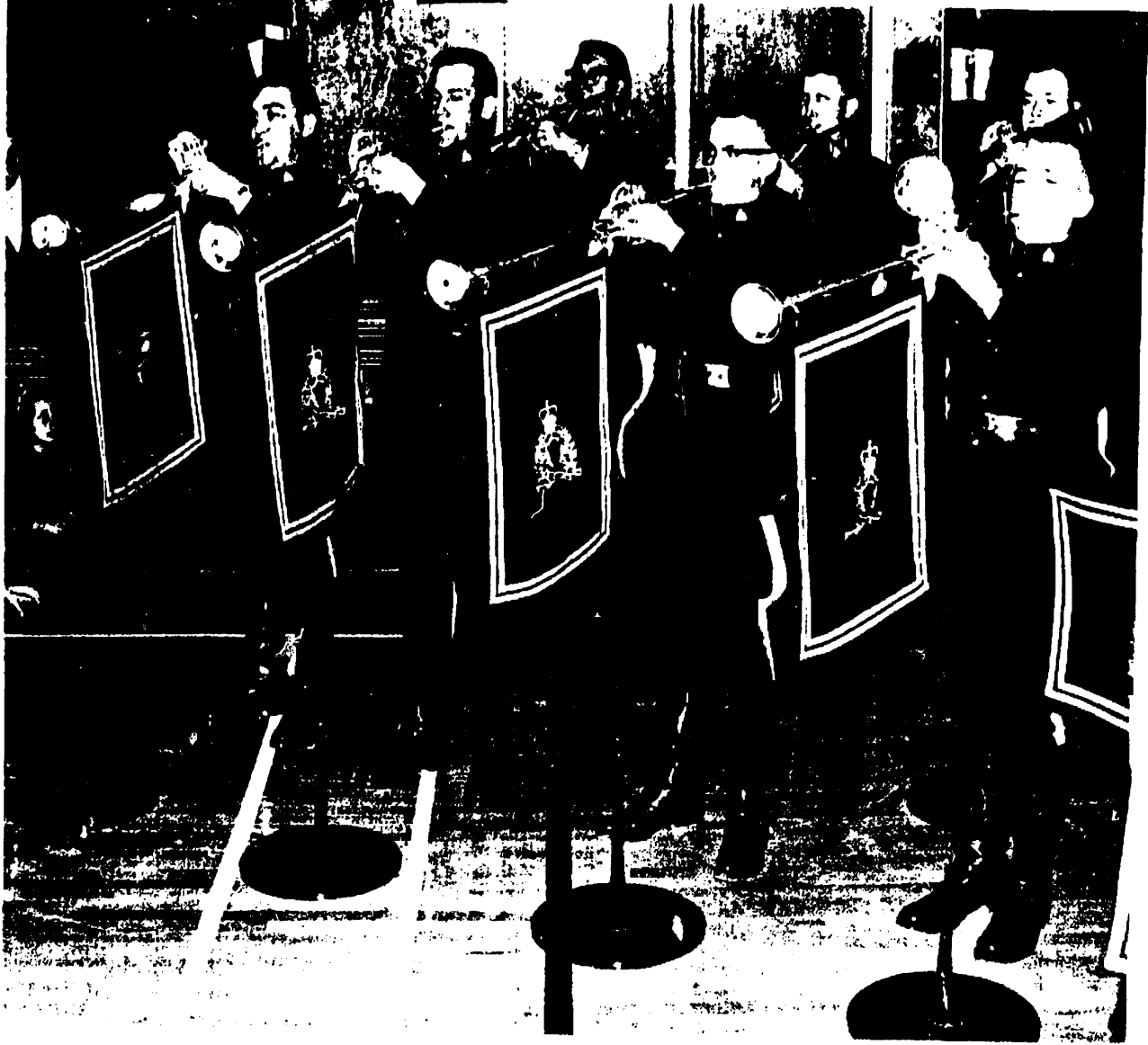
geography, physical and human. In the 1920's Rasmussen's Danish expedition produced a mass of excellent reports also. Perhaps the most significant exploration, however, has been the work of the Geological Survey of Canada, which progressively has revealed the mineral possibilities of the north. Alongside it have been the private prospectors, alone and in teams, who have been scouts for the large mining developments. In 1920 oil was tapped at Norman Wells; in 1933 radium at Port Radium; and gold went into production at Yellowknife in 1934. During the first half of the century R.C.M. Police, Anglican and Roman Catholic missionaries and Hudson's Bay Company traders spread far and wide bringing the Indian and Eskimo peoples preliminary contact with the major forms of the incoming white civilization—law, spiritual culture, and commerce.

In 1953 the Department of Northern Affairs (renamed Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in 1966) was formed, and began the systematic provision of education, welfare, and economic services

in the north, as well as the construction of housing and permanent public facilities. A new pioneer emerged: the government teacher, or nurse, or administrator bringing professionalism into a land where tremendous adjustments have to be made. The huge lead-zinc development at Pine Point in 1965 heralded things to come, and now such mineral sites in the arctic as Mt. River and Contwoyto Lake excite the imagination with their demand for new solutions to the old problems of distance, darkness and cold. Roads in the Great Slave Lake area now make truck transport easy, lowering costs and raising living standards in the area. Added to the fishing industry at Hay River is the promise of developments in lumbering, farming, and oil and natural gas production.

In 1967 the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Arthur Laing, has announced the move of the N.W.T. government from Ottawa to a permanent capital, Yellowknife. This recognition of the country makes northerners especially hopeful and proud at the beginning of Canada's second century.

The Centennial Comes North



Canadian Mounted Police Band entertains in Inuvik, one of several stops on their Centennial Tour of the North.

Centennial year is being celebrated in the Northwest Territories with great enthusiasm. Northerners are increasingly feeling a kinship with the rest of Canada and are looking towards a future when the N.W.T. will be a full participant in the Canadian Confederation.

When it is realized that the population of the N.W.T. is only about 30,000, the variety and scope of Centennial projects and celebrations is unparalleled in the rest of Canada.

Projects ranged from the Confederation Memorial Project of the N.W.T., a \$275,000 headquarters for the Regional Library System at Hay River, to the community projects of Grise Fiord and Gjoa Haven which provided needed tools for their community workshops.

Centennial in the Eastern Arctic

The Keewatin Centennial Skidoo Rally has each of the settlements along the west coast of Hudson Bay eligible to enter two teams—one "heavy" team of 14HP skidoos, and one "light" team of 10HP machines. Elimination races at each settlement—Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour (on Southampton Island), Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Eskimo Point and Churchill, Manitoba, were to decide the team membership.

Northern, Centre and Southern entries would race over three different same-length courses along the barren coast during the same racing days. For example the initial proposal was that the "Northern group" would go from Chesterfield (including Baker Lake and Coral Harbour entries) to Whale Cove; Whale Cove to Eskimo Point; Eskimo Point to Whale Cove; Whale Cove to Chesterfield.

Chesterfield, Whale Cove and Eskimo Point were to provide repair and maintenance facilities for all the teams. Emergency stations and gas caches are to be provided, along with arrangements for accommodation and food service for spectators along the routes.

A Centennial Cup is provided for the winning team, and there were to be 11 other prizes. Most of the competitors are Eskimos.

Entertainment Tours

Two light entertainment tours were to visit Keewatin communities on an aerial circuit out of Churchill, Manitoba, and Baffin Island communities on circuit out of Frobisher Bay. The first tour, in July, was made by the popular folk and sing-along artist Alan Mills and his accompanist. The second tour would be in August.

Five other groups of entertainers are expected to tour the North, mainly in the most heavily-populated Mackenzie District, between May and October. These tours are made available largely through a subsidy under the National Centennial Commission's "Festival Canada" program. Co-operation in transporting artists is provided in the Keewatin and Eastern Arctic by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Travellers and Ian and Sylvia entertained during June and July.

As well as the entertainers travelling on the Mackenzie River Centennial Barge and aboard the Coast Guard's "C. D. Howe", a number of other entertainment tours are going on in the North in Centennial Year.

The CBC launched a round-the-world tour of a light entertainment group in Greenland and Northern Canada. It visits Canadian defence establishments, although the presentations are open to the entire community at each stop. Alert, on the northern tip of Ellesmere Island, was

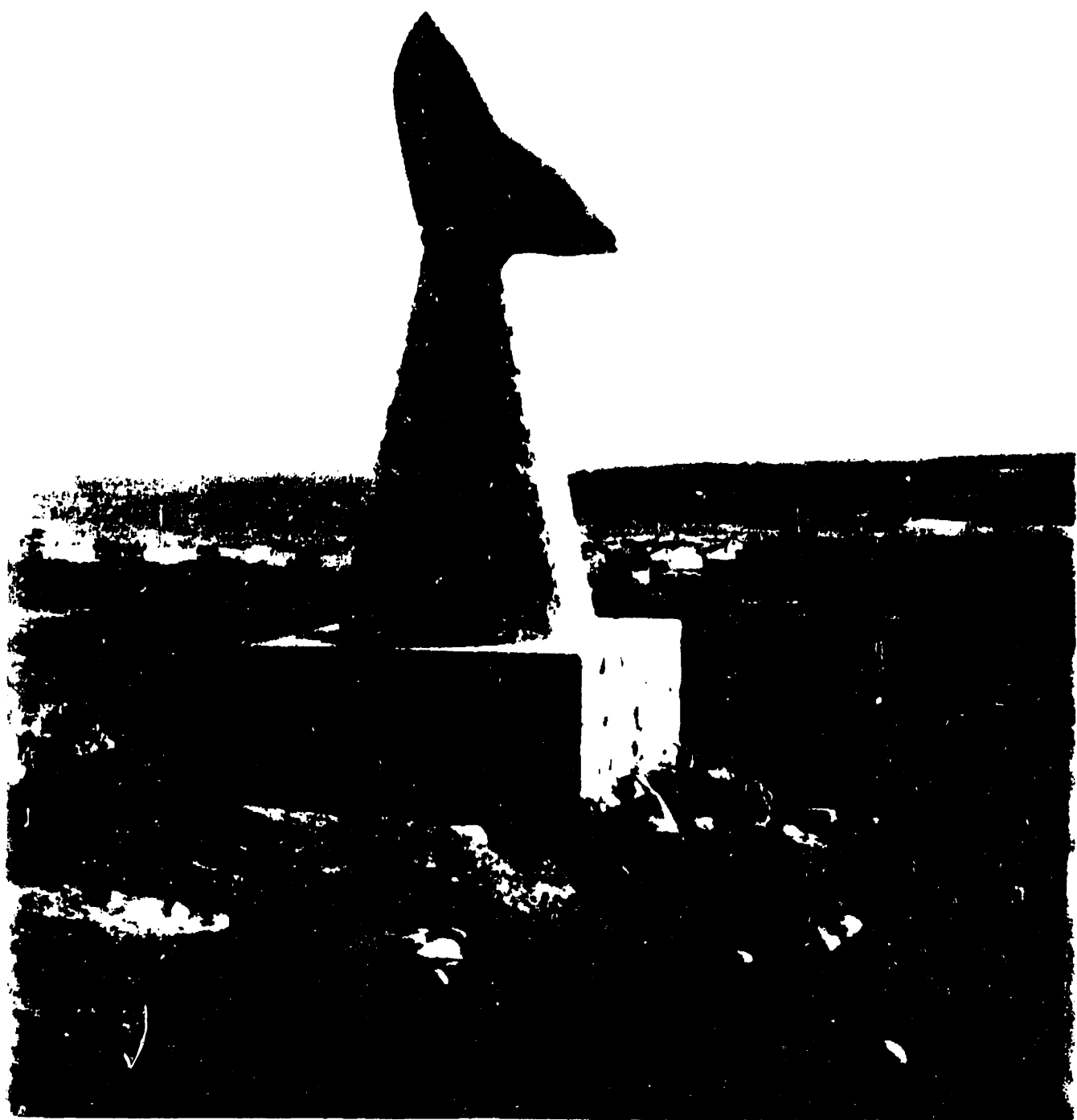
visited in February, then Frobisher Bay and Inuvik. It will return to Churchill, Manitoba, December 20.

Mackenzie District Centennial committees and community organizations arranged for an "Overture Concert Series" which already has brought them the Canadian Opera Company presentation of "Don Pasquale". A Centennial tour in the Mackenzie will be made by the 60-member University of Alberta Mixed Chorus. They also hoped to arrange for a tour by the Barkerville, B.C. troupe "The Best of Barkerville".

The 55-member RCMP Band was airlifted by the Defence Department to visit Fort Smith, Yellowknife Inuvik, Cambridge Bay and Frobisher Bay. The band also visits the Yukon, Labrador and Newfoundland in a project co-ordinated by the N.W.T. Government.

Centennial Grants Program

The N.W.T. Regional Library System moved ahead under the Centennial Grants Program, which provides a \$2 per capita grant from the Centennial Commission in conjunction with a \$1 per capita grant from the Territorial Government. Based on a total N.W.T. population figure of 24,000, this provided \$27,000. Inuvik, Fort Smith and Frobisher Bay each decided to use an \$18,000 share of this money—which must be spent on a project or structure of a lasting nature—for library buildings.



WHALE OF A MONUMENT—This reinforced concrete whale's tail flecked with slivers of soapstone is the first of 29 projects to be completed in the Northwest Territories under a Territorial Centennial Grants program which provides \$2 per capita to match a community's \$1 per capita contribution in cash, labor or materials. The whale's tail on the west coast

Territorial Centennial Grants

A "whale of a project" was undertaken by the Whale Cove Centennial Committee—a reinforced concrete Whale's Tail monument flecked with pieces of soapstone. It can be spotlighted at night on top of a height of land overlooking Hudson Bay to serve as a beacon for small boats or ships.

The Whale's Tail project is one of many being carried out by N.W.T. communities under the Territorial Centennial Grants Program. The purpose is to assist each community in one of its major Centennial undertakings. The size of the grant is based on population. For example, Whale Cove, with a population of 200 was eligible for a grant of \$400. To obtain the grant, the community had to raise at least \$200, or one-third of the total cost.

The following list shows some of the projects being undertaken by communities under the Territorial Centennial Grants program.

Community/Approved Project

Frobisher Bay—100 Eskimo children visit Ottawa—2 weeks.

Inuvik—Ingamo Hall improvements, playgrounds and park work, Centennial Celebrations, including Centennial Muskrat Jamboree.

Yellowknife—History of Yellowknife (written by Rev. Ray Price)

Aklavik—Library & Community Ass'n Bldg. re-site & renovate.

Baker Lake—Curling Rink

Cambridge Bay—Book purchases for local library

Cape Dorset—Community Hall renovation

Chesterfield Inlet—Cinemascope Screen purchase

Coppermine—Museum & Craft Shop

Coral Harbour—Cinemascope Movie Projector purchase

Eskimo Point—Curling Rink (2-sheet)

Fort Liard—Public Laundry & Bathhouse

Fort Resolution—Friendship Centre

Fort McPherson—Skating Rink

Fort Providence—Community Hall

<i>Fort Simpson</i>	} Wrigley } Jean Marie } Nahanni Butte	} —Centennial Park & } Playgrounds } improvements, } Ft. Simpson
---------------------	--	---

Hay River—Centennial Baseball Park

Holman Island—Ice Cellar & Bathhouse

Igloodik—Garage & Workshop

Pangnirtung—Community Hall—New Wing & Renovations

Pine Point—Centennial Park & Museum

Rae—Museum—Handicraft Shop

Rankin Inlet—Community Workshop & Equipment (small welder & tapping dies)

Resolute Bay—Community Hall

Reindeer Station—Recreation Centre improvements

Sachs Harbour—Monument & Plaque, "The Merry Sachs"

Whale Cove—Whale's Tail sculpture (12 ft. high; reinforced concrete)

Grisea Fiord—Tools for Community Workshop

Gjoa Haven—Tools for Community Workshop

Resolute Bay—Community Hall

Clyde River—Equipment for (proposed) Community Centre

National Progress

A moving panorama of Canadian history from pre historic times to the present is carried aboard the Confederation Caravans. The caravan consists of eight huge tractor-trailer combinations, carrying essentially the same exhibits as the Confederation Train. The Caravan was to visit Hay River, Yellowknife, and Fort Smith travelling via the Mackenzie Highway System.

Local entertainers will add to the festive atmosphere as the Caravan visits each community.

Other Projects

Countless other Centennial projects are underway or being planned by Northerners, or involve the Canadian North.

- A party from Inuvik attempted a trip from Tuktoyaktuk on the Arctic coast to Expo 67 in a Model A Ford
- The Town of Yellowknife, where Canada's largest production of gold takes place, has minted two Centennial gold coins.
- Gjoa Haven, on King William Island, has built a two-sheet curling rink completely from ice blocks. The roof collapsed during the first attempt, but it was rebuilt and curling has been keeping the population recreated since December.
- Many Northerners have made a visit to Expo 67 their personal or family Centennial project.
- Hay River plans a giant celebration August 19 when the official opening ceremonies are planned for the Confederation Memorial Library, the N.W.T. portion of the Great Slave Railway, a new bridge across the Hay River, a new portion of the Great Slave Railway, a new bridge across the Hay River, a new Territorial Government Liquor Store and a new Community Centre complex.
- The Defence Department has been asked to provide jet flypasts over some Northern communities in conjunction with Centennial celebrations.
- Inuvik held a Centennial version of its annual Muskrat Jamboree, complete with Eskimo drum-dancing, dogsled racing, igloo-building, skiing and many other events and attractions.
- Fort Smith, the Gateway to Wood Buffalo National Park, plans a Centennial Festival that will include the roasting of a whole buffalo, and the Town will host the Centennial conference of the Northwest Territories Tourist Association.

The Mackenzie River Centennial Barge starts its long voyage at Hay River.



The Centennial Barge

A most enthusiastically received Centennial event in about 20 communities of the Northwest Territories was the arrival of the Mackenzie River Centennial Barge. This show-boat—two 115-foot house barges—was launched at Hay River to visit points on Great Slave Lake and down the Mackenzie River to Tuktoyaktuk on the Arctic Ocean. It then returned to Yellowknife, the new Territorial Capital.

The theme of the brightly decorated Centennial Barge was "Southern Canada '67". It brought to Northerners exhibits depicting the industry and commerce of Canada south of the 60th parallel. The travelling exhibition was similar in concept to the Confederation Train and Confederation Caravans.

Among the many exhibits aboard was a \$10,000 model of the Edmonton City Centre complex, the Canadian National's new Turbotrain scheduled to run between Montreal and Toronto, the nuclear power station at Douglas Point, a Toronto subway, the pipeline for transmission of solids developed by the Research Council of Alberta, and a model of a

several models of pavilions at Expo '67.

Special exhibits depicted such themes as Canada in Space, Canada on Wheels and Canada's People.

The barge carried an elaborate communication system for daily contact with CBC networks. This CN Telecommunications exhibit also included facilities to permit visitors to call without charge to any other point in the Northwest Territories. Special guests boarding the barge called Capitals of foreign countries from the Centennial Barge.

A troupe of entertainers aboard the barge presented folk singing, electric organ concerts and rock and roll and western-style dance music.

A main attraction for the children was a real ferris wheel mounted atop one of the barges.

Whole communities took part in entertainment and dances in the evenings. The arrival of the Barge, with horns blowing, music playing and pennants and flags snapping in the breeze, was a signal for celebration and one of the highlights of Centennial Year.

The barge was a Territorial Government project

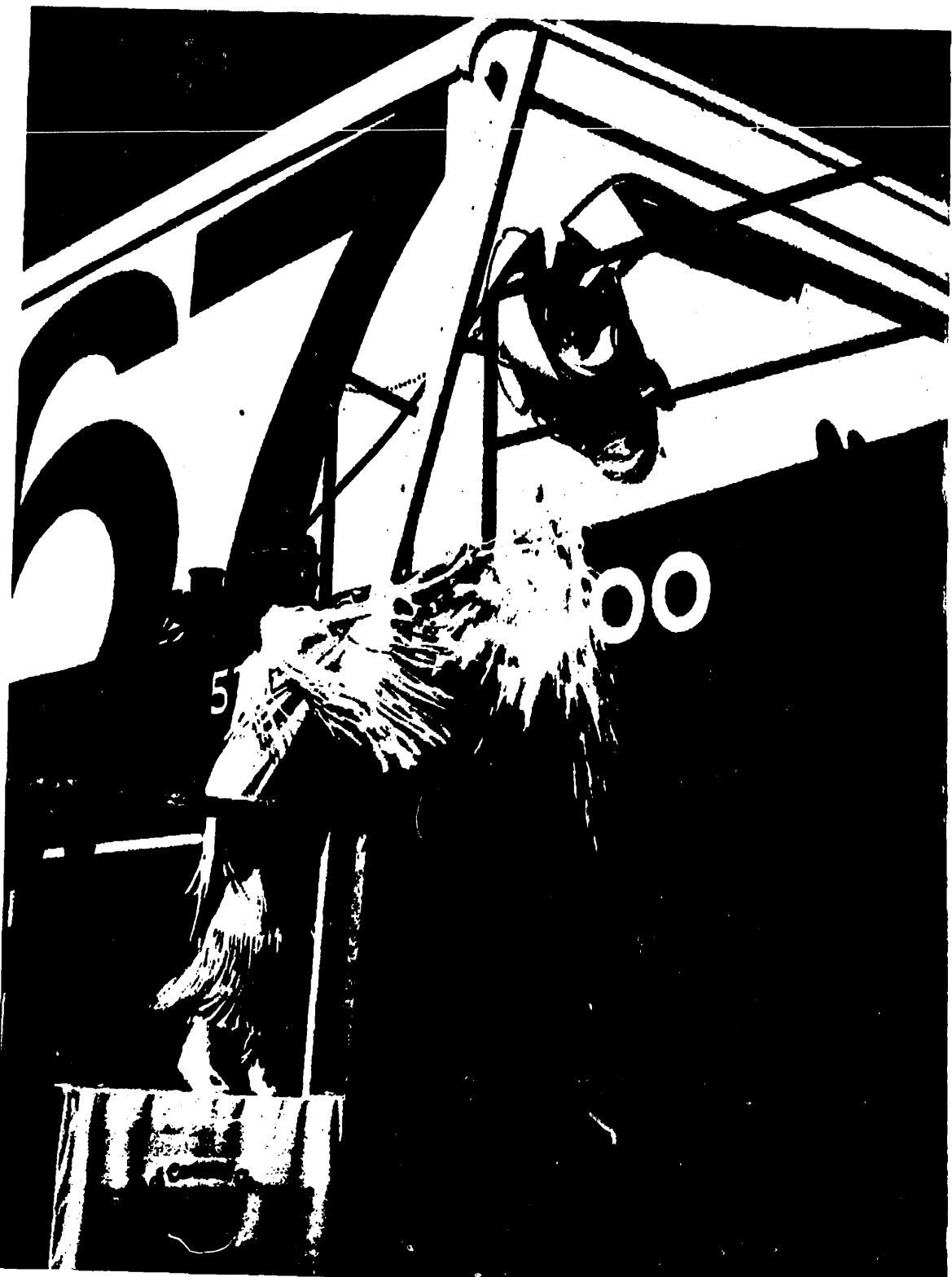




Photo by Martin Timmer.

The Okpik, appointed member and the first Eskimo member of Council, and Mrs. Okpik, are presented to Her Royal Highness Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Philip. The Queen, visiting Canada to commemorate its Centennial, received young Canadians who had made a major contribution to their country.



Photo by Dom

Northwest Territories Commissioner Stuart Hodgson, left, and Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Arthur Laroq, welcome 99 children arriving in Ottawa from Probuher Bay. The 100th child arrived a few days later. The Eskimo children stayed for two weeks with families in the Hillcrest area of Ottawa as a continental project.



Students from the Northwest Territories, accompanied by Bud Orange, M.P. for the NWT, visit Prime Minister Pearson, in Ottawa. The students were participants in the Canada-wide Centennial Student Exchange Program.

Photo by Damin



and Mrs. Sangris of the Yellowknife Indian Band and Peter Baker
council member for Mackenzie North, are presented to Her Royal Highness
and her husband the Honourable Angus Ogilvy, during the Royal
west Territories occasioned by Canada's Centennial Commissioner
(left) and Mrs. Hodgson (right) accompanied the Royal couple.



Bishop Paul Piché commemorates the arrival of the first Grey Nuns (Les Sœurs Grises de Montréal) at Fort Providence in August of 1867. The Grey Nuns established the first school and first hospital in the NWT.

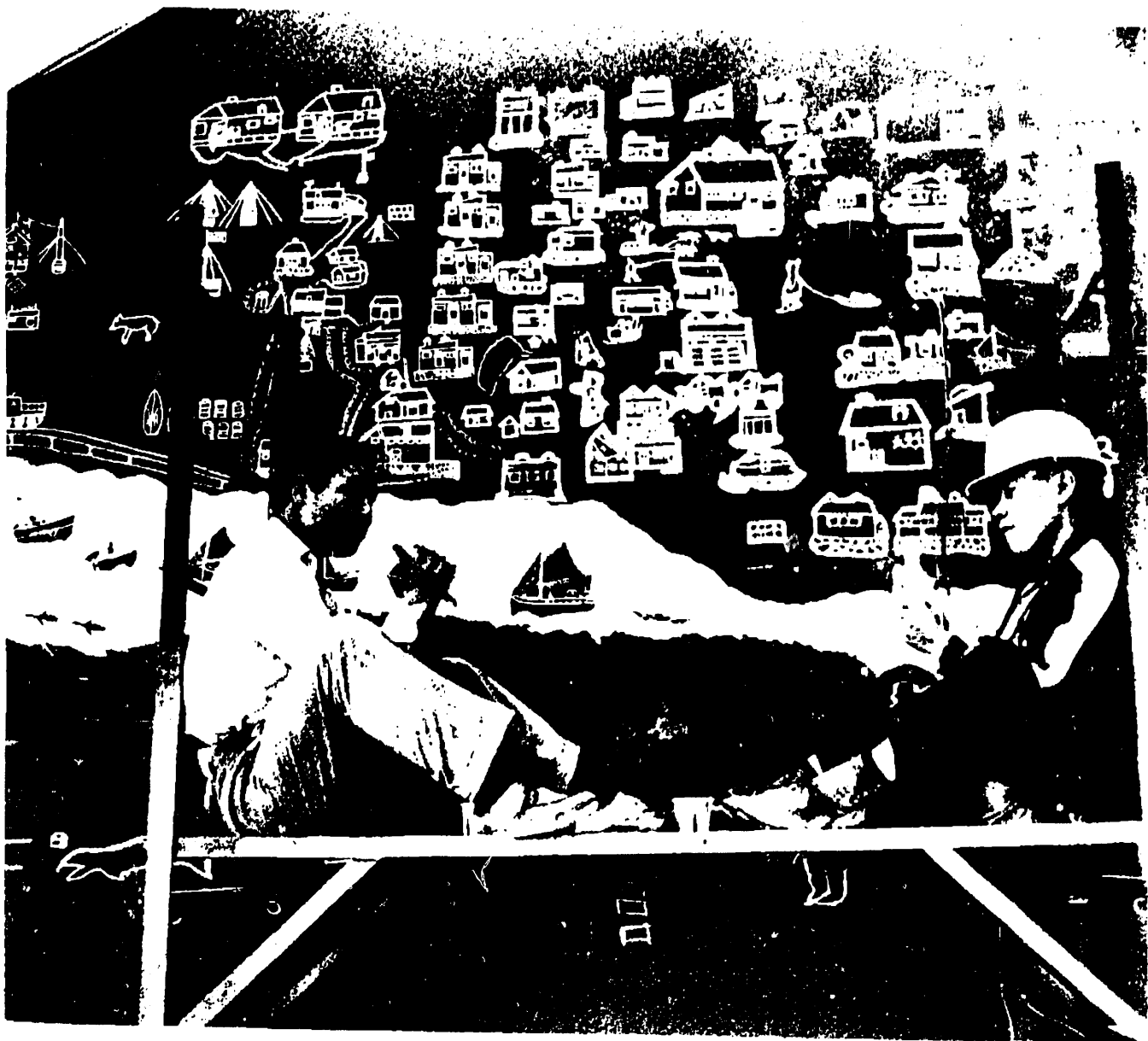


Deputy Mayor Fogarty of Ottawa sends the Centennial Capital Couriers on their way with a scroll from the Mayor of Ottawa to Mayor C. M. Wilkinson of Yellowknife. Ottawa, the seat of government for the NWT since 1905, sent congratulations to Yellowknife, named the capital on January 18, 1967. The Couriers were: Jim Whelley, Centennial Co-ordinator for the government of the NWT, Abe Okpik, appointed member of the NWT Council and Simon Waquan, a Northern Service officer with the Department of Northern Development and former Chief of the Fort Smith-Fort Fitzgerald Indian Band.

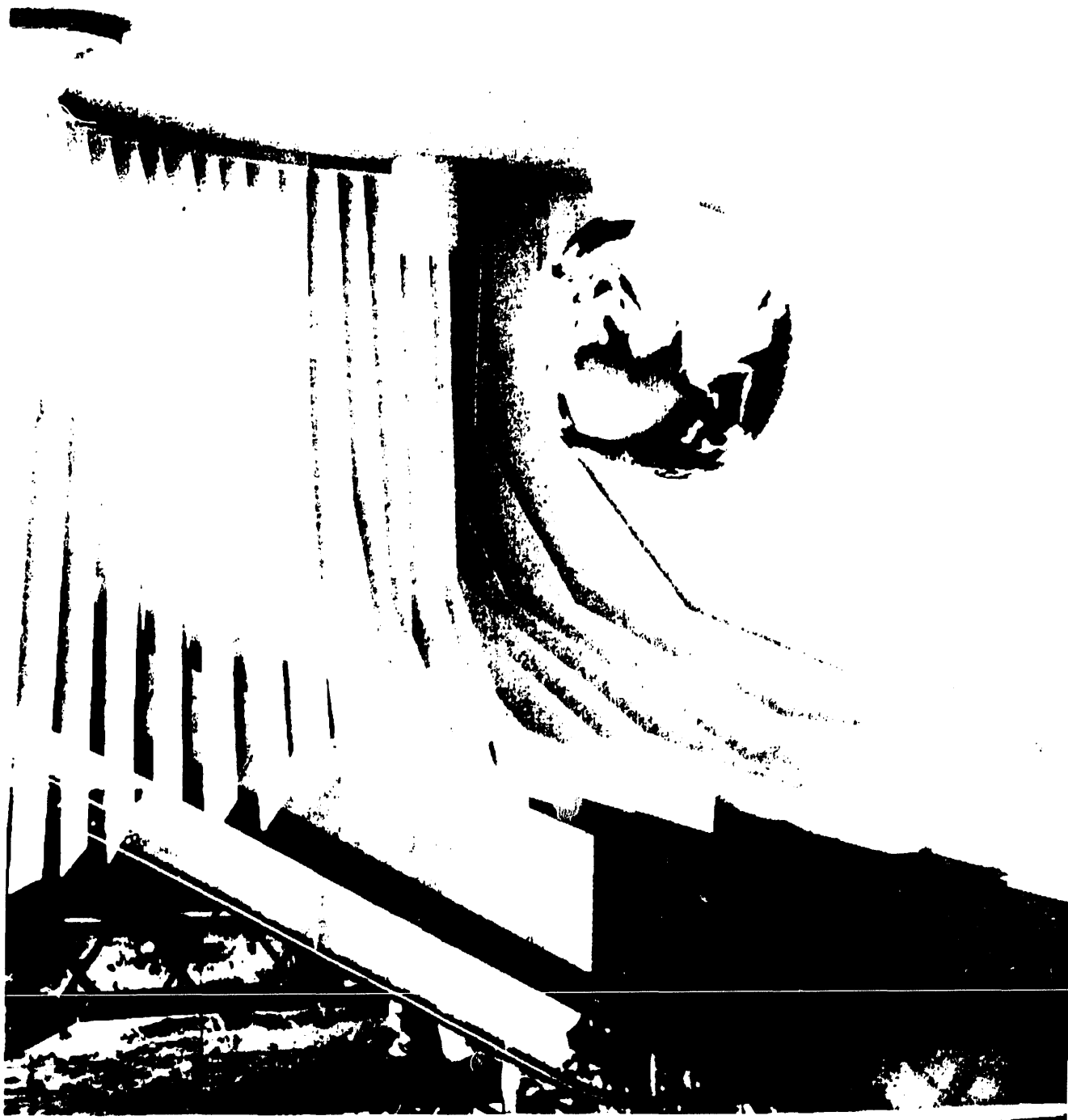
Photo by J



The Katmavik (Eskimo word for "meeting place") a huge inverted pyramid, is the focal point of the Canadian pavilion at Expo '67. The Canadian exhibit is built on 11 acres of the man-made Ile Notre-Dame.



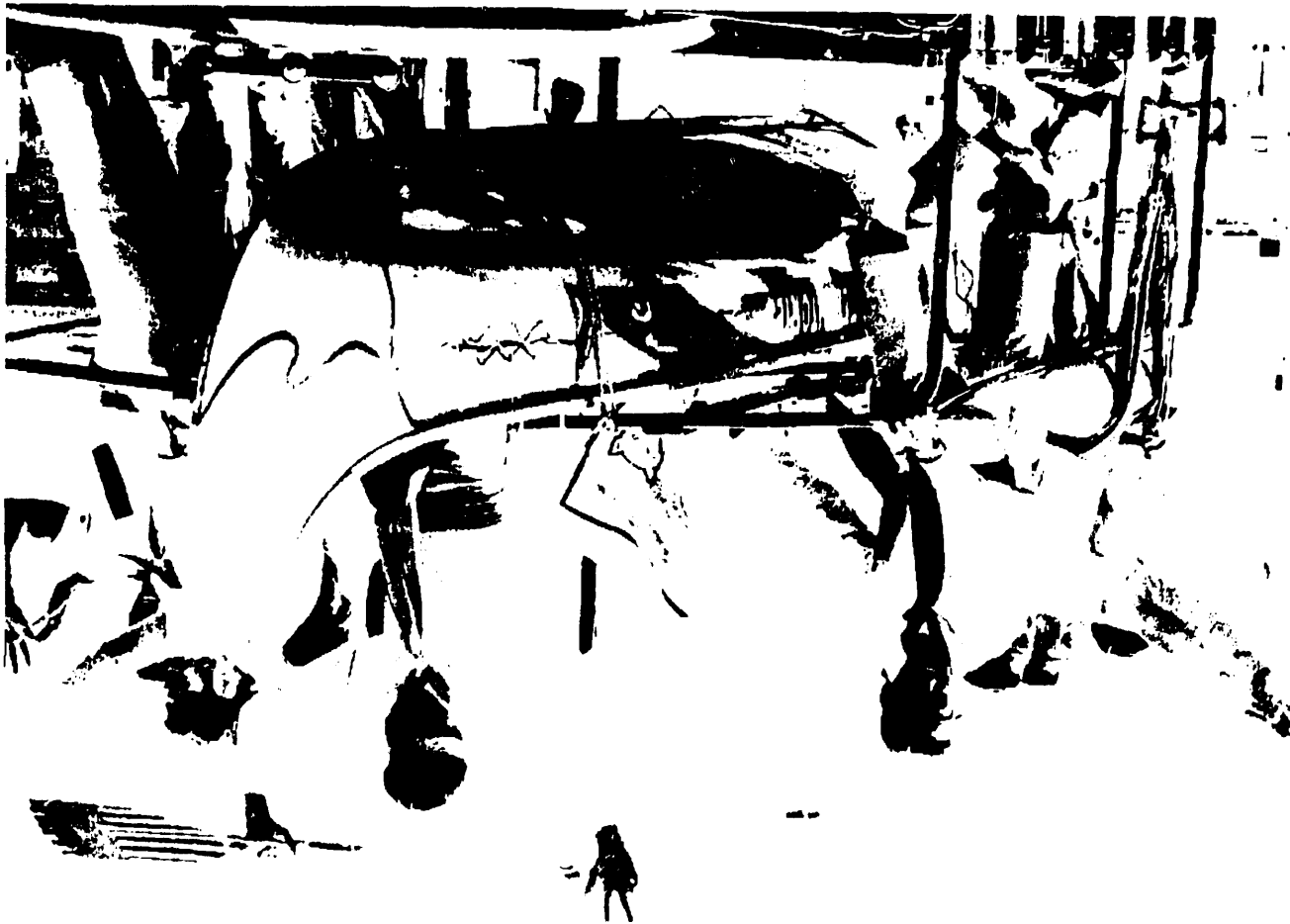
Eskimo carvers are intent on a mural they designed for the interior of the Canadian pavilion. The mural is located in one of the pavilion's restaurants.





Eskimo art is effectively displayed in the "Man and the Polar Regions" exhibit at Expo '67.

For the early Wagon and Indian, the canoe was once the only summer means of moving goods and civilization far across the wilderness of Canada. Big game and furs were the main items of trade. The canoe was used for many years after the advent of the automobile and the motor launch. It is still used in some parts of Canada and in a number of small lakes and rivers in the Northwest Territories. The canoe is still used in some parts of Canada and in a number of small lakes and rivers in the Northwest Territories.







The Confederation Memorial Project of the Northwest Territories is a \$275,000 headquarters for the developing Regional Library System being set up by the Territorial Government. It parallels the major Confederation Memorial Project in each of the Provinces and the Yukon Territory. Funds come principally from the National Centennial

Political Development in the NWT



Members of the Carrothers Commission from left to right: A. W. R. Carrothers, (Chairman), Jean Beetz and John H. Parker, present the Commission's report to Northern Development Minister Arthur Laing (right).

On October 6, 1966, the Report of the Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories (Carrothers Report) was tabled in the House of Commons and the Northwest Territories entered Centennial Year with a blueprint for government growth. The Commission was headed by A. W. R. Carrothers, Dean of Law at the University of Western Ontario, and the other members were: Jean Beetz, professor of constitutional law at the University of Montreal, and John H. Parker, mayor of Yellowknife (now Deputy Commissioner of the N.W.T.). They travelled over 10,000 miles and received over 200 briefs and submissions, including a brief from the N.W.T. Council.

The Commission begins by stating that their recommendations are appropriate for a ten year period and that the government of the N.W.T. should be reviewed again after that time.

The principal recommendations of the Commission are as follows:

- (1) That the Northwest Territories should not be divided into two or more territories at this time.
- (2) That the seat of government of the Northwest Territories be located in Yellowknife.
- (3) That the structure of the Territorial Government be as follows:
 - (a) a Commissioner; (b) a Deputy Commissioner; (c) an executive council; (d) a legislative assembly; (e) major departments for: economic development and finance, local government, education, welfare and social services, public works, justice, lands and resources; (f) a Northwest Territories Development Board composed of representatives of federal and territorial government administrations and the Economic Council of Canada; (g) a Northwest Territories Development Corporation to give management assistance and advice, make feasibility studies to attract new industry, provide physical and service facilities, and to make loans and guarantees.
- (4) That the Commissioner hold the rank of federal deputy minister and be responsible directly to the Minister of Northern Development; that he preside over the legislative

assembly and the executive council; be paid by a charge on the N.W.T. Consolidated Revenue Fund; have the power to dissolve the legislative assembly and reserve a bill of the legislature for the pleasure of the governor in council.

- (5) That the Deputy Commissioner be appointed by the Commissioner with the consent of the Minister and that he be chosen from the elected members at an appropriate time.
- (6) That there be an Executive Council appointed by the Commissioner with each member responsible for the administration of one or more departments in the Territorial Government. That the Executive Council coordinate finance, prepare the budget, prepare legislation in principle and generally advise the Commissioner.
- (7) That the Legislative assembly be composed of 14 elected and 4 appointed members and that the franchise be extended to citizens over the age of 19. That there be an election at least every 5 years. That in addition to present powers the Legislative assembly have the powers of a provincial legislature, subject to listed exceptions.
- (8) That administrative functions be transferred to the Territorial Civil Service on a specified Schedule as soon as practicable.
- (9) That sub-surface rights from the federal crown not be transferred to the Territorial Government at this time, but that surface rights to land in and adjacent to settlements be appropriated.

The Minister of Northern Development has taken some steps towards implementation of the Report. Yellowknife has been named capital of the N.W.T. and the Minister has announced that the Commissioner and his staff will be located there by Freeze-up. The federal Government has announced an extensive building program in Yellowknife to house Territorial employees. The Minister also announced that the Commissioner of the N.W.T. will report directly to him with appropriate consultation with the Deputy Minister. Also a Task Force has been established to study ways to implement the Carrothers Recommendations.

Central Year opened with one of the most out-
 standing events in the Northwest Territories when
 Yellowknife was named the seat of government.
 Ottawa has been the seat of government since 1906.
 The gold mining town of Yellowknife on the north
 shore of Great Slave Lake was officially named Ter-
 ritorial Capital in an address given there during the
 Indian Affairs of Northern Development.
 The Commission and his support staff are to move
 to Yellowknife before the end of September and a
 large-scale building program for the new capital is
 already in progress. The Territorial Parliament will hold
 its 35th Session in the new capital before the end of
 1967.

The Commission gave several reasons for
 recommending that Yellowknife be named the capital
 of the N.W.T. The reasons were as follows:

(a) The major contenders for the capital,
 Yellowknife is closest to the demographic
 centre of the Northwest Territories and is most
 accessible to the most number of residents of
 the Territories;
 (b) It would be an appropriate location for the
 present political unit of the Northwest Ter-
 ritory or for the western part of a divided
 territory;
 (c) It is close to the most favourable climate and
 average living conditions;
 (d) It has first class telephone, telegraph and radio
 facilities;
 (e) It has access by road and water;
 (f) It has good airport facilities and is the major
 centre of air carrier services in the Territories;
 (g) It is on a paved road;
 (h) It has a non government building program in place;
 (i) It has satisfactory building grounds and
 is desirable purposes.



It has an established municipal government, an
 compact and expanding population;
 (f) It has an established municipal government, an
 operative town plan, and good public utilities
 and services;
 (g) It is the judicial centre of the Territories, and
 offers a wide range of professional and com-
 mercial services;
 (h) It offers primary, secondary and vocational
 education and has established school districts;
 (i) It offers a diversity of interests and assets for
 new residents who will be drawn to the
 capital;
 (j) It is the major contender for the capital, as
 physical characteristics are the most con-
 ducive to an identification by all residents of
 the north with the location as their capital.
 The new capital has a population of about 4500 and
 is the largest community in the N.W.T.
 Yellowknife has been extensively a gold mining com-
 munity. As early as 1844 Yellowknife was suspected
 a great gold boom and the surrounding area supported
 over 3000 persons. There are two large active gold
 mines producing in the area today, Giant Yellowknife
 and Coy River.
 There are two sections of the town - Old Town, the
 original settlement on a narrow neck between panhandle
 jutting into Yellowknife Bay, and on Latham Island
 which forms its extension, and the New Town on a
 sandy plain, about one mile inland from the old site.
 The New Town is now becoming the centre for most
 community services but the Old Town still maintains
 an important commercial position with its waterfront
 located on a river area south of the Old Town site and
 east of the New Town is already partly developed for
 residential purposes.

When Canadian Confederation came into being in 1867, all of what is now the Northwest Territories remained directly under the control of Great Britain. Control of the North gradually passed to the Government of Canada. In 1869 the Hudson's Bay Company surrendered its territorial rights to Rupert's Land and in 1870 Canada took possession of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory as provisions of the British North America Act had intended.

When Saskatchewan and Alberta entered Confederation in 1905, the Canadian Parliament passed the Northwest Territories Act to provide government for the remaining northland. This Act established the role of the Commissioner of the N.W.T.

The Council was set up in its present form under the Northwest Territories Act in 1951. At that time, provision was made for three members to be elected and five to be appointed by the Governor in Council for a term of not more than three years. The Act was amended in 1954 when the number of elected members was increased to four while the number of appointed members remained unchanged. On June 2, 1966, Royal Assent was given to a further amendment to the Act which enabled the creation of three new elected memberships in the Eastern Arctic. Two new members were acclaimed on August 22 to represent the Keewatin and Central Arctic constituencies, and a third member was elected on September 19 to represent the Eastern Arctic constituency. There is now elected representation for all parts of the N.W.T. and the Council consists of seven elected members and five appointed members.

One of the appointed members is the Deputy Commissioner. On March 2, 1967, John H. Parker, then Mayor of Yellowknife and a member of the Carrothers Commission, was appointed Deputy Commissioner.

The act also provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of a Commissioner of the Northwest Territories as Chief Executive Officer for the Territories. On March 2, the Deputy Commissioner, Stuart M. Hodgson, was appointed Commissioner. He replaced B. G. Sivertz who retired January 16 after having served for 3½ years.

It is the duty of the Council, with which the Commissioner sits, to make ordinances for the Territories in much the same way as the legislature of a province passes provincial laws. Among these laws are the annual ordinances to authorize the expenditures of Territorial funds and carry out the government of the Territories and, as required, ordinances to impose taxes and to modify the rates of taxation. The Council is the legislature of the Territories with jurisdiction over the same general areas as provinces except for land and natural resources, i.e., education, health, social welfare, municipal affairs, motor vehicles and roads, business and professional licensing, etc. Within these limits, the jurisdiction of the Council extends over all of the N.W.T. and its residents.

33rd Session—Resolute

The N.W.T. Council met for the first time with representation from the Eastern Arctic at Resolute. The three new elected members were: Duncan Pryde, a Hudson's Bay manager—Central Arctic; Robert Williamson, an anthropologist—Keewatin; Simonie, manager of a janitorial firm—Eastern Arctic. The Session convened on October 31, 1966, and prorogued on November 18.

The Council accomplished what then Commissioner B. G. Sivertz described as "The most important of all tasks", when it unanimously approved the Carrothers Commission Report and urged the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to promptly implement it.

Much of the Session was devoted to legislation and consideration of sessional papers involving the proper utilization of game resources and plans for improvement of housing in the north.

Councillor Duncan Pryde was especially concerned with improving economic conditions in the north through better game management. Amendments were made to the Game Ordinance to allow for the sale of caribou meat by all those entitled to hold a general hunting licence, to abolish the Arctic Island Game Preserve and to permit the hunting of female polar bears without young by holders of General Hunting Licences. A paper on sports hunting of muskoxen was accepted and a program of guide training is to be instituted. Council passed a motion for a study to be undertaken on the subsidization of white fox pelts.

Two representatives of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation attended the Session to assist Council in planning for improved housing in the north. Council accepted the Commissioner's recommendation that a Territorial Housing Corporation be established to administer the various housing programs, and to facilitate co-operation with other agencies in the implementation of the National Housing Act. The Corporation would have the power to own, sell and lease land.

In accord with the universal Declaration of Human Rights as proclaimed by the United Nations, the Council passed the Fair Practices Ordinance to prevent discrimination in accommodation, employment, and membership in Trade Unions by reason of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin.

Other new bills passed included: the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance; the Civil Emergency Measures Ordinance, providing for the appointment of a Civil Emergency Officer and planning for peace time or war emergencies; the Library Ordinance, establishing a Territorial Public Library Service; and the Financial Administration Ordinance to provide a legal framework for the Financial Administration of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Council enthusiastically accepted the report of Dr. G. C. Butler calling for much improvement in health conditions in the Northwest Territories. A report on conditions in one room schools in the north was also given careful consideration. Council was especially insistent that the grade level in local schools be raised from grade six to grade eight and that retention of the Eskimo culture and language be encouraged in the educational system.

One highlight of the Session was the maiden speech of Simonie, Eastern Arctic, delivered entirely in Eskimo and translated by Councillor Abe Okpik.

Commissioner B. G. Sivertz delivered his final pro-rogation address to Council as he brought to a close the last Session he presided over as Commissioner. Mr. Sivertz officially announced his retirement plans.

To his successor, members of the Council, public servants and people in the Northwest Territories, Commissioner Sivertz urged the building of Community. He said:

Building community means building communications between people, public education, creating a general air of physically and mentally healthy, self-confident and competent people; and . . . "All of you have other things you must do in abundance; but the community of mankind is the main need of the world."

34th Session Ottawa

The 34th Session convened on March 6, 1967, and prorogued on April 10, lasting a record 23 days. The length of the Session was indicative of the greater work load and responsibility of the Territorial Council.

The Council was presided over by newly appointed Commissioner Stuart M. Hodgson. During the Session the Honourable Arthur Laing, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, presented the new Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner with their warrants of office.

One highlight of the Session was the report of the Task Force, studying means of implementing the recommendations of the Carrothers Report. The chairman of the Task Force, Barry Yates, assured members that the Territorial Administration would be operating in Yellowknife in September 1967, with department heads present. The Mackenzie District staff will form the core of the Territorial Administration, with the District Administrator reporting through the Commissioner.

Principal legislation included a bill authorizing the Commissioner to make a two-year Federal-Territorial financial agreement. Council amended the bill to ensure their prior approval is given to any changes in

the agreement sought by the Commissioner.

Changes in liquor legislation saw the return of beer sales by hotels for off premises consumption and the provision of local option for communities by a 60% majority vote of local residents. Electoral districts were altered; Keewatin was renamed Central Arctic; and Central Arctic was renamed Western Arctic. Motor vehicle licence fees were increased from \$10 to \$15, liquor prices were raised 10% and minimum safety laws were improved in other bills passed.

Buffalo hunting was permitted by N.W.T. residents in the Fort Smith Providence area and a program for experimental sports hunting of muskoxen was approved, subject to the passing of enabling legislation at a latter session.

A Workmen's Compensation Ordinance was passed to attain uniformity with Yukon legislation, and the Report of the Board of Inquiry on Labour Standards in the N.W.T. was approved as a basis for legislation (details are in the Labour Section).

Education was widely discussed with Council again expressing its preference for local schools instead of large scale distant institutions. Council also called for more airstrips and nursing stations.

Detailed discussions of all areas of administrative concern were opened by the allotments contained in the Appropriations Ordinance, 1967-68; and the Supplementary Appropriations, 1966-67.

During the Session Council paid tribute to former Commissioner B. G. Sivertz, by presenting him with the first Commissioner's Award. Council recommended that Dr. Elizabeth Cass, an ophthalmologist serving the North, be considered for presentation of the Award.

The 34th Session marked the end of the sitting Council. Elections were scheduled for July, 1967, and four members were to be appointed.



Appointed member of Council Air Marshal Hugh Campbell confers with Commissioner Hodgson.

A beginning has been made to effect the orderly transfer of Municipal Affairs functions from the Federal Government to the responsibility of the Government of the Northwest Territories. Territorial staff are now working in co-operation with officers of the Federal Government to assure that the transfer is made as smoothly as possible.

Territorial assessment grants were paid in Yellowknife, Fort Smith, and Hay River as well as grants for the construction and maintenance of roads, construction of sidewalks, construction of schools and town planning.

Yellowknife

By Governor General's Order in Council, Yellowknife replaced Ottawa as the seat of Government of the Northwest Territories. Plans are underway for construction of eighty residential units and temporary office accommodation will be made available to be later replaced with permanent-type buildings. The Federal Government has approved up to \$5,000,000 to cover the costs of setting up the Northwest Territories Government in Yellowknife. Some estimates indicate that the population of Yellowknife could reach 6000-7000 within a three or four year period. This town has continued to benefit by increased tourist trade as the many attractions of the area become more widely known in the United States and other countries.

A large Municipal capital works program is being carried out as an adjunct to the Government Construction Program to provide the necessary local services.

Hay River

This community continues to expand and to re-locate its population to the new mainland subdivision, although certain continuing difficulties were experienced in the spring of 1967 when subdivision roads became almost impossible, due to the installation of the water-sewer lines. The new system is scheduled to be completed by July 15, 1967 and should be a tremendous asset to the future growth of the community. The resignation of the majority of the Town Council members made it necessary for the Commissioner, early in 1967, to appoint an administrator to conduct the town's affairs until a new Town Council could be elected. It is planned that the new Town Council resume municipal responsibilities on July 10 of this year.

Fort Smith

Fort Smith became a fully autonomous town in 1967, and although no doubt disappointed in not being named the capital of the Northwest Territories, has rallied to approve a large N.H.L. size hockey arena as its Centennial project and initiate steps towards a paving program in the central area of the town.

A local company was formed to provide the construction materials for thirty Indian homes and the completion of the highway gave all-weather road access to the "outside", via Hay River.

Inuvik

Inuvik gained the status of an incorporated Village on April 1, 1967 and has embarked on an ambitious Centennial community centre program calling for construction this year of a skating arena with plans for the eventual addition of a curling rink and an all-purpose centre-core service building. Additional Federal Government construction necessitated an extension of a

utilidor. The Eskimo co-operative housing area is being serviced as an experimental project by a new low-cost utilidor, based upon radically new design specifications.

Pine Point

Preparations are underway to make Pine Point a village in 1968.

Pine Point will undoubtedly provide an expanding service centre function for the growing mineral exploration and development industry out of Great Slave Lake.

A total of twelve communities have applied to the Territorial Government for grants for the construction of Community Centres in various areas in the Northwest Territories. These centres will no doubt be quite a worthwhile asset to each community.

Fire Prevention

Three people died in fires in the Northwest Territories in 1966/67. There were 123 reported fires, and fire losses were estimated at \$1,899,715. The largest fire was a \$1,000,000 loss at Tungsten Mine and there was also a \$473,000 fire loss at the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital. There were also large fire losses at Hay River (Theatre), Inuvik (N.C.P.C. stores) and Fort McPherson (Hudson's Bay Store).

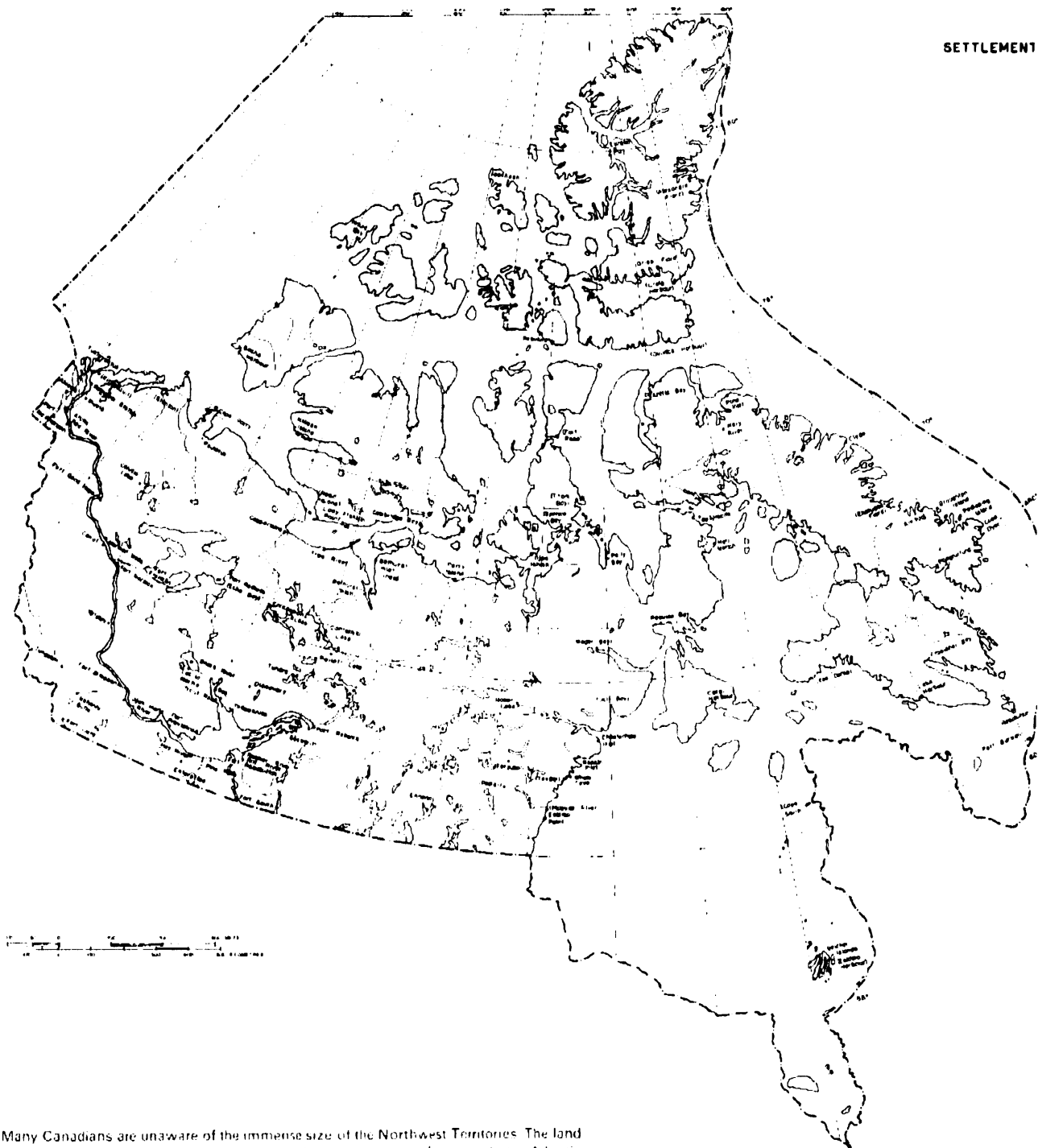
Inspections were carried out at 42 settlements and a new Northwest Territories Fire Inspector was appointed and will take up residence at Yellowknife in the fall of 1967. In addition to these inspections, comprehensive hospital fire surveys were performed and reports submitted for hospitals at Rae, Fort Simpson and Chesterfield Inlet.

A survey of all existing fire extinguishers was made in the Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin Districts. New fire trucks were purchased for Fort McPherson and Pine Point and appropriate garage facilities are being provided. Fire training courses were conducted at Inuvik, Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Apex Hill, Fort McPherson and Frobisher Bay, and an additional training program was provided in Ottawa for Northern Service Officers-in-training.

A special indoor winter training program was prepared and mailed to all settlements having volunteer fire brigades. Junior fire brigades were formed in Inuvik, Hay River and Frobisher Bay. Hay River this year joined Inuvik in receiving awards under the annual fire prevention contest for Municipal Class "F" Division—settlements having a population of 2,000 or under.

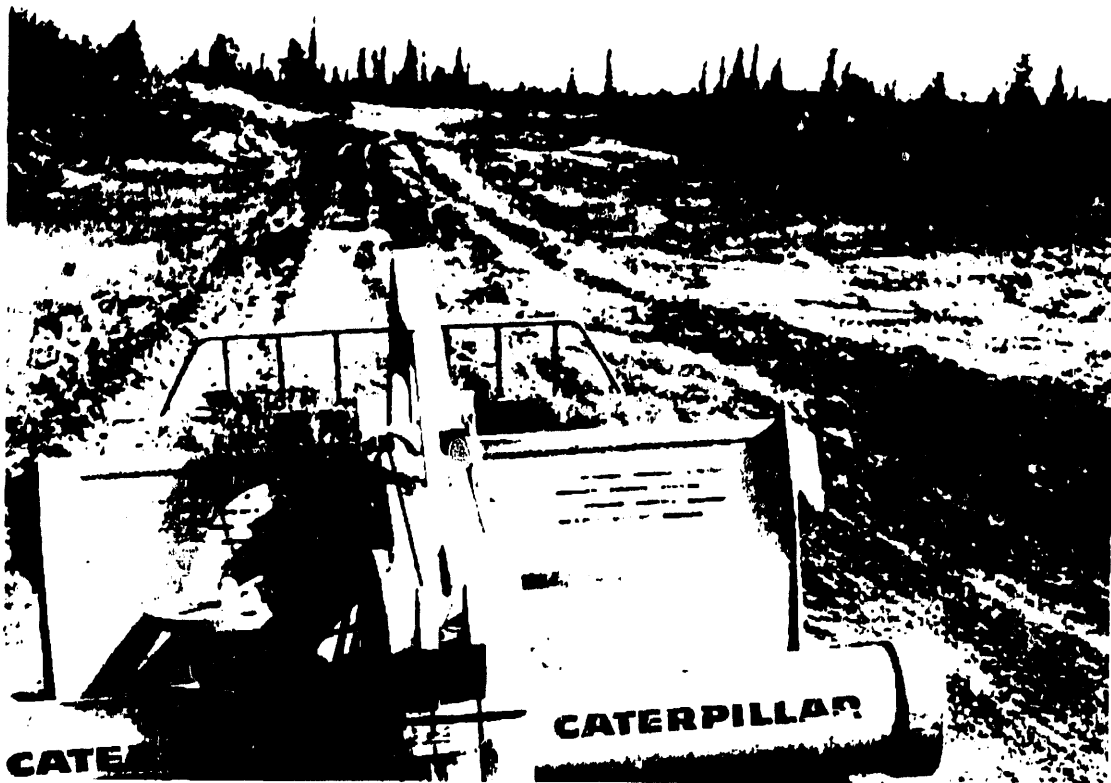
Considerable interest has been shown, by a great many of the smaller communities in the Northwest Territories, to learn more about the various forms of local government that may be available to them. It is planned that this information and general guidelines will be made available to these and all interested communities at an early date.

SETTLEMENT



Many Canadians are unaware of the immense size of the Northwest Territories. The land area of 1,253,000 square miles is greater than the combined areas of the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. The tip of northern Ellesmere Island is 2,200 miles distant from southern James Bay, and the Mackenzie Delta is 2,100 miles west of southeastern Baffin Island. The above map shows the settlements that have developed in this vast area. Places which are no longer or only seasonably occupied are shown in brackets.

Economic Development in the NWT



Economic development of a country is closely related to the construction of adequate transportation routes and the proper sanitation and utility installation in settlements. In an area such as the Northwest Territories, where most of the land is undeveloped, construction plays an especially vital role. Centennial year finds construction progressing and expanding.

Engineering Services

Electrical services continued their expansion and growth to meet the continually rising demands. Power generation capacity was increased by the addition of generators and synchronizing equipment which allowed not only standby facilities but greater flexibility in the provision of maximum and minimum load requirements.

The recirculating sewage system, installed in the Cape Dorset school, continued to perform satisfactorily. The installation of smaller, house-sized recirculating sewage units, commercially developed, was carried out too late in the year to have provided any positive information on this development. It is hoped that these units will prove to be of significant value in those areas where water supply is critical.

The experimental water and sewer circulating system is being installed in the new section of Ikaluit (Frobisher Bay). The system includes metering and instrumentation. It is expected that all adjustments can be completed during the summer of 1967 so that testing

information can be obtained during the following winter months.

A new heated water and sewage service line was installed at Rankin Inlet, in the form of a utility duct system, light-weight aluminum pipes which are insulated and encased in a corrugated culvert casing.

In 1966 the following buildings were purchased by Indian Affairs and Northern Development:

320 Low Rental houses for Eskimos, 17 Welfare houses for Indians, 20 -3-Bedroom transportable houses, 25 -3-Bedroom prefabricated houses, 9 three-bay garages, 1 warehouse, 1 Arts and Craft, 2 prefabricated one-classroom additions, 9 transportable classrooms, 1 two-apartment unit, 4 powerhouses and 1 extension, 1 Minimum Security Correctional Camp and a plate freezer.

In addition, contracts were awarded for the construction of two classrooms, three apartment units and one office and transient quarters.

The Department of Public Works arranged for the construction of the following projects for Indian Affairs and Northern Development:

1 Bulk Oil Storage Tank, 2 Office and Transient Quarters, 2 Heated Warehouses, 6 3-Bedroom Houses, 3 Twelve-Pupil Hostels, 6 Apartment Units, Gymnasium, 2 Two-Classroom Schools, 4-Classroom School, 12-Classroom school, 16-Classroom School and the completion of a Medium Security Prison.

In 1966, the Fort Smith Highway was completed

(except for crushed rock surfacing) linking Fort Smith with the Mackenzie Highway System and provincial highways to the south. Construction in 1966 comprised of completing the subgrade with traffic gravel from Mile 38 to 158, and of crushed rock surfacing from Mile 0 to 38.

Reconstruction of the Hay River Highway, through the town of Hay River, was started in 1966. A contract was let early in November for the reconstruction of Mackenzie Drive from Mile 2.39 to 4.19. An early start on construction is expected in 1967.

Some work was carried out in 1966 on the extension of Pine Point Highway from Pine Point to Fort Resolution. This included clearing a Right-of-Way between Fort Resolution and Little Buffalo River, constructing drainage ditches and some installation of culverts. On the Ingraham Trail reconstruction of Mile 16.20 was partially completed and will be finished in 1967. A contract was awarded in November 1966 for the construction from Mile 20-Mile 50.

The extension of Mackenzie Highway toward Fort Simpson was started in 1966. A two-year, 50-mile contract was let from the previous terminus at Mile 117 to Mile 167. Grading was completed on 36 miles of roadway, with 16 miles trimmed. Clearing was carried out over 45 miles. On the Fort Smith to Pine Lake Road, the Salt River bridge was replaced by a permanent structure. Reconstruction of Snye Causeway—Fort Simpson Airport Road was completed. Equipment was purchased in 1966 for the construction of an access road from Coral Harbour to Snafu Beach. The equipment was shipped to the site for construction in 1967.

The M.V. "Johnny Berens" ferry across the Mackenzie River near Fort Providence made 8,097 trips and carried 9,191 vehicles between May 25th and November 3rd, 1966.

Mechanical Equipment Operations

The regional Fuel Oil Policy of distribution to private consumers through the Hudson's Bay Company on a regional price basis continued. The price for this year was reduced in all four regions, the maximum decrease being ten cents per gallon.

Assistance was given to one of the major oil companies in making a study of the market for heating oil in the Eastern Arctic.

Specifications for a plate freezer and 105 pieces of construction and mechanical equipment and vehicles were prepared. Specifications for diesel electric generators of 100 and 150 KW capacity were prepared and the equipment installed in three settlements to take care of the constantly increasing electrical load.

Members of the Engineering Division attended the Hovercraft tests at Tuktoyaktuk and the progress of development of this type of craft is being followed very closely to ascertain when it can be used economically in the North.

Territorial Construction

The construction of camp grounds and other facilities, local roads and sidewalks and the installation of street lighting were undertaken at various sites and settlements.

The fire hall at Pine Point was completed and contracts were awarded for fire halls at Fort McPherson and Fort Norman. Small fire equipment storage buildings were erected at Arctic Red River and Fort Franklin.

The extension to the Inuvik Fire Hall was undertaken. The design for a fire hall for Cambridge Bay was completed.

Work continued on the water and sewer systems at Aklavik and Fort Norman. Water point buildings were constructed at Fort McPherson, Fort Norman, Fort Resolution and Inuvik. The water and sewer system was completed at Hay River.

The extension of the emergency landing strip at Fort Simpson was completed except for seeding the runway.

Contracts were awarded and work was started on Centennial libraries at Hay River and Inuvik and a 20-man complex unit at Yellowknife.

The new liquor store at Hay River was completed.

One three-bedroom transportable house was completed at Rae. Twenty-four housing units at Yellowknife and 4 units at Fort Smith were completed for Corrections staff. A 24-unit apartment building was constructed for the Territorial Government at Yellowknife on a rental basis.

The new Stanton Yellowknife Hospital was built in Yellowknife. The new hospital was a municipal project with substantial Territorial and Federal contributions towards construction.

Plans were completed for a Senior Citizens Home at Yellowknife. Plans were also completed for an extension of the utilidor at Inuvik and for a liquor store at Norman Wells.

Town Planning

In 1966, 19 settlements were the subject of town planning studies. Consultants were engaged in eight of these studies with the remainder being undertaken by the Engineering Division of the Northern Administration Branch.

Final reports were received for Broughton Island, Cambridge Bay, Igloodik, Fort Simpson, Clyde River, Fort Resolution and Lapperriere.

The draft plan for Inuvik was discussed by the Engineering Division's Town Planner with the Inuvik Advisory Council and final approval of the plan appears to be imminent.

Consultants will be appointed to undertake studies for Tuktoyaktuk, Fort McPherson, Pelly Bay, Repulse Bay and Chesterfield Inlet in 1967. In addition, it is intended that the consultant will continue and complete the study for Aklavik which was initiated this year by the Division's Town Planner. It is intended that the Fort Providence study will be undertaken by the Division.

The majority of studies undertaken by the Engineering Division have been geared to assisting the low-cost housing program. Due to the critical timing of the program it has not been possible to prepare full reports. Instead development plans only have been prepared to assist in the siting of the 1966 housing construction. Settlements covered in this manner were Frobisher Bay, Cape Dorset, Arctic Bay and Hall Beach. Currently, plans to assist next year's housing program are being prepared for Baker Lake, Grise Fiord, Padloping, Resolute Bay, Eskimo Point, Lake Harbour, Rankin Inlet and the extension of Frobisher Bay. In addition, the Division assisted in the layout of the new site for Wrigley and prepared a draft development plan for Coppermine to determine a location for the proposed new school and outline areas for new residential development.

Air Photographic and Ground Control Surveys and Detailed Topographic Mapping -- Settlements

Ninety-eight settlement locations are under study. To date 162 standard site plans on a scale of 1" = 100' with a 5' contour interval showing all physical and cultural features have been completed as well as forty-nine advance and four preliminary plans. During 1966, 15 sites were vertically photographed and precise ground control established at 9 settlement locations. Seven settlement locations were legally surveyed.

A five-year plan (1967-72) for topographic mapping in the Northwest Territories, which included shaded contour relief and cultural overlays in areas where such data is required, was prepared and the plan forwarded to the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, requesting implementation.

Colour photography was requested for two sites in northern Canada; one area in the treed portion of the sub-Arctic and one in the barren lands. Purpose, to determine what advantages colour photography would have over black and white in the field of photo-interpretation concerning; permafrost conditions, soils, construction materials, drainage, water supply, etc.

Architectural Services

Plans were prepared for low-cost Eskimo houses; staff accommodation. Classroom additions to school. Industrial Arts Shop, Liquor Store, warehouses, bachelor apartments, eight-pupil hostel, extension Administration Building and minimum security camp were among other designs carried out.

Liaison with the Department of Public Works in construction of the larger projects such as the school at Aklavik, Inuvik, Yellowknife, Cambridge Bay, perriere, Hay River, Coppermine, 200-Bed Hostel at Yellowknife and Children's Receiving Homes at Smith and Inuvik.

The drawings and specifications prepared by consultants for a number of projects such as Centennial Library at Hay River, the Center Library at Inuvik, Separate School at Yellowknife, were checked by the Branch on behalf of the Territorial Government.

Further research was carried out in the simplification of drawings for the Eskimo houses. Direct consultation and co-operation from the contractors has generally resulted in lowered costs for construction.



ated house being
d in the Eastern

Photo by H. O. Bancroft.

This centennial year will see the movement of the Territorial Government north to Yellowknife, and this move will result in growth in some of the major communities in the Mackenzie District. The type, size and number of houses provided in a community often has a far-reaching effect on its social and economic development. For this reason, all levels of government concern themselves with housing in direct and indirect ways, and the Territorial Government is taking an increasingly active part in providing this essential service in the north.

In 1961-62 the Territorial Government, in an effort to assist northern residents build better houses, introduced two programs of Territorial mortgage loans. The first was a program of second mortgage loans for people who qualified for a first mortgage under the National Housing Act, but because of the higher costs of construction in the north needed additional assistance. This plan makes available to northern residents who have an NHA mortgage loan another \$2,000. The interest rate is usually 1% over the current rate charged by CMHC, and the loan is repaid in equal monthly installments over the same period as the first mortgage. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation administers the program for the Territorial Government and is reimbursed for this service. At the end of the 1966-67 fiscal year seven loans amounting to \$12,000 had been made.

To meet the needs of low income families in the Northwest Territories the Territorial Council and the Federal Cabinet approved a special low cost housing program in 1962. It made available a maximum first mortgage loan of \$6,000 at 7.2% interest, and a second mortgage loan of \$1,000, interest free, with special write-off provisions for continued occupancy. To ensure that there is no overlapping between the Territorial and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation financing, the applicant has to prove that he has been unable to obtain a CMHC loan.

By the end of the 1966-67 fiscal year 76 applications amounting to \$512,925 in loans and grants from six different communities in the Mackenzie District had been registered. The various forms of housing assistance available to Northwest Territories residents were publicized in northern newspapers and over CBC Northern Service last year, and applications are expected from other communities in the 1967-68 fiscal year. Already we have had requests from residents of the eastern

Arctic for more information on Territorial Mortgage Programs.

Because of increasing construction and material costs in the north within the last few years, Territorial Council recommended and the Federal Cabinet approved in August 1966, that the maximum of the first mortgage loan be extended to \$8,000, that the maximum term of the mortgage be twenty-five years, and that the second mortgage be limited in this fashion to encourage wealthier families to use NHA financing and to make an investment in the community commensurate with their income. The Territorial Government has also requested that the interest rate be the same as that under NHA financing. Extension of assistance in this manner will help to promote permanent settlement in the north.

In the summer and fall of 1966, a survey was carried out in the Mackenzie District, where the Territorial program is most active, and this survey revealed that because low income families cannot afford repayments on NHA financing or on the Territorial low cost mortgage programs, there is a drastic shortage of adequate housing. It is for this reason that the Territorial Government is now considering other housing programs run in conjunction with CMHC. Because of its increased lending activities in the north, CMHC has opened an office in Yellowknife and will be giving the Commissioner advice on housing and urban renewal projects.

Territorial Council at its last Session passed a Housing Development Ordinance to enable the Commissioner to enter into agreements with CMHC for public housing schemes, land assembly and urban renewal. Hostel accommodation can also be built under this Ordinance. An approved land assembly project is already underway in Yellowknife. Hay River and Inuvik are also considering land assembly and public housing proposals.

The Territorial Government is interested in the growth of the north, but recognizes that an economy can only develop if it is accompanied by reasonably permanent settlement; without adequate housing this goal can never be obtained. The Territorial Government has introduced the housing programs outlined above in the belief that these programs should assist economic development both by providing a fund to finance adequate housing and by encouraging the use of local resources wherever feasible.



Typical Scene of the Conklin Mine at Yellowknife.

Cominco Magazine Photo.

If the Northwest Territories is to support a larger population and if its lands are to contribute their proper share to the wealth of its peoples and to the economic strength of Canada, then its rich and plentiful resources must be increasingly developed. Exploration and development are progressing and expanding and the most significant aspect of Canada's second century may well be the resource development of her Northland.

At present the mineral rights in the Northwest Territories are vested in the Crown in right of Canada. The Resource Management Group of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is responsible for the administration of mineral resources including oil and gas rights 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

The mining industry in the Northwest Territories is only thirty-two years old with the first production reported in 1934 from the Eldorado Mine at Great Bear Lake. Although a late starter, it finished Canada's first century with a mineral production valued at \$111,639,680, in 1966. Total mineral production to date is reported at

\$493,244,279. The Territories start Canada's second century with a high level of activity both from the mineral exploration and development points of view.

1966 was a banner year for exploration and development; 22,443 mineral claims were recorded mainly in the Pine Point area. Considerable interest was shown in copper mineralized zones extending from the East Arm of Great Slave Lake, to the Hudson Bay and the Dismal Lake-Coppermine River area. Next in importance to the activity at Pine Point was the Dismal Lake-Coppermine area. P.C.E. Explorations Ltd. acquired some 1,500 mineral claims by the end of 1966 covering known copper showings over a widespread area, and embarked on an intensive exploration program.

A new gold-silver find was made at Elu Inlet on Melville Sound on the Arctic Coast by Roberts Mining. Detailed exploratory work will continue here during the 1967 season. Several other mining and exploration companies have also acquired claims in the vicinity of this discovery.

Interest in uranium has been revived and many of the areas that were active in the uranium boom of the 1950's are being restaked. Two companies have indicated intentions of diamond drilling their showings, one in the Marian River area and one at MacInnis Lake.

Baffinland Iron Mines was inactive in the field on its iron deposits on Baffin Island, however, feasibility studies are continuing. The Company has outlined by a limited amount of diamond drilling approximately 130 million tons of iron ore grading 69 per cent iron. The possibility of increasing this tonnage substantially is extremely good. Cominco, in collaboration with Bankeno Mines, continued exploratory work during 1966, on a lead-zinc deposit on Little Cornwallis Island.

Production in gold from the four producing gold mines dropped by 13.7% from \$17,071,580 in 1965 to \$15,752,606 in 1966. This drop in production was attributed to a shortage of experienced miners and in some cases to a drop in grade of ore.

Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation had its best year. However, in December, 1966 a fire at the property destroyed the crusherhouse and mill. The Company has commenced re-construction, and expects to be back in production by the end of 1967.

Twenty-eight prospectors participated in the Prospectors' Assistance Program and \$17,097.03 was paid out in assistance during the year. A total of \$31,809.00 was paid out in tote road assistance. Other forms of assistance, including assistance for access development roads and airport construction are available to the mineral industry.

During 1966-67 a study to determine the feasibility of providing smelting facilities for lead and zinc ores and concentrates at Pine Point, N.W.T. was carried out by Canadian Bechtel Limited. The final report of this study is expected about mid 1967.

The Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Regulations were passed by Order in Council in August 1966. These regulations provide for government grants of up to 40 per cent of the cost of approved oil and gas and mineral exploration programs in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. At the end of the fiscal year applications for grants amounting to in excess of \$50,000 had been approved for exploration programs in the Northwest Territories.

The Government of the Northwest Territories administers the tote trail program for the Northwest Territories. This program provides financial assistance amounting to 50 per cent of the cost of building low standard roads to serve resource development projects. The sum of \$100,000 per year is available for this purpose. During the year six applications were received for tote trail assistance.

An interdepartmental task force was established to study the proposed Baffinland Iron Mines Limited development on Northern Baffin Island for the purpose of determining whether Government financial assistance for the project should be recommended.

Mineral Production

Mineral	1965		1966(x)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gold	452,479 ozs.	\$17,071,580	417,841 ozs.	\$ 15,752,606
Silver	1,064,824 "	1,490,754	1,952,635 "	2,731,735
Copper	942,400 lbs.	354,342	1,617,882 lbs.	726,429
Lead	165,662,547 "	25,677,695	230,000,000 "	34,362,000
Zinc	189,380,626 "	28,596,474	360,000,000 "	54,360,000
Cadmium	185,840 "	516,635	200,000 "	480,000
Tungsten	3,736,324 "	3,115,909	3,973,000 "	3,226,910
TOTAL		\$76,823,389		\$111,639,680

(x) Preliminary Figures

Oil and Gas

A total of 170,797,121 acres was held under permit and lease at the end of 1966 in the Northwest Territories and Arctic Islands. This is an increase of 51,121,237 acres over the previous year. Figure No. 1 illustrates this in graph form and it can be discerned that approximately 20 million acres of the increase was attributed to the Arctic Islands while approximately 37 million acres were added to on the Mainland and the Arctic Coast.

<i>Permits</i>	<i>No. of Permits</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
N.W.T. Mainland	2,018	95,898,807
Arctic Coast	199	9,625,591
Arctic Islands	1,434	65,272,723
	<u>3,651</u>	<u>170,797,121</u>

<i>Leases</i>	<i>No. of Leases</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
N.W.T. Mainland	151	882,481
Arctic Coast	nil	nil
Arctic Islands	nil	nil
	<u>151</u>	<u>882,481</u>

Total Acreage under Permit and Lease
End 1966. 171,679,602

Oil and gas expenditures in the Yukon and Northwest Territories exceeded \$28,000,000.00 in 1966. Since geological provinces straddle territorial boundaries, and companies operate under the same regulations in the Yukon as in the Northwest Territories, it is difficult to segregate expenditures and activities between the two Territories. In 1966 the Northwest Territories portion would be between 85% and 90%. Northwest Territories oil and gas expenditures were about \$24,000,000. Most of the exploration in the Northwest Territories was conducted in the southern portion and on the Peel Plateau.

A large gas discovery was made late in 1966 in the Pointed Mountain area of the Northwest Territories. The well located about 15 miles northwest of Fort Liard appears to be the most significant gas discovery in western Canada in 1966. This is in proximity to the Beaver River area which may be serviced by a gas transmission pipeline by 1969. Additional wells are now planned and when adequate gas reserves are developed, the gas pipeline can be extended from the Beaver River area in British Columbia to the Pointed Mountain area. Revenues in the form of royalties will accrue to the Government when gas deliveries commence.

Some drilling and a considerable amount of seismic activity was carried out in the Fort Simpson-Great Slave Lake area. Most of this activity was spurred on by oil discoveries and development in the Rainbow-Zama Lake area in Alberta. A marginal oil well was discovered only three miles from the Northwest Territories' border. The company drilled an additional well last winter but results were not encouraging and it was abandoned.

Continued interest is being shown in the Peel Plateau area of the Northwest Territories. Shell Canada Limited and Imperial Oil are in the midst of a large exploration and drilling program. Shell has now completed nine wells in this area while Imperial has just completed their fifth well. Other operators will commence drilling operations during the 1967-68 winter season, and it is anticipated that another ten wells will be drilled during this phase of exploration.

A helicopter-borne and supported seismic party conducted geophysical surveys over the Prince Patrick, Mackenzie King and Borden Islands. This is the first time such a geophysical survey was carried out in the Arctic Islands. The crews have now been moved to the Anderson and Horton River area to undertake a similar program which should last six to seven months.

There was a small decrease in geological and geophysical activity, while a moderate increase in drilling. The footage drilled is a significant indicator of drilling activity since ten of the wells drilled (Figure No. 2) in 1966 were shallow structure test holes.

Expenditures for exploration and other activities also a significant indicator of exploration activity. In 1966, exploration and production expenditures in the Northwest Territories and Yukon exceeded 28 million dollars, an increase of 5 million dollars over 1965.

Three oil and gas permit and work bonus block sales were held in 1966. An increase of approximately 1 million dollars was recorded over similar sales in 1965. Cash bonus sales for permits (see Figure No. 3) and other revenues for 1966-67 produced just under 2 million dollars. A significant decrease in revenues was reflected because of smaller bonuses paid for permits during the previous year.

Pan Arctic Oils Limited, acting on behalf of a consortium of companies, holding acreage in the Arctic Islands, applied for a loan under the Mineral Development Loan Fund to commence a large scale seismic and drilling program in the Arctic Islands. The program if consummated would involve the spending of approximately 30 million dollars. This would include the drilling of 20 to 25 wells complemented by a considerable amount of seismic surveys.

Fig. 1
 ACREAGE HELD UNDER OIL & GAS PERMIT
 NWT LANDS

— NORTHWEST TERRITORIES PERMITS
 - - - ARCTIC ISLAND PERMITS
 - - - WATER PERMITS (Arctic Coast)

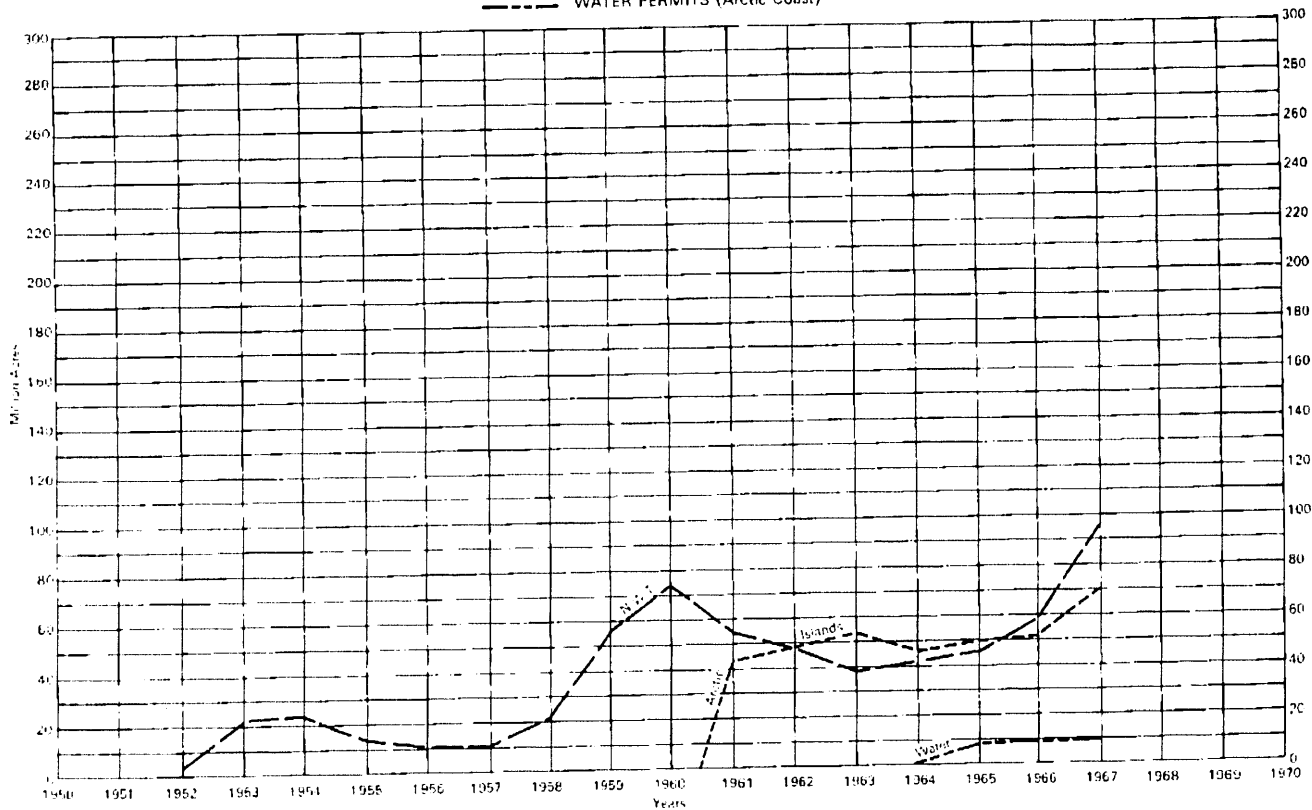


Fig. 2
TOTAL WELLS DRILLED
YUKON, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
& ARCTIC ISLANDS

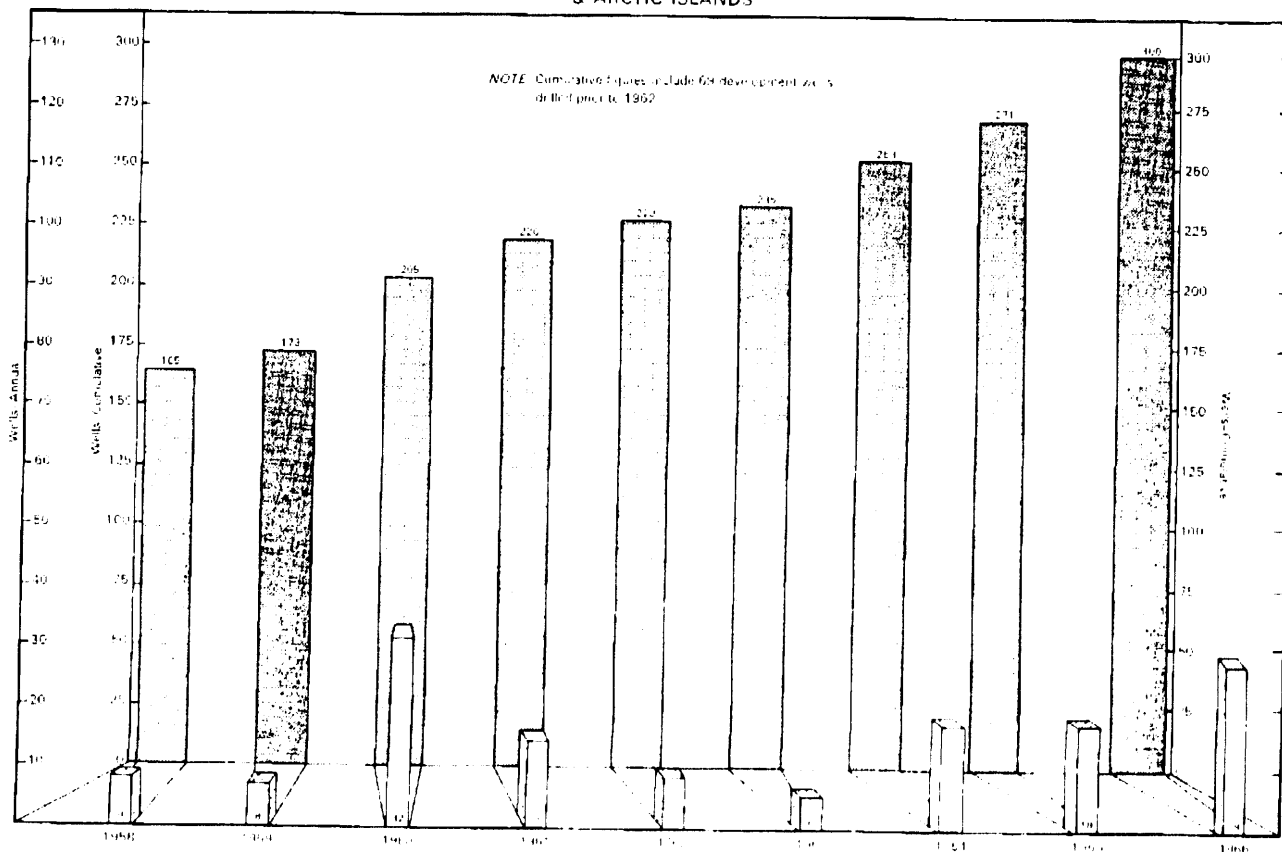
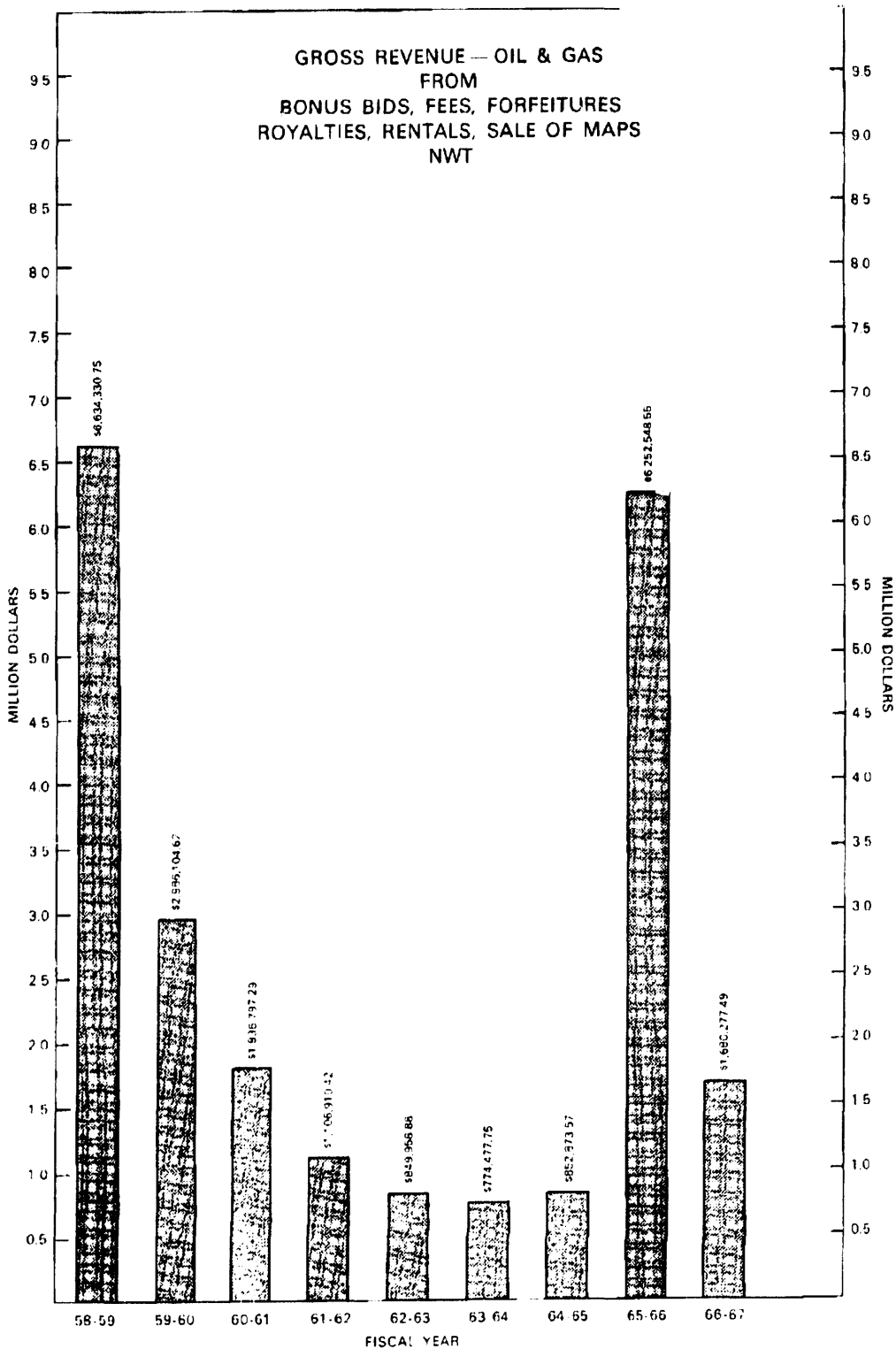


Fig. 3



Lands

The selection of Yellowknife as the territorial capital will undoubtedly bring extensive changes to the present town and, with this in mind, the town authorities have engaged consultants to develop a long range plan for the expected expansion and redevelopment.

The demand for residential lots at Pine Point continues, and no lots of this type remain available in the westerly part of the townsite. At Inuvik approximately 170 additional lots have been surveyed.

Town subdivisions were surveyed at Spence Bay, Gjoa Haven, Holman, Hall Beach and Igloodik, in addition to a new townsite at Wrigley.

Thirteen parcels of land were purchased during the year, and revenue derived by the Territorial Government from the sale of lands amounted to \$54,370.00.

Forests

Timber production in 1966 was considerably higher than in 1965. As a result, revenue to the Crown increased by more than three times over the previous year. Increased interest has been shown lately in the possibility of large scale industrial use of the timber in the Lower Slave and Liard River area.

Timber Production

Item	1965	1966	
Lumber	1,269,741	3,327,758	Fbm
Fuelwood	2,404	8,298	Cords
Poles, Piling	531,890	610,000	Lineal feet
Revenue	1,269	4,202	Dollars

The 1966 forest fire season was one of the worst on record. A fast run-off in the spring, very little precipitation and heavy electrical storms during July and August resulted in extremely hazardous fire conditions for an eight week period.

Forest Fire Statistics

Item	1965	1966
<i>Protected Zone</i>		
number fires	89	181
acres burned	7,200	87,000
<i>Unprotected Zone</i>		
number fires	26	65
acres burned	3,105	287,000

All sixteen campgrounds maintained by the Mackenzie Forest Service were used extensively throughout the season.





Itsumi, Eanangimuk, printing a fabric at the Cape Dorset Co-op

Photo by John De Visser

Development of Co-operatives

The co-operative development program in the N.W.T. was started in 1959 when the Northwest Territories Council, at its January Session, passed the Co-operative Association Ordinance which made the establishment of co-operatives in the Northwest Territories legal. The first co-operative in the Northwest Territories was incorporated in October 1959 at Port Burwell and the number has now grown to 19 co-operatives and two credit unions spread across the N.W.T. from the Atlantic to the Arctic Ocean.

The following chart indicates the growth in co-operatives since 1959.

Year	Co-operatives	Credit Unions
1959	1	
1960	3	
1961	4	
1962	2	
1963	4	1
1965	1	
1966	4	1
Total	19	2

In 1966, Etsaredi Co-operative at Rae was incorporated on February 7, Inuvik and District Savings and Credit Union of July 21, Koomiut Co-operative at Pelly Bay on August 9, Great Slave Co-operative Fisheries at Hay River on October 17, and Kekertak Co-operative at Gjoa Haven on December 13. Apart from these formally established 21 co-operative organizations, at a number of settlements, there are several groups in a formative stage working towards formal co-operative status.

In Canada, there were some 50 different types of co-operatives providing for the different needs of their members. Co-operatives in the Canadian north are engaged in 20 different activities. Most Arctic co-operatives are of a multi-purpose nature.

The Arctic co-operatives have taken over and re-organized some activities which, in the past, were operated by other agencies, e.g. production and selling of handicrafts and carvings. On the other hand, quite often co-operatives have started and succeeded in activities in which the people have not had any previous experience, e.g. operation of fisheries, retail stores, print shops, etc.

Almost every Arctic co-operative has to borrow money required for working capital at the start, but the very high degree of subsidization in the past has been much improved. The total working capital used by the 12 co-operatives in the Northwest Territories, whose financial statements were available in 1965, amounted to over \$595,000. More than \$239,000 or 40 per cent of that total belonged to the co-operatives in shares (\$121,029), statutory and other reserves (\$65,083) and undistributed savings (\$53,139); the rest was provided by loans from the Eskimo Loan Fund and other creditors. Cash on hand and in banks amounted to \$105,513, with further \$489,997 in inventories, supplies, accounts receivable and other assets. Amount paid by the co-operatives in the Northwest Territories in wages alone

exceeded \$75,000. Further and larger financial benefits were derived from sales (\$530,945) for a good portion of merchandise sold by the co-operatives (handicrafts, carvings, fish fur, etc.) have been provided by the members themselves. For a comparison, the total working capital used by all Arctic co-operatives, including those in Arctic Quebec, was almost \$1,100,000, of which \$421,000 was their own. Total sales in the north by co-operatives were almost \$1,150,000 with wages and salaries paid close to \$140,000.

Apart from the financial benefits the co-operatives are providing to their membership and their settlements, they make an impact on people they are concerned with and their surroundings in many other aspects of daily life. The year 1966/1967 has brought further recognition of these benefits brought about by the existence of co-operatives. The Advisory Committee on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories in its report stated that "... in addition to their important economic role, co-operatives are strong forces in the education of the northern people in ways of local government" and recommended that "the co-operatives, should be recognized as part of the development of local government ... The co-operative helps to establish equality of the native and at the same time may provide him with a comparatively easy means of transition from the traditional northern socio-economic unit of the land and the camp to the somewhat more heterogeneous communities which will characterize northern living for some time." Professor Frank Vallee, after studies of the Arctic co-operatives in the field, states in the book "People of Light and Dark" ... "I am an enthusiastic supporter of the co-operative movement in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Canada not so much because of the economic value of the co-operative, although this is considerable, but more because of its social and psychological value in helping people work away from the disheartening, demoralizing status they had in the past, when they looked for their signals from government officials, traders, police and missionaries.

Another important milestone in the history of the Arctic co-operatives was the second conference they held in April 1966 at Povungnituk, Arctic Quebec, where they decided on steps for further consolidation of co-operative organization across the Canadian north. At that conference, it was decided to organize three regional federations of Arctic co-operatives (Mackenzie, Central Arctic and Arctic Quebec) which would then join in a confederation of all Arctic co-operatives. Carrying out marketing and purchasing functions and organizing education and technical assistance would be the aims of these second and third level organizations.

In the meantime, Arctic Quebec co-operatives have advanced the idea of the regional federation considerably. Towards the end of 1966/67, the Mackenzie District co-operatives also had their own conference at which the idea of a District federation was further discussed and accepted and a steering committee elected to carry on. The direct involvement of the Northwest Territories Government in co-operative development was expanded in 1966/67 when a contract with the Co-operative Union of Canada was drawn for co-operative and community development at Rae. The N.W.T. Government also has a contract with the C.U.C. at Fort Resolution.

The year 1967 is a special one for tourism throughout the world as well as in the Northwest Territories. It has been declared International Travel Year by the United Nations, in recognition of the power of tourism to facilitate understanding among peoples everywhere, promote international co-operation, lead to a greater awareness of the wealth of the different civilizations and substantially increase the invisible earnings of the developing countries.

This year also marks the passing of a full decade since the potential importance of tourism to the Northwest Territories was recognized. Significant progress has been made in the development of tourist attractions, tourist facilities and tourist traffic in the Northwest Territories during this ten-year period.

The number of hotels, motels and lodges has increased steadily. As of the end of the fiscal year 1966-67, there are six hotels and four motels offering accommodation in the Territories. Three new sports fishing lodges opened in 1966 bringing the total to 19.

Sports hunting in the Mackenzie Mountains, opened in 1965, has become established as a significant component of the tourist industry. The outfitters report a good number of guests and successful hunting during 1966. One outfitter is completely booked for 1967 and has only a few vacancies left for 1968. Six outfitters are now licensed for Game Zone 12.

No non-resident hunting was allowed until 1959 when the first sports hunting season for buffalo since 1886 was held during the autumn in the Fort Smith area. Buffalo hunting was a very popular attraction for three years, until it had to be curtailed due to the outbreak of anthrax in 1964. The anthrax is now under control in the area and Buffalo hunting for residents of the N.W.T. resumed in 1967. Sea mammal hunting is a unique hunting experience offered by the Northwest Territories. Seal hunting was opened in 1959, and beluga hunting

in 1962. Several communities, most of them in the eastern Arctic, cater to this type of hunting.

In 1966, an experimental tourist camp was set up at Rankin Inlet under the auspices of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, providing minimum facilities for 20 people. Three new camps will be set up in 1967 at Baker Lake, Whale Cove and Eskimo Point. By establishing these camps, the Department hopes to pave the way for the development of tourism in the Keewatin.

Road travel has become increasingly important, as the highway system has been extended into the Northwest Territories. By December 31, 1966, there was a total of 644.1 miles of road in the Northwest Territories plus 250 miles in Wood Buffalo Park, accessible only through the Territories. The communities of Enterprise, Hay River, Fort Smith, Pine Point, Fort Providence, Rae and Yellowknife are now all served by the highway system and extensions are under construction towards Fort Resolution and Fort Simpson. There are 17 campgrounds and picnic sites along the highway system.

Scheduled air service is provided by Pacific Western Airlines in the Mackenzie and by Trans Air in the Keewatin while Austin Airways and Nordair serve the eastern Arctic. A number of other carriers offer charter service.

The first organized tourist bureau for the Northwest Territories came into being in 1960 when a tourist development officer was appointed with responsibilities for assessing tourist potential and promoting development of tourist facilities and traffic. In 1961, a travel counsellor was added to the Tourist Office staff to answer enquiries from people interested in visiting the Territories. In 1965, two tourist specialists were assigned to the Mackenzie and Arctic Districts as development officers close to the communities. At the same time, the

Tourist Office acquired the part time services of an industrial publicity specialist.

During the year 1966-67, the Northwest Territories Tourist Office continued its efforts to make the Northwest Territories better known as a vacation land and to develop the tourist industry. Publicity in 1966-67 was directed primarily at the Canadian and United States Markets. Additional prints of the films "Seal Hunt" and "Paydirt Angling" were purchased to increase distribution in the United States and to provide wide-spread distribution in Canada both by television and by group viewing.

Tourist literature was updated and reprinted and was used to service 7,000 enquiries from prospective visitors as well as for special promotions to stimulate interest in the Northwest Territories. Special emphasis was placed on writers' tours in 1966 to offset the many special attractions in southern Canada during Centennial year. Seven tours were sponsored and the resulting publicity has been excellent. Articles that have appeared to date are worth more than four times the cost of these tours in terms of advertising rates. The Tourist Office took part in one show, Travel '67 in San Francisco, February 24 to March 5. Total attendance at this show was 53,000.

The number of people visiting the Territories has increased steadily. The following figures are estimates for the volume of traffic and expenditures 1959-1965

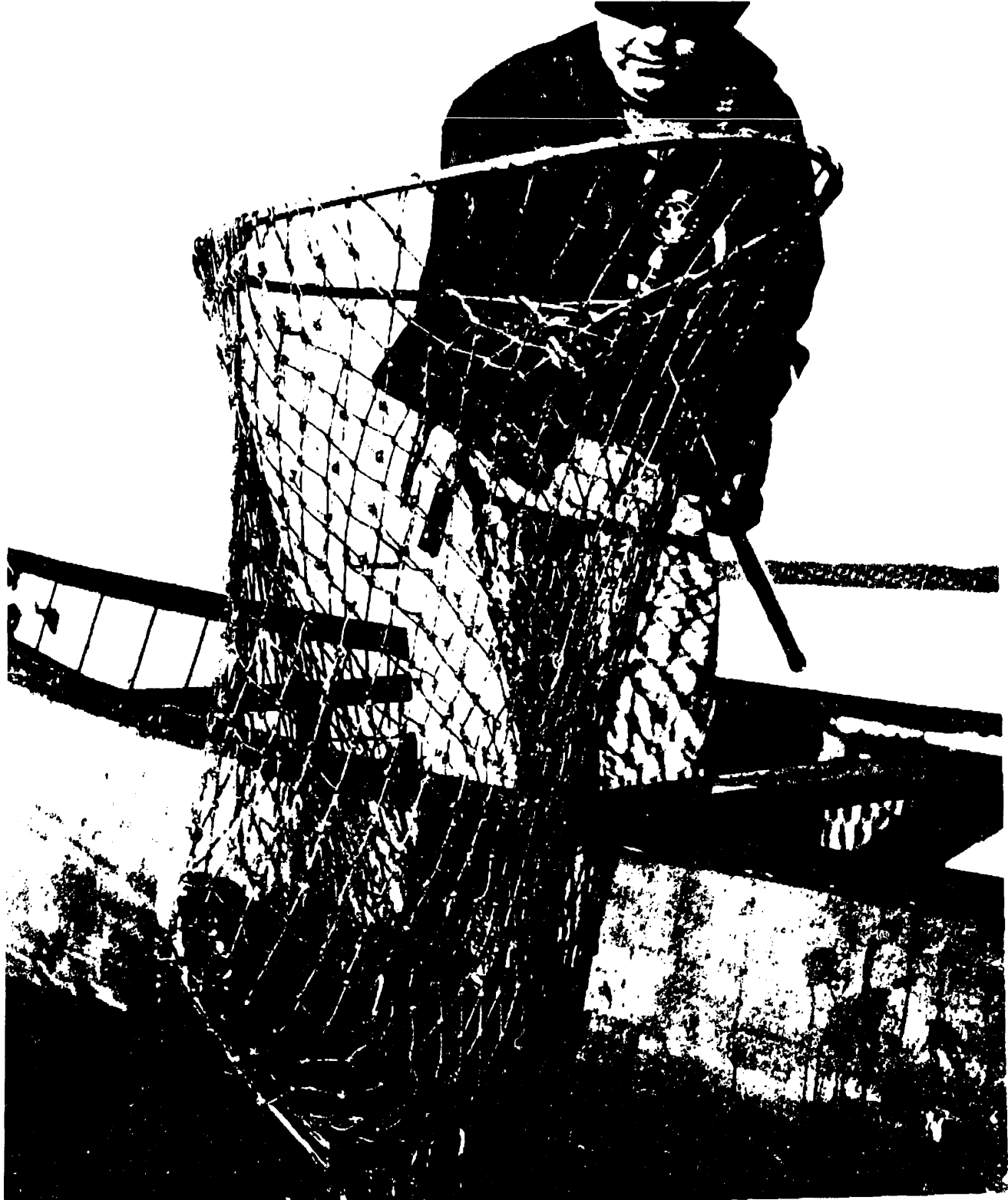
Year	No. of Visitors	Expenditures
1959	600	\$ 350,000
1960	1,000	\$ 450,000
1961	1,300	\$ 600,000
1962	2,200	\$ 850,000
1963	3,500	\$1,000,000
1964	5,000	\$1,300,000
1965	6,000	\$1,500,000

In the summer of 1966, for the first time, a detailed survey was undertaken to determine the number of tourists visiting the Northwest Territories and to measure the amount and nature of their expenditure. The survey indicated that, in previous years, the number of visitors has been over estimated, while their expenditures have been under estimated. Actual figures for 1966 are 6,000 tourists, who spent \$2,000,000. As a result of this survey, accurate figures are now available which can be used in setting objectives and measuring progress in the future.

The Northwest Territories Tourist Association was established in 1960 and holds annual conferences at centres in the Northwest Territories. Through this organization, carriers, operators and others interested in tourism have been able to play a strong role in shaping the development of the industry. The Hudson's Bay Company has been involved in tourism in the Northwest Territories from the early days when they operated a paddle steamer on the Mackenzie, through the 1950's when their supply ship in the eastern Arctic had space for a few tourists, and more recently with the introduction of the U-Paddle canoe rental system in 1963.

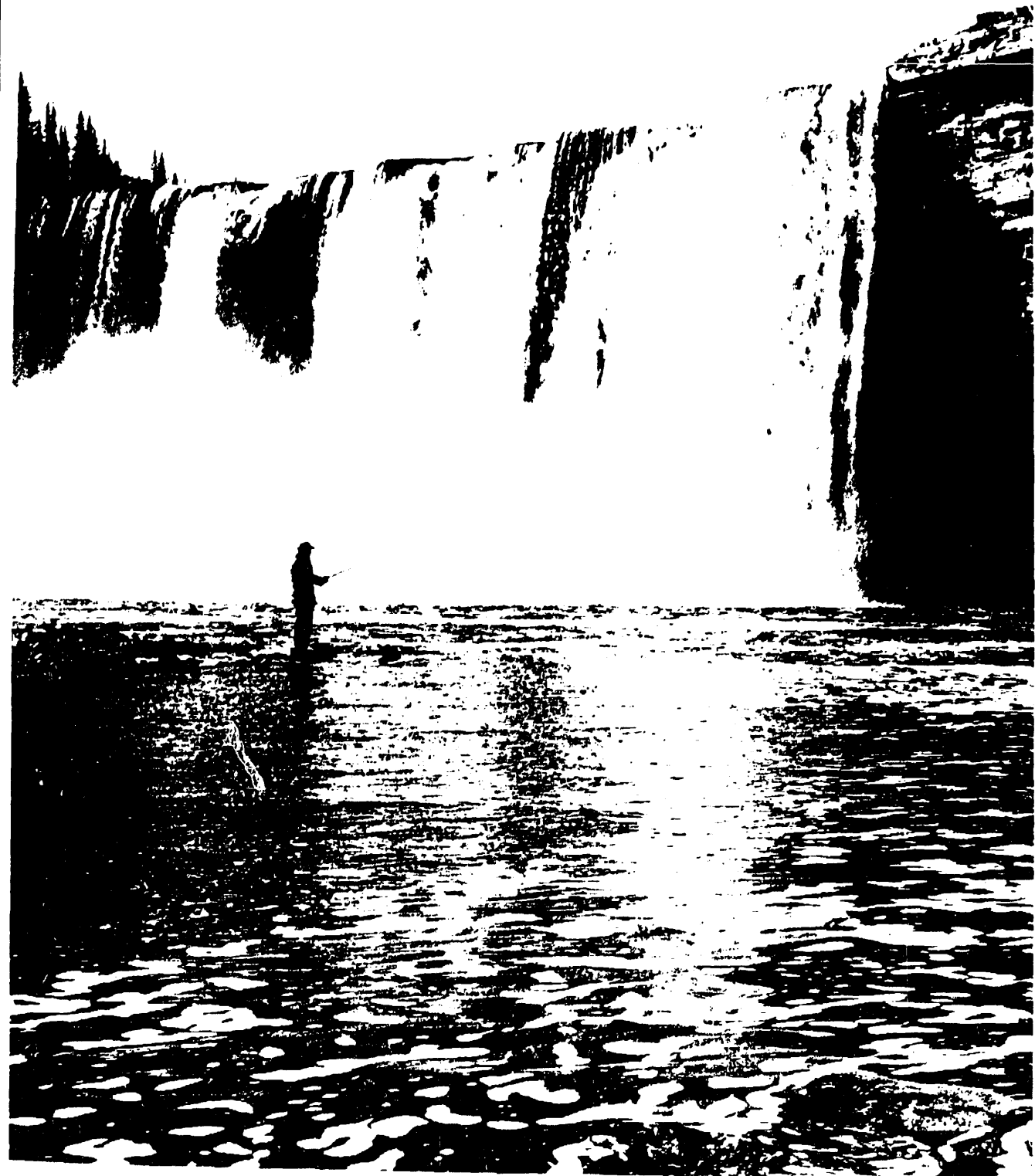
The Northwest Territories has an opportunity that few other areas have had: to control the orderly development of the industry from its early stages through legislation. In 1965, at the February Session, the Council of the Northwest Territories passed the Travel and Outdoor Recreation Ordinance.

Traditionally, the Northwest Territories has attracted experienced travellers looking for new worlds, sportsmen and adventurers and this will, no doubt, be the pattern of the future. It is expected that tourism will make an even more significant contribution to the economy in the future and help to make the Northwest Territories better known in Canada and other countries.



Canadian Government Travel Bureau Photo

giant lake trout is netted in Great Slave Lake. The lake is becoming a mecca for sports fishermen



ing below Alexandra Falls, located along the Mackenzie Highway in Canada's Northwest Territories

Canadian Government; Travel Bureau Photo

Game Management Program



Herds in the Northwest Territories

Canadian Wildlife Service Photo

From the earliest settlement days to this Centennial year game and furs have been an important economic factor in the Northwest Territories.

In recent years an effective Game Management Program has been directed at proper utilization of this important resource.

Game Management and effective control of anthrax has permitted a renewal of Buffalo hunting by residents in the N.W.T., commencing this Centennial year. The hunting season will be during November and December in Game Management Zones 3 and 5, northwest of Fort Smith.

A total count of bison carried out in Hook Lake and Grand Detour areas showed some 1700 animals. A Bison Vaccination Program on some 700 animals was carried out in the Hook Lake area. No occurrence of anthrax was reported in the Hook Lake-Grand Detour areas in 1966. The calf crop was normal and the bison were in good physical condition.

The Bathurst Inlet caribou herd was again surveyed in June, 1966. Attention was concentrated on the calving herd and the survey showed an approximate total of 100,000 animals. The herd consisted of cows, calves and yearlings. The calf production for 1966 was approximately 66%.

Supervision of caribou hunts in various areas was provided by Game Management staff who also gathered required biological information. The hunts were also used as a means of in-service training for Game staff in the detection of animal diseases.

Five outfitters catered to 170 non-resident big-game hunters in the Mackenzie Mountains. Hunting was again excellent and some record book Dall Sheep and moose were taken. Approval was given for extension of non-resident hunting into Zone 19.

Resident hunters were again active in those zones which were open for moose hunting. The animals are still relatively plentiful and hunter success was some-

what better than previous years due to an extension of the hunting season. Legislation was passed which will permit a number of moose to be taken in the Yellowknife area in 1967.

Under the Wolf Bounty Program 366 wolves were presented for bounty. Under the Predator Control Program approximately 400 were killed, making a total of 766. Exports were 431 skins compared to 166 in previous years.

A muskox survey was carried out in the Queen Elizabeth Islands and discussion held with Eskimos relative to a Muskox Sport—hunting Program. A muskox and caribou survey were also completed in Zone 33, and at meetings held with Eskimo hunters at Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Spence Bay and Pelly Bay, Game Management principles and policies were explained and discussed.

Beaver quotas were set for the Mackenzie Delta and a maximum take of 5200 beaver permitted. It is believed this will offset somewhat the present lower muskrat population and prices.

Value of fine fur exports was \$846,000, an increase of \$170,000 over the previous year. Polar bear prices were, on the average, \$30 higher than in 1964/65. Polar bear exports were 572 skins compared to 547 in the previous year. The white fox take was down by approximately 17,000 pelts but was offset in some measure by a 60% gain in average value. Approximately 184,000 muskrats were taken, valued at \$240,000, an increase in value of \$95,000 over 1964/65. The largest part of the take was in the southern Mackenzie areas. Beaver were down by some 500 pelts but an increase in price brought the value up by \$13,000. Lynx showed a marked increase in numbers and price and are believed to be on the upward part of their cycle. Marten take decreased by 3,200 skins but increased prices limited the loss to only \$9,000 less than in 1964/65.



Winter Works

Sixty-six projects were proposed under the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program for 1966-67. The total cost of these projects was estimated at \$192,000 with direct payroll costs estimated at \$174,000 or 90.62% of the total cost of the Program during the authorized period November 1st, 1966 to April 30th, 1967. Plans included the hiring of 582 men for 11,120 man-days work. The Federal Government, in accordance with the terms of the Program, will pay 50% of the direct payroll costs incurred on approved projects.

The total expenditures together with the man-days work provided for under this valuable Program in the Northwest Territories cannot compare with results expected in any of the provinces. The projects undertaken, however, did give splendid employment opportunities in remote communities where work was scarce and badly needed.

The policy of providing as much hand labour as possible was followed. The various types of projects undertaken included clearing and other preparatory work for ditches, roads, trails, firebreaks, graveyards, survey lines, picnic areas, campgrounds, emergency landing strips, and garbage dumps; cutting of logs and piling of materials for sidewalk lumber, corduroy work, small docks, garbage stands, and other community construction; and prefabrication of sidewalk sections.

Liquor System

The Territorial Liquor System had an increase in sales in 1966-67, reflecting increased activities in the Territories and a growing population. For the first time sales passed the \$3,000,000 mark, (\$3,038,437.00), representing an increase over the sales of the previous fiscal year of 13.8%.

Eighteen persons are permanently employed by the Northwest Territories Liquor System.

A new liquor store was built in the new subdivision at Hay River. Cost of this project was \$137,000.

The year 1966-67 has been one of progress, change and refinement for the Financial affairs of the Government of the Northwest Territories. Plans and arrangements were made to establish the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Northwest Territories to be effective 1 April, 1967. The 1962-67 Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement was to expire 31 March, 1967, and a new agreement was entered into for a two-year period ending 31 March, 1969. The two year period was selected instead of the customary five year period to allow for the recommendations of the Carrothers Commission and the establishment of the government in the Northwest Territories within this period.

On 1 April, 1966, an Accounting System was instituted that was program oriented with emphasis on processing efficiency. During the year Revenue, Payroll and Purchasing sections were organized.

The general level of activity of the Government is above that of 1965-66. The combined Operating and Capital expenditures were \$12,969,982, representing an increase of 31.6% over 1965-66. The Operating expenditures of \$9,225,805, are 21.0% over the previous year and Operating Revenues of \$8,365,987, are 0.3% over the same period. Capital expenditures of \$4,379,430, are 60.4% over 1965-66 while Capital Revenues of

\$2,928,080, are 6.7% above those of that year. This small increase in Capital Revenue is due to the loan of \$1,398 million for the creation of the Water & Sewer System at Hay River being payable in 1967-68. During 1966-67, \$1,052,567, was expended from general Revenues on this project. The expenditures for Housing and Other Loan Accounts of \$113,640 reflect a decrease of 38.4% from those of 1965-66. Amortization costs of \$613,613.08 are 77.9% above those of last year which reflect increased principal and interest payments on funds borrowed from the Federal Government.

As of 31 March, 1966, the value of loans outstanding to the Federal Government was \$6,298,793 and was increased by an additional Capital loan of \$2,700,000, and a Housing Mortgage loan of \$220,000, during the year. Principal repayments during 1966-67 amounted to \$269,301.13 which results in a net indebtedness to the Federal Government of \$8,949,492.02.

The following charts depict a condensed balance sheet for all accounts and a source and application of funds statement for the individual accounts. The graph drawn through the Operating and Capital Charts depicts the level of expenditures by a solid line and the Revenue by a broken line for the periods noted in the margin.

Condensed Balance Sheets

Account	Balance			Balance March 31 1967
	April 1 1966	Revenue	Expenditure	
Operating	\$2,939,528.53	\$8,365,967.26	\$9,225,804.74	\$2,079,711.05
Capital	366,131.97	2,928,079.75	4,479,429.55	1,085,217.83
Housing	49,222.07	279,710.19	113,640.58	215,291.68
Amortization	62,140.87	714,671.49	613,613.38	163,199.48

Amortization Account

Source		
Repayment of Municipal Loans		\$ 61,541.52
Repayment of School District Loans		54,211.00
Repayment, Loans to Co-ops, etc.		1,000.00
Federal Amortization Grant		6,252.00
Sale - Serviced Lots		1,000.00
Total		751,004.52

Application

Federal Loan Repayment	\$ 613,613.38
------------------------	---------------

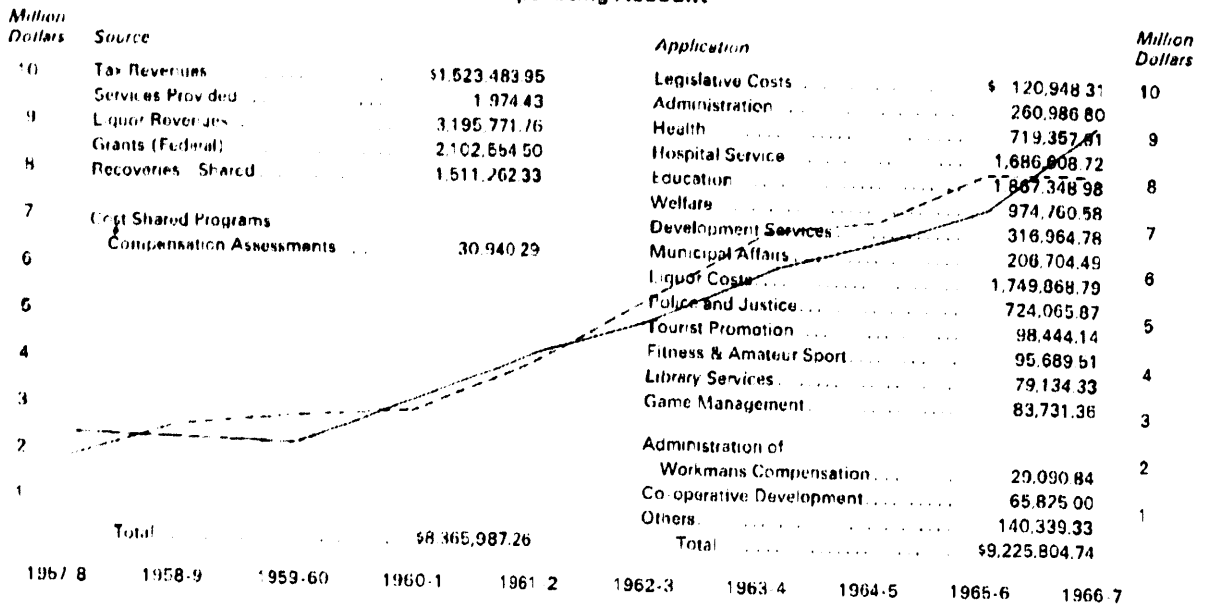
Housing Account

Source		
Federal Housing Loans and Grants		\$ 230,800.00
Repayment - Low Cost Housing Loans - Principal		79,236.57
Repayment - Low Cost Housing Loans Interest		21,085.99
Taxes, Insurance, etc.		1,414.37
Total		\$ 279,710.19

Application

Loans under Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance	\$ 94,063.90
Fees - Legal, C.M.H.C., etc.	19,576.68
Low Cost Housing	1,000.00
Repayment of Housing Loan from Government of Canada	19,576.68
Townsite Development - Pine Point	1,000.00
Total	\$ 113,640.58

Operating Account

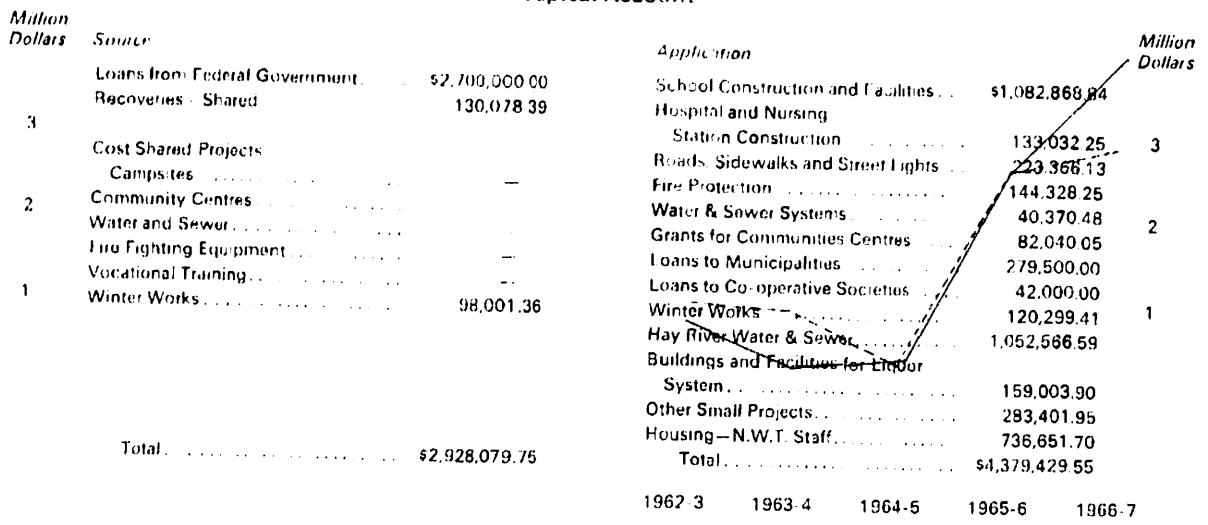


Million Dollars	Source	Amount
10	Tax Revenues	\$1,523,483.95
9	Services Provided	1,974.43
9	Liquor Revenues	3,195,771.76
8	Grants (Federal)	2,102,554.50
8	Recoveries - Shared	1,511,262.33
7	Cost Shared Programs	
6	Compensation Assessments	30,940.29
Total		\$8,365,987.26

Application	Amount	Million Dollars
Legislative Costs	\$ 120,948.31	10
Administration	260,986.80	10
Health	719,357.81	9
Hospital Service	1,686,808.72	9
Education	1,867,348.98	8
Welfare	974,760.58	8
Development Services	316,964.78	7
Municipal Affairs	206,704.49	7
Liquor Costs	1,749,868.79	6
Police and Justice	724,065.87	6
Tourist Promotion	98,444.14	5
Fitness & Amateur Sport	95,689.51	5
Library Services	79,134.33	4
Game Management	83,731.36	3
Administration of		
Workmans Compensation	29,090.84	2
Co-operative Development	65,825.00	1
Others	140,339.33	1
Total	\$9,225,804.74	

Expenditures
Revenue

Capital Account



Million Dollars	Source	Amount
3	Loans from Federal Government	\$2,700,000.00
3	Recoveries - Shared	130,078.39
2	Cost Shared Projects	
2	Campsites	—
2	Community Centres	—
2	Water and Sewer	—
2	Fire Fighting Equipment	—
2	Vocational Training	—
1	Winter Works	98,001.36
Total		\$2,928,079.75

Application	Amount	Million Dollars
School Construction and Facilities	\$1,082,868.84	3
Hospital and Nursing		
Station Construction	133,032.25	3
Roads, Sidewalks and Street Lights	223,366.13	3
Fire Protection	144,328.25	2
Water & Sewer Systems	40,370.48	2
Grants for Communities Centres	82,040.05	2
Loans to Municipalities	279,500.00	2
Loans to Co-operative Societies	42,000.00	2
Winter Works	120,299.41	1
Hay River Water & Sewer	1,052,566.59	1
Buildings and Facilities for Liquor		
System	159,003.90	1
Other Small Projects	283,401.95	1
Housing - N.W.T. Staff	736,651.70	1
Total	\$4,379,429.55	

— Expenditures
- - - Revenue



Photo by Peter Oamen.

Social Development in the NWT

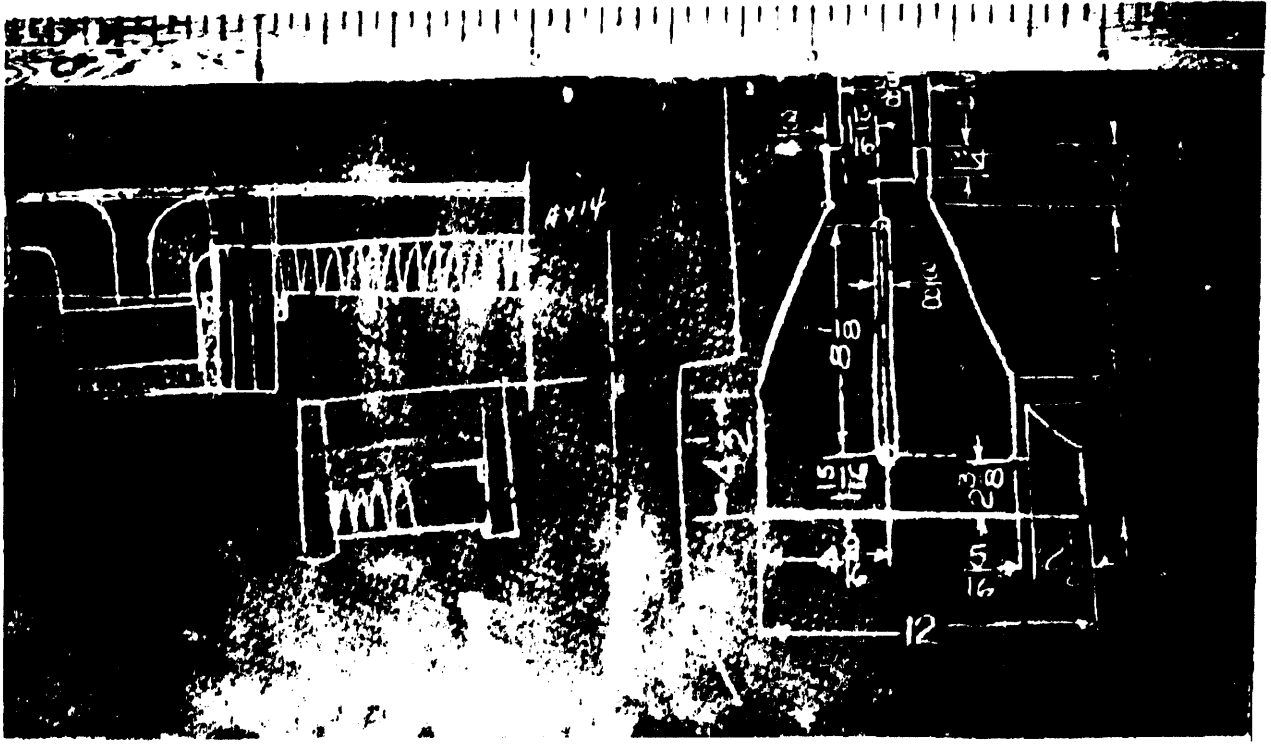


Photo by John De Vissio

Education in the Northwest Territories has been a story of growth and change with an Education system that has been moulded through experience in a unique cultural situation.

The outstanding problem has been to supply a modern and thorough education to Eskimos and Indians in the North while not harshly attacking cultural values.

Centennial Year sees problems still remaining but a developing program rapidly emerging, combining the best of North American education methods with high respect for cultural values.

Enrolment

Enrolment in Northwest Territories schools in September 1966 was 7043, an increase of 625 pupils or 9.7% from the previous year. The growth in pupil enrolment in the Northwest Territories has increased rapidly over the past 10 years and a further significant increase is expected over the next 10 years. Enrolment as of September 1966, in all schools operating on a full-time basis in the Northwest Territories was as follows:

	<u>Eskimos</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Federal Schools	2643	1291	2106	6040
Company Schools	-	-	47	47
School Districts	7	49	900	956
	<u>2650</u>	<u>1340</u>	<u>3053</u>	<u>7043</u>

Charts at the end of the Education Section give a breakdown of school enrolment and the enrolment growth.

Higher Education

The Northwest Territories Council, at its 34th Session held in Ottawa in March, 1967, approved revisions to the former Northwest Territories Financial Assistance for Higher Education Program. The new Ordinance is called the Students Grants Ordinance.

Financial assistance is provided for five categories of full-time students:

- Students enrolled in courses for degree credit at recognized Canadian universities;
- Students enrolled in a recognized school of nursing;
- Students enrolled in a recognized teacher training college;
- Students enrolled in post-secondary courses of recognized technical institutes;
- Students enrolled in pre-employment courses in recognized trade, vocational or technical schools, or in special courses.

The following financial assistance is provided under the new Students Grants Ordinance:

- Outright grants to cover education costs including tuition fees, books, special equipment, supplies and special clothing and the cost of return transportation from the student's residence to the nearest place offering the course desired;
- Outright grants for board and lodging while the student is attending the university, college, institute or special course in the following amounts:
 - For first year students, \$3.00 per day during the whole period of the course in which the student is enrolled;

- For students in second and succeeding years \$2.00 per day during the whole period of the course in which the student is enrolled;

- Where need is proven a Canada Student Loan to cover costs in excess of the grants provided;
- Some vocational pre-employment and special courses may not be designated for purposes of Canada Student Loans. Where the student is ineligible for a Canada Student Loan and his need is proven, a supplementary allowance of \$1.00 per day during the whole period of the course for which the student is enrolled.

Forty-three applicants, three of whom were Northwest Territories scholarship winners, were approved for financial assistance for higher education in the 1966-67 academic year. Of the 43 students, 15 established the need for loans. Total cost of the program for the above students was approximately \$35,675 in the 1966-67 academic year.

The Territorial Government provides two scholarships of \$800 each to the Northwest Territories students who achieve the highest and second highest marks in the Alberta Grade XII final examinations. To be eligible, students must obtain an average of at least 70%. The scholarships may be renewed each year up to a total of four years. In 1966 the two scholarships were awarded to Miss Dianne Douglas who entered the first year of a B.A. program at the University of Manitoba and to Mr. Kenneth Tyler who entered the first year of a B.A. program at the University of Alberta. Miss Gail Patricia Robinson, who won the scholarship in 1965 undertook second year studies of the B.Sc. (nursing) program at the University of Alberta. The Northwest Territories participates in the Canada Student Loans Plan. In 1966-67, 14 students secured loans totalling \$11,135 under this Plan.

School Construction

Plans were formulated in 1966-67 for extensive additional school and pupil residence accommodation in the Northwest Territories. Major project plans which were completed, are as follows:

- Ten classroom school with Gymnasium, Home Economics and Industrial Arts facilities at Aklavik.
- Five classroom school with a large activity room at Cambridge Bay.
- Sixteen classroom secondary school with two science rooms, Commercial, Library, Industrial Arts, Home Economics and Gymnasium at Inuvik.
- Eight classroom plus four special rooms as an addition to the Sir John Franklin School at Yellowknife.
- Two 2-classroom schools with large activity rooms at Hall Beach and Repulse Bay.
- One classroom addition to the Grise Fiord School.

In addition to the above education construction, preliminary plans were made for a 15-classroom school with Industrial Arts, Home Economics and Gymnasium facilities to serve pupils living in the Rae area. Plans were also completed for a seven-classroom school at Coppermine and materials were flown into the com-

munity in April, 1967. Construction was started on the new 12 classroom elementary school at Hay River. This school, which will be called the Princess Alexandra School, is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1967.

Curriculum

The principal responsibility of the Curriculum Section is to provide leadership in developing integrated sets of school programs and teaching resources. Related services include testing and evaluation, special education, audio-visual materials, school library, teacher education and research. In developing the correlated school programs and teaching resources, the following principles are followed:

- 1) Cultural inclusion—intentional reference in every unit of instruction to the child's environment.
- 2) Cultural enrichment— inclusion of learning experiences and materials to compensate for deficiencies in the child's environment.
- 3) Pedagogical selection—selection by teachers of enriching programs and activities which will be interesting and challenging as well as meaningful to the child.

In the last five years, over 80 professional documentary aids for northern teachers have been developed. Publications produced in 1966-67 are: Seal Hunt, Let's Begin English, Northern School Library List, Audio Visual Services Handbook, Guide Book to Accompany New Mathematics Work Book.

The testing and evaluation services continued the testing program for northern schools and the results have been processed by the Bureau of Data Processing Work on the two series of filmstrips, the Government of the Northwest Territories and Northern Co-operatives has continued. In co-operation with the Department of Health and Welfare and the University of Calgary research was conducted into the selection of children to be referred to the Child Guidance Clinic of the North. Also, summer courses on teaching English as a second language and library management were organized for northern teachers.

Linguistics

The Linguistics Section became part of the Education Division during the middle of the 1966-67 fiscal year. Special classes were established to teach the new orthography to several Eskimo pupils attending school in the Ottawa area. A course in the new orthography was also arranged for the Eskimo classroom assistants who attended a nine week course in Smith Falls, Ontario, during the early part of 1967.

Adult Education

The main responsibilities of the Adult Education Section are to provide the educational training and guidance which adults require to face the complex social, economic and cultural problems encountered in their rapidly changing environment. Such problems are most acute for those of native ancestry. Many adults have had little or no schooling and as their children advance in school, the gap between parents and children increases. Lack of skills and knowledge make it difficult for adults to participate in today's rapid social and economic changes in the Northwest Territories, and it is imperative that such problems be overcome as soon as possible.

The 1966-67 estimates included provision for 13 new staff positions. These had not all been filled at the end of the 1966-67 fiscal year, but recruitment was well under way. When filled, these positions will provide District Superintendents of Adult Education for both the Arctic and Mackenzie Districts, together with three Regional Supervisors of Adult Education for each district. Positions for Adult Education specialists were provided for in the 1967-68 estimates to serve the Frobisher Bay, Fort Smith and Rankin Inlet areas.

Housing Education—Eskimo Rental Housing Program

In May, 1966 a grant of \$169,000 was received from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to finance the initial stages of the Adult Education component of the Eskimo Rental Housing Program.

This was the major program of the 1966-67 year. Housing Education is divided into three phases. Phase I is explanatory and normally takes place prior to the arrival of the new houses in the settlement. It lasts from three to six months and is designed to provide Eskimo families with an understanding of the major aspects of the housing program and its implications for their lives. It includes discussion and explanation of relatively complex matters such as the tenant/landlord relationship, the rental system, the provision of services, the buy-back arrangements and the role and functions of the housing associations.

Phase II, the home management phase lasts approximately six months in the average settlement. It is designed to help families adjust successfully to the new housing. It includes guidance and training in basic budgeting and shopping, health, sanitation, nutrition, child care, safety in the home, the care and maintenance of the home, and simple housing repairs. It is planned primarily for Eskimo women.

Phase III, covers the education required by Eskimo tenants for the successful development of housing associations. The training and educational work necessary is done by the Phase I and Phase II educators as part of their program.

The phase I program was initiated in the summer of 1966 in nine settlements in Frobisher Region. Approximately 475 families were contacted. The program was extended in October, 1966, and following months to a further five settlements in Frobisher and Keewatin Regions.

In each settlement housing educators used various approaches. These included general meetings, group meetings and large numbers of individual family visits. The materials used included lectures and slides of the housing in different settlements and in different stages of construction. Housing models, floor plans and other visual aids proved extremely helpful, as did leaflets and printed materials of many types. In every case, housing educators tried to involve Eskimo families in the decision making and many family interviews were held in the evening. Interpreters were hired in each settlement and played an integral part in the program.

The Phase II home management program was begun in January 1967, when six home economists were recruited, given an intensive orientation program in Ottawa for two weeks and posted to settlements in the Frobisher Region.

The Adult Education Section in Ottawa served as a resource centre for the production and distribution of

materials during the program. This included writing, revising, translating, printing and distributing booklets and leaflets of many kinds. It also involved the collection, printing and distribution of large numbers of photographs slides and illustrated materials. By January 1967 these were being sent to field workers in increasing amounts.

A housing education conference was held in Igloolik from April 5 to 11. It was planned for Departmental staff from Regional and District levels, together with selected Eskimo delegates from six settlements which were scheduled for 1967 housing. The main purpose of the conference was to enable the Eskimo representatives to see the new houses, to live in them, and to gain a thorough on-the-spot understanding of the housing program in a reasonably typical settlement. It was hoped that on their return to their own settlements the Eskimo delegates would help to clarify any misconceptions or uncertainty about the housing program which might exist. For this purpose they were provided with housing education kits, slides and photographs.

Despite the difficulties involved in social and cultural change the housing education program has been more successful than anticipated.

Since this is a continuing program, approaches and methods will be revised and improved steadily in the light of field assessment and evaluation.

Eskimo Orthography Program

The program has been developed to train Eskimos in the use of the new standard orthography. Staff shortages prevented the implementation of the Eskimo orthography program during 1966-67, but it is hoped that a start can be made in 1967-68. In addition to the training of Eskimo instructors who will work in the field, the program will include the development of large amounts of reading materials in the new orthography.

Local Programs

Short courses for adults were held in many settlements. The subjects varied widely and included mathematics, basic English, carpentry, home making, nutrition, book-keeping and simple accounting, and graphic arts.

Vocational Education

Expansion has continued in vocational education programs and the number of residents taking advantage of these programs in 1966-67. Courses were organized according to programs similar to the provinces and in accordance with reporting procedure as set out in the Technical and Vocational Training Agreement with the Federal Department of Manpower and Immigration. Through this agreement the Government of the Northwest Territories has claimed 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 Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The respective responsibilities of the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Department of Manpower and Immigration for adult training became effective April 1st, 1967. Manpower offices will open in the north starting in Hay River, Fort Smith and Yellowknife and expanding through itinerant or mobile service as the need demands.

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 schools are able to offer a more comprehensive program. Expansion of these programs into Grades IV, V, VI, is being considered.

Practical Programs

The practical programs in Home Economics, Industrial Arts and related activities are proving of great value for older pupils and young adults who have a limited education background. The programs are arranged to be given by either qualified teachers or by others in the community who have special interests or talents. The programs include short courses in Trapping and Fur Preparation, Care and Use of Firearms, Outboard Motors, Wood Carving, Metal Work, Woodwork, Welding, Foods, Clothing, Child Care, Care of the Sick and Small Oversnow Vehicles. In 1966-67 a new program on Survival was developed.

Commercial Programs

As a result of an evaluation of commercial programs in Mackenzie District Schools, programs have been changed to meet the requirements of the employers and of further education establishments in southern Canada. Equipment has been provided for a complete three-year commercial course in the Sir John Franklin School, and pupils at the Joseph Burr Tyrrell School and Sir Alexander Mackenzie School are enrolled in commercial courses at the Grade X and XI level.

Pre-Vocational Program—Sir John Franklin School, Yellowknife

One hundred and seventy pupils were enrolled in the pre-vocational program and in the secondary school vocational option subjects. Fifty per cent of the pupils' time in the pre-vocational program is spent in academic classes and 50 per cent in vocational classes. After an orientation year in which all vocational subjects are covered the boys can major in Building Construction, Motor Vehicle Repair, Heavy Duty Equipment Operation, Heavy Duty Equipment Mechanics and Industrial Mechanics (mine maintenance) in addition to related subjects such as Drafting, Welding, Sheet Metal Work.

Following the orientation year, girls can major in Food Preparation and Service, Clothing Construction and Repair, and Home Management plus some related Commercial subjects. Wherever possible, in-service training in homes and commercial enterprises is provided for pupils in the senior years.

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 in Yellowknife with 50% of the pupil-time allotment spent on academic upgrading and 50% on vocational subjects. One hundred and forty-two 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. In the 1966-67 school term a fully modern 3 bedroom house was constructed and services installed by the trainees.

A two-year Commercial course is offered in Churchill with a senior class of 5 Eskimos. Considerable application of training skills was employed in the girl's program in Churchill this year by having the senior students experience realistic work conditions. Arrange-

ments were made through the co-operation of the Manitoba Hospital Commission and the C.N.I.B. Catering services for these girls to receive on-the-job training as hospital ward-aides and food service assistants.

Apprentice Training and Occupational Certificate Programs

Twenty occupations have now been analysed and produced in record book form and a further four are in preparation. Examinations have also been established in these occupations.

Fifty-four apprentices are registered and an increase is expected.

The following occupational certificates were issued:

As a result of written examination

14 Fourth Class
25 Third Class
21 Second Class
20 Journeyman's

Without examination but based on other certification

16 Journeyman's

Apprentices

19 Beginners

3 Third Class
2 Second Class

Selection and Placement Service

A working arrangement between the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the Selection and Placement Service of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development started on April 1st, 1967. By this arrangement, Selection and Placement Officers act as agents of the Manpower Services and the full facilities of that service are placed at their disposal. As the Manpower Service expands into the North it is expected the need for counselling potential trainees and workers will increase and the role of the Selection and Placement officer will assume this new responsibility. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development apprentices in the Clerical, Engineering Technician and Selection and Placement fields were established. These apprentice positions will be filled in 1967-68.

A recent development has been the new policy to attempt to fill at least 75% of northern government positions with northern residents in the next 10 years. Other departments and agencies working in the north are being requested to set the same objective.

Special Vocational Courses

Arrangements were made for a great variety of training courses during the year, both in the Northwest Territories and in the provinces.

Of special note was a classroom assistant's training course held at the Sir John Franklin School at Yellowknife last summer. Seven young girls from the smaller settlements of the Mackenzie District, such as Pelly Bay, Gjoa Haven and Snowdrift, were given comprehensive instruction in classroom management techniques, construction and use of teaching aid materials, care and operation of audio-visual equipment and other related subjects. These girls are now performing a

valuable service in assisting the younger pupils to understand and adjust to the classroom situation. An additional 13 young girls from the Eastern Arctic were trained as classroom assistants in the same type of program offered at Smith Falls, Ontario, early in 1967.

A course in Handicraft Management was given to 10 Eskimos from the Eastern Arctic at the Western Co-op College in Saskatoon, Sask., and one of the instructors from the college was hired to offer a similar course in Development of Co-operatives to 11 Mackenzie District men in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. Eleven men were given on-the-job training in Mechanics and Heavy Duty Equipment Operation at the Co-operatively owned Sawmill at Fort Resolution and ten young girls were trained as Homemakers' Assistants in Frobisher Bay.

A practical Marine Mechanics Course given to Eskimo boat owners at Halifax proved so popular that the same course was given to another 10 men, all of whom either own their own boats or operate Government owned boats in the Arctic District. In co-operation with the Canadian National Railways, 12 more Eskimos have been given training in railroad maintenance work and a further 12 men from the Mackenzie District received pre-employment orientation with the Canadian National Telecommunications at Fort Smith, N.W.T.

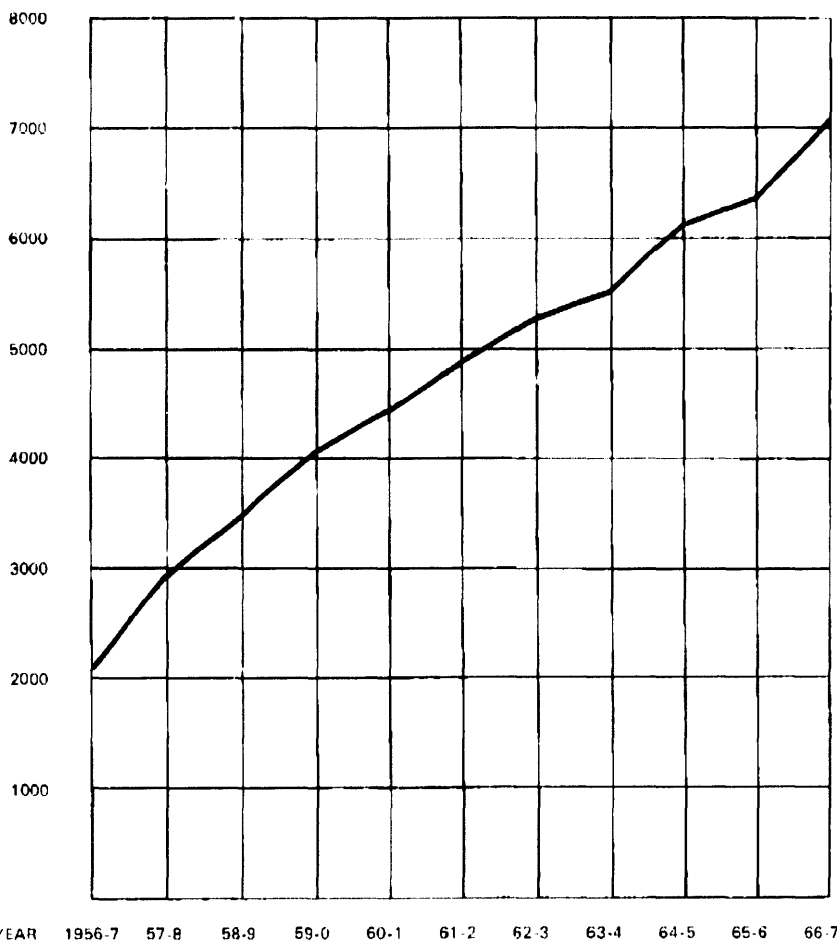
Six Eskimos and four Indians were trained in tannery operations at Aklavik, and five boys were trained in silk screen fabric printing at Cape Dorset, N.W.T.

Ten more hunting and fishing guides were trained at Rankin Inlet last summer, and 18 men were given carpentry training in courses arranged at Rankin Inlet and at Winnipeg, Manitoba, during the winter. The carpentry training will enable the men to obtain employment as construction workers on the Eskimo housing project this coming summer.

The Department of National Defence has once again offered the use of its excellent training facilities and instructors at various defence establishments across Canada.

**NWT SCHOOL ENROLMENT
GROWTH
1956-7 - 1966-7**

ENROLMENT



Government-owned and operated pupil residences

Yellowknife.....	61	21	88	170	Akaiicho Hall
Churchill.....	--	213	-	213	
Sub-Total.....	<u>61</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>383</u>	
Grand Total.....	551	627	284	1,462	

**Government-owned pupil residences
operated under contract**

(Enrolment as of December 31, 1966)

<i>Place</i>	<i>Indians</i>	<i>Eskimos</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Roman Catholic Church</i>	<i>Anglican Church</i>
Fort McPherson	69	3	16	88		Fleming Hall
Fort Simpson	114	-	38	152	Lapointe Hall	Bompas Hall
Fort Smith	8	30	8	46	Breynat Hall	Stringer Hall
Inuvik	167	-	27	194	Grolier Hall	
Inuvik	43	207	30	280	Turquetil Hall	
Inuvik	89	69	77	235		
Chesterfield Inlet	--	84	-	84		
Sub-Total	<u>490</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>1,079</u>		

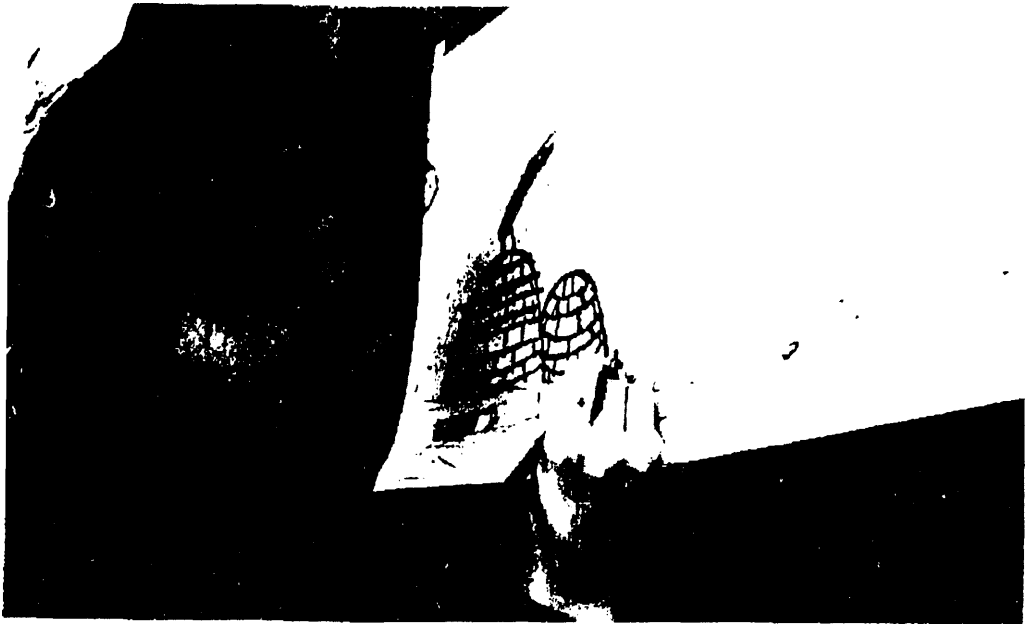
Learning to read
at Baker Lake.



The Geography Lesson

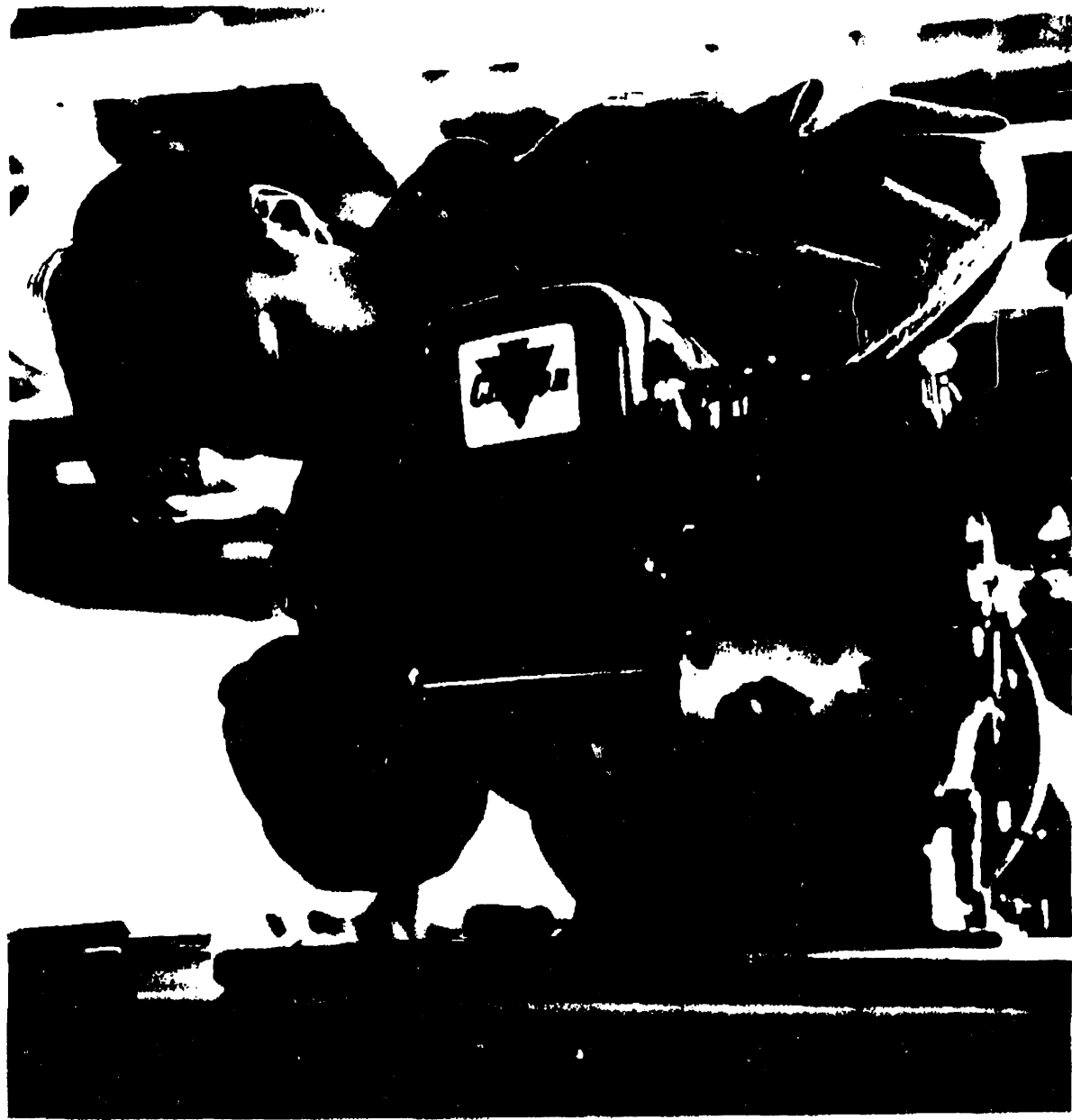


The Art Lesson





Machining Shop Training—
Charlton Vocational
Institute



**Summary of Vocational Training
April 1, 1966 - March 31, 1967**

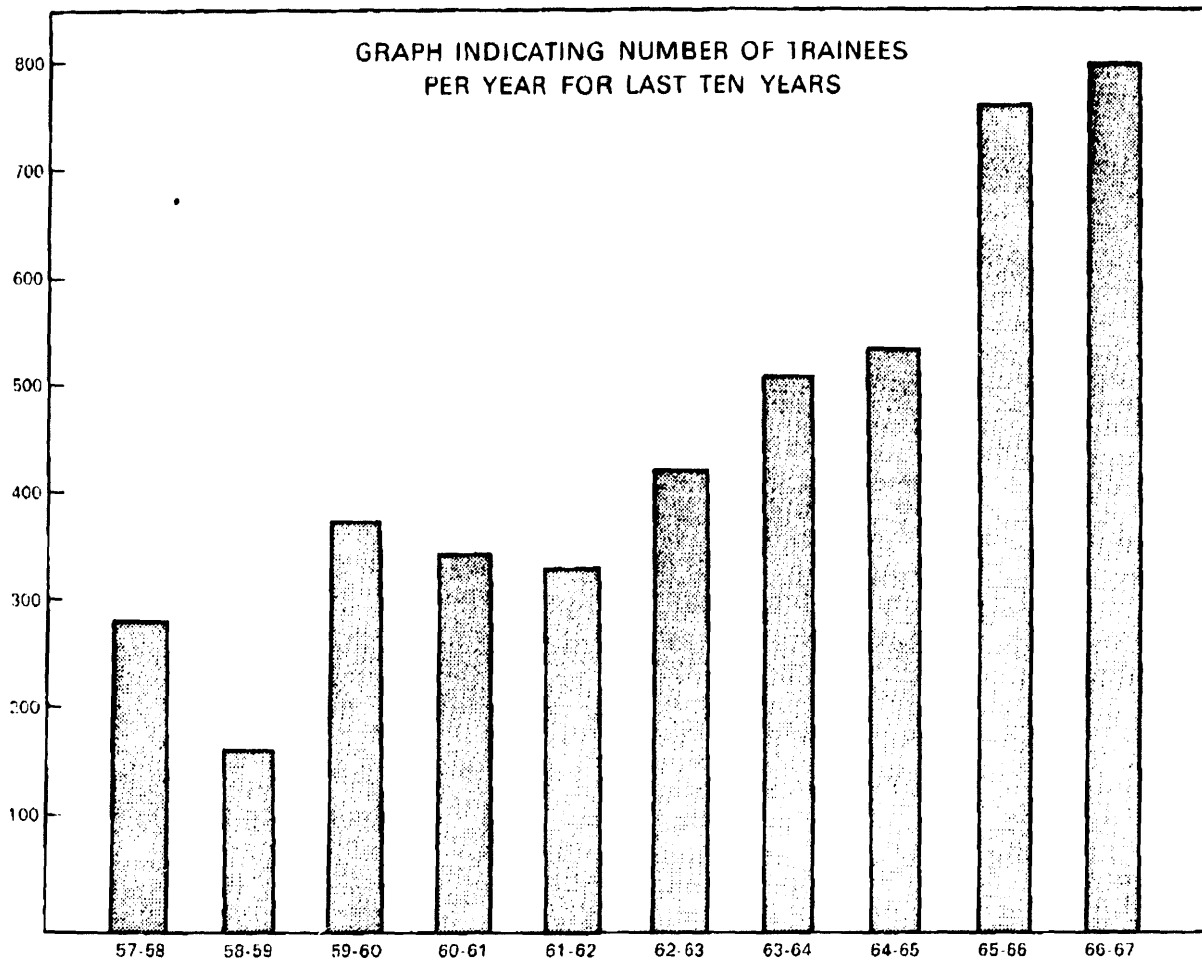
Courses	Trainees								
	Eskimo		Indian		Other		Total		
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	
Program 0 (Handicapped)									
For the Deaf (or hard-of-hearing)		5		3		4			12
For the Blind (or partially blind)		3							3
For the Mentally Retarded		1							1
		9		3		4			16
Program 1 (Vocational High School)									
Listed under "Northern Vocational Schools"									
Program 2 (Technician Training)									
Aeronautical Technology						1			1
Architectural Technology						1			1
Business Administration						2			2
Civil Engineering						1			1
Civil Technology						1			1
Distributive Technology						2			2
Electronics Technology						1			1
Exploration Technology						1			1
Fine Arts						1			1
Gas Technician						1			1
Industrial Electrical Technology						4			4
Mining Technology						1			1
Nursing				1					1
Photographic Technology						1			1
Radio and T.V. Arts				1		1			2
Recreational Leadership						2			2
Resources Management Technology						2			2
Structural Technology						2			2
Telecommunications Technology				2		26			28
Program 3 (Trade and Other Occupational Training) (Excluding Correspondence Courses) (S.J.F.S. and C.V.C.)									
Academic Upgrading	1		6		8	3	15	3	3
Academic Upgrading and Clerical				1		1		1	1
Agriculture					1		1		1
Accountancy		1							1
Baker		2				1			3
Barbering						2			2
Beauty Culture		5		7					12
Boat Building		9							9
Carpentry		2							2
Ceramics (Pottery)		13							13
Classroom Assistants					1		1		1
Clerk		2		2	1	2			6
Clerk-typist				1		2			3
Commercial		7							7
Commercial and Clerical						1	4		1
Cooking (Commercial)	4		3		2		11		6
Co-op Development	6		1			1	1		1
Dental Assistant						1			1
Fish and Wildlife Certification		1				1			2
Hairdressing		10							10
Handicraft Management			2				2		2
Handicraft Production & Management			4		3		7		7
Home Economics							10		10
Homemaker Assistant	10		1		1		3		3
Homemaking	1	10							10
Marine Mechanic (Practical)									
Mechanics and H.D. Equipment Operation & Maintenance (Sawmill)			2		9		11		11
Mechanics, General			3		5		8		8
Nurses Aide	1	1	2	3	1		4		5
Nurses Aide Screening						1			1
Nursing			3		1		4		4
Nursing Support Training			9		1		36		36
Occupational Training (Exploratory Work Skills)									
Painting and Decorating		2				15			2
Pilot Training (Commercial)					7		12		12
Pre-employment Orientation (C.N.T.)	3		2				2		2
Pre-vocational Upgrading				1		1			1
Secretarial	4		3				7		7
Teacher Assistant Training									
	56	65	43	15	41	33	140	113	

NOTES.

- The sub-totals concern trainees outside the Department's two vocational training schools.
- In this report courses held at Churchill, Manitoba, or in Arctic Quebec, have been considered as being held in the N.W.T.
- "In" at the top of a column means inside the N.W.T. "Out" means outside of the N.W.T.
- Of the trainees outside Northern Vocational Schools (See sub-totals) 120 were Arctic District residents, and 367 were Mackenzie District residents.
- Of the 216 trained outside the N.W.T., 79 were from the Eastern Arctic and 137 were from the Mackenzie District.

<i>Program 4 (Training in Co-operation with Industry)</i>								
Railway Maintenance	6	6					6	6
<i>Program 5 (Training the Unemployed)</i>								
Academic Upgrading	8						8	2
Art and Academic Upgrading		2						1
Art (Commercial)		1						1
Barbering	10					1	10	
Boat Building (Arctic Quebec)	8						8	
Carpentry		1						1
Carpentry and Millwork	1						1	
Ceramics (Pottery making)	1						1	
Craft Management (Churchill)		1						1
Domestic Service			10				10	
Driver Training	4						4	
Fabric Printing		2						2
Fish Processing							2	
Fishing (Commercial)	2			1			1	
Grader Operator	10						10	
Guiding	1	2					1	2
Handicraft Management	1						1	
Nursing Aide (Arctic Quebec)	9	8					9	8
Pre-vocational Upgrading	3						3	
Sawmill Operation (Arctic Quebec)	10			8			10	8
Sewing	20						20	
Sewing and Cutting				4				4
Tannery Operation	6						6	
Warehouseman		1						1
	91	18	23			1	114	19
<i>Program 6 (Training of Disabled Persons)</i>				1				1
Clerk Typist								
<i>Program 7 (Training Technical & Vocational Teacher)</i>						1		1
Home Economics Teacher								
<i>Program 9 (Student Aid)</i>						1		1
Nursing								
<i>Correspondence Courses</i>								
Accountant (Industrial)					1			1
Accountancy					2			2
Inventory Control (Basic)					1			1
Mathematics (Upgrading for Steam Engineering)					1			1
Public Administration					1			1
Shorthand					1			1
Stationary Engineer					3			3
					9			9
<i>Apprenticeship Program (Theory Course)</i>								
Carpentry		5				1		6
Clerk (Grade II) (By Correspondence)					2		2	
Cooking (Commercial)						1		1
Electrician (Const.)						1		1
Electrician (Plant Maintenance)		7				4		8
Heavy Duty Equip. Mechanic						1		1
Motor Vehicle Repair (Mech.)		1				1		2
Plumbing		5						6
Sheet Metal Work		1						1
Welding				1		1		2
	153	19		1	2	11	2	31
Sub-Totals	153	117	66	22	52	77	271	216
<i>Northern Vocational Schools</i>								
<i>Sir John Franklin, Yellowknife School</i>								
Vocational High (Program 1)	8		25		65		98	
- Exploratory								38
- Commercial								52
- H.D. Equip. Mech.								7
- Bldg. Const.								1
Occupational	13		35		24		72	
- H.D. Equip. Op.								7
- H.D. " Mech.								7
- Bldg. Const.								7
- Small Gas Engine Repair								9
- Mine Maintenance								7
- General Metals								8
- Dressing & Homemaking								27
<i>Churchill Vocational Centre</i>	142						142	
Occupational								12
Orientation								98
Commercial								5
Carpentry								18
Metalwork								9
Grand Totals:	316	117	126	22	141	77	583	216
	433		148		218		799	

GRAPH INDICATING NUMBER OF TRAINEES
PER YEAR FOR LAST TEN YEARS





Students make use of the new Centennial Library.

Photo by Prof. J. J. Honigmann

One of the newer programs of the Territorial Government is Public Library Services which is in its second year of existence.

The beginning of the 1966-67 fiscal year saw the release of funds with which to start purchasing the basic book stock for the program. By the end of the year, the Public Library Services owned over 8,000 volumes, of which over 2,300 had been catalogued during the latter part of the year only. Eight hundred of these books were sent north to Inuvik, for the new library there and, gradually, the other libraries in the Territories will be supplied.

The Centennial Memorial Project of the Northwest Territories is the construction of the Centennial Library at Hay River. The design of the headquarters building for the Library Services Program is completed and the final contract was let to Byrnes and Hall Construction Ltd., who commenced building in November.

The foundation of the Territorial library system was legally established when *An Ordinance to Provide*

Public Library Services in the Northwest Territories was assented to by Council, on November 10th, 1966.

In January, Inuvik Centennial Library opened its doors. The membership of 234 from the former Home and School Association Library immediately more than doubled and then increased steadily to a total of 656 by March 31st. with no sign of the rate of new membership diminishing. The young children, particularly, have been making extensive use of the library, as well as a good cross-section of the adult population. The Inuvik Museum and Library Society played an important role in the completion of this project.

Library service in the Northwest Territories has been the focus of interest of several groups. Notable among these have been the Montreal Lakeshore University Women's Club, the Grade VI class of the Salem Public School, Ontario, the Pi Beta Phi Fraternity, and the pupils and staff of Kitchener Public Schools, who have made donations for the purchase of books as Centennial projects.

Alcohol Education Program

May 1, 1966, will, it is hoped, become a significant date in the annals of the welfare of the Northwest Territories, it being the date which marked the beginnings of the Territories' first steps to effect a positive program for the control and prevention of alcoholism and alcohol problems, to be known as "The Territorial Alcohol Education Program". The first year of the Program Director's activity was somewhat retarded through having to devote most of his time and energies to the single task of interpreting the philosophy and function of the program to as many persons as he was able to reach. Achievements were limited by the complexities and the historical background of the problem, the multitude of delaying factors that are natural to the North, and the fact that the program was Ottawa-based with a staff of only one. Also, the Director discovered an almost total lack of knowledge throughout the N.W.T. of the contemporary concept for the control and prevention of alcohol problems. However, as the program's future function in the Territories became better understood, the initial year's endeavours wholly justified the program and gave rich promise for the future.

Much time is still required to pin down, explain and describe, for general acceptance, the philosophy and modality of the new program. Confusion still exists with persons who identify the Territorial Alcohol Education Program as a latter-day version of the outdated and futile 19th Century 'demon rum' crusade, and the Director of the program as a male edition of Carey Nation. Some people within the Territories are still persuaded that the only way to resolve local alcohol problems is to deny the people access to, and their right to consume, alcohol. The Territorial Alcohol Education Program does not take that approach. The Territorial Alcohol Education Program (TAEP), is a research-oriented operation which has for its baseline the following dictum, "We must condone drinking in our society at this point in time, but must condemn intoxication and the abuse of alcohol."

Next in importance to that of interpreting its goals, TAEP, in its initial year, devoted itself to determining precisely which of the many valid goals that presented themselves could best be selected as translatable into the practicable and the realistic when equated with the milieu of the N.W.T. The conclusion was reached that the most effective role for the immediate future must remain that of a catalyst, serving as the initiator where necessary and the co-ordinator of existing services. The goals set were: 1) a continuing broad and democratically-based preventive-education function, and 2) the development of treatment services (including the local level where this is feasible). Target areas for this are three in number, a) the professions, b) the public, c) the patient. Through this 3-in-1 approach each of the segments would be enabled to recognize and appreciate its particular role in the "balanced" program which must eventually be realized to give any meaning to the words "alcoholism control."

To arrive at this conclusion the Director first found it necessary to see the Territories and its peoples. This was done following a six-week period of orientation at Ottawa, when the Director travelled to Frobisher Bay, several settlements in the Keewatin, and all major points in the Mackenzie region, extending over the period mid-June to the end of July. A report with estimates and recommendations was then produced and presented to the Commissioner of the N.W.T. late in September.

Further travel in the year included visits to Resolute Bay and Fort Rae for the first time and return visits to Yellowknife and Frobisher Bay, including stopovers to observe alcoholism programs in other provinces en route.

Present plans include additional qualified staff in the fields of health education and counselling. It would be the health educators' chief function to find and coordinate all available appropriate resources in the communities as the focal point of a community attack for the early recognition of drinking problems and their prevention. The counsellor's role would be that of treatment supervisor and practitioner. He would visit centres to interview and counsel patients referred to him by the helping agencies, to consult with the patient's family and employer, and give all help possible to other members of the therapeutic team—the doctor, social worker, public health nurse, clergy, corrections, probation worker, police, etcetera, to assist them in making referrals and managing individual cases of alcoholism.

Achievement in the educational area have been made in Yellowknife and Frobisher Bay. Community action and interaction against the alcoholism problem should take place in at least two other centres, in the Keewatin and the Mackenzie regions.

One of the richest yields for the TAEP lies within the Corrections Program of the Northwest Territories, with particular reference to the Yellowknife Correctional Institution and the Probation Services there. The chronic drunkenness offender occupies a special category for alcoholism rehabilitation. A beginning was made in the 1966-67 fiscal year through sessions with senior staff members of the Corrections and Probation services to explore how best they could utilize the special knowledge and skills of the TAEP, each reinforcing the others' program. TAEP furnished the Yellowknife Correctional Institution with the beginnings of a reference library for both staff and inmate use, and will continue doing so as an on-going educational function. A small library of informational films was placed on loan with the Institution, which will be added to as new appropriate films become available. With the forthcoming removal to Yellowknife of the staff of the Territorial Government, the Director of TAEP plans to give special emphasis to this key facility for the rehabilitation of the alcoholic. A highlight of the year was arranging, through TAEP, for the Deputy Superintendent of the Yellowknife Correctional Institution to attend the 1967 School of Alcohol Studies at Windsor University, an annual school held under the auspices of the world-renowned Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario. TAEP plans to enroll annually persons from the North to such schools of studies to build a cadre of trained workers to serve as key resource persons in the community approach to the problem.

A series of three basic information publications for general reading entitled "What You Need to Know About Alcohol" was produced in syllabic form and distributed to the Eastern Arctic and Keewatin regions. These received a mixed reception due to the difficulties of the language, though enthusiastically received in principle.

An acceptable translation to syllabics was done on the reading text for the filmstrip "It's Best To Know," a production of the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario, which is now available for general use with Eskimo groups.

A shelf of authoritative books on several aspects of the alcohol problem was deposited with the N.W.T.

Public Library Services and the Departmental Library, Centennial Tower. Public libraries are an important adjunct to this program and will be utilized to the fullest by TAEP.

"Alcohol Treatment Digest," an authoritative publication for the physician and allied professions, is being received to provide the professional worker in the field with the latest technical and scientific information on a wide variety of subjects related to the study of alcoholism. "Alcoholism Treatment Digest" is a publication of the Centre for Alcohol Studies, Rutgers University. The material is received five times yearly, to be reprinted in quantity to meet local needs and distributed throughout the North to appropriate sources.

A series of one-hour orientation sessions was held late in 1966 for the benefit of the staff of the Territorial Government, to enable them to bring into proper focus the new program in their midst. This coincided with a 3 hour session presented to the Northern Service Officers attending the 1966 semester of Northern University. Films and discussion were used in support of the lecture material.

Fifty separate pieces of carefully selected pamphlet and booklet material were purchased in quantity for

both general and specialized readers. These range from the simple ABC type of publication through to the special areas of the problem for employers, unions, medical/social groups, the clergy, etc. These materials are sent out in an attractive coloured folder especially designed for the program and are being enthusiastically received.

Listeners in the North were invited to write for alcohol information material through a series of radio announcements broadcast by the Northern Service of the C.B.C. In addition, a series of advertisements was placed in four newspapers in the Mackenzie region to the same end. Though the number of persons responding to the invitations was not large, the results were sufficient to indicate that some sections of the public have a concern for the problem and, in fact, may be seeking help for personal or family drinking problems.

Discussions were held with members of Alcoholics Anonymous at every opportunity in the few places where AA is serving in the North, all in the Mackenzie region. TAEP looks with much favour on the AA program and places a high value on its work as a vital component of the community therapeutic team.

Health Conditions in the NWT

advance medical care in
the Northwest Territories.



The population of the Northwest Territories increased by 3.2% during 1966 and now stands at 25,995. The estimated population of the three ethnic groups are: Indians - 8,214 (31.65%), Eskimos - 9,792 (37.45%), others - 10,790 (40.90%). The total population of the Northwest Territories as estimated by the 1966 census was nearly 50,000 but our figures are based on natural increase since the 1961 census and do not take immigration into account.

The overall birth rate was 40 per 1,000 population and was reduced from the previous year (43.9). The percentage of births taking place in hospitals and nursing stations was 71.7% and a doctor or nurse was in attendance at 82.2% of the births. Fourteen percent of births were illegitimate.

The overall crude death rate was 7.7 per 1,000 population and 47.4% of the deaths occurred in children under 5 years of age. An infant death rate of 79.9 per 1,000 live births was recorded. The average ages at death were: Indians - 38.3 years, Eskimos - 26.9 years, others - 27.9 years. The lowering of the average age in "others" from the previous year (35.4 years) is due to the increase in the infant mortality rate in this group. *When deaths under one year of age are excluded, the figures are: Indians - 54.8 years, Eskimos - 39.3 years, others - 44.5 years.*

The major causes of death are:

Pneumonia	22.3% of total deaths
Injuries and violence	18.9% of total deaths
Malformation & diseases of infancy	17.9%
Tumours	8.7%
Cardiovascular diseases	6.3%

The incidence of insured hospitalization in 1966 was higher than that recorded for 1965. "Admissions" and "Insured Patient Days" increased by 1.7% and 15.2% respectively. "Average Stay" also increased by 0.7 days. This suggests that the type of disease prevalent during 1966 was more severe than the previous year and required more prolonged hospitalization. The diseases responsible for most hospitalization were:

Diseases of Respiratory System	14,311
Insured patient days	10,363
Gastrointestinal diseases	6,147
Insured patient days	4,363
Diseases of nervous system	5,363
Insured patient days	3,363
Accidents, poisonings, violence	5,018
Insured patient days	3,018

Figures shown are compared with a total of 64,105 insured patient days for all diseases, excluding accidents.

Influenza was widespread during the year and 113 cases of new active tuberculosis were discovered as against 90 in 1965. The incidence of gonorrhoea remained the same as in 1965. Sixty seven percent of the cases occurred in the 20-29 year age groups and 23% occurred in teenagers. Reported cases of syphilis increased from three in 1965 to eleven in 1966. None were at the infectious stage when discovered.

New nursing stations were opened at Pond Inlet and Inlouluk.

Territorial Hospital Insurance

In the calendar year of 1966, 6,883 patients were treated in hospital under the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Plan for a total of 57,054 days of care. The T.H.I.S. Plan paid for 4,731 out-patient visits. There were 925 infants born in hospitals during the year.

Expenditures during the 1966-67 fiscal year amount to \$1,681,408. Of this amount an estimated \$771,127 is recoverable from the Federal Government under the

cost sharing formula of the Plan and a further \$507,312 is payable by the Federal Government as a special grant to cover the cost of insured services given to indigent Indians and Eskimos and \$1,366 is recoverable from third party liability claims. This leaves a net cost to the Territorial Government of \$381,357.

The per capital cost of the Plan for the year 1966-67 was \$64.67, and for 1965-66 was \$64.00. In 1966-67 the per capita cost to the Territorial Government was \$14.66 and in 1965-66 it was \$14.86.

Territorial Hospital Insurance Service Plan Comparison of expenditures and estimated recoveries with the amount voted for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1967

EXPENDITURES

	<i>Indians & Eskimos</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Voted</i>
Payments to Hospitals.....	1,017,347	653,395	1,670,742	1,683,000
Administration — 40% of Expenditures.....			10,666	17,000
Total Expenditures.....			1,681,408	1,700,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES (1)

Contribution under the Federal Act.....			\$ 794,576	
Special Grant for Indians & Eskimos.....			507,026	
Recoveries -- Third Party Liability.....			1,366	
Total Recoveries.....			1,302,968	1,318,600
Net Cost to Territorial Government.....			378,440	424,389

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

	1966-67	1965-66
Number of accidents.....	1,212	1,106
Non-compensable accidents.....	879	788
* Compensation payments respecting the year's accidents.....	\$87,163.82	\$100,940
* Medical payments respecting the year's accidents.....	\$85,094.59	\$100,199
Number of Employers.....	666	557
Average monthly number of employees.....	7,359	6,775½
** Total Payroll.....	\$36,590,202.26	\$32,939,767.80

* Compensation and medical payments listed above include payments made in 1966 on one hundred and five uncompleted claims

** Federal Government payrolls are not included in these statistics.

Labour Standards

A Board established to inquire into Labour Standards practices in the Northwest Territories and headed by Dr. K. A. Pugh, Deputy Minister of Labour for Alberta, submitted its report to the Commissioner in 1966. The report was studied during the Council Session held in November 1966 at Resolute Bay and again at the March 1967 Session held in Ottawa. Council accepted the report and recommended it be used as the basis for Labour Standards Legislation in the Northwest Territories.

The other members of the Inquiry Board were Mr. A. C. Kennedy of MacMillan-Bloedel of Vancouver, representing Management, and Mr. W. N. Gray a long-time Labour representative from Edmonton.

The following are the principal recommendations of the Inquiry Board:

- 1) Standard work hours shall be 8 per day and 48 per week, or 208 hours per month; for employees engaged on exploration and development work, certain transportation and other employment carried on in isolated locations.
- 2) Maximum hours shall be 10 per day and 60 per week.
- 3) Overtime rates of 1½ times regular wages to be paid for all work beyond standard hours.
- 4) A day of rest consisting of 24 consecutive hours in each 7-day work period. Provision also made to accumulate days of rest for work in isolated locations.
- 5) Minimum wage of \$1.25 per hour for all persons 17 years of age and over.
- 6) Paid vacations of 2 weeks per annum after one year employment.
- 7) 8 paid general or statutory holidays.
- 8) A board and inspection service sufficient to administer legislation.
- 9) Employers to maintain specified records.

The Inquiry Board also recommended that the Administration consider enacting a Labour Relations Ordinance that would give authority to the present practice of having the Canada Labour Relations Board negotiate agreements between employers and employees in the Northwest Territories. The Board also recommended that consideration be given to an anti-discrimination law. It is expected a Labour Standards Ordinance will be considered by the Council of the Northwest Territories at the 1967 fall Session.

Safe Employment Practices

In its report, a Board inquiring into the Workmen's Compensation scheme in the Northwest Territories drew attention to the general lack of safe employment practices legislation in the Northwest Territories.

The Chairman of the Board was Bruce T. Legge, Chairman Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board; the other members were, D. H. Young, Commissioner Manitoba Compensation Board, and C. W. Pritchard, former Commissioner British Columbia Compensation Board.

At present there is a Mining Safety Ordinance and regulations that establish safety standards for work in mining operations. This legislation is administered by Federal inspectors of the Indian Affairs and Northern Development Department. There is also a Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels Ordinance that regulates use of boilers and pressure vessels in the Northwest Territories. The only other safety legislation is the regulations

promulgated under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance controlling the use of explosives.

The Compensation Inquiry Board strongly recommended the appointment of a Director of Safety, possibly in conjunction with the Yukon Territory. The initial responsibility of the Director would be to develop safety standards that would form a basis of legislation and to initiate a program of education and enforcement of these standards throughout the Territories. The Administration is presently considering the most practical means to develop and co-ordinate safe employment practices.

Workmen's Compensation

One thousand, two hundred and twelve (1212) accident claims were processed by the Workmen's Compensation Office in 1966-67, an increase of 106 from the previous year. There were seven fatal accidents, five of which occurred in mining and mineral exploration, and eight permanent disabilities.

Total compensation paid to injured workmen amounted to \$87,193.82. Medical payments reported totalled \$85,094.59.

The overall cost of operating the Edmonton Compensation Office increased from \$45,736.11 in 1965-66 to \$56,193.59. The Northwest Territories share of these costs was \$26,654.85. The major part of the increase in expenses was due to a general salary increase, the upward reclassification of four staff positions and the addition of a new position.

Payroll statistics of 1966-67 reflect increased commercial activity in the Northwest Territories. The total payroll increased from \$32,939,767.80 in 1965-66 to \$36,590,202.26 in 1966-67.

Problems relating to enforcement continued to increase in degree and in number. To help overcome enforcement problems and the attendant delay in handling compensation claims, the Workmen's Compensation Officer will be spending more time in the field doing educational and liaison work with employers, workmen and doctors. Also, to speed up "claim handling" and in keeping with recommendations made by the Inquiry Board, telephone and telegraph services will be used to a greater extent.

The Northwest Territories Workmen's Compensation Ordinance was revised as of January 1, 1967, on the recommendation of a three-man Workmen's Compensation Inquiry Board for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. The more significant changes were as follows:

1. The maximum earnings for purposes of payment of compensation and for payroll assessments were increased from \$4,500.00 to \$5,600.00 per year.
2. Pensions to widows were increased to \$100.00 per month, and pensions for dependent children were increased to \$45.00 per month.
3. The waiting period for compensation was eliminated—workmen are entitled to benefit the day following the accident.
4. The time limit for reviewing claims was eliminated.
5. The ordinance was amended to apply to all industries except farming and ranching and to all workmen except outworkers, those engaged in casual employment, domestic servants, professional persons, and financial, insurance

real estate, brokerage and agency firms

6. The Commissioner was authorized to provide insurance coverage for persons who were injured while working for employers who failed to take out insurance and who could not meet the cost of their accidents.

Revised Regulations, which also became effective on January 1, 1967, raised the Administrative assessment fee, payable by each insured employer on the assessable payroll, from one tenth of one percent to one fifth of one percent. The net assessment amounted to \$32,349.76 for 1966-67, compared to \$20,974.74 for 1965-66. The following table shows the principal statistics in reaction to the previous year:

Incorporated Societies

A Society may be incorporated under the Societies Ordinance of the Northwest Territories for any benevolent, charitable, religious, provident, scientific, artistic, literary, social, educational, sporting or other useful purpose other than the carrying on of a trade or business. The activities of well-organized and well-managed societies, especially community societies, usually make very important contributions toward the development and administration of settlements. These valuable societies often facilitate integration of all racial backgrounds in the communities and foster, encourage and assist projects which tend to improve conditions, generally.

Emergency Planning

Vital to the Social Development of a land and its people is the proper planning for coping with emergency situations. In September, 1965, the position of Emergency Planning Officer for the Yukon and Northwest Territories was approved on an annual contract, and in September, 1966, it was changed to a permanent position in the Government of the Northwest Territories. The incumbent is responsible to both Territorial Commissioners for preparations of emergency planning in communities in both Territories. The Emergency Measures Organization pays 75% of the salaries and cost of operations and the two Territorial Governments share the remaining 25% with the Yukon paying 39% and the Northwest Territories paying 61%.

Emergency Plans have now been prepared for all the larger communities in the Territories. Plans that were prepared in 1965 and 1966 are now being rewritten as a result of:

- (a) A new Territorial Ordinance covering Emergency Measures. This gives the Commissioner or his delegate the necessary powers to act immediately during an emergency.
- (b) The integration of the Armed Services resulting in changes in points of contact should the Services be requested to assist in any emergency.
- (c) The changes in organization in some Regions to include newly formed areas.
- (d) Changes in personnel in the various committees

Fair Practices Ordinance

At the November Council Session held at Resolute Bay, Council passed a Fair Practices Ordinance prohibiting discrimination on grounds of "race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin". The prohibition on discrimination applies to the fields of employment, membership in trade unions, public accommodations, and prohibiting discrimination by means of notices, signs, symbols, emblems or other reproductions. The Ordinance also requires the payment of equal pay for men and women for the same kind of work done in the same establishment.

Eight societies incorporated during the fiscal year 1966-67 increased the total of these helpful organizations to 53 as of March 31st last. Action on proposals for incorporation of several other societies will proceed as soon as the requirements of the Ordinance are met.

The names of these newly incorporated societies: Cape Dorset Community Society; Territorial Young Campers Association; Rankin Inlet Community Association; Kativik Community Association, Spence Bay; N.W.T. Winter Games Association; Northwest Territories Medical Association; Resolute Bay Muskox Club; Ital.-Canadian Community Club of Yellowknife; are indicative of the wide range of interests and activities.

organized in some settlements.

- (e) Additional emergency equipment and courses now becoming available to the Territories.

During visits to the various settlements the Planning Officer shows films of past disasters. Using this as a basis for discussion a short exercise is held to review the role of the local committee should a similar disaster strike their community. These exercises are being received well.

During the past year an emergency hospital was provided to the Town of Yellowknife when fire destroyed their hospital. During the fire and in the setting up of the new hospital the Emergency Committee was called into action. During the spring breakup Emergency Committees in communities along the Mackenzie River system reviewed their plans to be used if flooding resulted or if their community was to become a reception area for another area that had been struck by a disaster.

Personnel from the Territories are now attending Emergency Planning and Orientation courses at the Emergency Measures College, north of Ottawa. Other courses conducted at the Alberta Civil Defence School in Edmonton are being attended by members of emergency committees in the Yukon and Mackenzie District. In the coming year more courses on emergency welfare have been authorized and more vacancies have been allotted to members of local committees on existing courses.



Adam West opening
the new Yellowknife
Correctional Institute.

Photo by G. Robinson

In 1966 the Council of the Northwest Territories approved in principle a comprehensive program of Corrections for the Territories. There are three main functional elements to the program:

- (a) a Probation Service to provide supervision and counselling to persons on suspended sentence;
- (b) the operation of physical facilities for the custody and rehabilitation of persons required to serve prison sentences of up to two years;
- (c) follow-up services to assist discharged offenders to find their place again in society.

This program relies on the maximum use of the adult and juvenile probation and after-care service but also provides appropriate institutional facilities for those adults and juveniles requiring custodial care. The entire program is based on a philosophy of rehabilitation.

Construction of adult institutional facilities was completed in the fall of 1966. These include the Yellowknife Correctional Institution for men and women, the Yellowknife Correctional Camp for men and the Fort Smith Juvenile Treatment Centre. These facilities were staffed by February 15th, 1967, and service was inaugurated in all of them by February 20th.

The programs for the correctional institutions will include academic upgrading, apprenticeship and on-

the-job training, the development of healthy attitudes towards the community, recreational activities, and training in work and study habits.

Probation and after-care services were initiated in the Mackenzie District in August, 1966 with a staff of 4 Probation Officers. This service works closely with the Courts of the Territory, provide a pre-sentence and other report on accused and undertake supervision in three ways: on the probation, on suspended sentence and on parole. Close liaison is also maintained with the Institutional Service and the National Parole Board in order to provide proper parole supervision and after-care service to released offenders. In the future Probation Services will be dispersed throughout the Territories with offices in other major centres besides Yellowknife.

Social Development in the Northwest Territories has kept pace with the rest of Canada and Centennial Year finds the Northwest Territories with as good a program of welfare and correctional services as any other area of the country, if not in fact a more comprehensive one.

Community Welfare Services

Residences for Young Adults

Two temporary residences to house young working adults in the Northwest Territories were opened on behalf of the Territorial Government at Yellowknife, during the 1966-67 fiscal year. The first of these, "Hardie House" (named in honour of the late M.P. from the Northwest Territories, Merv Hardie) is a large, uniquely designed trailer complex that houses sixteen young men. It is operated by a local board of volunteers. A second residence—a large and attractive former home in a quiet residential neighbourhood—provides accommodation for seven young women. Both residences are supported by the Territorial Government, and the one for women is operated by the Y.W.C.A. of Canada, in conjunction with a local committee of women.

Community Development Fund

A special fund, called the Community Development Fund, was established in 1965. The purpose of the Fund, which this year stands at \$10,000, is to stimulate and encourage local leadership and decision-making and the management of community affairs, and to provide additional economic opportunities. Funds are expended for projects up to \$1,000 by the local administrator without reference to higher authority, provided that the project is for general community betterment and is proposed and supported by the local Community Council.

Eskimo Regional Advisory Councils

During the year, the first meeting was organized of what will become a regular series of Eskimo Regional Advisory Councils. These sessions will take place twice each year in six northern regions. Their purpose is to bring together Eskimo leaders to discuss social and economic issues of importance to them, and to enable them to advise the government on appropriate action.

Category Allowances

The age at which Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons Allowance, Disabled Persons Allowance, and Disabled Persons Assistance was payable was reduced from 69 years to 68 years on January 1st, 1967. On that date the age at which Federal Old Age Security was payable was reduced to 68 years.

On March 31st, 1967 there were 120 persons in receipt of Old Age Assistance, 38 persons in receipt of Blind Persons Allowance, 23 persons in receipt of Disabled Persons Allowance and 39 persons in receipt of Disabled Persons Assistance. Total expenditures under these programs were \$217,527 of which \$102,195 were recovered from the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare.

Social Assistance

The Territorial Social Assistance program remained essentially unchanged during the fiscal year. Expenditures were 169,181.73 and 70,677.46 were recovered from the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare.

Child Welfare

The number of children in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare declined slightly, due primarily to an increased emphasis on adoption. Ten children were made permanent wards and thirteen permanent wards were discharged from care during the fiscal year. Seventy-three children were permanent wards on March 31st, 1967.

Forty-seven adoption orders were made during the year under review and 68 children were on adoption probation at March 31st, 1967.

Special Care

A program of care for the elderly people of the Northwest Territories was approved at the January 1966 Session of Council. The program, which covers a five-year period, includes boarding home care, low-rental housing, homemaker services, and hostel facilities. A 15-bed hostel for the aged is to be built in Yellowknife in 1967. It is proposed to finance the construction and operation of the hostel through a mortgage loan from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Boarding Home Care and Homemaker Service were inaugurated during 1966.

Bursary Program

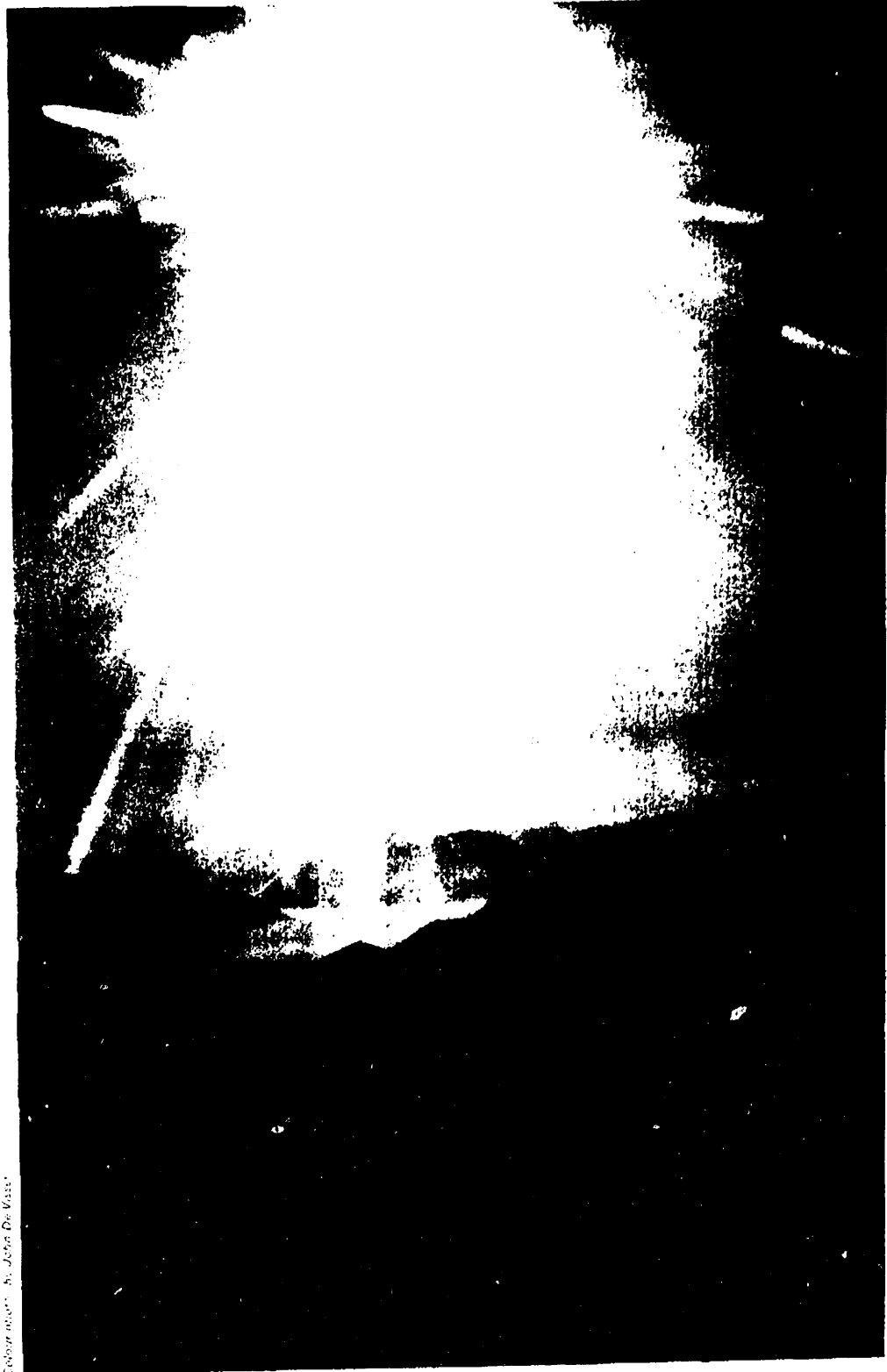
A program of bursaries to aid students to take graduate training in social work in return for a commitment to work in the Territories was inaugurated by the Territorial Government in 1966-67. Costs of the bursaries are shared on a 50-50 basis by the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare under the Federal Welfare Grants Program.

The Territorial Council offered three bursaries to married or single students in amounts of \$3,500 and \$3,000 respectively, per annum, for graduate studies at a recognized School of Social Work in Canada.

A condition of receiving financial assistance for training is a commitment to accept employment as a social worker in the Northwest Territories upon completion of studies for one year for each annual bursary received.

Three students who were entering their final year at a school of Social Work were selected from among the applicants. On graduation with degrees of Master of Social Work in the spring of 1967 the bursary students will be posted to various locations in the Northwest Territories as employees of the Territorial Government.

The True North



Coloration: by John De Vries

stic
agic . . .

R.C.A.F. Photographs



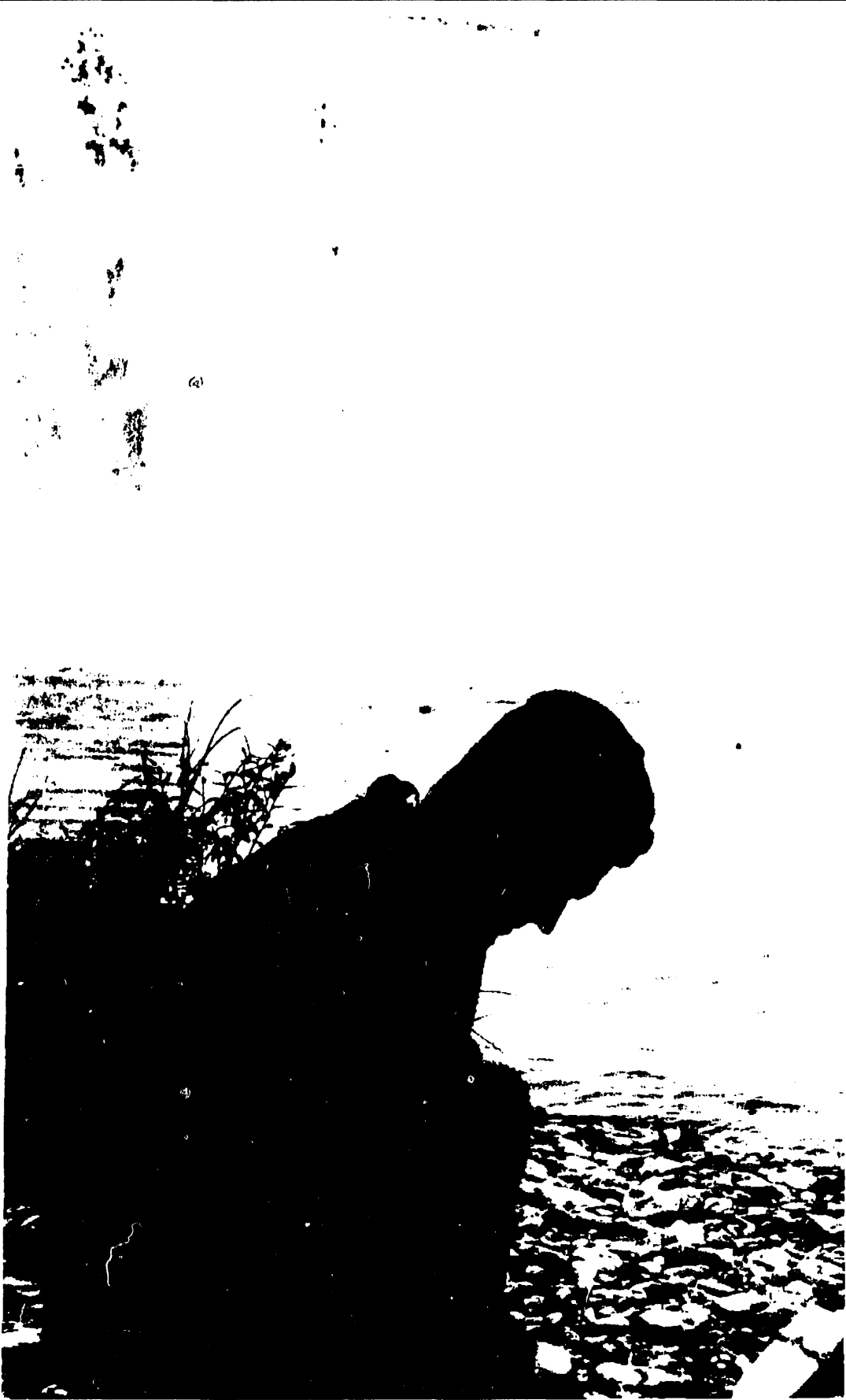


2015-10-17
10:10 AM
10:10 AM
10:10 AM



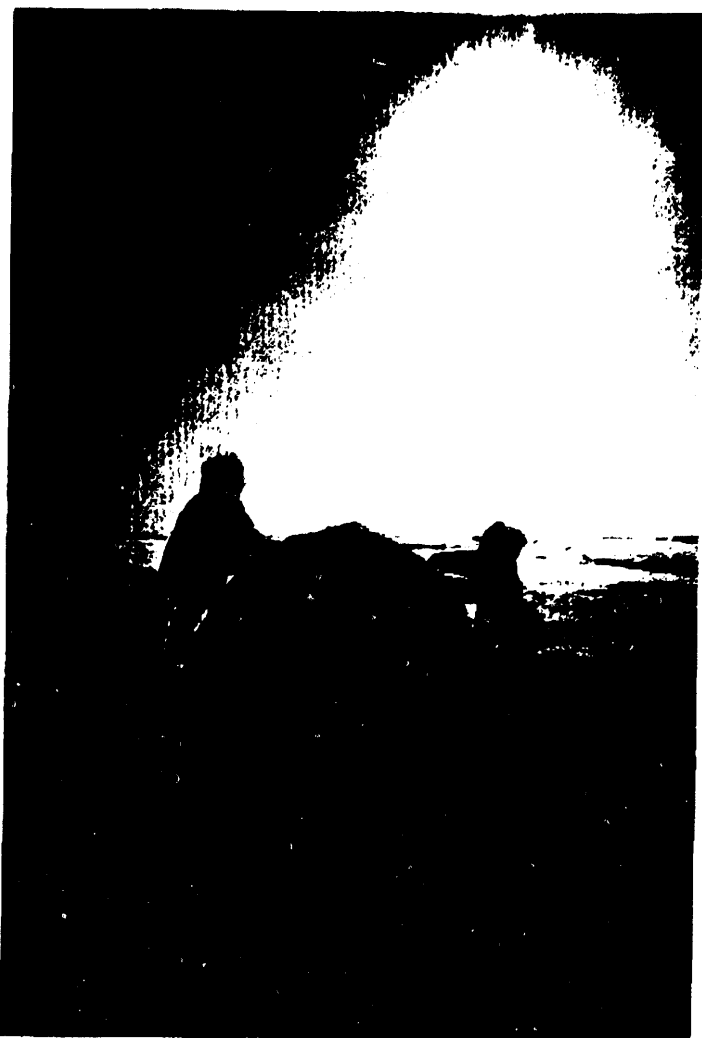
... and
summer
splendor

Canadian Government Travel Bureau Photo





its old ways . . .



Colour photos by John De Visser

... and its new ways



ts art . . .





1940s - 1950s - 1960s





Photo: J. D. Davis/Sygma

... and its future

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES Ross M. Harvey, Editor

designer: Harry Kelman
production: Studio Kelman, Ottawa
assembly: Alma Istance
typesetters: Fred F. Esler Limited, I
engravers: Rapid Grip and Batten
lithographers: Mortimer Limited, Otta
type face: Universe Medium and
cover stock: Glosskote
text paper: No. 1 coated 160M
cover: colour photo by John