

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
6TH COUNCIL, 41ST SESSION**

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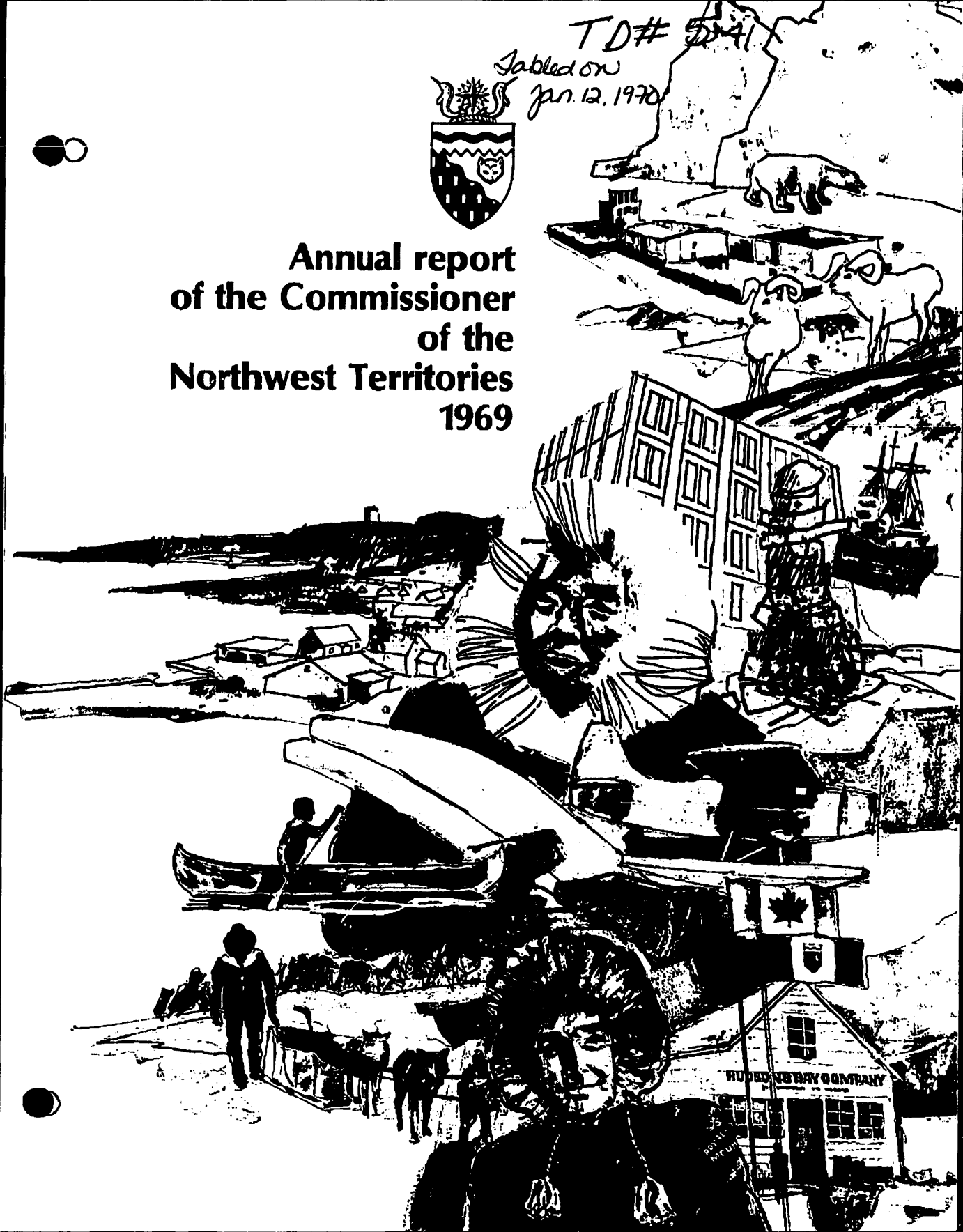
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Annual report of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories 1969



THE FLAG OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

On January 31, 1969, the Council of the Northwest Territories approved a new official flag for the Northwest Territories.

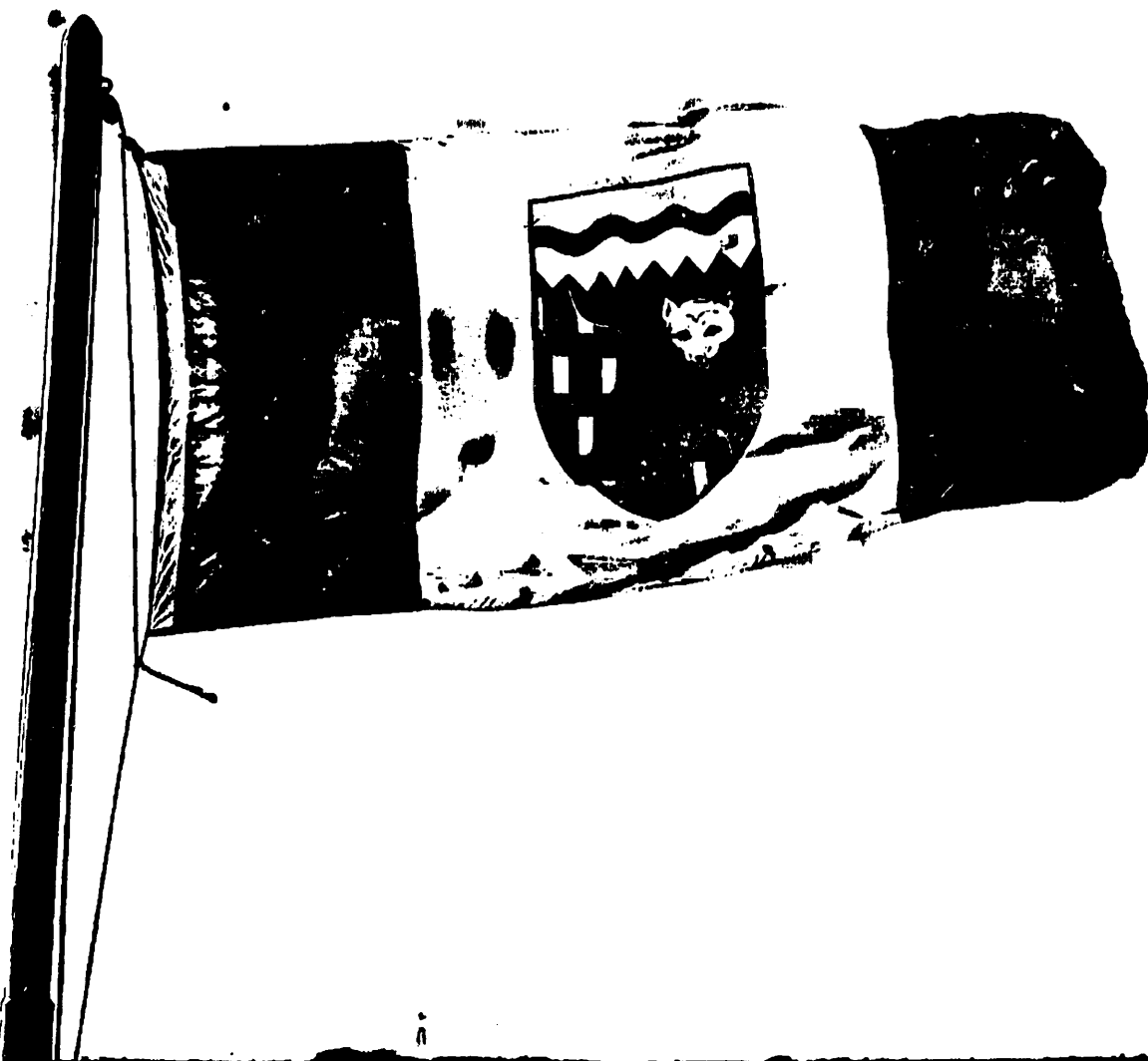
The flag incorporates the Territorial Shield on a white centre section with blue sections on each end.

The design was the result of a nationwide competition in which thousands of entries were submitted to the Flag Committee of Council.

The winning design was from Robert Bessant of Margaret, Manitoba.

The blue represents the skies and waters of the Territories and the white its snows.

Depicted on the Shield are gold bricks representing mineral resources, a white fox representing fur, the white polar ice cap with the Northwest Passage through it, a red section representing the tundra and a green section representing the Mackenzie Valley.



Annual report of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories 1969

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The Honourable Jean Chretien, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the 1969 Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. The Report covers statistically the 1968-69 fiscal year and achievements of general interest in 1969.

Our major effort during 1969 has been the assumption of responsibility for administration of formerly Federal functions in the Mackenzie District. I am pleased to report that this transfer has progressed smoothly, in large part due to the excellent co-operation of officers of the former Northern Administration Branch of your Department.

We now have a full complement of 10 Territorial Government Departments, all with headquarters in Yellowknife. We also have an active field staff, many of them being former Federal employees who have accepted our offer to transfer to the Territorial Government.

Our experience in the Mackenzie has been invaluable in preparing us for a similar transfer of responsibility for functions in the Eastern Arctic, which you have announced will take place April 1, 1970.

I feel that the benefits of the Territorial Government administering programs which so directly involve the people in the Territories are already becoming evident. Over the past year our Departments have been able to work on the ground with the people themselves, in such important ventures as the development of local government, particularly the creation of hamlet councils, and our pioneer program of training native teachers to teach in northern classrooms.

We have also been able to work more closely with the Territorial Council Members, to ensure that programs they recommend, within our jurisdiction and finances, are given every consideration.

We have adopted the theme of "Unity", for our Centennial year in 1970. I think that this is especially appropriate, since in 1970 all of the people in the Territories will have at their service a government located in the North, determined to satisfy their needs to the best of its ability.

Respectfully submitted,

Stuart M. Hodgson,
Commissioner of the Northwest Territories

*The Honourable Jean Chrétien
delivers policy statement on
political development in the N.W.T.*

Development of Government in the Northwest Territories

On November 10, 1969, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, delivered the Federal Government's Policy Statement on development of government in the Northwest Territories. The Minister addressed the 40th Session of the Territorial Council which reconvened in Yellowknife for the purpose of hearing the statement.

The Policy Statement was based on the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories (Carrothers Commission) which was appointed in 1965 and submitted its report in August, 1966.

The Minister announced that amendments to the Northwest Territories Act are being prepared to effect the following steps towards more self-government in the Territories:

1. Increase the number of elected Council Members from 7 to 9.
2. Extend the life of the Council from 3 years to 4 years.
3. Permit the Council to set the indemnity of its members.
4. Reduce the voting age in Territorial elections.
5. Reduce the period for Federal disallowance of Territorial Ordinances from 2 years to 1 year.

The Minister noted that the Territorial Council had recommended a Council Committee System. He gave his support to the creation of a Standing Committee on Finance through which the elected members could become involved in the formation of the budget and the preparation of estimates. He said that such a committee and subsequent similar development would enable Council Members to take a more active role in the discussions and planning of Territorial programs in conjunction with the Commissioner and his Executive Committee.

In connection with the economic recommendations of the Carrothers Commission, the Minister stated that the Federal Government was accepting the sense of the proposals if not the form. He rejected Carrothers' proposal for a Northwest Terri-



ories Development Corporation which would have been a crown corporation to provide financial and support services to industry. He promised to bring forward imaginative plans and projects for economic development in the near future and recalled that the Federal Government had announced the establishment of a Small Business Loans Fund which he hoped would be in operation in 1970. He stated that the fund would be administered in the Northwest Territories by the Commissioner, with the advice of a Credit Committee, appointed by the Commissioner and composed of Territorial residents.

The Minister noted that the recommendation of the Carrothers Report for the establishment of a Northwest Territories Development Board to co-ordinate planning for Northern Development, had been met with a different arrangement. This involves co-operative relationship between the Territorial Department of Industry and Development, the Federal Government's Advisory Committee on Northern Development, and a reaffirmation of the Department of Northern Development's responsibility for overall planning and co-ordination.

The Minister outlined the recommendations of the Carrothers Commission which had already been implemented including: the naming of Yellowknife as capital of the N.W.T., the establishment of Territorial Government Departments, the building up of a Territorial Public Service, and the transfer to the Territorial Government of provincial-type programs and services which had been administered by Federal public servants.

He also affirmed that the Federal Government should continue to manage the natural resources of the Territories and that provincial status was not a realistic alternative at this time.

He dismissed the concepts of partitioning the Territories or turning over any part to any of the adjacent provinces. He agreed with the recommendations of the Carrothers Commission "against division at this time," while recognizing that the matter deserved careful review on the basis of experience with governing the whole Territory with a single Administration in Yellowknife.

A panorama of ice floes and sparkling water.



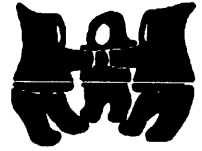


Northern children wave in Centennial with the Centennial Flag.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES CENTENNIAL—1970

PROCLAMATION

... In order that the Centennial may be observed throughout the Territories in a manner in keeping with its Territorial and historic significance and . . . that this Centennial be recognized, commemorated and celebrated during the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy by means of religious observances, historic occasions, artistic displays, cultural and educational activities, athletic and sporting events and all other pursuits undertaken by the citizens of the Territories to foster unity . . . and also that the memory of the said Centennial be preserved through permanent projects in communities . . . we extend a warm welcome to all those who visit the North and invite them to join with the citizens of the Northwest Territories in the appropriate celebration of this historic event.



In a memorable proclamation from which these words are taken, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, with the unanimous approval of the Council of the Northwest Territories, proclaimed 1970 as the official Centennial Year at the 40th Session of the Council held in Baker Lake, N.W.T., in early October, 1969.

Early Planning

On January 23, 1969, at the 38th Session of the Council of the Northwest Territories, the celebration of Centennial in 1970 was approved and the Commissioner announced the support of the Honourable Jean Chretien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

However, the objectives to be achieved and the form of Centennial remained to be established. Uppermost in everyone's mind was that whatever was undertaken should match in scope and imagination that event in 1870 when, by one mighty stroke of the pen, Canada grew from a small country huddled along the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River and the Atlantic Seaboard to a potentially mighty nation bounded by three major oceans.

There was strong feeling that the people of the Territories should decide what was to be done and how it was to be done. To this end a Centennial Planning Conference was convened with great speed at Yellowknife from the 21st to 23rd of February, 1969. The delegates came from all parts of the Territories from the east coast of Baffin Island to the Yukon border. They included Canadians of every major ethnic group found within the Territorial Borders.

For three days, working through Interpreters where necessary, the delegates met in frank and open discussion of every facet from the anniversary concepts of Centennial to its potential significance to the political, sociological and economic future of the Territories. By the time the closing session arrived the delegates found they had achieved unanimous agreement on the meaning, objectives and form of Centennial which they expressed in the overall theme of TERRITORIAL UNITY.

Centennial Objectives

The agreed objective of Centennial are four-fold;

- Foster UNITY among all the people of the Territories.
- Develop an awareness of our PASTS and the sharing of our FUTURE.
- Encourage Canadian awareness of a NEW POLITICAL REALITY in the North.

- Promote increased knowledge of the Territories as "Canada of the North".

To achieve these important objectives, centennial activities will take many forms, ranging from religious, cultural and sporting events, to more permanent projects of lasting value.

Growth of Community Involvement

Most of the delegates to the Centennial Planning Conference quickly passed on the results of the Conference to the people in their communities. By early July, 1969, a total of 27 Community Centennial Committees had been formed with some 113 projects or events in the proposal or planning stages. By September 1, 1969, this activity had grown to include 50 communities with 240 projects or events under consideration and three permanent projects already completed.

Forms of Community Involvement

The success of Centennial depends on the people and starts with unity, co-operation and a willingness to work together within each community. An outstanding example is the small community of Sachs Harbour on the Southwest coast of Banks Island. With a total population of 120 (96% Eskimo) it has a Centennial Committee of 36 people organized into a small executive with seven sub-committees, one for each of their seven projects. Their projects range from remodelling of an existing building for use as a Community Center to the training of a small performing song and dance group. Three projects have already been completed and the remainder will be completed early in Centennial Year.

Similarly, Broughton Island on the east coast of Baffin Island with a population of just over 200 has agreed on a total of 14 events and projects which will be spread over the entire Centennial Year. They include religious observances, a Centennial Ball, seal hunting and skinning contests and the erection of special Centennial Inukshuks.

Inter-Community and Territorial Events

Inter-community and territory-wide events are hardly less important in that they foster UNITY among communities and regions while also assisting in the creation of a greater awareness of the Territories in the rest of Canada, and indeed, the world.

A total of 15 inter-community or regional events are planned of which about 10 will be sponsored by the Territorial Government. They include northern oriented sporting contests, entertainment

*Centennial Centre staff
with the Centennial Symbol
representing Unity.*



tours and several re-enactments of famous explorers' travels and historic mail and supply runs. One of the outstanding features will be the Sir Alexander Mackenzie Canoe Race in which canoeists will challenge the might of the Mackenzie River from Fort Providence to Inuvik, a total of about 1,200 miles. The race will include a series of legs with planned stops at all communities enroute for local festivities and encouragement.

Sixteen Territory-wide projects or events are under consideration. They include projects of lasting value such as an anthology of Eskimo legends, a recent human history of the North and at least one school program. A Search for Talent, sponsored by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, a Territorial Fishing Contest and a Resident Travel Program will be included in the event calendar.

Participation of the Business Community

Especially gratifying is the growing enthusiasm of both Northern and Southern business firms operating in the Territories. Letters are received almost daily with proposals for participation, offers of use of commercial facilities and personnel in the North, and financial support in provision of prizes and related aspects. In next year's Annual Report due recognition will be given to these public-spirited and Northern-oriented members of the business community.

Centennial Center

Early in the initial planning it was recognized that some form of Co-ordination and Planning organization would be required to assist the work of the hundreds of volunteers on the Community Centennial Committees as well as the General Committees formed to plan and implement the many inter-community and Territorial activities. Similarly there was a clear need for careful control and allotment of the small budget made available by the Federal and Territorial Governments to provide some financial assistance to this vast undertaking. Consequent-

ly the Territorial Government agreed to provide a small staff of some eight people to form the N.W.T. Centennial Center. It was also agreed that this staff could be augmented with up to eleven casual or specialist employees as required during peak periods up to the end of 1970.

The Center was formed with a staff of two people in early February, 1969, after Mr. E. A. Ballantyne, Director of the Department of Industry and Development, was appointed Director General of Centennial.

The Center has now largely completed its staffing but it can only function effectively with the massive support of all citizens and the co-operation of every government department, business enterprises and the communications media.

The Goal

The Northwest Territories has been referred to as "Canada of the North." The Centennial objectives have been designed by the people of the North to help bring us together in spirit and achievement in this part of Canada. If we can make a start on learning to communicate with each other, to take pride in and respect our cultural heritage, to appreciate each other's problems, and create an awareness that we also are a part of this great land we call Canada, then Centennial '70 will have achieved every one of its major objectives.

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

38th Session

The 38th Session of the Council of the Northwest Territories was convened at Yellowknife, January 13, 1969. The session was prorogued on February 1, 1969.

In his Opening Address to Council the Commissioner noted that this was the annual budget Session and summarized the financial program he would ask Council to approve. He also reviewed in his Address, events since the previous Session, commenting on the visits of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and other officials to the Northwest Territories. He also reported briefly on his own travels throughout the N.W.T.

The Address also provided Council with a review of the development of Individual Government Departments and a comprehensive outline of their completed and planned future activities.

At this Session a total of 20 pieces of legislation, eight Recommendations to Council and five Sessional Papers were considered by Council.

Council debated 42 motions and directed 27 written and 59 oral questions to the Executive. Replies to most of them were returned during the Session. Twenty-six documents of an informative nature were tabled and copies distributed to members.

Council devoted much time to a detailed examination of the Appropriations Ordinance which provided the funds required to carry out government programs in 1969-70. A record budget of \$40,606,488 was approved. Supplementary Appropriations providing additional funds for the balance of 1968-69 also received close scrutiny.

A number of important bills covering a wide range of topics were enacted. One of the most important was the Hamlet Ordinance which by creating a new level of local government, with a degree of responsibility slightly below that of a village, enables smaller communities to manage their local affairs through elected councils.

The Freshwater Fish Marketing Ordinance provided for Northwest Territories participation in the Federally established Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation to increase returns to Territorial commercial fishermen by means of orderly marketing procedures and promotion of export trade.

Restrictions on Indians and Eskimos hunting caribou for food were removed and the sale to and consumption of caribou meat in institutions was permitted by an amendment to the Game Ordinance. Several other minor changes to this Ordinance were also made.

The Vehicles Ordinance was amended to establish special licences for commercial vehicles other than public service vehicles and to introduce certain minor changes.

The Maintenance Orders Enforcement Ordinance established a system for better enforcement of alimony, maintenance and contribution orders.

Authorization for the Commissioner to enter into an agreement with the Minister of Defence Production for the purchase of goods and services on behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories was granted by the Purchase and Supply Services Agreement Ordinance.

Other legislation passed included Loan Authorization Ordinances for 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively; the Financial Agreement Ordinance 1969-70; the Low Cost Housing Loan Agreement Ordinances; and amendments to the Financial Administration, Coroners, Companies, Fuel Oil Tax and Taxation Ordinances.

Council also passed a private member's bill to amend the Child Welfare Ordinance. A second private member's bill to amend the Game Ordinance was defeated.

Recommendations to Council and Sessional Papers dealing with education, housing, game management, the development of Rae, arts and crafts, subsidized travel for medical purposes and the establishment of a national park in the Northwest Territories were discussed.

39th Session

The 39th Session of Council was opened at Yellowknife on June 16 and in 10 sitting days passed 31 Bills and considered five Sessional Papers and three Recommendations to Council. In addition to this Council Members proposed 40 Motions of which 21 were carried. Returns to the majority of the 78 questions directed to the Executive were tabled during the session as were 13 documents for the information of Council.

The opening of this Session of Council was marked by a departure from established precedent in that the Commissioner dispensed with a formal Opening Address and suggested members might consider doing likewise.

A Supplementary Appropriations Ordinance was passed by Council providing an additional 1.8 million dollars for expenditures during the current fiscal year not previously anticipated. The Loan Authorization Ordinance 1969-70 No. 2, was enacted to broaden the coverage of the first Loan Authorization Ordinance passed earlier in the fiscal year.

Council studied and accepted a Sessional Paper outlining the commencement date, coverage provided, scope of benefits, portability of benefits,

etc., of a Proposed Medicare Plan for the Northwest Territories.

A Sessional Paper entitled Indigenous Training Programs, Department of Industry and Development, containing proposals for the training of indigenous peoples as Game Management Officers, Junior Office Managers and Guides was studied and accepted by Council.

Legislation of a judicial nature included passage by Council of an Ordinance to appoint a Public Trustee to administer the estates of infants, deceased persons and others, a Domestic Relations Ordinance, the Revised Ordinances of the Northwest Territories Ordinance to permit a general revision of the N.W.T. Ordinances which has not been carried out since 1956. The Legal Profession Ordinance was amended to permit the employment of articulated clerks and to abolish the issue of temporary licences. Amendments were enacted to the Maintenance Ordinance, the Legal Profession Ordinance and the Societies Ordinance.

Council repealed the Territorial Lands Ordinance by passage of the Commissioner's Land Ordinance respecting lands in the Northwest Territories subject to the control of Commissioner in Council.

The report of the Northwest Territories Liquor Inquiry Board was accepted by Council and motions were adopted that: (a) a Liquor Control Board be established; and (b) the Report of the Board be accepted.

An amendment to the Municipal Ordinance was passed providing for advance polls at elections, taxation of poles and pipelines of utilities and the tracks of railways in municipalities, and a number

of other less significant changes.

An Ordinance to Amend the Vehicles Ordinance was enacted to introduce miscellaneous amendments. During consideration of this Bill it was suggested that the feasibility of an Unsatisfied Judgment Fund for the Northwest Territories be investigated.

On the recommendation of the Clerk of the Territorial Court, to facilitate more efficient administration, the Assignment of Book Debts, the Bills of Sale, the Conditional Sales and the Partnership Ordinances were amended to permit the Commissioner to set fees by regulation.

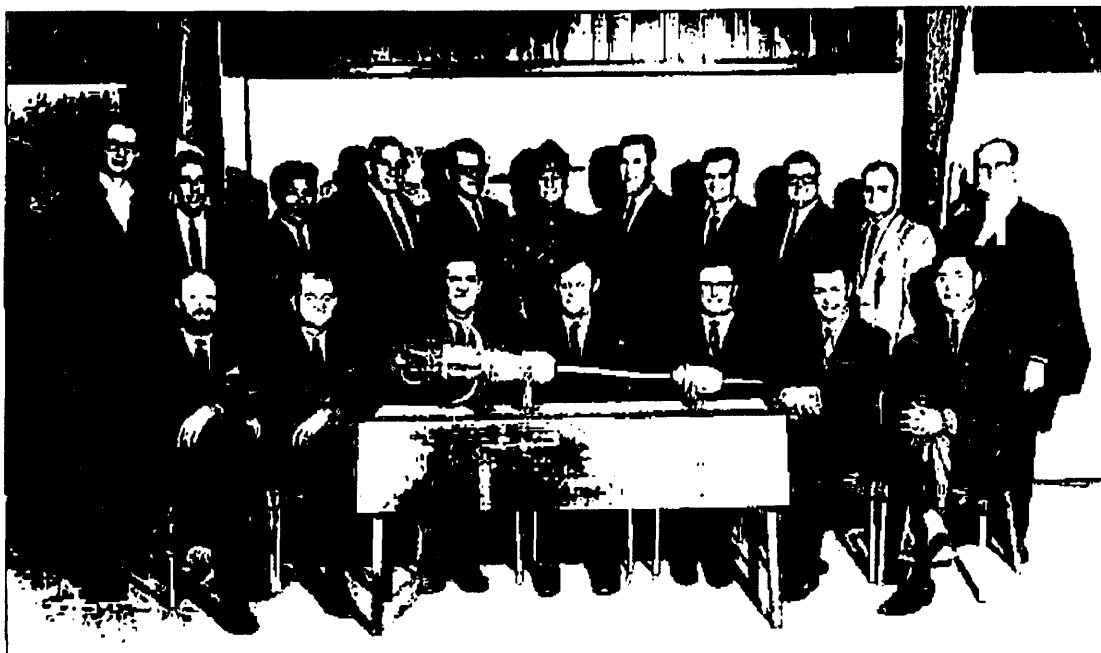
Consequent on the passage of the Hamlet Ordinance during the 38th Session the Civil Emergency Measures, the Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys, the Lord's Day, the Dog, the Electrical Protection, the Curfew, the Business Licence and the Motion Picture Ordinances were amended to extend to hamlets the powers now granted to towns and villages under the Municipal Ordinance.

An Ordinance was passed to establish the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association as a unit for the purpose of conducting collective bargaining on behalf of teachers employed by the Government of the Northwest Territories with that government.

A number of miscellaneous amendments to the Pharmacy, Interpretation, Marriage, Caragemen's Lien and Societies Ordinances were also enacted.

Collective bargaining with regard to terms and conditions of employment between the Commissioner and employee associations incorporated by ordinance, was allowed and provided for by an

Council of the Northwest Territories meeting with the Minister of Northern Development and the N.W.T. member of Parliament. Front row, left to right: Robert G. Williamson, Air Marshal Hugh Campbell, Commissioner Stuart M. Hodgson, Minister of Northern Development Jean Châlain, Deputy Commissioner John H. Parker, Lyle R. Trimble, Simona Michal. Back row, left to right, Clerk of the Council W. H. Reinhart, Member of Parliament Bud Orange, Chief John Tedich, J. Gordon Gibson, Donald M. Stewart, P.C.M.P., Sgt. David Frosen, Dr. Lloyd I. Barber, Duncan M. Pryde, David H. Seattle, Mark D. Fairbrother, Legal Adviser Frank G. Smith.



amendment to the Public Service Ordinance.

The Liquor Ordinance was amended so that a police officer is no longer required to institute proceedings against an intoxicated person whom he apprehends in a public place and instead sets out a procedure for dealing with such persons.

Legislation was enacted to establish a Highway Transport Board to licence and regulate the operation of public service vehicles.

Holders of general hunting licences were authorized to hunt a limited number of musk-oxen by passage of an amendment to the Game Ordinance.

Other recommendations to Council and Sessional Papers brought before Council covered such subjects as the establishment of one standard time zone in the Mackenzie District, education, collective bargaining, subsidization of wages of indigenous employees, transfer of jurisdiction of fishing in the N.W.T. and the question of provincial insurance companies wishing to do business in the Territories.

In his closing remarks to Council the Commissioner expressed his satisfaction at the volume of work accomplished and legislation passed at the 39th Session of Council. The Commissioner also expressed his pleasure at the successful reception given by the public to the Territorial Government magazine produced earlier in the year. On the subject of Centennial observation, the Commissioner stated that he hoped to lay before Council a complete Territorial Centennial Program at the next Session.

Council decided that the next Session should be held in the Central or Eastern Arctic in October.

The 39th Session of Council was prorogued on the afternoon of June 27, 1969.

40th Session

The Commissioner opened the 40th Session at Baker Lake on October 7, 1969, explaining briefly in his opening remarks that he had convened Council outside the Capital so that the people of this area would be able to see their government in action and learn something of the way in which it works. He also said that he hoped to be able to hold another session in some place outside the Capital when circumstances permit.

Council passed a Supplementary Appropriations Ordinance to provide funds for additional expenditures during the current financial year which were not previously anticipated. Council also passed four new and seven amending bills.

Council also dealt with a number of motions and directed a variety of questions to the administration. Replies were provided to all but two of these.

Among the most important pieces of legislation was the Condominium Ordinance which provides for the construction and private ownership of individual units in apartment and row housing structures.

The Commissioner-in-Council was authorized by the Expropriation Ordinance to expropriate privately owned land for public purposes.

The N.W.T. Public Service Employees Association Ordinance provides for the creation of an employees association to foster and promote the aims of public servants and to enter into collective bargaining with the Territorial Government on their behalf.

By the Construction Loan Agreements Ordinance the Commissioner was authorized to borrow funds from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to construct single persons accommodation at Yellowknife and Inuvik.

Council referred a proposed amendment regarding Investigation provisions and other refinements to the Medical Profession Ordinance back to the Administration for redrafting of certain sections, consultation with the medical profession and re-introduction at the January, 1970 Session.

Amendments to the Public Service Ordinance concerning annual leave benefits; the Child Welfare and Vital Statistics Ordinances regarding confidentiality in adoption proceedings; the Social Assistance Ordinance to permit participation in the Canada Assistance Plan; the jury Ordinance to allow for the empanelling of French-speaking juries consequent upon the Official Languages Act of Canada; the Municipal Ordinance to provide for the establishment of cities and to permit expropriation of land by municipalities; and, the Taxation Ordinance to authorize the taxation of pipelines, pole lines and railways outside municipalities were also passed by Council.

Preliminary drafts of legislation concerning Historic Sites, Museums and Artifacts and of a revised Liquor Ordinance to implement the recommendations of the N.W.T. Board of Liquor Enquiry were tabled for study by members prior to the planned introduction of this legislation at the January, 1970 Session.

Adverse weather conditions which prevented some members from arriving in Baker Lake until the evening of October 6th delayed the Opening of the Session from the afternoon of October 6th until the morning of October 7th.

The Opening of the Session was marked by a dinner attended by many of the leading citizens of Baker Lake and the neighbouring communities.

The Community Council presidents from Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Repluse Bay, Coral Harbour, Whale Cove and Eskimo Point were present in the visitors' gallery throughout most of the Session.

The Session was recessed at Baker Lake on October 10th and reconvened and prorogued in Yellowknife early in November to receive the statement of the Honourable Jean Chrétien regarding the Federal Government's plans for the implementation of the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories (the Carrothers Commission).

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

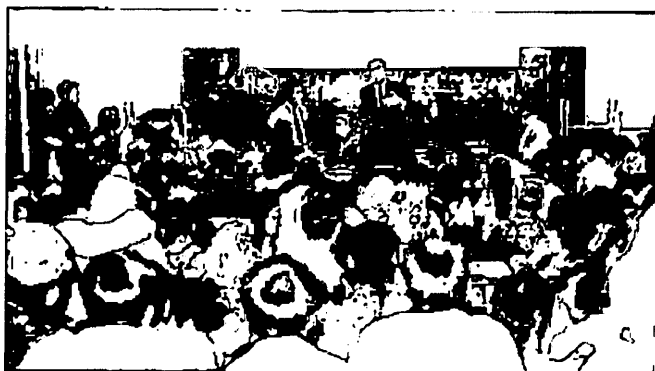
Following the orderly implementation of some of the recommendations contained in the Carrothers Commission Report which led in late 1967 to the establishment at Yellowknife of the Northwest Territories Administration, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development approved a plan for the detailed organization of the Territorial Public Service.

Under the overall responsibility of the Commissioner's Office, three organizational groups were set up to carry out all the administrative functions assigned to the Territorial Government. They are assisted in doing so through Regional Offices at Fort Smith and Inuvik and Area Offices at various settlements throughout the Northwest Territories. The three headquarters groups are divided into program department groups, service department groups and service unit groups. Included in the three groups are the departments of Education; Social Development; Local Government; Industry and Development; Territorial Treasurer; Territorial Secretary; Public Works; Personnel; Management Services; Legal Services; Information Services and the Clerk of the Council. Each department or unit is headed by a director or chief who reports directly to either the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner. Regional Directors at Fort Smith and Inuvik report to the Commissioner now; Regional Directors at Frobisher Bay and Churchill will report to the Commissioner commencing April 1, 1970.

Within the framework of the Commissioner's Office, the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner form the Executive Committee. They are assisted by a permanent secretary to the Executive. The Executive Committee meets twice a week. As well, the Executive meets with Regional Directors and Departmental Directors at least once each month. Special meetings with individual Departmental Directors are held as required.

The offices of Assistant Commissioner and that of Secretary to the Executive are both new, and were set up to help alleviate the increasing workload assumed by the Commissioner's Office. In May, former New Brunswick civil servant, Des Fogg, joined the staff as Secretary to the Executive Committee, and in June, the Commissioner's then Executive Assistant, Clarence W. Gilchrist, was named Assistant Commissioner. Former Territorial Government Senior Information Officer Jake Ootes was also added to Commissioner's Office establishment as Special Assistant to the Commissioner. Miss Erma Currier continues as Secretary to the Commissioner. Two executive secretaries and a receptionist round out the Commissioner's Office staff.

Since its transfer from Ottawa and until June last, offices of the various Territorial Government departments occupied a number of make-shift accommodations at a variety of locations in both Yellowknife and Fort Smith. Then, June 14, the



The Executive Committee: Top left: Commissioner Stuart M. Hodgson (centre) confers with Deputy Commissioner John H. Parker (right) and Assistant Commissioner Clarence W. Gilchrist (left). Top right: Assistant Commissioner C. W. Gilchrist. Centre: Chesterhold Inlet greeting for Commissioner on Central Arctic tour. Bottom left: Commissioner Hodgson speaks at public meeting, Eskimo Point, N.W.T. Bottom right: Deputy Commissioner John Parker at the official opening of the First Polar Boy Scout Jamboree, Inuvik.

The historic voyage of the S.S. Manhattan through the Northwest Passage, September, 1969.



Honourable Arthur Laing, Minister of Public Works and former Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development officially opened a modern, five-storey office complex which was named in his honour. In August, the Department of Education transferred its headquarters from Fort Smith to Yellowknife. The Arthur Laing Building, in conjunction with the nearby Cunningham Building house all headquarters departments of the Territorial Administration.

During the year under review, Council sat in Session three times — a total of six weeks. Two Sessions were held at Yellowknife and the third — a special session convened to consider matters held over from the Summer Session — took place at Baker Lake in the Central Arctic. The Commissioner is Chairman of Council and the Deputy Commissioner is an appointed member.

Decision was made that the Northwest Territories Government would take over responsibilities of administration of the Central and Eastern Arctic. At the time the decision was made, the Northwest Territories Government had responsibility for the Mackenzie Region only. This is still the case today. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in Ottawa administers the Keewatin Region, the Eastern Arctic and Arctic Quebec. This will change April 1, 1970, when the Territorial Government assumes similar responsibilities in the Keewatin and the East to those it now has in the Mackenzie Region.

The Report of Task Force Four, a plan to bring about the implementation of the transfer of responsibilities, was presented to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Deputy Minister John A. MacDonald and the Commissioner, March 31, 1969. Chairman of the Task Force was Alex Stevenson, the Federal Government's Administrator of the Arctic. The Council, Executive members, Department Heads and their key personnel, and Regional Directors have spent a hectic summer and anticipate an even more active winter preparing to meet the major administrative challenge the take-over represents. It is then that the Regional Directors — J. B. H. Gunn at Frobisher Bay and R. A. Creery at Churchill — will commence reporting to the Commissioner. At that time the experience the Territorial Administration has gained in the Mackenzie and the pre-planning it has done in preparation for the transfer will undergo its severest test.

A number of Commissions, studies and seminars were initiated or sanctioned by the Executive during the year. One of the most notable was a report made by the Northwest Territories Board of Liquor Inquiry. The Board was headed by Jacques J. Choquette and charged with the purpose of inquiring into such aspects as policy, legislation and administration of the sale and distribution of liquor in the Territories. The report was presented to Council for consideration and ultimate action. The Board is producing a second report dealing with the social aspects of liquor.

A major report on plans for an Integrated

Management Information System was prepared. Headed by S. A. Huesing, the Committee recommended to the Commissioner that a management consultant be engaged immediately to carry out an economic feasibility study of the Integrated Information System under direction of Mr. Huesing's Committee.

A major staff seminar was held at Pine Point. An airing of reasons, responsibilities and possible solutions to the low water situation that held back freight barges in the Mackenzie River was undertaken and followed up. A study and meeting with Post Office Department officials designed to bring about more equitable parcel post rates; a joint housing review with Federal Government officials; a major conference on communications between Yellowknife and the Central and Eastern Arctic; and a feasibility study into the possibility of putting a bridge across the Mackenzie River are some of the items dealt with by the Executive and senior department personnel.

Four new functions of social or administrative significance were added to the responsibilities of the Northwest Territories Government during the year. Of administrative importance was the establishment April 1, 1969, of Management Services. Under the direction of Management Advisor C. E. Callas, this Service operated independently providing services to the Executive and Directors in areas where management improvement or systems studies are required.

In April, an organizational meeting of the Motion Picture Classification Committee took place under the chairmanship of Reverend A. Whitton. The meeting was designed to lay out guidelines for the Committee's future operations.

Significant sociologically was the establishment of the Northwest Territories Historical Standing Committee. Designed to draw up and implement a plan for the protection of historical and archaeological sites in the Territories, an eight-man Board was set up in May. At its first meeting, the Commissioner named Alex Stevenson as Chairman and appointed Miss Gall Robinson as permanent secretary.

The new-found status Yellowknife has as capital of Canada's least known and most intriguing area was marked throughout the year by a host of visits from dignitaries and notable persons. Ambassadors from foreign countries came, politicians, business magnates and newsmen whose names make headlines travelled from cities to the south to see the birth of a new era of government in the north.

A notable visit was made by their Excellencies Governor General Roland Michener and Mrs. Michener. For twelve days from April 22nd, the Vice-Regal couple visited settlements in the Eastern and Central Arctic. In Frobisher Bay, the Commissioner entertained their Excellencies at a dinner on behalf of the people and Government of the Northwest Territories. During the tour, the Governor General's party visited Alert, the northern-most inhabited

place on the North American Continent. With the advent of Centennial and the Arctic Winter Games in 1970, many will return again, and still more will come for the first time.

Six hundred athletes from all parts of the State of Alaska, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories will compete in Yellowknife March 9 to 14, 1970, in the north's first major sporting event, the Arctic Winter Games. Designed to raise the ability of northern athletes by providing them with an opportunity to compete against others of comparable skill in competition that is native to them, the Games will strengthen ties of mutual understanding and international friendship among people of the Northern areas. Ten sports encompassing 80 separate events are scheduled. As well, traditional Indian and Eskimo sports and recreations will be staged on a demonstration basis with an eye to achieving a high degree of spectator participation. In April, Weston MacAleer was appointed Executive Secretary of the Arctic Winter Games Corporation. The Yellowknife Arctic Winter Games Society is incorporated under the chairmanship of Bill Case of Giant Yellowknife Mines.

No province is without a certain amount of protocol and pageantry. With the advent of government "on the ground" the Northwest Territories held its first formal function January 13th, 1969 when 288 people from across the Territories attend the Commissioner's first Annual Ball in Yellowknife's Elks Hall. The Ball signified the government's desire to draw together the thirty thousand residents of the Territories. As well, it gave those who attended an opportunity to see the opening session of Council and to become acquainted with the formation of the laws that govern them. Guests were entertained by a twelve piece band from the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Calgary, and Yellowknife's Tundra Trio. Chefs from Edmonton's MacDonald Hotel prepared a buffet of northern foods.

In August of 1969, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Honorable Jean Chrétien, visited a number of settlements in the Eastern Arctic. He was accompanied by several senior officers of the Department. The party visited the Belcher Islands, Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung, Clyde River, Pond Inlet, Resolute Bay, Mary River, Melville Island and Grise Fiord.

The Commissioner travelled extensively throughout the Northwest Territories during the year. In that time, he visited seventy communities, flying in excess of 45,000 miles. Major tours were undertaken in March through the Eastern Arctic; in June through the Mackenzie River area; in August and September through the Keewatin and Central Arctic. The intent of the tours was to convey and communicate the aims, objectives and aspirations of the Territorial Government and to explain the transfer of administrative responsibilities from the Federal to the Territorial Government. In addition, the Eastern and Central Arctic tours served to out-

line the requirements and problems of the communities in preparation for the transfer of administrative responsibility. Wherever possible the Commissioner emphasized that local effort is all important in achieving development. In many instances he prompted local initiative by providing an outright financial grant to share the cost of a project such as the construction of an airstrip on a 50-50 basis. The community would provide its share in money, labour or materials. Accompanying the Commissioner on all tours were members of the Territorial Council for that area, representatives of the news media, businessmen from private industry and Territorial administrative personnel. As well as holding public meetings at each community the visits were frequently marked by ceremonials such as dances, Boy Scout and Girl Guides investitures, community tours and dinners. Following each trip an illustrated booklet highlighting events of the tour is published by the Commissioner's Special Assistant, Mr. Ootes. In the future it is the intent of the Commissioner to maintain this close relationship with communities and the people who live in them to ensure community development takes place.

In addition to settlement tours, the Commissioner, accompanied by Council Members David Searle and Dr. Lloyd Barber attended the Federal-Provincial Constitutional Conference held in Ottawa, February. In August and during his vacation, the Commissioner acted as honorary Vice-Commodore at British Columbia's Kelowna Regatta. He was also main speaker in Yellowknife at a variety of Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and Service Club functions.

Deputy Commissioner Parker had a busy year also. As well as administrative duties which kept him close to his head-office desk, the Deputy Commissioner officiated at several official openings, was guest speaker on a number of occasions and sat in on seminars and specific problem meetings when necessary. In February, Mr. Parker spent some time in Inuvik concentrating on problems of financing water and sewage extensions which the town was experiencing. In March, a series of illustrated lectures took the Deputy Commissioner to the University of Victoria and New Westminster in British Columbia. Later in March, he attended an organizational meeting of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation — from which the establishment of the Territorial Government's Fishermen's Loan Approval Board emanated. In April, Mr. Parker spoke to the Boreal Circle — a group sponsored by the University of Alberta, and met with Hay River Separate School Board. In June, Mr. Parker attended the first Hamlet Council meeting at Pine Point and at the end of the same month opened the First Polar Scout Jamboree at Inuvik. In July, Mr. Parker attended the opening of the Court House at Hay River, and the following month he and Mrs. Parker joined the Prime Minister and Provincial Premiers at the First Canada Summer Games in Halifax, as official representative of the Northwest Territories.

Governor General Roland Michener and Mrs. Michener meet with children at Frobisher Bay





R. A. Creery, Keewatin Regional Administrator.

Mr. Parker is a Director of the Northern Transportation Company Limited, a board member of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Service and a member of the Interdepartmental Committee on Northern Roads, and during the year attended meetings as they occurred.

The Assistant Commissioner spent the majority of the year at headquarters, with the exception of trips to Inuvik where housing problems were causing some concern; and Edmonton in connection with the Territorial Hospital Insurance Service and mechanical computing devices. Mr. Gilchrist made several trips to Ottawa where he was involved in detail connected with the Territorial Government budget and estimates. The Assistant Commissioner attended Council meetings in January and June, where one of his responsibilities was to obtain answers to questions raised in Council. Several major papers were prepared by Mr. Gilchrist, including a paper on Reporting Relationships and the Delegation of Authority in the Territorial Government, and Pay and Benefits in the Territorial Government Service.

As well as his duties as Special Assistant to the Commissioner, Mr. Ootes acted as Secretary to the Commissioner's Advisory Board on Higher Education, and Mr. Fogg as Secretary of the Fishermen's Loan Approval Board.

Keewatin Regional Office

In October, 1969, Mr. R. A. Creery, commenced his duties in Churchill, Manitoba, as the new Regional Administrator for the Keewatin Region. Mr. Creery will become the Keewatin Regional Director when responsibility for the Region transfers to the Territorial Government, April 1, 1970.

The Keewatin Region comprises an administrative area roughly similar to the geographic District of Keewatin. Regional headquarters are currently located at Churchill, a communications and transportation centre. Keewatin settlements supervised from Churchill include Eskimo Point, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, Coral

Harbour and Repulse Bay. Regional functions include education, welfare, industrial development, housing and game services for the local residents.

At each of the Keewatin sites administered from Churchill there is an Area Office and a local school supported by engineering services. At the larger centres there are operating industrial programs and some centres have Resource Development Officers.

Support staff at Churchill includes Assistant Regional Administrator, D. W. Trent, and sections offering stenographic, registry, financial, personnel and engineering services, and stores procurement and distribution. The Territorial Department of Local Government has a Development Officer and a Recreation Officer located in Churchill, working closely with all Regional services as part of the development of local government.

Schools in the Keewatin Region range in size from three classrooms to eight classrooms. At Churchill the Vocational Centre offers pre-vocational training to young people from the Keewatin and also Baffin Island and some Eskimo students from Arctic Quebec. The hostel building at Chesterfield Inlet has been freed for other purposes and is currently being used as a Regional Centre for adult education courses.

The area staff provide welfare services including public assistance, child welfare, medical and social repatriations. A Transient Centre and Children's Home are maintained for travelling Eskimos.

Arts and crafts production includes carvings in soapstone, antler and bone, and ceramics work at Rankin Inlet and print making at Baker Lake.

The cannery operation at Rankin Inlet is expanding. Seal, whale and fish flesh are processed at the cannery which produces foodstuffs aimed at the gourmet market. A by-product of the cannery operation is the experimental raising of chickens and hogs.

The resident Game Management Officer at

Baker Lake has been promoting a better harvest and is expanding the use of the Territorial Fur Marketing Scheme for the financial benefit of trappers.

Baffin Regional Office

In the fall of 1969, Mr. D. Davies vacated the position of Regional Administrator for the Baffin Region to return to new duties in Ottawa. He was replaced by Mr. J. B. H. Gunn, formerly Regional Administrator of the Keewatin Region. Mr. Gunn is assisted by Mr. G. N. Faulkner, also formerly of the Keewatin Region.

A smooth transfer of responsibilities is anticipated in 1970 in accordance with the planning of Task Force IV and its recommendations. There have been more frequent visits by members of the Territorial Government staff as the transfer approaches.

The Baffin Region is comprised of twelve communities, including the Regional Headquarters at Frobisher Bay. The communities are Cape Dorset, Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung, Broughton Island, Clyde River, Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Grise Fiord, Resolute Bay, Igloolik and Hall Beach. With the forthcoming transfer of responsibilities to the Government of the Northwest Territories, the settlement of Port Burwell, presently administered by Arctic Quebec, will be added to the Region.

Only five of these settlements are staffed with Area Administrators, the remainder, with the exception of Frobisher Bay are administered by educational or clerical staff.

In 1969, air services were improved in the Region. Nordair Limited instituted a mainline jet service using Boeing 737 aircraft between Montreal and Frobisher Bay, continuing twice weekly to Resolute Bay. Modifications have enabled the jet to operate into gravel-topped airstrips. In conjunction with this service, Atlas Aviation have provided an excellent scheduled service to the isolated communities of Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay. Minimal emergency-type airstrips have been provided at Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde



Barry Gunn, Baffin Regional Administrator.

River, Pangnirtung, Igloolik, and Cape Dorset. This is a considerable achievement, leaving only Lake Harbour and Port Burwell without all-season strips. Scheduled air service to points in the southern half of the Region have also improved with the provision of these strips.

Progress in telecommunications cannot compare with those of air transportation. Service in the area of telegrams and radio-telephone are at an extremely poor level, making it a constant frustration to the execution of effective administration in the Region. Reduced service from Frobisher Bay to the south has occurred, and the absence of telex, further complicates this problem.

There are a number of potential economic enterprises developing in the Region such as the PanArctic Oil development and mineral exploration at Strathcona Sound and Mary River. Prospects for employment at these sites are good. Tourism is developing rapidly, individual and group tours are increasing as well as sports-fishing parties.

Two events of major significance were the visit by His Excellency, the Governor General and Mrs. Michener in the spring of 1969, and the passage of the tanker S.S. Manhattan "through" the Region in her historic exploratory voyage.

One very significant project in the Region is the undertaking by Frobisher Development Limited of a new complex including an eight-floor, 156 apartment block, two-storey office complex and 50-room hotel, plus 76 row-housing units supplying accommodation for 76 families. The project is expected to be completed as follows: office complex, December, 1969; row-housing units, March, 1970; apartment block, July, 1970; hotel, July, 1970. It should go a long way to relieve the present housing congestion in Frobisher Bay.

Site development for a new Secondary and Vocational Training School is presently underway in Frobisher Bay, and conversion of the existing Federal Building to a hostel facility is anticipated by June, 1971.



D. P. Mersereau, Inuvik Regional Director.

Inuvik Regional Office

The Inuvik Region includes all of the Mackenzie Delta settlements, Sachs Harbour on Banks Island, the Mackenzie River communities of Fort Good Hope, Fort Franklin, Norman Wells and Fort Norman, and the settlement at Colville Lake.

During the 1968-69 fiscal year the Regional Administrator was Mr. George Thompson. Mr. Thompson moved to the Territorial Relations Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in Ottawa, after the Territorial Government assumed responsibility for the Mackenzie District. The new Regional Director for the Territorial Government is Mr. D. P. Mersereau, who assumed the position September 1, 1969. Mr. A. Gordon is Assistant Regional Director.

The Inuvik Regional Office co-ordinates all Territorial Government programs operating in that Region.

During the past year every settlement had increased participation in municipal affairs. In Inuvik the voters elected for the first time a fully elected slate of officers consisting of a Reeve and five Councillors to make up a village council. This has given more responsible government to the local residents. In every other community in the Region more responsibility was handed over to local councils so that they could recommend methods to improve settlement conditions.

The Co-operative movement in Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk and Fort Franklin was streamlined to make way for improved quality of native products and to increase the production for southern markets. The Co-operatives at Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk deal with fur garment products while the one at Fort Franklin deals with native handicrafts and consumer retail

products. Other centres such as Fort Norman and Fort McPherson are on the way to setting up their own industries in garments and handicrafts. The Paulatuk Co-operative is a consumer co-op and also retails Arctic Char for markets in Inuvik and prepares pickled Herring for domestic markets.

During the year the Inuvik Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plant, a government operated project, was sold to private industry. Steps were also taken to consider the sale of the sawmill at Arctic Red River. This sawmill produced more than 8 million board feet of logs during the year.

In the education field, the 1968-69 school year was an exciting one highlighted by the opening of three new schools and the re-opening of the Arctic Red River School. The community of Sachs Harbour boasts a new two classroom and activity room school. This is the first school in this community and opened its doors to students on September 15, 1968. The beautiful, modern, Samuel Hearne Secondary School in Inuvik was officially opened in mid-October, 1968, by the Honourable Jean Chretien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. On February 28, Mr. A. J. "Moose" Kerr, together with Commissioner Hodgson, opened the new ten-room school at Aklavik.

There were 105 teachers employed in the Region as well as four Teacher Assistants and Teacher-at-Large. One thousand seven hundred and fifty students attended classes in the various regional schools from kindergarten to grade twelve.

The Adult Education section made a wide variety of classes available to adults in Inuvik and the outlying settlements. An ambitious Housing Education Program was launched with Housing Educators appointed in all settlements. Phase one of this program has been completed.

The activities of job placement and Vocational Training selection have escalated. The pace in both of these fields is being set by the tremendous expansion throughout the region led by the searchers of oil and minerals.

The growth and the change in the region was paralleled in the Welfare Department. With rapid expansion due to oil and industrial development more cultural conflict and social problems arise. Emphasis was placed on programs relating to family and children's services such as marriage counselling, family counselling, adoptions, foster homes, work with unwed mothers, teenagers, alcoholics and the mentally ill. This involves close liaison with the hospital, schools and R.C.M.P. The department operated two institutions during the year. The Children's Receiving Home, which opened in January, 1969, replacing the old Transit Centre, was immediately filled to capacity. The Old Folks' Home in Aklavik was also filled to capacity throughout most of the year.

With the increased emphasis being placed on education, adult education, local government and the development of social programs, this past year was a stepping stone to greater developments in the years ahead.

Fort Smith Regional Office

Following the recommendations of Task Force II, in July, 1968, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Regional Offices at Fort Smith and Yellowknife were merged into one Regional organization with headquarters at Fort Smith. The resulting Fort Smith Region became the largest division of Government field organization within the Northwest Territories. Covering 671,000 square miles, from Hay River in the Southern Mackenzie to Pelly Bay on the Arctic mainland coast, it is responsible for the implementation and operation of the full range of Government programs in the twenty-six communities it encloses.

An executive composed of Regional Director and Assistant Regional Director report direct to the Commissioner on all aspects of government operations within the Region. With the exception of Information and Legal Adviser each of the Territorial Departments is represented in the Regional Office, responsible to the Regional Director for the operation of their Department's programs within the Region. Professional guidance is received from their respective Departments in Yellowknife.

The field organization of the Fort Smith Region is based on Area Offices at key communications, transportation and population centres. Area Offices in the Fort Smith Region have been long established at Fort Smith, Hay River, Fort Resolution and Fort Simpson in the southern Mackenzie, and at Coppermine, Cambridge Bay and Spence Bay on the Arctic coast. With the closing of the Regional Office in Yellowknife it was necessary to maintain a local office to provide welfare and education services to the community and to a number of smaller communities and camps nearby. It was decided in November to establish an Area Office in Yellowknife responsible for Rae, Snowdrift, Lac La Martre, Yellowknife Indian Village and Rae Lakes.

Activities within the Fort Smith Region following the absorption of the Yellowknife Regional Office centred about developing effective communication within the expanded region, and completing the physical movement of staff members and offices. By August, 1968, the bulk of the physical arrangements had been completed, and regional superintendents had begun to travel into the communities along the Arctic coast to become familiar with their new responsibilities. Unfortunately the work of consolidation was brought to an abrupt halt during the same month when the landslide at Fort Smith required the massive commitment of the resources of the Regional Office to bring relief to the threatened portion of the community. Temporary accommodation and emergency assistance were provided for families dislocated by the landslide, and alternative accommodation found for families whose homes had been lost. Assistance was provided in defining the danger zone within the com-



E. M. R. Cotterill, Fort Smith Regional Director.

munity, and homes and buildings within this zone relocated. By the end of September, 24 houses had been moved to new locations, and the float plane base and Imperial Oil tank farm had been relocated. Regional staff consulted with the Department of Local Government in Yellowknife to administer the compensation program developed by the Federal and Territorial Governments.

By the end of 1968, work on the consolidation of Regional responsibilities was largely completed, and regional staff members had become familiar with their extended area of responsibility. The gradual phasing out of the District Office of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in Fort Smith, and the move of many of its sections to Yellowknife, placed the burden for administering and co-ordinating many of the Federal programs for the Mackenzie District upon the Fort Smith Regional Office during the balance of the fiscal year. These programs included the reclassification of all Federal engineering employees in the Mackenzie District.

By February and March the emphasis of regional operations shifted to preparations for the transfer of administration to the Government of the Northwest Territories. There was continuous consultation with Territorial Departments and effective communication with individuals. The actual transfer of responsibility on April 1, 1969, was carried out with little difficulty or confusion. Regional Administrator, E. M. R. Cotterill, elected to join the Territorial Government service and was appointed Regional Director by the Commissioner on April 1. In July, 1969, R. S. Pilot was appointed Assistant Regional Director. Mr. Pilot is a veteran of 17 years experience throughout the Northwest Territories, with the R.C.M.P. and Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

By the end of September, 1969, the Regional Office at Fort Smith had been structured on the pattern of headquarters in Yellowknife. Each of the major departments were represented by a Regional section, with a Superintendent in charge of operations within the region. In August, members of the District Education office in Fort Smith moved to Yellowknife to form the nucleus of the Department of Education Headquarters. The move freed a number of housing units in Fort Smith so that the majority of vacant positions on the regional establishment were able to be filled by the end of September.



E. H. Hurton, Director of Information Services.

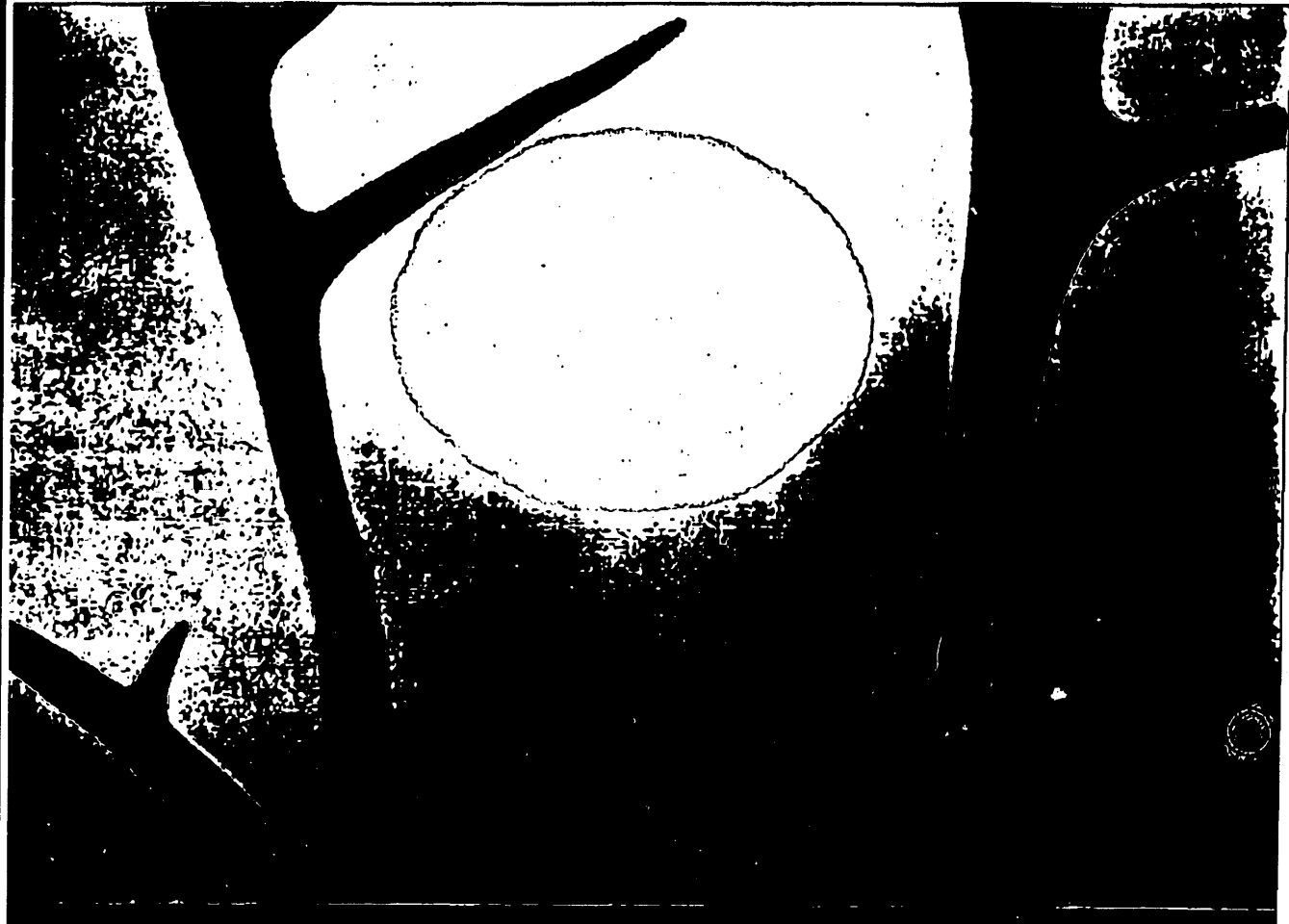
INFORMATION SERVICES

The prime responsibility of the Information Services Department is to inform the people of the Northwest Territories of the Territorial Government's policy, programs and plans for the future.

A continual flow of news releases is maintained to all newspapers in the Northwest Territories and to the radio stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. In 1969 over 100 press releases were issued.

In addition the Information Services provides a summary of each day's activities during the sittings of the Council of the Northwest Territories. This information is distributed to northern news media unable to attend the Sessions and is intended to act as a supplement to the Debates. There were 54 releases issued on the three-week 38th Session and 37 releases on the two-week 39th Session.

Sun over Pond Inlet is a glowing ball in the sky.



The Eskimo translator on the Information staff sends press releases of interest to the Eskimos in syllabics for use of the Eskimo language newspapers in the Eastern and Central Arctic and to Eskimo Community Councils. He also translates the releases on Council's activities and distributes them to the Eskimo people.

During 1969 a newsletter in Eskimo and English was instituted, particularly directed at familiarizing the Eskimo people in the Eastern Arctic with the Territorial Government prior to the transfer of responsibility scheduled for April, 1970. In the future it will serve as a device to continually inform the people of the Government's programs. Copies of the News Letter, "Tusagaksat," are distributed each month to the Area Administrators in the Eastern and Central Arctic. They then supply a copy to each Eskimo family in their area.

The Information Services prepares the Commissioner's Annual Report. Last year a French edition of the Report was initiated, especially in response to a growing interest in the Canadian North by people in the Province of Quebec.

The Information Services also has the responsibility of informing people in the rest of Canada and other parts of the world of the Territorial Government's programs and of current developments in the Territories. Press releases of general rather than local interest and background information are distributed to southern news media.

Press releases and information material is widely distributed to universities maintaining northern studies and to Arctic Research Centres.

During the past year the Director addressed the Hudson Bay Route Association, meeting at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and the Kiwanis Club in

Wenatchee, Washington, to describe the progress in northern development.

A major part of the Information Services operation is answering enquiries from the general public on a great variety of subjects related to the Territories. Queries are received on such matters as: the government's operation, the people of the North, climate and animal and plant life, settlement information, land use, and vital statistics. A booklet has been prepared covering a wide range of general information and short pamphlets on specific subjects are being produced.

Another important function of the information Services is to maintain a regular flow of communication between Territorial Government Departments. An internal staff publication, "Norpinion," is edited and produced by the Information Services. Contributions come from Territorial Public Servants and employees of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

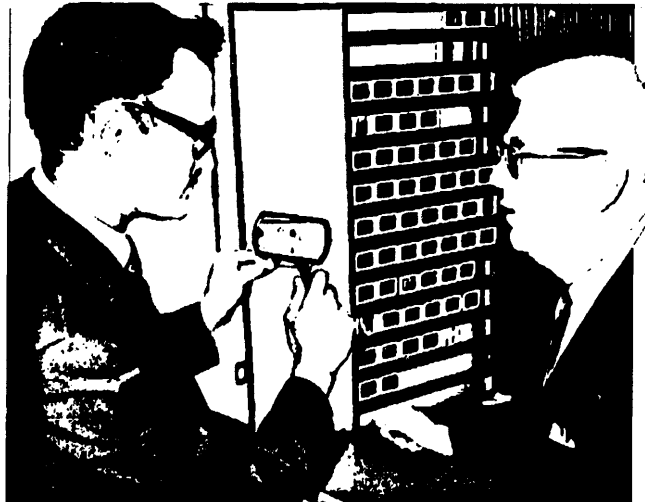
The Still Photo Library, a component of the Information Services Department, has catalogued and indexed more than 1,100 colour transparencies and 500 black and white negatives. Accession lists for both colour and black and white negatives have also been completed. This cataloguing of photo library material has resulted in improved service not only to the Territorial Government itself, but to news media, book publishers, television stations and freelance writers.

During the past year writers and producers from Holland, Germany, Australia and the United States as well as Canada have used pictures from the photo library to help illustrate the ever increasing number of stories and articles about Canada's Northwest Territories.

Eskimo translator, John Pudnak.



Information Officer Ross Harvey views slides with Photo Librarian Harold Wilson.





G. V. Orser, Director of Personnel Services.

PERSONNEL SERVICES

The Personnel Department has now completed its first full year of service in the Yellowknife Headquarters of the Territorial Public Service. It was an extremely busy year in terms of both planning and execution.

The organizational development of the Personnel Department that took place over the year saw the appointments of the Chief of Employee Relations, the Chief Staffing Officer, the Chief of Manpower Training and Development, a Classification and Pay Officer, a Senior Personnel Clerk and a Personnel File Clerk. At the field level appointments were made of Regional Personnel Officers at Fort Smith and Inuvik with a Regional Personnel Clerk to supply support service for both of these officers. In addition steps were taken to provide the Regional Personnel Officer at Fort Smith with an assistant. This expansion was necessary to discharge the many responsibilities assigned to the Personnel Department in the structuring of the Territorial Public Service.

Much planning and work went into preparations for the transfer of responsibilities from the Federal to the Territorial Government in the Mackenzie District, on April 1, 1969. Effective April 1, 1970, the comparable Federal responsibilities in the Keewatin and Baffin Regions will also be transferred and it is important to ensure that such transfers take place with a minimum of frustration on the part of the employees concerned and management within the Territorial Public Service.

In view of the demands of these pending transfers, the development of a complete Personnel program could not be completed and executed during this year. The attention and efforts of the Department of Personnel during these formative years has been divided between development and administration of needed personnel programs and the actual assignment of responsibilities and people to its Public Service.

Employee Relations

In addition to directing and co-ordinating the Policy and Benefits program the Chief Employee Relations Officer gathered together the elemental requirements for Collective Bargaining within the Territorial Public Service. This required the preparation of enabling legislation as well as reflection upon the administrative requirements for responding to the anticipated demands of Collective Bargaining. This included refinements to the administration of the existing grievance procedures.

In line with salary and benefit adjustments negotiated for Federal Public Servants in the north and private industrial operations established here as well, it immediately became necessary to review the Territorial salary-benefit package. Statistical comparisons were made not only with other northern employers but provincial public service elements in the south. These comparisons resulted in an adjusted increase to the Territorial pay structure and a modification of certain benefit programs. The proper administration of this modified salary-benefit package required the co-ordinated efforts of officers within the Personnel Department, the Department of the Territorial Treasurer, and the Employee Accommodation Unit which formed part of the Department of Local Government.

In view of the experience gained in these salary and benefit statistical comparisons the requirement for a permanent Territorial Classification Officer became obvious. The fulfillment of this need was provided for during 1969. This person is responsible for developing a detailed and comprehensive Classification and Pay System for the Territorial Government.

Strong lines of communication were also established with the Pay and Benefits section of the Territorial Treasurer's operation and the Employee Accommodation unit of the Department of Local Government to achieve a more co-ordinated and effective service for all employees of the Territorial Government.

Staffing

With the appointment of the Chief Staffing Officer and the support of already existing staff the move toward filling established Territorial positions at Yellowknife continued. During the fiscal year the size of the Territorial Public Service more than tripled from a component of 102 on April 1, 1968 to a staff of 356 effective March 31, 1969. This represented for the most part the development of the Headquarters unit of the Territorial Public Service. Staffing efforts during this year included

the appointment of a Director to the Department of Public Works, a Director to the Department of Industry and Development, a Director for the Department of the Treasury (Territorial Treasurer), and a Director to the Department of Social Development. Along with the appointment of a number of Division Chiefs, this completed for the most part the staffing of senior positions within the Territorial Public Service.

Concurrent with this, positions and incumbents of Federal positions from the Fort Smith District Headquarters were transferred to the Territorial Public Service. In many instances this was done on an individual basis with the assignment of experienced Northern Administration Branch employees to units within departments of the Territorial Government. In the case of the Federal Game Management Program and the N.W.T. Highway System the complete organizational units, their incumbents and responsibilities were transferred in total.

Having completed this portion of the total Federal-Territorial transfer program a system was set up to cover the transfer of Federal Regional operations at Fort Smith, Yellowknife and Inuvik to the Territorial Public Service effective April 1, 1969. This required that Territorial offers of employment be made to all staff within these Regional operations during this year. These offers went out in January, 1969.

The projected strength of the Territorial Public Service as of September 1, 1969, is 1,050. The Chief Staffing Officer undertook to investigate the development of a manpower inventory system from which we could realize the maximum benefit in a career development program.

Manpower Development and Training

With the appointment of the Chief of Manpower Development and Training, contacts were made with organizations providing training programs and material. From these contacts the decision was made to purchase, from the American Management Association a film and study series on Developing Supervisory Leadership Skills. This acquisition included in depth training for this course presentation. To maximize this benefit the Chief of Manpower Development and Training also attended a Training Officer Seminar directed by the Public Service Commission in Ottawa. Efforts were begun to adapt and administer particular training programs to our Northern needs.

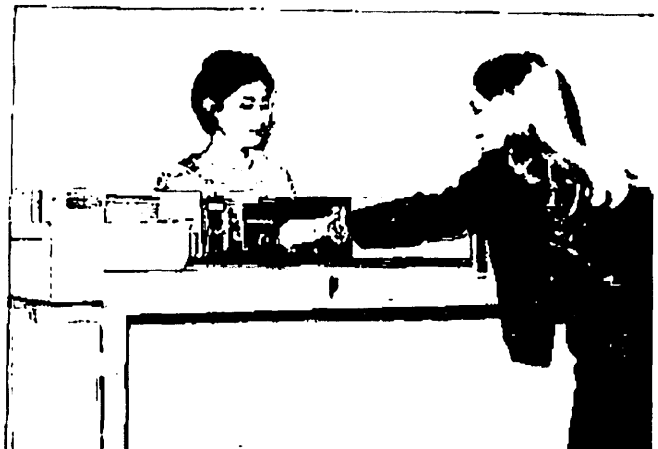
While the approach to Territorial Manpower and Training and Development needs was still in the planning stage contacts were established with the different Departments to determine how best these requirements could be co-ordinated and consolidated. Various training and development situations that recommended themselves to such a co-ordinated approach included the Apprentice Training Program, University Student Summer Employment, and Educational Leave situations. On this basis a program for consolidating and co-ordinating these efforts was begun. Steps were also taken to bring about the implementation of a "Developing Supervisory Leadership Skills" series of courses.



Supervisory training of Government Personnel.



Centre and Bottom: People at work.



LEGAL SERVICES

The Department of Legal Services is a service department reporting directly to the Commissioner and is headed by the Legal Adviser.

This Department provides legal services to the Territorial Executive and senior officers of the different departments of the Public Service. The Legal Adviser is an officer of the Territorial Council with the function of advising on the rules of Council and matters relating to the legislation before it.

The functions of the department can be broken down as follows: Advisory; Legislation and Documentation; Administration of Justice; and Land Titles.

Advisory

This function is exercised at the policy and administration level. At the Policy level the function of the Department is to advise on the effect that the law may have on any policy decision and the effect that the policy decision will have on the law.

At the Administration level the Legal Adviser is called upon to solve legal problems that arise in the day to day administration of government.

Legislation and Documentation

The Legislation function of the Department includes the drafting of all Ordinances, regulations and orders, together with the necessary forms and documents.

The documentation function is also largely a drafting function but relates primarily to administration. It is concerned with contracts, leases and the formal documentation of government transactions.

In both these functions, the Legal Adviser must be fully informed of government policy whenever he is engaged in the formal expression of that policy.



F. G. Smith, Legal Adviser.

Administration of Justice

The Department is involved in policy decisions affecting that portion of the Administration of Justice that is not the responsibility of the Attorney General of Canada. This requires the maintenance of liaison with the Federal Department of Justice in those areas where decisions made in administering justice affect general Territorial policy.

Land Titles

The Legal Adviser is responsible for the administration of the Northwest Territories Land Titles Office in his capacity as Registrar of Titles.

In addition, the Legal Adviser is the Territorial representative at the annual Conference on the Uniformity of Legislation in Canada, where representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments get together to work out problems of conflicting and inconsistent legislation between the different jurisdictions. As a result of his attendance at these conferences and information gathered from other sources, the Legal Adviser often recommends legislation to the Legislation Policy Committee. In this capacity, the Legal Adviser works closely with the Territorial Court and other agencies outside the Government structure. During the 1968-69 fiscal year, thirty-eight bills were drafted for presentation to Council.

Eskimo Inukshuk at Rankin Inlet. These stone landmarks are about six feet high.





*William Morgan,
Director of Department of Public Works.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Territorial Department of Public Works is a service department responsible to the Commissioner for the provision and maintenance of the physical structures, installations and equipment required to meet the programs of the various governmental departments and agencies. To achieve this, the Department has in its Yellowknife Headquarters four major divisions — Highways, Design, Construction and Operations and Maintenance — with a strong back-up by the Administration and Program and Estimating Divisions.

The Department is continuing to build up strength in the divisions in order to assume full responsibility for Operations and Maintenance for the Eastern half of the Territories, the Keewatin and Baffin Regions—by December 1, 1969, followed by total program responsibility by December 1, 1970.

In the two Regions of Inuvik and Fort Smith, the Department's regional engineers and their staff in all the settlements continued with their provision of vital services; power generation and distribution, water supply, fuel supply, and maintenance of buildings, roads and airstrips. There has also been a marked growth of towns and settlements in the Territories and better services have been supplied to existing settled areas.

Highways Division

The Highways Division is responsible for designing, constructing and maintaining roads, bridges and airstrips within the Territories. During the present fiscal year it has continued projects for the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development as well as undertaking Territorial projects.

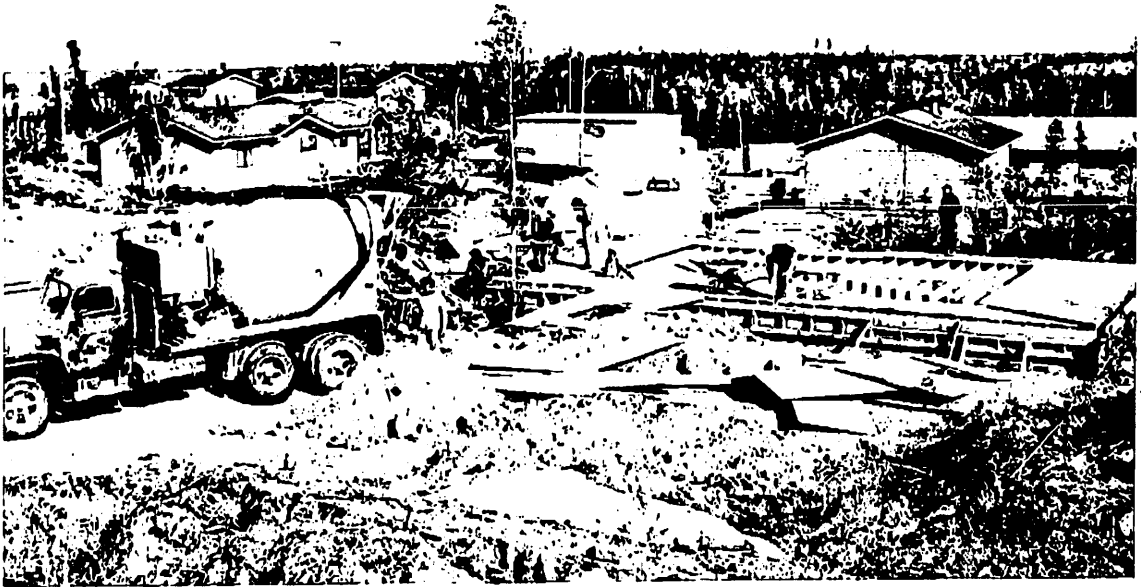
At only 70% of its strength, the Division has carried out this year the following main projects:

1. maintained approximately 200 miles of winter trails;

2. maintained approximately 744 miles of gravelled communication and resource development roads, including the Mackenzie Highway System for the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
3. assisted entrepreneurs to construct tote trails to develop or explore resource potential. (Resource projects can take the form of logging, prospecting, farming, hunting and fishing camps, etc.);
4. graded and gravelled the Fort Resolution Highway for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
5. constructed streets in Fort Franklin, Fort McPherson, Aklavik, Arctic Red River and Fort Norman for the Department of Local Government;
6. constructed the road to Yellowknife Indian Village for the Department of Local Government;
7. continued construction of Pelly Bay airstrip for the Department of Local Government;
8. improved Fort Norman airstrip for the Department of Local Government;
9. conducted surveys for airstrips at Jean Marie River, Lac La Martre, Fort Franklin, Spence Bay, Arctic Red River, and Snowdrift for the Department of Local Government;
10. improved town drainage at Inuvik for the Department of Local Government;
11. constructed and maintained the ice bridge crossing of the Mackenzie River during the winter season.

Construction Division

The administration, supervision and direct control of the construction of all capital projects for other Territorial Departments is the role of the Construction Division. Beside the Territorial construction program this division has carried out the



New foundation techniques for northern home construction are continually being developed.

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development's capital construction program for the Mackenzie District below the treeline, which included the completion of Indian and Eskimo housing.

The division has during 1969 undertaken the construction of projects amounting to \$4,078,700 for other departments. The major programs making up this amount were:

1. Local Government — housing and associated services (sewerage, water supply, sidewalks, etc.), including Indian and Eskimo housing — \$3,111,300.
2. Public Works — power plants and distribution, stores, vehicle hauling — \$300,000.
3. Education — schools and school hostels — \$211,000.
4. Industry and Development — tourism, arts and crafts and other industries — \$209,500.
5. Executive Office — community buildings, etc. — \$125,000.

Major projects carried out included: Ordering materials for 79 Indian and Eskimo houses in various settlements and the start of construction on a considerable number; completion of 20 homes in Yellowknife for the increasing number of Territorial Government employees; purchase and erection of seven transportable houses for Territorial Government employees in settlements; improvement of campgrounds along the Mackenzie Highway for the increasing number of tourists and the expected large number during Centennial year of 1970.

The Construction Division was able to implement considerably the Territorial Government's policy of employing as many local people as possible. Foremen on direct labour construction, such as erection of Indian and Eskimo housing, are sent into the field to recruit labour, and contractors are

advised and encouraged to hire local labour whenever it is available.

Work contracted out to local people during this year totalled approximately \$840,000.

Operations and Maintenance Division

On April 1, 1969, the Territorial Department of Public Works assumed responsibility in the Mackenzie District for the maintenance and operation of all buildings, water, sewerage and fuel installations; repair and upkeep of all vehicles. In addition the Department is responsible for the supply of heating and power services.

All these functions are carried out by the Operations and Maintenance Division which directs or guides the program and acts as consultant to the Regional Engineers who implement it. This Division absorbed the largest complement of personnel transferring from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to the Territorial Government, and managed the problem very well including the placing in permanent positions of as many as possible of the great number of previous long-term casual employees.

Funds voted to the division during the year amounted to \$4,503,500 and were broadly allocated as follows:

Repair and upkeep of equipment	—\$ 761,600
Upkeep of buildings and works	—\$1,260,000
Heating services	—\$1,406,800
Power services	—\$1,074,500

Design Division

This Division began to be formed in August, 1969, and is, therefore, only beginning to make its presence felt.

Staff consists of design engineers (civil, structural, mechanical and electrical) and architects with

their supporting technical officers and draftsmen.

Its function is to supply design services in all fields of public works, with the exception of those covered by the Highways Division, beginning with the assembly of client department criteria and investigating site conditions in the field and ending with the accepting of contract bids. There is close co-operation with the Construction Division during the construction period of all projects.

Program and Estimating Division

The Program and Estimating Division is also newly formed. It will assist in establishing the priority of works needed by all Departments and will advise the divisions on the best disposition and use of their personnel, materials and other resources. The division will collect and record information coming from the past and current programs and assist when planning future programs.

Administration Division

The primary responsibility of this division is to provide departmental administration to the headquarters organization and to advise the Department's elements in the field on policies and procedures related to Engineering, Personnel, Financial and general administrative matters.

Tenders for supply of materials, for construction, for services and other matters are called through this division which is also responsible for issuance of payments and other parts of contractual procedure.

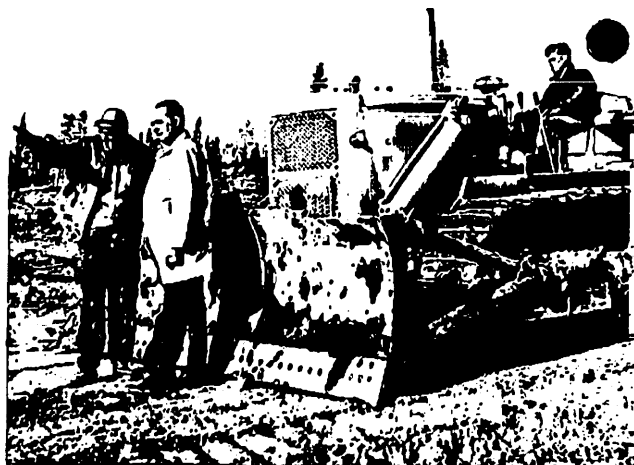
General expenditure and internal departmental budgeting and financial control also form part of the divisional duties.

Operation of Ferries

The operation of the ferry "Johnny Berens" at the Mackenzie River crossing of the Yellowknife Highway is under the direct supervision of the Departmental Headquarters in Yellowknife and is no longer under the Highways Division. The ferry operated 20 hours daily during the five month season, May to October, to carry an estimated 14,000 vehicles by the season's end.

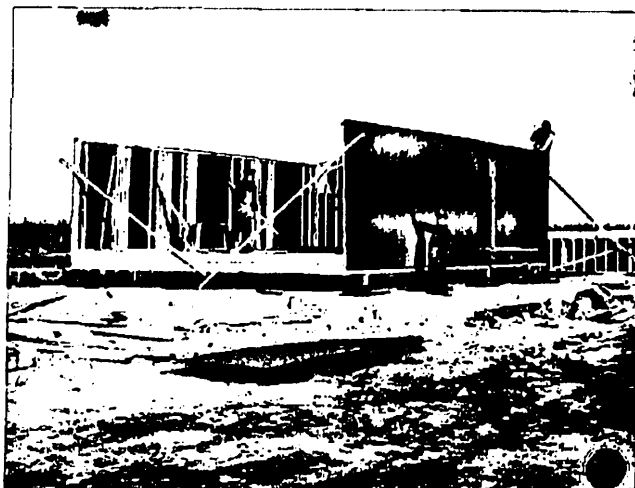
Engineering Division - Department of Northern Development

The Engineering Division of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development continued the maintenance and operation of essential municipal services in the settlements of the Eastern Arctic, and the implementation of the construction programs in both the Eastern and Western Arctic. The Engineering Division Construction Program included major projects in 27 settlements with an emphasis on the construction of houses and schools. The Federal program included construction or completion of 275 houses, 15 schools or school additions, 7 residences and 9 public service buildings such as firehalls, freezers and warehouses, as well as major renovation projects to improve or extend water, power and sewage plants or distribution systems in 10 settlements.



Building a road from Yellowknife to Yellowknife Indian Village.

Construction of houses at Rae, N.W.T.





H. E. Cross, Territorial Secretary.

The Department of the Territorial Secretary is responsible for the general administrative services of the Territorial Administration including the Central Registry and Mail Room, Stenographic Services, Office Accommodation, Equipment and Furnishings and the Print Shop. In addition this Department administers a variety of Ordinances affecting the every day life of private citizens and business and professional people. These include Motor Vehicles and Highway Traffic; Business and Professional Licences; Registration of Companies, Societies and Co-ops; Vital Statistics; Coroners; Insane Persons; Workmen's Compensation and Labour Standards; Appointments of Notaries Public, Commissioners of



Telex Operation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL SECRETARY

Oath, Dog Officers and others.

The Territorial Secretary also directs the Territorial Public Library Services and acts as Liaison officer for Territorial Hospital Insurance Services and other health programs.

Administrative Services

The conversion of Central Registry files to a new system has been completed. This has resulted in the creation of over 10,000 new files, with conversion conducted on a department-by-department basis. A coding manual for Registry files has been produced, suitable for field as well as headquarters use. Regional and Area Offices are in the process of conversion, and the system will be effected in the Central and Eastern Arctic Regions in 1970.

The Transcribing Unit has been used as a training area for new typists and stenographers coming into the Public Service. A program emphasizing the employment of Northern residents has been actively promoted, and is proving successful.

The duplicating unit was moved to more adequate quarters. Production of material relating to Sessions of Council greatly increased throughout the year, and has been handled without increasing available facilities.

Administration of Ordinances

Project Surname, a program directly connected with Vital Statistics, has been commenced as a Centennial project. Under this program, Eskimo people are being asked to select and register a surname, by which all members of one family will be known. The eventual objective of this program is to eliminate Eskimo Disc numbers, and do away with Disc Lists.

Activity under the Companies and Societies Ordinances has increased during the year. Respon-



The Transcribing Unit.

sibility for registration under the Co-operatives and Credit Union Ordinances was transferred to the Territorial Government this year, the Registrar of these functions now being located in Yellowknife.

A central bank of annual information regarding Motor Vehicle and Operators licenses has been established, and has proven very useful. Plans for a return to annual issue of Motor Vehicle licenses will allow for simpler administration of the information centre.

Under the new Highway Traffic Ordinance, procedures and details are being prepared for the issue of operating authorities to Territorial and extra-Territorial transport carriers. This will commence with the 1970 licensing year.

Labour Standards

The Labour Standards Ordinance was proclaimed in effect on July 1, 1968. Since that time over 125 complaints have been processed under the provisions of Minimum Wages, Hours of Work, Overtime, Non-payment of Wages, Vacations with Pay, and General Holidays. About 1,500 employees were affected by the complaints. Well over \$10,000 has been recovered for employees registering complaints.

A number of regulations under the provisions of the Labour Standards Ordinance became effective July 9, 1969. These establish the maximum amounts to be charged an employee for room and board, laundry, uniforms and other benefits. The Regulations also provide minimum hours an em-

ployee is paid when asked to report for work.

Statistics

The Division in co-operation with the statistics branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is collecting, collating, developing, and maintaining statistics on: employment and unemployment, total labour force, employed and unemployed, average weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and other related statistics.

The 1969 Manpower Survey was conducted between February and April by the Labour Division. The Survey was designed to establish the current and anticipated job openings in the Northwest Territories for use in training and manpower programs. During the Survey period, 675 questionnaires were sent out which resulted in 281 returned questionnaires of which 177 provided information.

This report shows that there were 3,804 persons employed by the 177 establishments reporting. These employers had job openings for 256 employees in the various occupational categories immediately and 870 openings in the various occupational categories over the twelve-month period ending April 30, 1970.

All Current Union Agreements in the Northwest Territories are maintained on file as well as the Union Agreements for the Edmonton area where the unions have jurisdiction in the N.W.T. Wage rates for major cities in both Alberta and Canada are maintained on file to supply informa-

tion for the Public Works Fair Wages and Conditions of Employment schedule.

Industrial Safety

Industrial Safety Regulations are being developed under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. General safety as well as Regulations for specific industries are being prepared. A Safety Certificate has been prepared for presentation to Companies and their employees who can maintain an outstanding safety record. The Imperial Oil Refinery at Norman Wells was the first company to receive such a Certificate for the excellent accomplishment of an accident free record over a period of two years.

The Division provides liaison with the Mine Safety Inspector and the Mine Rescue Director. Liaison is also maintained with the N.W.T.-Yukon Workmen's Compensation Office in Edmonton.

Inspection and Licensing

Regulations have been prepared to provide for the inspection of passenger elevators, freight elevators, ski-tows and other fixed conveyances. The seven passenger elevators and the ski-tow presently operating in the Territories will be inspected as soon as the Regulations are formally adopted.

Workmen's Compensation

No amendments were made to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance during the year. A comprehensive study will be conducted during the next year to determine the effectiveness of the present Ordinance, which has now had two complete years of operation.

Payroll statistics for 1968-69 reflect an increase in commercial activity in the Northwest Territories.

Principal Statistics in Relation to Previous Year

	1967-68	1968-69
Number of accidents	1,084	1,022
Non-compensible accidents	750	693
Compensation payments respecting the year's accidents	\$93,832	\$116,061
Medical payments respecting the year's accidents	\$81,581	\$102,349
Number of employers	751	844
Average monthly number of employees	7,566	8,777
Total payroll*	\$35,493,878	\$39,928,390

*Federal and Territorial Government payrolls not included.

Territorial Hospital Insurance Service

The number of insured persons admitted to hospitals during the calendar year 1968 increased by 3.8% as compared with 1967. The average length of stay in hospital showed a small decrease. Seven thousand five hundred and seventeen insured admissions received 61,129 insured days of in-patient care, or an average of 8.1 days each. Newborn infants numbered 1,225 as compared to 984 in the previous year.

During the year, 5,773 patients received out-patient services under the plan.

The cost of insured services to the Hospital Insurance Plan was \$1,978,067, and the amount

paid for co-insurance by patients or agencies was \$102,747, making a total of \$2,080,814 paid to hospitals for services covered by the plan. The average cost to the Plan per patient day of insured services was \$30.78 for adults and children and \$5.22 for newborn. Using the population figure of 30,000 for the Northwest Territories, as supplied by the Bureau of Statistics, the average cost of insured services per capita was \$69.36.

Expenditures

	1967-68	1968-69
Approved Hospitals	\$ 421,658	\$ 537,110
Contract Hospitals	268,554	280,696
Federal Hospitals	457,980	470,543
Hospitals outside N.W.T.	697,992	792,465
Totals	\$1,846,284	\$2,080,814

Includes co-insurance payments.

Public Library Services

Children's services dominated the program of the Public Library Services during 1969. A series of school visits, started in the Mackenzie District in November, 1968, was carried on through March, covering 156 classes, from grades one to eleven, in thirteen communities. The program involved book talks and storyhours and was intended both to promote the use of the local public library and the services available through it as a member of the Public Library Services and the local school library program. It was received with enthusiasm by students and teachers alike and will be repeated and extended for the 1969-70 school year.

The book collection for Children and Young Adults was reviewed and some 3,000 volumes purchased early in the year to bring it up to standard. Since then, acquisition of current material has proceeded and a storytelling collection has been built up to assist the member libraries with the storyhour programs each is being encouraged to develop. To complement the collection, an annotated list of suggested stories (TALES FOR THE TELLING) has been prepared and is available on request.

Current plans in the young people's area include Young Canada's Book Week (Nov. 15-22) celebrations, featuring a Treasure Hunt contest in the local libraries; a puppet show to be shown in member Libraries during the fall school visit tour; and preliminary arrangements for a special program of folksinging and puppetry to celebrate the N.W.T. Centennial.

The demand for library service is increasing throughout the Territories. The greatest push for development is coming from the Keewatin Region and the completion of the library at Rankin Inlet will enable a start to be made on building up a book collection to serve the Region as a Branch of the library system. As soon as furniture requirements are completed, both Pine Point and Frobisher Bay will be able to use their new quarters. Fort Smith's plans are moving ahead and construction of their new building should be well under way by the end of 1969. Fort Simpson joined the service in the spring and Inuvik, Yellowknife, Hay River and Fort Smith have extended their hours of opening.

Readers' requests are coming in to headquarters from all the libraries in increasing numbers. Many of these have been supplied from the system's own stock of nearly 31,000 volumes and a number, through Inter-Library Loan from libraries across Canada.

During the year, approximately two hundred rare books were added to the Northern book collection.

The first workshop for Local Librarians was held in Hay River in the fall of 1969. Custodians of widely separated libraries met one another and the headquarters staff and discussed and exchanged ideas, mutual problems and queries. They saw at first hand the operation of the headquarters' building. The newly compiled HANDBOOK FOR LOCAL LIBRARIANS was a basis for discussions.

The library service was represented at the Alberta Library Association Conference in Calgary in May; the Canadian Library Association Annual Conference in St. John's, Newfoundland, in June; and at the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada Convention in Yellowknife at the end of July. The service welcomed, in May, Dr. Elizabeth H. Morton, former Executive Director of the Canadian Library Association, and Miss Sarah R. Reed, Director of the School of Library Science, University of Alberta, who made a special visit to see the libraries in Hay River, Yellowknife and Pine Point.

The Centennial Memorial Library at Hay River, headquarters for the Territorial Public Library Services.





DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The Department of the Treasury is responsible generally for the financial affairs of the Government and embraces purchasing and supply for all Departments and for the operation of the N.W.T. Liquor System. The Department is organized into six Divisions — Financial Operations, Purchasing and Supply, Estimates and Program Review, Audit Services, Financial Services and Territorial Liquor System.

Financial Operations Division

The Financial Operations Division has the broad responsibility for maintaining the Government's accounts. This involves paying the salaries and wages of all employees, the payment of all accounts and the attendant controls over expenditures and commitments and, finally, the collection and accounting for all revenue, recoveries and other cash receipts.

The volume of business handled by the Division this year increased some three times over the previous year, and due to staff shortages and the poor performance of accounting machines, this increase created some problems and made heavy demands on the staff. With the filling of vacant positions and corrective measures introduced by the Chief Accountant, services should be back to normal by the end of 1969.

Purchasing and Supply Division

The Purchasing and Supply Division provides procurement and supply services for all departments of the Government. For 1968-69 the total of

these purchases amounted to \$3,563,000. A much needed delegation of authority has been given to each Regional Headquarters so that they can quickly obtain routine supplies and urgently needed items. Standing contracts have been arranged for such items as spare parts.

An agreement has been drawn up with the Federal Department of Supply and Services, whereby the Territories can enjoy savings under their bulk purchase arrangements and standing offer agreements.

Estimates and Program Review Division

This division has the major tasks of compiling the Government's financial estimates for submission to Council and the annual Five Year Program forecast which is the main document used in working out the Federal-Territorial financial arrangements each year. The financial estimates are prepared in a format which shows each Department's needs by function or activity. For 1968-69 the Estimates approved by Council amounted to \$8,011,000 for Capital items and \$35,244,000 for Operations — for a total increase of some \$19,000,000 over the previous year, reflecting the take-over of the Macenzie District.

The program review function of this Division involves supervising the financial reports for management and, with Department officials, monitoring expenditure variances from program budgets. The Division is also responsible for maintaining control records of the personnel establishment.

Audit Services Division

Work on the Government's internal audit program was initiated during the year. It is anticipated that the staff necessary to implement the full program will be available prior to the close of 1969.

Financial Services Division

The Financial Services Division of Treasury came into operation during the year, to provide the following services for the Government:

- a. to develop and promulgate financial regulations and purchasing and supply orders;
- b. to develop financial systems, forms and procedures --- particularly for Treasury operations;
- c. cost accounting, including that required for the Mackenzie Highway System and other programs carried out for other governments;
- d. accounting services required by other departments, such as those necessary for handicraft enterprises and co-operatives.

Territorial Liquor System

The Territorial Liquor System continues to provide a high standard of service for the people of the Territories in the distribution and control of liquor, wines and beers. Sales are through seven stores operated by the staff, five agencies operated by business firms and through some 50 licensed premises.

During the year, as the result of local option plebiscites, new agencies were opened at Pine

Point to sell liquor, wine and beer and at Cambridge Bay to sell beer only.

Profit from the sale of liquor continues to be the largest single source of revenue for the Government. In 1968-69 sales increased 15 per cent and profits rose accordingly, as reflected below:

	1967-68	1968-69
Sales	\$3,463,000	\$3,982,000
Net Profit	1,707,000	1,908,000

Supervision and inspection of liquor stores and licensed premises was somewhat restricted by lack of staff. However, the remedies instituted as a result of these inspections emphasize the benefits that result from this service of ensuring that licencees fully discharge their obligations to the public.

A Board of Inquiry was appointed by the Council with the broad objective of reviewing policy, legislation and administration relating to the manufacture, sale, distribution and consumption of spirits, wines and malt liquors in the Territories. The Inquiry was chaired by Mr. J. J. Choquette, Executive Director of the Association of Provincial Liquor Commissioners. The members were Bishop H. G. Cook of Yellowknife, Mr. D. Godwin of Hay River, and Mr. G. Rennie of Frobisher Bay, with Mr. T. C. Robinson serving as secretary. The Board's report, submitted to Council in June, 1969, is still under review. However, it is anticipated Legislation will be introduced at the first Session of Council in January.

Modern computing machine in operation in Treasury Department.



Financial Statement

The Government's operating and capital requirements for 1968-69 were financed from three main sources:

- i. receipts consisting of fees, taxes, licences and the liquor system sales;
- ii. recoveries from the other governments under cost sharing arrangements; and
- iii. deficit grants and loans under a one year Federal-Territorial financial agreement.

1968-69 Expenditures and Source of Funds were as follows:

Expenditures		Source of Funds	
Administration	\$ 2,503,000	Revenues	\$ 7,038,000
Education	3,078,000	Recoveries	2,931,000
Health	2,963,000	Operating Grant	5,153,000
Social Development	1,427,000	Program Transfer Grant ..	445,000
Local Government	1,440,000	Capital Loans	4,629,000
Game Management	476,000	Excess of Spending	22,000
Economic & Community Development	537,000		
Justice	1,008,000		
Liquor System	2,180,000		
Capital Projects	4,556,000		
Territorial Housing	60,000		
Total	<u>\$20,218,000</u>	Total	<u>\$20,218,000</u>

*E. A. Bellantyne,
Director of the Department of
Industry and Development.*



Department of Industry and Development

The past year was one of consolidation and evaluation of the Department's responsibilities in the Mackenzie District, and of preparation for the assumption of similar responsibilities in the Arctic District. During the year the Departmental Headquarters organization was completed, and considerable progress was made in co-ordinating and integrating the various programs continuing or initiated in the fields of Tourism, Game Management and Industrial Development. Similarly, a revised organization of Departmental representatives at Regional Headquarters to achieve a matching integration of field programs was prepared and approved for implementation early in 1970. The Departmental re-organization was completed with the design and approval of a new deployment pattern for field officers, now implemented in the Mackenzie District and scheduled for implementation in the Arctic District early in 1970.

As part of the new headquarters organizational structure, a small Administrative Section has been established, to centralize administrative support for the Department and to relieve program managers from routine minor administrative and accounting responsibilities. The Section has introduced new, standardized project analysis and budget procedures throughout the Department, and is now conducting a major analysis of the supply, holdings, maintenance and replacement of major Departmental equipment.

A second small headquarters element, the Research and Planning Section, was established early in 1969 to carry out long-range planning for the Department, and to assist in integrating Departmental planning with that of the other departments of the Territorial Government. Major studies now under way include:

Commercial fishing, Great Slave Lake.



Whale meat cannery, Rankin Inlet.



1. An analysis of the forest products industry in the Northwest Territories, being carried out with assistance from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Mackenzie Forestry Service. The objective of this study is to assess the potential of the forestry industry as a whole, and to prepare plans for its orderly development.

2. An analysis of the commercial fishing industry in the Territories, being carried out with assistance from the Department of Fisheries and the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. The rationale of this study will be to develop a plan for an orderly, major expansion of the commercial fishing, while protecting and increasing the value of domestic and sports fishing to the Territorial economy.

3. A joint study with the Territorial Department of Public Works of the labour and material elements of the Northern Housing Program. The objective of the study is to determine the feasibility of reducing costs and increasing the contribution to the economy of Territorial settlements by increasing the local labour and material content of northern housing. A preliminary report of this study based on a theoretical study was submitted to the Council of the Northwest Territories in June, 1969. The final report, based on actual construction experience, will be prepared early in 1970.

4. A preliminary Departmental data bank study. From this study will come the design and initiation of a data bank for use in planning and decision-making. Included in the data holdings will be economic, statistical and scientific information obtained from Governmental, university and private sector sources.

Industrial Development Division

The Industrial Development Division took over effective responsibility for the Mackenzie District on April 1st, 1969. Concurrent with administration of the continuing projects taken over from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, a review was conducted as to the need for, and location of, field staff personnel. As a result of the study, re-organization of the industrial

field staff has now been completed. Industrial Development Officers are now located at Inuvik, Fort McPherson, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay, Spence Bay, Fort Franklin, Fort Simpson, Hay River, Rae and Snowdrift. Each has a geographic area of responsibility to ensure that responsibility for each settlement in the Mackenzie District is specifically assigned to a designated officer.

A similar study, based on the same principle of deployment, has been completed for the Keewatin and Baffin Regions. It will be implemented early in 1970.

Headquarters is conducting, with the field staff, a review of existing Government projects in the Mackenzie District to determine the most effective means of assisting them in achieving economic viability and of transferring them to private ownership. A similar study will be conducted in the Arctic Region during 1970.

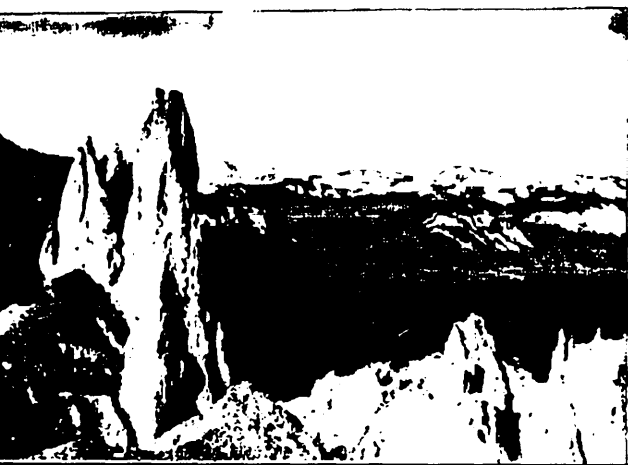
To increase the employment opportunity for indigenous people and to permit them access to managerial positions, the first of a group of special employment-oriented training courses has been developed with the Department of Education. This Junior Office Managers course, which, in itself, will be a progressive series of courses intermixed with periods of employment and in-job training, has been designed to produce junior managers for Governmental and private enterprises, with a view to developing future general managers and businessmen.

With the support and cooperation of the Mackenzie Forest Service, a Lumber Grade Stamping Agency has been set up, as an organic part of the Division and utilizing present Divisional staff. This will result in an up-grading of the quality of lumber produced in the Northwest Territories, and will permit Territorial mills to compete for contracts for C.M.H.C. projects. A course of two weeks duration for graders will be held, and successful candidates from the individual mills will be granted limited grading certificates.

The Fishermen's Loan Approval Board has been organized to guarantee loans to fishermen for the purchase of boats. This provides an opportunity to modernize that sector of the industry and to pro-

Fascinating landscapes await tourists.

Eroded columns about 10 miles below Blackwater Lake.



Bloody Falls on Coppermine River.



vide the means whereby existing fishermen can own and operate their own boats with a resultant increase in earnings. As a result commercial fishing has expanded among the Indian population in Hay River and other areas. As of October 1, 1969, loans totalling \$170,000 have been approved in Hay River, Rocher River, Fort Resolution and Yellowknife.

Meetings have been held with potential and existing industries to increase the employment of northern residents. These discussions are oriented, in part, to identifying any training required to develop the necessary skills; and to developing with the Department of Education the necessary training courses for potential employees.

The Secondary Industries Section of the Division was concerned primarily with the lumber and fishing industries during 1969.

The boat shop at Hay River was converted to manufacture canoes and snowshoes for the Chestnut Canoe Company Limited. A total of 30 canoes, 15 Vee-stern and 15 wide-stern eighteen-foot canoes were produced on an experimental basis. These canoes were accepted for workmanship and quality by the Chestnut Canoe Company of Fredericton, New Brunswick. Work is now under way on the production of several hundred pairs of snowshoes.

On July 19th, 1969, the fish packing facilities at Lac La Martre were completed. Nine yawls powered by outboard engines and equipped with ten gillnets per boat were supplied to 18 Indian fishermen. The annual quota of 250,000 pounds round weight of whitefish and lake trout was taken by August 30th. The total production which averaged approximately 6,000 pounds daily, was transported for sale to the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation facilities at Hay River and Moraine Point.

Returns from the fishery on the basis of 40c per pound for jumbo whitefish and 24c per pound for premium trout, f.o.b. Hay River, substantially supplemented the earnings of the 18 fishermen and nine Indian plant staff.

The freezing and handling facilities for the Wellington Bay Arctic Char Fishery were overhauled and put in good working condition. The quota for this year was increased from 100,000 to 125,000 pounds. The fishery was in full operation by August 31st and the quota was reached by September 20th.

The Jean Marie River Sawmill has been relocated closer to good stands of timber. The mill is expected to produce approximately 100,000 F.B.M. of dressed lumber this year.

Prior to the spring breakup, the mill at Arctic Red River was redesigned and repowered. The new installation is a modern diesel-electric complex capable of continuous 24-hour operation. Negotiations are now under way to sell to private enterprise the mill which now has a capacity in excess of 100,000 F.B.M. of dressed lumber per month.

During the summer months a sealing project was undertaken in the Bathurst Inlet area. Emphasis was placed on training the Eskimo hunters in the

proper methods of handling, preparing and storing of the skins rather than in actual seal skin production. The results were very successful, and similar projects to increase the yield and value of marine resource harvesting are planned for 1970.

Divisional officers, on behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories, actively participated in the federal-provincial negotiations which led to the formation of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. This corporation assumed purchasing and marketing responsibilities of freshwater fish in the designated areas of the Northwest Territories, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and part of Ontario, May 1st, 1969.

As a result of the Marketing Corporation's activities, prices to the commercial fishermen for freshwater fish, especially whitefish, have increased substantially.

The Northwest Territories is represented on the Corporation's Board of Directors by Mr. D. M. Stewart and on the Advisory Committee by Mr. E. Studney.

Since the Department of Industry and Development assumed responsibility for co-operatives, most development emphasis has been placed upon consolidating and strengthening the fourteen co-operatives and credit unions presently in operation in the Mackenzie District. In most instances the co-operatives have shown steady growth and many have reported large increases in business volume and income, which reflects favourably on the efforts of the membership and the leadership given by their directors. Growth has been notable at the co-operatives at Aklavik, Paulatuk, Holman Island, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven and Pelly Bay, and the credit unions at Yellowknife and Inuvik. Each of these organizations has had a very successful year and have contributed a great deal to the economic and social development of their communities.

An extensive training program was carried out at the Aklavik Fur Garment Co-operative in co-operation with the Departments of Manpower and of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The number of trained fur garment workers has been more than doubled and this, in conjunction with the re-training of the other workers, has resulted in a considerable increase in the production capabilities and employment income. Plans for similar training programs in other settlements are presently in the formative stage.

As indicated previously, the plant and equipment of the Arctic Char Fishery Co-operative at Cambridge Bay has been upgraded. This, in addition to an increase in quota granted by the Department of Fisheries, has assisted the Co-operative to become an effective force in the industrial development of the area. The Co-operative has now entered the handicraft marketing business and are rapidly assuming responsibility for programs formerly administered by the Department.

Territorial Industrial Development officers have been placed in Rae and Fort Franklin. Their duties

have been primarily to assist in the re-organization of the co-operatives in both settlements. While some curtailment of the activities of these co-operatives was necessary, both associations are again in a sound operating condition. They are providing effective services to their membership, particularly in the field of handicraft marketing.

With the agreement of the directors and of the membership, the Fort Resolution Co-operative was disbanded. The sawmill and equipment were sold to the MacCalder Construction Company who are continuing the operation on an enlarged scale in the same area. Much of the credit for the present successful operation, which employs a high percentage of local labour, goes to the Co-operative who developed a well-trained labour force and substantial local markets. Both contributed substantially to the establishment of an industry which now shows every promise of providing a continuing economic base for the community. The voluntary disbandment of the Co-operative made possible the return to members of all share capital and the repayment to the Government of a substantial proportion of their outstanding loan.

During the past year Development officers were appointed in the Inuvik and Fort Smith Regions. They provide management, accounting and other general business assistance to co-operatives and further the development of business owned and controlled by the indigenous people, by conducting educational programs. Requests for co-operative organizations are being received continually, and assistance and advice is provided to enable the people to participate in their own economic development.

In addition to development services, duties concerning the administration of the Ordinance and supervision of all co-operatives in the Northwest Territories on behalf of the membership have been carried out. In this regard regular inspections and audits were completed as required.

During the year a review was made of existing arts and crafts projects to determine methods of increasing production to provide additional income for the producers, and to improve the economic base of the communities involved. In conjunction with this review, Development officers at Cambridge Bay, Rae and Fort Simpson have stimulated the craft programs and are providing necessary management assistance to ensure maximum benefits to the indigenous people.

The projects in Snowdrift and Tuktoyaktuk are showing improvements in volume of production and quality of items produced. These groups will be given every encouragement toward incorporation as private enterprises with continued government assistance in management training.

Priorities have now been placed upon the introduction of new projects in Fort McPherson and Yellowknife Indian Village, and upon providing added stimulus to revitalize the programs in Fort Resolution and Spence Bay.

In the area of handicraft marketing, continuing discussions have been held with Canadian Arctic

Producers. A Territorial market research study is being conducted to determine the potential market for northern garments and to establish the most economic methods of producing these garments. At the same time, a continual review of marketing methods is being undertaken to ensure that products reach the market in the most efficient manner.

Arts and Crafts have long proven to be the principal income supplement in many northern communities. The planned annual increase should provide a steady economic growth.

Tourism Division

The tourist season again broke all tourism records for the Northwest Territories, with the number of pleasure travellers estimated at 9,000 and their expenditure at a figure in excess of \$3,000,000. These statistics illustrate the growth from 6,500 visitors and an expenditure of \$2,100,000 in the previous year, and from 600 visitors and an expenditure of \$350,000 ten years ago.

During the 1969 tourist season indications are that there was a minor increase in highway traffic due, in part, to conditions on highways leading to the Territories, and to general economic conditions. There appears, however, to have been a significant increase in the number of leisure travellers arriving by air. Aggregate indications point to achievement of the target figure of 11,000 visitors established for the 1969 season.

The Tourism Division consists of three operating sections: Promotion (of visitor traffic); Development (of attractions and facilities); and Research. In 1969 two staff members were added to the Promotion Section to make possible an expanded promotion program for the 1970 Centennial and to subsequently maintain visitor volume at the increased level. Late in 1969 the remainder of administrative responsibility for tourism in the Arctic District was transferred to the Division.

Centennial preparation was the major theme running through all phases of Travel Arctic's program during 1968 and 1969. This was expressed in a multitude of ways, from major projects such as the expanded campground program, to routine matters including insertion of the Centennial symbol on all tourism literature.

During the latter part of 1968 and through 1969 there were a number of indications of increased interest in the tourism potential of the Northwest Territories. In 1969 Director Dan Wallace of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, the world's largest government travel promotion organization, toured part of the Territories for the first time. Several package tour operators demonstrated interest in the Territories. In a preliminary study of United States market potential, and independent research organization singled out the Canadian Arctic as one potential growth area with appeal for a select United States travel audience.

In plant expansion the major emphasis during 1969 was placed on a new program of public tourist facilities along the Mackenzie Highway System. A

systems approach was used to establish standard designs for campground sites, buildings, signs, picnic tables, etc. Site planning and construction on specific locations followed, with first priority assigned to campgrounds in or adjacent to major communities. Ultimately the system will embrace a variety of facilities including: campgrounds at communities and major recreation areas to provide accommodation; day-use areas including picnic and boat launching facilities at intermediate points to encourage outdoor recreation activities; and points of interest to add interest to the highway travel experience. These facilities are designed to serve both residents of the Northwest Territories and visitors.

A significant related development during 1969 was announcement of a proposal for a National Park embracing the East Arm of Great Slave Lake and Artillery Lake. Proposals were also made for future marking of several National Historic sites, and initial planning for Territorial Historic Sites was started under the aegis of the Northwest Territories Historical Standing Committee.

There was no major expansion during 1969 in the number of privately-owned tourist facilities; however, there was some expansion of community-based hotels and motels where the need for new facilities is most pressing. As a result of one hotel expansion, the Territories now has its first convention facility.

One of the major developments of the year was the announcement of a new policy aimed at encouraging greater activity in support of the tourism industry at the community level. This policy, and the supporting program, will enable communities of all sizes to play a more effective role in developing local services, and in improving reception and information services for visitors. This program will begin to take effect in 1970.

The most significant promotional aspect of the past year was the increasingly widespread acceptance of the polar bear symbol and the related "Explore Canada's Arctic" slogan. The stylized polar bear in the blue circle has caught the attention of Northwest Territories residents and visitors alike. Considering popularity and demand, indications are clear that establishment of the polar bear symbol and the Travel Arctic theme has had an important impact on development of tourism in the Northwest Territories.

Marketing through the "travel trade" — tour operators, wholesalers and retail travel agents — began to assume a much more important role in the total promotion program during the past year. In addition to operation of two experimental package tours, the Division has played an active role in preparations for the Canada-wide Travel Trade Congress scheduled for early 1970.

Emphasis in the general visitor promotion program continued on sponsored tours by writers and

Ceramic artist at Rankin Inlet.



other media representatives. Tours were arranged and sponsored in part for 12 representatives in 1969. Other more direct promotion efforts included attendance at three sport and travel shows which brought a return of more than 1,700 serious enquiries.

Production was completed on a new general distribution pamphlet "Invitation to Adventure." A major new production, the Northwest Territories first highway and air travel map was introduced late in 1969.

A high priority was continued on the travel counselling operation because it serves "the customer at the counter." During the twelve-month period ending August 31st, more than 10,000 personalized replies were mailed out in answer to enquiries from potential visitors.

Surveys undertaken in 1969 will present the most complete picture to date of the tourism pattern in the Northwest Territories. The Division has experimented with a variety of techniques in assessing visitor volume, expenditure and characteristics, in order to improve dependability and to broaden the coverage. Studies undertaken in 1969 include a survey of visitors on the highway, one directed at air travel, a study of tourist camp and outfitter operations, and a study of visitor use at one of the campgrounds.

The Division is participating in two studies being undertaken on a national basis as joint projects by the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Governments. The Canadian Outdoor Recreation Demand Study is aimed at assessing use of parks and campgrounds across the nation. Similarly, a pilot study of the Domestic Travel Survey is under way this year to pave the way for the first comprehensive national study of travel by Canadians within Canada, scheduled for 1970.

A start was made this year on a broad study of all aspects of tourism and outdoor recreation in the Northwest Territories. The Overview Survey is designed to provide guidelines for development and promotion of leisure travel in and to the Northwest Territories during the next ten years.

Game Management Service

The 1968-69 fiscal year was again one of considerable activity and progress for the Game Management Service.

The Headquarters staff formerly stationed at Fort Smith moved to Yellowknife during September, 1968. This move had beneficial results in that all activities of the Game Management Service are now integrated with those of the other Divisions of the Department of Industry and Development. This will enable the Department to design meaningful programs in cooperation with other departments involved, and to coordinate their field application with all other Territorial programs.

A senior Game Management officer was stationed in Frobisher Bay to provide guidance and assistance to the hunters of the Eastern Arctic who have been without the services of a game officer.

Total value of furs produced in the Northwest Territories for the 1968-69 fur year, which ended on October 31st, is estimated at \$1,180,000. This compares with the 1967-68 total of \$853,200.

Production of muskrat pelts increased to 338,448 from 247,225 in 1967-68. Their value increased to \$351,986 from \$160,700, due in part to better prices. White fox production dropped from 14,500 pelts to an estimated 7,500 with a drop in value of some \$75,000. Average prices for seal skins doubled during the year, resulting in a take of 31,500, increased from an estimated 25,000 in 1967-68. Value increased to \$231,375 from \$95,300 the previous year. Prices paid for polar bear hides showed a steady increase at an average of \$158.

The fur industry was in a buoyant condition and increased prices were a feature for all varieties of fur.

The Trappers' Assistance Program is gaining greater acceptance and is serving an increasingly useful purpose in encouraging an increase in game harvesting. Trappers are realizing that the advances are repayable but that they also can make possible a better livelihood.

With the assistance of Game Management officers who carry out projects on traplines and unharvested areas, trappers are now establishing themselves on traplines at an earlier date. Every encouragement to do so is extended. Higher fur prices are also providing an incentive.

The policy of refusing further advances where no effort has been made to repay assistance given is being continued. If failure to pay is caused by circumstances beyond the trapper's control, further assistance may then be given.

The Fur Marketing Service, which was instituted in 1966-67, continues to expand with more trappers participating each year. Partial payment for furs shipped to auction houses is advanced to the trapper. This payment permits the trapper to return to his trapline, receiving final payment from the auction house after the fur is sold. The service was extended to trappers in the Keewatin Region during the past year. With the rising fur market conditions in the 1968-69 season, the trappers who shipped to fur auctions made considerable economic gains.

Summer special projects were mainly in the field of fine fur inventories. Trappers were taken into normally unharvested areas to evaluate the potential and to interest the trappers in harvesting the area in the coming trapping season. Assistance was also given for base camp construction for the trappers involved while they were in the area.

Habitat evaluation was carried out by a contract biologist. As a result of this study the damming of creeks was carried out, raising the water level to improve the muskrat habitat in the Mackenzie Delta and Fort Resolution areas. It is thought that this will increase considerably the income of the trappers in that area.

Aerial surveys were carried out in various zones to further assess the big game resources of

these zones for future management purposes. A contract biologist carried out a survey of the Bathurst Inlet caribou herd, and carried out caribou tagging operations in the Pallat Lake area.

Several hunts were organized to involve the local indigenous people in the harvest of big game resources, primarily caribou, to supply settlements with meat. Settlements involved were Fort Norman, Fort McPherson, Fort Resolution and Baker Lake. The Fort Resolution hunters succeeded in taking one hundred and thirty caribou in the Snowdrift area.

Combined fishing and trapping operations were promoted. The Game Management officer in Hay River who assisted trappers in the Reid and Mackewin Lakes area to carry out such an operation, demonstrated that the additional income from the sale of fish can contribute significantly to the income of the trapper.

The general hunting licence system has been retained, allowing in particular the indigenous people of the Northwest Territories relatively unrestricted hunting. A tag system was introduced to control the take on two species, muskoxen and polar bear, for which quota limits are necessary.

The hunting by general hunting licence holders of a quota of twelve muskoxen in six areas has been permitted to encourage trappers to travel into and trap the remote regions of the western side of Devon and Ellesmere Islands. Trapping in these areas has not been possible previously because of an inadequate meat supply for the trappers.

The sale of caribou meat to individuals not qualified to hold a general hunting licence was legalized in eleven game management zones with a quota for each zone. These sales are controlled by a tag system.

As a result of the disappearance of anthrax on all buffalo range, resident hunting of this species was again permitted, on a quota basis, in Zones 3 and 5. The moose draw was again participated in by resident hunters in the more largely populated centres where this system is necessary. The resident quota for barrenland caribou was increased to five per licence holder throughout the open season.

Non-resident big game hunting was continued with a total of 117 non-resident hunters being accommodated by six outfitters in Zone 12 and two

outfitters in Zone 19. Once again a high hunter success ratio was experienced with approximately 70 per cent of hunters bagging sheep 53 per cent caribou, 20 per cent moose, 20 per cent grizzly bear, 8 per cent goats, 6 per cent wolves and approximately 2 per cent of the hunters bagging wolverine.

Because the increasing kill of polar bear was causing international concern, it became necessary to establish a quota system to ensure that the annual kill would remain within tolerable bounds.

This polar bear quota, despite being introduced as an emergency matter the previous year without prior consultation with the Eskimo hunters, has been extremely effective. Only 12 white bears — most of them in defence of life or property — were taken in excess of the allotted quota of 383 animals. Most Eskimo settlements were visited during the last year to explain the polar bear quota in detail, and to adjust the quota in the light of newly received information. These visits were followed up by further explanations written in syllabics.

Approximately 500 caribou hides were purchased from the Indians at Rae and from the Eskimos at Concession Lake. These hides were resold to Eskimos in caribou-poor areas. By doing so a dual purpose was achieved; a waste of caribou hides was avoided and trappers in dire need of winter clothing could obtain hides. This enabled them to intensify their trapping activities.

In order to overcome the reluctance of many trappers to trap in remote, isolated areas, 10 portable two-way radios were loaned to groups of trappers who ventured into remote areas. As a result of this new procedure the trapping intensity was more equally spread over larger areas with greater monetary returns to the trappers.

Predator control was again carried out in the south-eastern part of the Mackenzie District. One control officer was employed on contract and killed 189 wolves. Wolves taken under the bounty program continue to increase. This can be attributed to trappers ranging further afield in the course of the activities. From April 1st, 1968, to March 31st, 1969, a total of 546 wolves were presented for bounty. Of this total 411 were taken in the Mackenzie, 94 in the Keewatin and 41 in the Eastern Arctic.

Big game hunting of Dall sheep is popular in the Mackenzie Mountains.

Eskimo seal camp at Hurd Island.





S. W. Hancock,
Director of the Department of Local Government.

Department of Local Government

Development Division

Significant progress has been achieved in development of Local Government over the past year. In the north, the people concerned are being asked to make a greater adjustment in their total way of life than would be the case with people in southern Canada. In some cases they are adopting entirely new sets of social and political institutions.

As a first step to providing a suitable framework, new legislation, in the form of the Hamlet Ordinance, was passed by the Council of the Northwest Territories in February, 1969. This Ordinance provides for a hybrid type of local government at a level between that of Advisory Council and that of village status. In the summer of 1969, Pine Point and Fort Simpson were incorporated as Hamlets. Reports from various settlements in the Mackenzie District indicate that additional requests for incorporation under the terms of the Hamlet Ordinance will be forthcoming during 1969.

To achieve political competence, using a form of local government quite new to the local people, will require an extensive learning experience for many of the people involved. This area of activity is being carefully studied and the actual learning process is being handled through the Institute of Civic Affairs, which is now an active part of the Development Division.

A five day course of instruction held in Inuvik during the month of February was attended by 20 delegates from surrounding settlements in addition to Area Administrators and other government officers. It was generally felt that the course was a great step forward in the development of local government in that delegates departed, according to their own comments, feeling far more confident and competent in regard to running local affairs through their councils. Similar courses have been held in Fort Smith and Fort Simpson and these will be followed by others in different areas. Following these Regional courses further visits will be made to the settlements involved in order to present "booster courses." Among the duties that may be expected of the Institute in the future are: a coordinating role between Councils pertaining to procedural and other matters; a liaison between northern councils and those in southern Canada; an information gathering course for the benefit of local government throughout the Northwest Territories; and a sponsoring role whereby local people may be selected and trained to serve as paid officers in the important positions as Secretary-Managers to the local councils.

It is planned to increase the staff of officers for duty in the field. These officers will work in selected settlements and may be posted to the settlement for a period of time to assist the local councils to function well and in an orderly manner.

While Local Government personnel have been impressed with the potential in the various areas of the Northwest Territories and the capabilities of the people to contribute to political development, they realize that it would be a mistake to try and take on too much too soon.

Municipal Division

During the 1968-69 fiscal year extensive assistance was provided to all municipalities in meeting their capital expansion programs necessitated by population growth and accelerated commercial and industrial development.

Particular emphasis was placed on the introduction of up-dated budget forecasting methods whereby municipalities can chart their fiscal programs and achieve accurate tax levies. Tax collection methods have been stepped up and close monitoring of assessment rates has assured an equitable distribution of taxation.

Arrangements were made for the collection of standardized municipal financial information to be sent to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for inclusion in national reporting. This is the first time that accurate up-to-date statistical reporting relative to the municipalities in the Northwest Territories has been made.

Representatives from the Municipal Affairs Division were invited to attend all meetings of the N.W.T. Association of Municipalities. Discussions on all aspects of municipal administration and financing were held. As a result of these discussions

several amendments to the Municipal Ordinance were initiated.

Yellowknife

The adoption of an imaginative zoning by-law by the Town of Yellowknife has assisted the Town Council in properly locating new residential and commercial construction. Building permits exceeding four million dollars in value were issued by the Town. Street paving, sidewalk construction, and street lighting continued apace.

Water-sewer extensions to newly developed areas accounted for a large part of the Town's capital program.

Municipal accounting procedures were completely revamped and the Town now uses the facilities of computer services which provides all pertinent financial information on a current basis.

Hay River

The Hay River Town Council arranged for a complete reassessment of all properties within the municipal boundaries of the Town. The reassessment was carried out under the most up-to-date assessment practices and principles.

Following a tender call by the Town Council, construction of a new community centre was commenced to replace the previous community centre which was destroyed by fire.

The Town Council also decided to enter into a land assembly scheme and a public housing program. The financing of these projects was arranged by the Territorial Government. The Town's share will be repaid by way of a debenture issue.

Fort Smith

Due to natural valley-forming conditions on the banks of the Slave River a landslide occurred in August, 1968, which claimed the life of one Fort Smith resident and caused considerable property damage. The residents of the Town met this situation with commendable calm and co-operated most efficiently in assisting with the removal of houses which were considered by consulting engineers to be in areas where further landslides could be anticipated.

Four houses and three commercial establishments were completely destroyed. Thirty-one other residences together with necessary buildings were relocated on safe ground. This was an operation of considerable magnitude. The Federal Government provided funds to be administered by the Territorial Government to cover the cost of relocating residences and compensation for personal effects lost as a result of the landslide. Compensation for the loss of personal effects was provided by way of comparable replacement. No cash awards were made. The total cost of relocation, repairs, and compensation to date is \$197,386.80.

The Town Council is devoting considerable attention to the planning of the community with particular emphasis on road communication and the extension of water-sewer services to meet

population requirements. The selection of a site for a new library was made and construction of this added facility will commence soon. Sites were also chosen for a public housing scheme and a home for the aged.

The Territorial Government is working closely with the Town's administration in effecting accurate assessment and fiscal control.

Inuvik

On August 8th, 1968, a brush fire started approximately 2 miles southeast of Inuvik. The fire spread and continued until August 18th despite the efforts of approximately 450 fire fighters and extra fire fighting equipment flown in from Aklavik, Fort McPherson and Reindeer Station. However the fire was most effectively held under control as there was no damage to any buildings and a half mile of green forest still remains around all of Inuvik. The prodigious efforts of the fire fighters prevented what could have been a holocaust. A Board of Review subsequently evolved recommendations which will effectively safeguard the community from any further threats of this nature.

Construction of Inuvik's new community centre is nearing completion. The building will include a full-sized hockey arena, curling rink, and centre-core complex.

As a result of an amendment to the Municipal Ordinance passed by the N.W.T. Council in 1968, the Council of the Village of Inuvik is comprised of a Reeve and five Councillors, all elected by public plebiscite.

Members of the Village Council are very conscious of their role in the area of town planning. A flexible concept of zoning and town planning is being developed which will provide for the servicing of residential and industrial expansion in an orderly and economic manner.

The finances of the Village are particularly well controlled by a capable administration which is looking forward to continued progress in municipal development.

Pine Point

This well ordered community continues to thrive with an economy based on the vast lead-zinc mine operations.

Meetings were held with the general public in Pine Point at which time the privileges and responsibilities of a Hamlet were explained by Territorial Government representatives. The response from the general public was most enthusiastic and the community was incorporated as a Hamlet after an election held for council in June, 1969.

Fort Simpson

The degree of awareness of municipal responsibility, demonstrated by the residents of Fort Simpson, prompted the extension of Hamlet status to this progressive community, and it was incorporated as a Hamlet in July, 1969.

Fort Simpson is experiencing steady commer-

cial growth and the economy of the community remains stable.

Housing Division

An important step forward was taken at the January Council Session with the passing of the Territorial Rental Housing Program.

This program is identical to the Federal Northern Rental Housing Program which was partially implemented this year along the Arctic coast, but which is due for extensive implementation throughout the Mackenzie District this summer.

These two programs will place all ethnic groups on an equal footing.

There is a proven need for some 120 houses in the settlements. 36 are currently under construction, the balance will be built in 1970-71. Neither this nor the Federal program will be extended into incorporated municipalities, as it is planned that this need should be met with the provision of public housing.

During the past year a great deal of work was done in co-operation with town councils and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to provide adequate housing for those in need within municipalities. The 1969 construction period will see the completion of a 17 unit home for senior citizens at Yellowknife and also commencement of a 24 unit public housing program. A single persons accommodation building is in the planning stage.

At Inuvik, tenders have been let for 36 units of public housing. Accommodation for 40 single persons is also in the planning stage.

At Hay River, 20 public houses are well advanced as the municipality was the first to move into this area. At Fort Smith also, public housing and a senior citizens home are planned.

This housing program will avoid racial discrimination in addition to providing safe, healthy and adequate housing for those for whom the program is designed.

During the 1968-69 fiscal year, the number of active first mortgages stood at 61, a drop of two over the previous year. Five new applications were received.

Town Planning and Lands Division

The Division of Town Planning and Lands acquired staff during the past year. A Lands Officer was employed in September, 1968, and a Town Planner joined the staff in February, 1969.

It is the responsibility of the Division of Planning and Land to undertake and co-ordinate town planning in the Territories and to handle all Crown Lands in and around the settlements except those specifically reserved by the Federal Government. To this end preparations are being made to facilitate the orderly transfer of the planning and land agency functions.

Regulations governing the sale of "Commissioner's Lands" have been drafted along with proper forms required for land management.

The plans for the 57th Street and School Draw land assembly projects in Yellowknife were registered in December, 1968. These projects were undertaken jointly by the Town of Yellowknife, C.M.H.C. and the Territorial Government to provide housing sites for the anticipated expansion of the town. The 57th Street Project has been partly developed and a large building program began in the school draw area in 1969.

Legal land surveys were undertaken in the summer of 1969 in Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Inuvik, Fort Resolution, Pine Point, Edzo, Cambridge Bay, Sachs Harbour and Hay River.

Most of the settlements in the Mackenzie Area were visited by the Town Planner and whenever possible meetings were held with the public and local councils. It is intended that the Town Planner be available for close association with municipalities and settlements.

There are many problems evident in northern settlements. They are the result of haphazard growth; physiographic and topographic limitations; expansion; provision of new services; problems associated with the development of northern peoples; underdeveloped physical and natural resources; and financing. It is the intent that town planning will involve a large degree of public participation. The communities will be asked to assist in isolating their problems and share in the solutions.

Several of the communities in the Mackenzie District do not have community development plans. Attempts will be made in the coming years to enable each community to have a development plan. This year plans will be prepared in Fort Good Hope and Norman Wells.

In the incorporated municipalities planning will be an item of primary concern of the councils. These municipalities may pass their own zoning by-laws and with the Councils participating more actively in the planning process it is becoming increasingly obvious that the existing enabling planning legislation which is now part of the Municipal Ordinance is inadequate. New Planning legislation will have to be enacted to cope with the requirements of fast developing municipalities.

Office of Civil Emergency Planning

Northern communities require a special response mechanism to emergencies and to threatened situations, because of their distance and isolation from large-scale sources of support and assistance. This is fully realized throughout the Territories and where Municipal organization has developed sufficiently, Emergency Committees are appointed and the duties of the Committee members are delineated to the fullest possible extent.

In addition, provision is made under the Territorial Ordinance for the Commissioner to declare any part of the Territories a disaster area and, if he sees fit, to assume control of the situation either directly or through an appointed agent.

Plans of this kind have been drawn for 20 communities and these Plans are constantly in the process of being revised and up-dated through a series of visits by the Civil Emergency Planning Officer. As new resources develop and as changes in the deployment of Federal Departments occur, they are reflected in fresh arrangements and co-ordinated with community planning.

During periods of Emergencies Individuals, departments, and agencies who have no normal working relationships are required to work together smoothly even while under stress. To achieve this, plans are drawn which assign duties to the maximum possible extent to each person or agency and which places the conduct of public affairs during the crisis period under the guidance of persons who are aware of their responsibilities and who are willing to undertake them.

The Program is meeting in every case with welcome acceptance in the North and the principal difficulty is the constant up-dating required because of the high mobility of northern residents and the rapidly changing social and economic environment.

Recreation Division

The year 1968-69 was one of expansion and consolidation of services at the Territorial and municipal levels for the Recreation Division. This followed several research and consultation projects in 1967.

A Recreation Co-ordinator office and staff was established in Churchill to serve the Keewatin and Eastern Arctic. Major instruction programs included dance and sport, and a Keewatin Bonspiel.

Hay River and Fort Smith hired full-time recreational personnel on a cost-sharing basis between the Territorial and Municipal Governments. A similar approach is being contemplated at Yellowknife, Inuvik and Frobisher Bay.

The Portable Swimming and Safety Instruction Pool Program progressed from the experimental stage at Fort Simpson to more elaborate facilities for instructor training at Grandin College, Fort Smith, and Akaitcho Hall, Yellowknife, residences. Community pools were also established at Inuvik, Hay River (destroyed by fire) and Fort Smith.

The Soccer Instruction Program has resulted in the Northwest Territories Soccer Association and first senior-junior level championships, from which a Northwest Territories team in the Canada Games was selected and trained.

The camping movement conducted an annual leadership workshop and an experimental project in trip camping with Fort Simpson as home base. There were 500 persons participating.

Three communities had skating instructors of their own, on a cost-sharing basis with the Recreation Division. About 2,000 skaters participated.

*Northwest Territories team at the
Canada Summer Games in Halifax.*

T.E.S.T. (Territorial Experimental Ski Training) consolidated activities in the Mackenzie Delta and expanded greatly into the Yukon. This project is a Federal "Motivation Research Study," but administered via a Territorial Board of Trustees. A sample team of twelve travelled and competed in Europe for two months this season and passed into the next school grade upon return to Inuvik.

A pamphlet, "Summary of Services," was printed upon local requests. This pamphlet outlines possibilities for service from the Recreation Division.

In-service training in community recreation has been initiated by the town of Fort Smith, in co-operation with the Department of Education (Vocational Education) and the Recreation Division. Two young men are presently enrolled in this two year diploma course. University extension courses for these candidates are being planned in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan.

Thirty other projects were connected mainly with leadership development and competition in performing arts, music, playground, dance, badminton, softball, tennis, basketball, hockey, boxing, arts and crafts and internship bursaries.

Community Centers Program

Fiscal Year 1968-69

Baker Lake	Community Hall	\$ 2,649.20
Coppermine	Community Hall	2,335.59
Cambridge Bay	Community Hall	9,379.47
Eskimo Point	Curling Rink	1,513.00
Fort Franklin	Community Hall	673.09
Fort Providence	Community Hall	1,087.14
Fort Smith	Skating Rink	23,682.50
Inuvik	Recreation Complex	38,276.59
Pelly Bay	Community Hall	16,454.54
Snowdrift	Community Hall	10,337.39
Yellowknife	Artificial Ice Plant	35,465.00



*K. J. Torrance,
Director of the Department
of Social Development.*



Department of Social Development

When the Department of Social Development was created in 1968 by the Government of the Northwest Territories responsibility was assigned to it for the Territorial Corrections Service and the Territorial Alcohol Education Program. Plans were laid to have the Department assume responsibility for the administration of welfare programs and services throughout the Northwest Territories during 1969.

The current programs for which the Department has responsibility are social assistance, categorical allowances (old age assistance, disabled persons allowance, blind persons allowance), child welfare, medical social services, corrections and alcohol education. These programs reflect the concern of the Government of the Northwest Territories for those of its residents who are faced with specific problems in living. Most of the programs offer help to the individual or family only after the problem has arisen, and although these services are necessary, it also must be recognized that they deal with effects rather than causes.

Some of the other Government departments have programs which if successfully implemented could assist in removing the reasons for residents requiring services of the Department of Social Development. If the Department of Industry and Development is successful in stimulating wage

employment opportunities the persons who benefit from their efforts will no longer be dependent upon social assistance. The success of employment programs largely depend on the effectiveness of Department of Education programs. These examples and others indicate the importance of inter-departmental co-ordination in the planning of programs.

The objective of the department is to ensure that its policies permit decision making at the settlement, area or regional level in most, if not all, situations which are covered by departmental programs. Headquarters administration is concerned primarily with policy and program review and formulation, budgeting, assisting in staff training and acting as resource persons to field staff.

Program Policy Reviews

Since the Department of Social Development is a new administrative unit within the Government of the Northwest Territories a logical first year step for it was to begin a review of policies, objectives and administrative procedures of the programs which have been brought under its direction. Already the department is conducting a thorough review of its social assistance program. It is examining the current rates of assistance in relation to current living costs in northern settlements and reviewing current policy and preparing regulations for approval by the Commissioner under the Social

Assistance Ordinance. It is also exploring possible ways of bringing program administration into line with recognized desirable standards (e.g., the payment of assistance in cash or cheque, developing appeal procedures which give effect to the goals set out in the Ordinance). The involvement of local residents in committees which are concerned with resolving local social problems is also being studied.

The department is also reviewing that part of the Child Welfare Ordinance that has to do with adoptions and will be taking steps to have it revised so that it reflects current professional thinking in this matter and the specific problems that relate to adoptions in the north.

The department will also be examining the services it provides to children under the Child Welfare Ordinance and under the Juvenile Delinquents Ordinance to ensure that these two types of service are operating in a complementary way and that services are being given where they are needed.

Bursary Program

The bursary program for social work training which the Territorial Government established in 1966 was continued during 1968-69 with three students being awarded bursaries. These students will augment the complement of professional social workers who are staffing the welfare programs in the Northwest Territories and, by this means, the standard of services offered should be raised.

The bursary program provides an award of \$3,500 per year for a married student and \$3,000 for a single student. Each bursary recipient must agree to accept employment with the Territorial Government upon completion of training.

Approximately half the funds for this program are provided by the National Welfare Grants Program as part of its program to assist in the development and extension of welfare services.

Child Welfare

During the 38th Session the Territorial Council gave approval to a private member's bill to amend the Child Welfare Ordinance so that it would no longer be necessary for a mother who was relinquishing her child to the Superintendent of Child Welfare for adoption purposes to designate the religious persuasion under which the child would be raised. This amendment is similar to recent legislation changes in some of the provinces and is designed to facilitate the placement of more children in adoptive homes.

The construction of new receiving homes in Hay River, Fort Smith and Inuvik proceeded at a good rate but only the Inuvik receiving home was occupied prior to March 31, 1969. The Fort Smith receiving home was opened officially by the Deputy Commissioner on May 21. The Inuvik and Fort Smith homes replace the inadequate quarters that had been used in those settlements for the temporary care of children whose home situation requires their living elsewhere for a period of time.

There were 140 children in the permanent care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare on March 31, 1969, compared to 105 children on March 31, 1968. There were 18 children in temporary care, March, 1969, compared to 19, March, 1968.

The number of children placed for adoption during the year was 42, of whom 12 had been placed privately and 30 by child welfare agencies. Twenty-seven of this latter group were in the permanent care of the Superintendent prior to adoption.

The Department of Social Development is proceeding with an accelerated program to find and develop additional foster homes and group foster homes to meet the increasing requirements of children with special problems.

School social services have been introduced at Sir Martin Frobisher School in Frobisher Bay and this has enabled area social workers to become aware of children who are making a poor school adjustment. Help can then be offered to the children and their parents before more serious problems develop. It is anticipated that similar services will be developed in other parts of the Territories in 1970.

Medical Social Services and Rehabilitation

Medical Social Services and Rehabilitation are focused on the problems associated with illness and hospitalization and on the special needs of the aged, disabled, infirm and mentally retarded (particularly those with limited potential for education and training). At present there are a limited number of beds available in institutions within the Territories where persons with special problems can receive care which is appropriate to their needs. In many instances institutions in the provinces must be contracted with for these services.

As a result of improved medical care and living conditions the number of old persons in the Territories is bound to increase and the numbers of these who will require special care will also increase. Far-reaching plans must be developed by the Government to ensure that services are available when needed, whether these services eventually come under governmental or private auspices. Housing, supervisory care, and health services will be continuing needs of these people and a close working relationship between the Health Services, Housing and Social Development programs will be essential.

Territorial Alcohol Education Program

In 1969 positive, on-the-ground, community-based programs offering direct help to individuals, families and employers in the treatment of drinking problems were implemented in two centres of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife and Frobisher Bay. In both centres there is growing a healthy and encouraging acceptance of the basic principle that alcoholism control is a community responsibility in the broadest sense of the term. From the on-going activities of both programs there are developing

educational, attitude-changing, side effects of the greatest value for the future.

It is anticipated, that in 1970 the community of Inuvik will launch out in a similar way as a result of a self-generated Committee of Concern on Alcohol Problems having been formed in 1969 for the purpose of developing an educational, treatment and rehabilitation program to serve the people of Inuvik.

In Yellowknife, regular weekly counselling clinics provide a confidential service to any person in the community seeking help for a drinking problem. The clinics are supported by once-a-month film and discussion programs. This program is presented to the community by the Yellowknife Committee of Concern on Alcohol Problems, a development of the Alcohol Education Program.

The Territorial Alcohol Education Program arranged for three counsellors to receive in-service training at the Henwood Alcoholism Treatment Centre, located in Edmonton. The Community Alcoholism Worker at Frobisher Bay attended the Western Canada School of Alcohol Studies held at Banff and a member of the N.W.T. Probation Service attended the Summer School of Alcohol Studies held at Peterborough University, Peterborough, Ontario.

One-day public seminars on alcoholism were held at Yellowknife and Frobisher Bay. The Yellowknife seminar was presented by the Committee of Concern working in co-operation with the Territorial Government.

An educational highlight of the year was the presentation of a one-act play, "Lady On The Rocks," specially designed as a vehicle for learning about family-centred drinking problems. The play was presented to a public audience of about 175 persons. The cast of the play comprised four players

*Alcohol Education, the Yellowknife
Committee of the Concerned*



and a director active in amateur theatre in Yellowknife, including two members of the teenage community.

The distribution of literature and requests for information about alcohol and alcoholism maintained a steady low-keyed pace. The Community Alcoholism Worker at Frobisher Bay launched the first in an annual alcoholism poster contest among junior school grades with promising results. Also at Frobisher Bay a series of radio talks for the Eskimo people was carried out and followed by much interest from the community.

Corrections Service

Recent amendments to the Criminal Code of Canada will require that the Territories' corrections policies be revised or modified and action has been initiated. These amendments, when considered along with the new approach in dealing with drunkenness in most settlements will have a significant effect on the type of offender who is sentenced to the Yellowknife Correctional Institution. It is expected that the more intractable type of person will come to the institution.

Because the Criminal Code of Canada amendments emphasize the treatment of the offender in his home community, the department will need to re-examine its role and its staff capability in the provision of probation, parole and after-care services. The four Probation Officer positions the department now has at Inuvik, Yellowknife, Hay River and Frobisher Bay will not be sufficient to meet the anticipated volume of referrals from the Courts. The successful efforts to assist offenders in their community adjustment will be dependent to a large degree on how successful other Government departments are in such matters as developing job opportunities, providing education and training appropriate to local employment requirements and the provision of housing in those settlements where employment opportunities exist. Housing for single people is particularly important.

From its inception in 1966-67 the Corrections Service has recognized that the quality of its services would be dependent on the knowledge and understanding of its staff and staff training has been emphasized. During the past year junior staff in the three institutions benefited from in-service training courses while senior and intermediate staff attended seminars at Salem, Oregon and Canton, New York, and visited institutions in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Twenty staff members were enrolled in the McMaster University Extension Course in Corrections and eight of these wrote first year examinations in May, 1969.

A simple data compilation system has been established for each aspect of the Corrections Service providing statistics and information on such matters as types of offences, recidivism rates, academic and employment record. This information will be a valuable tool in reviewing the services and in planning for the future.

Juvenile Training Centre

The Juvenile Training Centre at Fort Smith has been in operation for slightly over two years. It is a one-storey building, with finished basement, and attempts to serve the needs of juveniles (both boys and girls under 16 years of age) who have been committed to it by the Juvenile Courts.

The population of the Centre on April 1, 1968, was eight boys and five girls and, on March 31, 1969 it was eleven boys and nine girls. The average monthly population was 9.5 boys and 6.25 girls.

The majority of the juveniles attend Fort Smith schools but a number who cannot fit into a regular school program are given special instruction at the Centre.

Every effort is made to assist the young people in taking part in local sports, recreational and social activities, with a view to having life in the Centre approximate that in their own communities. As one example of the flexibility which exists at the Centre, six of the girls contracted to provide janitorial services in a local apartment block as a means of adding to their spending money.

Yellowknife Correctional Institution

The Yellowknife Correctional Institution has been in operation since February 20, 1967, and receives, holds and treats adult offenders serving sentences not exceeding two years less one day. It has facilities for thirty-one men and ten women.

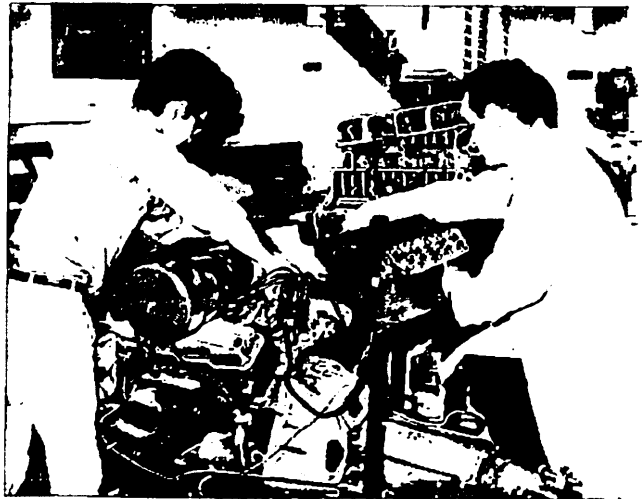
The institutional program provides inmates with an opportunity for academic instruction, development of basic vocational skills, on-the-job training, social education, counselling and a well-rounded leisure-time program including some activities in the community. The assignment of inmates to these various activities is dependent on a classification process.

On the basis of classification some of the male inmates are assigned to the Yellowknife Correctional Camp. It consists of 14 trailer units which are combined into a self-contained complex seven miles northeast of Yellowknife on the Yellowknife River.

The program at the camp centres around a variety of work projects most of which are related to the development and maintenance of camping and outdoor facilities, e.g., constructing camp and picnic sites and boat launching areas, cutting firewood and contributing a great deal of manpower to the development of recreational sites in the Yellowknife area.

Opportunities are also available to the inmates for academic instruction, group discussions and counselling.

One very important adjunct to the institutional and camp programs is the work release program which permits inmates to work at regular jobs in the community during the day and to return to the institution or camp at night. Money earned goes toward cost of room and board, costs incidental to employment, payments to dependents or family, etc., and the balance is retained for use on release.



Top: Children's Receiving Home, Yellowknife. Centre: Vocational Training at the Yellowknife Correctional Institute. Bottom: Yellowknife Correctional Camp, building a boat launching ramp and handicraft work.

Department of Education

The year 1968-69 was an historic and eventful year in northern education. Under the Director, Mr. B. C. Gillie, a new Department of Education for the Territorial Government was established and educators from various parts of Canada, many with years of experience in northern education, were recruited to head the various sections within this Department.

With the establishment of the Territorial Government in Yellowknife, the aim of bringing those responsible for education closer to the people concerned has been realized. Spectacular changes have taken place over the years but with the expanded opportunity to involve the people in the education of their children, even more significant changes should occur in the next few years. These will be reflected in broader educational opportunities for those of all ages in the Northwest Territories.

On April 1, 1969, education in the Mackenzie District was transferred to the Territorial Government. By April 1, 1970, the Territorial Government will be prepared to assume the responsibility for education in the Eastern Arctic.

Enrolment

In September, 1968, a total of 8,474 pupils were enrolled in Northwest Territories schools. This was an increase of 654 pupils, or 7.75 per cent over the previous year. Pre-school education is being extended from a small start of four kindergarten classes in Frobisher Bay on a half-day basis in 1966. In September, 1968, there were kindergarten classes in seventeen communities in the Mackenzie and Arctic districts. Plans call for continued expansion of the pre-school education program to include one year of kindergarten for each child in Territorial schools.

A breakdown of enrolment in the schools of the Northwest Territories is as follows:

	Eskimo	Indian	Others	Total
1967-68	2,975	1,495	3,350	7,820
1968-69	3,342	1,512	3,620	8,474

(A breakdown of school enrolment is available from the Editor).

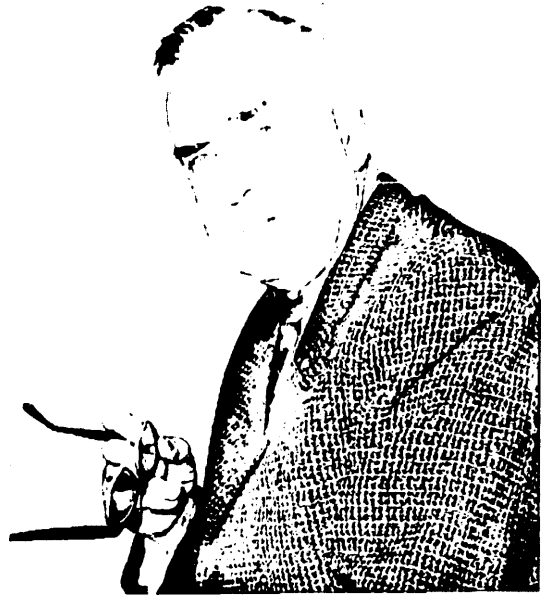
Adult Education

The adult education program though limited by the small number of staff continued to expand.

Basic Education classes were held in Inuvik, Fort Smith and Fort Resolution. In Fort Smith and Fort Resolution courses were conducted by two teams of teacher counsellors contracted from Frontier College.

Community leadership workshops were held in Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Rae and Yellowknife.

Special education programs were arranged in Fort Smith and Fort Simpson for academically re-



B. C. Gillie, Director of the Department of Education.

tarded students who in this way were held in school.

The northern rental housing program was in its second year in the Mackenzie. Phase I (Introductory and explanatory) was completed and Phase II (home management) and Phase III (Education for Housing Association Development) were in progress. At various times during the year 11 community co-ordinators worked with 55 local leaders who in turn worked with 1,481 families on this program.

The Adult Education program in the Eastern Arctic continued to expand. The last phase of housing education was reached and full-time home management specialists were recruited to consolidate and expand what had been learned over the past year. The terminal courses given throughout the district were increased in number and improved.

To help the Eskimo parents to better understand the program being carried out at Churchill Vocational Center, the parents in each of 12 settlements were invited to select one couple to visit C.V.C. and report back to their settlement. This proved to be most effective in straightening out the results of misinformation and misunderstanding of this program.

Similarly a "Southern Exposure Course" proved to be an effective approach to providing Eskimo leaders with a better understanding of Canadian society. Again 10 Eskimo couples and interpreters were elected by their own community to take part in this two-week "Travelling Seminar."

A most significant development was the establishment of an adult learning centre at Frobisher Bay with two full-time teachers. The program involved 60 "day release" students and 10 full-time students. In the nine months of operation some pupils completed the work in the core subjects of three successive grades. The average progress for all students has been 1.5 grades.

The "Adult Education" Newsletters have improved in quality and format. These are written in Eskimo and English so that older Eskimos read them as freely as the younger generation. In each case the editors are Eskimo.

This expanded program has shown gratifying results in terms of improved family health, interest in education and enjoyment of the new housing environment.

Post-Secondary Education

The number of students receiving financial assistance under the Northwest Territories Students Grants Program continued to increase in the past year. A three year survey shows that in 1966-67, 43 students received assistance. This figure increased to 79 the year following and in 1968-69 the number had climbed to 105. The financial assistance is made available in the form of outright grants for payment of tuition fees, textbooks, transportation costs and defraying of the costs of board and lodging. A bursary program designed to supplement the grant program was established. Financial aid in the form of bursaries is made available to those deserving students who did not qualify for the outright grants.

Northwest Territories Academic Scholarships were again awarded. Mr. R. D. Paterson and Mr. R. T. Wong, both residents of Yellowknife and graduates of Sir John Franklin School, were the recipients of the \$300 scholarships. Mr. Paterson is pursuing studies in the Faculty of Science at the University of Alberta, while Mr. Wong is enrolled in the Faculty of Science at McGill University.

Eskimo Linguistics

Many teachers took advantage of the 150 lesson Eskimo language course, which was available to them on tapes. By the end of the year several teachers had made considerable progress in learning Eskimo. Work continued on a series of illustrated Eskimo elementary readers to be used to teach the new orthography to Eskimos in the schools and in adult education classes.

Eskimo syllabics were introduced at the Kindergarten-Primary level in several schools on an experimental basis. This was made possible by Eskimo classroom assistants employed in the schools concerned.

Curriculum

During the past year the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Curriculum Section, Ottawa, continued to provide materials and guidance to the Mackenzie and Arctic staff. However, with the reorganization of the Department during the year the curriculum section was gradually phased out. Replacing the Ottawa Curriculum Section was the Curriculum Division of the Territorial Department of Education.

A major accomplishment of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Curriculum Section was the completed manuscript of an extensive sixteen volume set of northern orient-

ed primary readers. This set of readers is to be printed and distributed to the appropriate schools in the Territories.

In the Mackenzie District two experimental projects were undertaken in 1968-69. A committee of teachers and citizens of Aklavik were involved in the development of curriculum material on Indian Culture, Indian Treaties and the Indian Act. In this regard, a social studies unit for grades one to eight was prepared.

Representatives of the churches, schools, adult education and the community-at-large met in Inuvik to formulate a Family Life Education program. This experimental course was implemented in the Samuel Hearne School during the past year.

The Educational Resources Center played a significant role in the curriculum of the Mackenzie District schools. Among the several school services provided were: the film library consisting of over 2,000 titles of an educational nature; the tape library with over 800 tapes available on request; Language, Arts, Mathematics, Science, Basic English, Social Studies and Music materials. Educational Television was started as a Pilot Project at the Sir John Franklin School.

In the coming year a review will be made of past and present curriculum policies and practices. Priorities will then be established as to the development of curriculum programs based on the circumstances and needs of the various schools and communities. It is anticipated that the involvement of community, Northwest Territories Teachers Association, Curriculum Committees and representatives of various established curriculum groups besides research organizations will play a major part.

School Construction

In February of 1969, A. V. "Moose" Kerr formally opened the 10 classroom Moose Kerr School in Aklavik. During the year a two classroom school was opened at Sachs Harbour, a one classroom addition was constructed at Fort Norman and the new 16 classroom Samuel Hearne Secondary School was opened at Inuvik.

In the south Mackenzie a new four-classroom addition with gymnasium, Home Making and Industrial Arts facilities was completed at Pine Point. A kindergarten classroom at Fort Providence and one at Coppermine was ready by September and additional classrooms, one at Fort Resolution and one at Fort Simpson were also opened in September, 1969.

A new 10 room addition including library, Home Economics and Industrial Arts facilities opened at Sir John Franklin School, Yellowknife, in September, 1969.

An additional classroom was opened at Lac La Martre in March, 1969, and an additional classroom was completed by September, 1969, at Pelly Bay.

A two-classroom school was opened at the Yellowknife Indian Village in September, 1969.

In the Eastern Arctic the following construction

projects reached completion during the fall of 1969: A three classroom addition and activity room plus a 12 bed hostel at Igloodik; a two classroom school and activity room, plus a 12 bed hostel at Lake Harbour; a two classroom addition with activity room, gymnasium, Industrial Arts and Home Making, at Pangnirtung, and an additional two classroom school at Eskimo Point.

Pupil Residences

Mackenzie Area

Pupil residences continued to play an important part in the educational program in the Mackenzie Area. Most high school students living in smaller communities must live in residences in larger communities where the schools offer the high school program. Many elementary school students whose families remain nomadic are offered accommodation in pupil residences.

Eastern Arctic

In the Eastern Arctic a total of twenty small cottage hostels have been closed or converted to other uses over the past few years. Plans for the construction of two twelve-bed hostels at Pangnirtung were cancelled. The eighty pupil hostel at Chesterfield Inlet will be closed in the fall of 1969 and converted to a centre for Adult Education. These closures can be attributed to the desire of parents to live in communities where they can become rental housing tenants, and have their children live at home.

Teacher Training and Recruitment

Experimental Teacher Education Program

In September, 1968, fifteen carefully selected students with a northern background were enrolled in the Experimental Teacher Education Program, housed in the Sir John Franklin School Annex in Yellowknife.

The main objectives of the program were: first, to provide access and encouragement to young Indian, Eskimo and Metis students to enter the teaching profession; second, to allow those young people to attain complete certification as fully qualified teachers by pursuing an alternate and longer program of studies; third, to provide teachers in northern classrooms who, because of their background, will be better able to relate to both the children and adults in the community and who are more intimately acquainted with the educational needs of their people.

These students, under two northern teachers, attended classes in senior matriculation English and Social Studies and classes in teaching methods and procedures. Practice teaching under the supervision of their instructors and a University of Alberta, Faculty of Education Professor was carried out in elementary school classrooms during a five week period and each student received guidance and advice in teaching methodology.

There was a program of summer school studies in 1969, at the University of Alberta, for the students who successfully completed the work in Yellowknife. Thirteen graduates began teaching in schools in the Mackenzie District in September, 1969.

These students are teaching regular classrooms under careful supervision for the 1969-70 school term as the second year of a two-year experimental program. Those young people that have been successful in the program and who have their senior matriculation will be awarded permanent teaching certificates.

There is some evidence that this unique plan could be successful in giving the indigenous peoples of the North an opportunity to play an important part in the education of their own people.

Teaching Staff

During the 1968-69 teacher recruitment campaign efforts continued to employ well qualified and experienced teachers from all across Canada. Staff qualifications have improved to the point where the Territorial School Teaching Staff is as well qualified or better qualified than those employed by most school districts in southern Canada.

An extremely important part of the education program in the North is the In-service training program for teachers from all schools. While this aspect of the program will have to be expanded considerably in the future, the following are some of the in-service programs which were carried out during the year.

- (a) Orientation to Northern Education Conferences for all new teachers in August.
- (b) Regional Teachers' Conferences in the month of February.
- (c) Teaching English as a second language in October.
- (d) Principals' Workshop.
- (e) Special conferences on various aspects of curriculum development and adaptation.

Northwest Territories Teacher Qualifications 1968-69

	Arctic	%	Mackenzie	%
Junior Matriculation Plus				
One Year Training	2	1	3	1
Senior Matriculation Plus				
One Year Training	40	24	60	24
Senior Matriculation Plus				
Two Years Training	44	24	68	24
Senior Matriculation Plus				
Three Years Training	21	14	41	14
Senior Matriculation Plus				
Four Years Training	44	23	66	22
Senior Matriculation Plus				
Five Years Training	12	11	32	11
Senior Matriculation Plus				
Six Years Training	4	3	11	4
Total Teachers	167		289	

Vocational Education

Vocational Education opportunities were broadened and extended throughout the whole of

the Territories. Manpower officials worked closely with our vocational superintendents and placement officers so that full advantage could be taken of Manpower grants for training, re-training and relocation.

One hundred and ninety-eight students were enrolled in Sir John Franklin Vocational High School, Yellowknife, taking vocational courses. One hundred and forty-eight Eskimos from the Eastern Arctic (excluding those from Arctic Quebec) were enrolled in vocational classes in the Churchill Vocational Center. A class of seventeen Eskimo girls from this school placed first in the Standard Brands' Young Canada Menu Planning Contest competing against 106 high school classes from across Canada. As first prize they received an all expense trip to Boston for one week. They were accompanied by their teacher, Miss Leah Comeau.

Approximately twenty Eskimos were relocated in southern Canada for employment, most of these in Guelph, Ontario. In addition to the vocational trainees in the south, there were 15 high school students from the Eastern Arctic attending schools in Ottawa, Winnipeg and Montreal. These were supervised by vocational counsellors.

There are 23 registered apprentices in the Eastern Arctic. Armand Kolt of Rankin Inlet became the first Eskimo in the Eastern Arctic to achieve Journeyman status and Markussir from Resolute Bay became the first Eastern Arctic Commercial Pilot. Miss Janet Parker of Baker Lake was the first to graduate as a registered practical nurse.

(A breakdown of vocational courses offered this year is available from the Editor).

Apprentice Training, Tradesmen's Qualifications and Occupational Certificate Programs

Designated Trades in the Northwest Territories totals 40. Tradesmen's Qualification examinations have been established for these occupations.

Eighty-two Apprentices are indentured of which the breakdown is as follows:

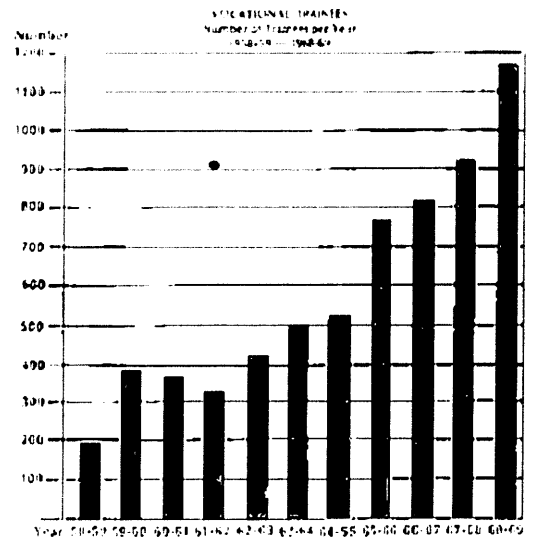
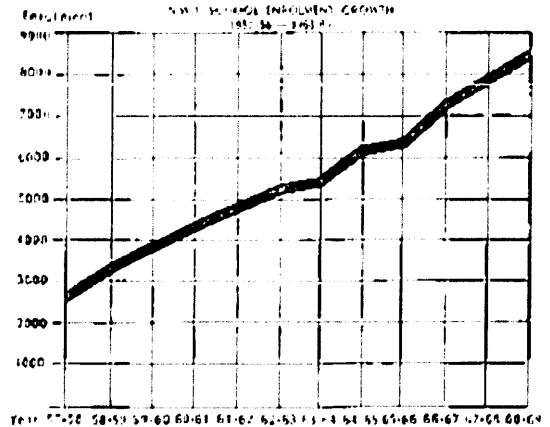
- 37 Beginners
- 12 4th Class
- 16 3rd Class
- 12 2nd Class
- 6 Completion of Apprenticeship Certificates were issued.
- 6 Journeyman Certificates were issued, four of them receiving their Inter-provincial Seals.

One Indian and one Eskimo were the recipients of Inter-provincial Seals.

Tradesmen's Qualifications from examination were as follows:

- 6 4th Class
- 35 3rd Class
- 37 2nd Class
- 23 Journeyman
- 2 Inter-Provincial Seals
- 1 Temporary (Provisional) Certificate issued

There were 12 Journeyman Certificates issued by transfer of their provincial certificates.



Adult Education in the Eastern Arctic



**GOVERNMENT OWNED AND OPERATED PUPIL RESIDENCES
ENROLMENT FOR QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1969**

	Eskimos	Indians	Others	Total
Yellowknife, Akaitcho Hall	23	59	59	175
Fort Churchill	230	5	0	235

GOVERNMENT OWNED PUPIL RESIDENCES OPERATED UNDER CONTRACT

LOCATION	RESIDENCE	OPERATED BY	ENROLMENT			Total
			Eskimos	Indian	Other	
Fort McPherson	Flemming Hall	Anglican	0	82	18	100
Fort Simpson	Bompass Hall	Anglican	34	17	17	68
Fort Simpson	LaPointe Hall	Roman Catholic	1	123	20	144
Fort Smith	Breyhat Hall	Roman Catholic	0	120	34	154
Inuvik	Grolier Hall	Roman Catholic	83	71	52	206
Inuvik	Stringer Hall	Anglican	155	13	29	205
Chesterfield	Turquetil Hall	Roman Catholic	44	0	0	44

*One of the new graduate teachers
at Rae from the Territorial
Experimental Teacher Training Program*



*Training for the Territorial Government's
Classroom Assistants Program.*





W. A. Gamble.

Task Force on Transportation, Communications, and the Arctic Transfer

In order that the transfer of administrative responsibilities for the Arctic District from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to the Territorial Government may proceed smoothly, it has been necessary to place a senior officer in the role of providing necessary planning and liaison. Mr. W. A. Gamble was chosen in October, 1969, to be a Task Force of one to carry out these responsibilities. Mr. Gamble had been Territorial Treasurer.

Since transportation and communications play such a vital role in the conduct of Territorial Affairs and since these two services tend to be less developed in the eastern part of the Northwest Territories, studies of them have been included in the Terms of Reference of the Task Force.



C. E. Callas.

Management Services

Management Services was established April 1, 1969, as an Independent service to the Executive and the Directors regarding management improvement and systems studies. Mr. C. E. Callas was appointed Management Advisor.

Management Services also advises on the design and control of forms and office equipment in order to ensure compatibility within the system. During the year, the Management Advisor carried out a study at Cambridge Bay including those Arctic settlements within the Fort Smith Region. The Management Advisor acted as consultant to the Executive on a number of projects, including a proposed integrated management information system. Presently planned is an in-depth departmental study.

*W. H. Fernant,
Clerk of the Council.*

Clerk of the Council

On June 1, 1969, the Clerk of the Council's organization, formerly a division of the Territorial Secretary's Department, was established as a separate entity working in closer association with the Executive.

Its principal function is the provision of all support services to Council. This includes the preparation of legislation and other documents for consideration by Council, making all arrangements and preparations for sessions, supplying a wide range of services during sessions, editing and printing the Debates of Council and arranging for the printing of legislation passed by Council.

Additional responsibilities directly related to Council consist of providing secretariat services to the Territorial Legislation Policy Committee and liaison with the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada under whose jurisdiction Territorial elections are conducted.

Other responsibilities of this operation include the planning and organizing of Territorial Government public functions, performing of various duties associated with the Commissioner's Award Committee, publishing Orders and Regulations issued under the Territorial Ordinances, maintaining



stocks of and distributing Territorial Government publications related to Council and performing special assignments concerned with official visits to the North by various dignitaries.

A steady growth in the volume, variety and complexity of the tasks performed resulting largely from the rapid growth of Council business and the breadth of its responsibilities has necessitated a continuing development of new methods and procedures and re-examination of existing ones.

Fire Marshal's Office

The Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for the Administration of the Fire Prevention Ordinance of the Northwest Territories. The responsibilities include:

- i) the investigation of fires;
- ii) the organization and training of settlement fire brigades;
- iii) the review of building plans;
- iv) the review of water service installations;
- v) inspection of public buildings;
- vi) development of a public fire prevention education program.

The Fire Marshal of the Northwest Territories, Mr. R. G. Whatmough, and his assistant, Mr. F. Evans, as staff members of the Dominion Fire Commissioner's Office are located in Ottawa. The

Territorial Government established the Deputy Fire Marshal's Office in Yellowknife in June, 1969, by promoting Mr. L. Adrian to Deputy Fire Marshal.

The Fire Inspector and Training Officers presently located in the Eastern Arctic will be absorbed by the Territorial office in April, 1970.

Forty-six settlements were visited last year, some of them more than once. In each settlement fire inspections were made and many of the residents in the communities were instructed in the use of fire extinguishers.

A number of new volunteer fire brigades were organized in the smaller settlements. The volunteers are trained to fight fires and also in the art of fire prevention by making home fire inspections. Several communities now report that up to 90 per cent



Health in the N.W.T.

The 1968 population of the Territories was estimated at 30,304. This consists of 5,972 Indians (19.7%), 10,736 Eskimos (35.4%) and 13,596 others (44.9%). The increase in mining activity and increased Territorial Government personnel probably place the actual 1969 population close to 32,000.

The overall birth rate was 41.7 per 1,000 population, an increase from 38.6 in 1967. The birth rate is about double the national rate.

Birth control information is now freely available in Hospitals and Nursing Stations in the Territories and special courses have been given to nurses and community health workers.

The percentage of children in Hospitals and Nursing Stations continues to increase and in 1968, 90.6% of all Territorial births were born in medical institutions.

The percentage of illegitimate births increased from 17.4% in 1967 to 19.4% in 1968, but these figures do not take into consideration marriages by native custom or common-law marriages.

The overall crude death rate is down to 6.6 per 1,000 population as compared to 6.8 in 1967 and the Canadian rate of 7.5. The Eskimo crude death rate rose from 10.3 in 1967 to 10.6 in 1968. The Indian crude death rate was 7.7 and others 3.16. 37.9% of all deaths were in children under the age of one year and 45.8% of all deaths were in children under five years of age.

The major causes of death were:

	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Injuries, Violence & Accidents	56	27.6%
Pneumonia	41	20.1%
Diseases of Infancy, Prematurity and Malformations	37	18.2%
Cardiovascular Disease	21	10.3%
Diseases of Central Nervous System (Non-meningococcal and cerebral accidents)	13	6.4%
Tumors	12	5.9%
Total	180	88.5%

Injuries and accidents are the main cause of death and 25% of these deaths were associated with excessive consumption of alcohol.

The death rate for cancer is low — 39.0 per 100,000 compared to the national figure of 135.6 per 100,000.

The incidence of insured hospitalization in 1968 was 6% higher than in 1967. There were 7,070 admissions compared to 6,648 in the previous year. Insured patient days increased from 62,191 days in 1967 to 64,145 in 1968. This is an increase of 2,870, but represents a reduction of usage since the population increased 3.18%. The diseases responsible for most hospitalization were:

	Admissions	Patient Days
Respiratory Diseases	1,609	13,337
Obstetrics	1,426	8,396
Diseases of Nervous system	444	5,883
Accidents	627	6,238
Digestive System	698	5,939

A total of 172 new active cases of Tuberculosis were discovered during 1968. The introduction of mass sputa surveys has resulted in more accurate case findings. Computerization of Tuberculosis case records has resulted in more efficient follow-up of the patients. By the end of 1968, 220 tuberculosis patients were hospitalized.

There were 773 cases of Gonorrhoea treated in 1968, compared to 823 in 1967. There were five cases of Syphilis reported compared to 12 in 1967.

The number of specialist visits increased and a five-week training course for Community Aides (Lay Dispensers) was held at Inuvik early in 1969.

Trailer health stations were shipped to Port Burwell, Repulse Bay and Resolute Bay on the 1968 sea lift. The facility at Resolute Bay has been enlarged to a nursing station. Expected completion date of nursing stations now under construction at Rankin Inlet and Gjoa Haven is March 31, 1970. A pre-built nursing station is also planned for Clyde River in 1970.

Development of Resources

At present the mineral rights in the Northwest Territories are vested in the Crown in right of Canada. The Northern Economic Development Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is responsible for the effective management of the oil and gas, mineral, water, forests and land resources and for developing the economy of the Northwest Territories. Its tasks are to seek out and identify all means whereby the economy of the north can be expanded at a more rapid pace, to develop a broad plan of economic progress and to recommend (and in some instances, manage) specific projects and policies for achieving this objective.

The Federal Government offers a number of incentive programs designed to assist individuals and companies in the exploration and development of these resources including the following: Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Program; Northern Roads Program; Northern Resource Airports Assistance Program; Prospector's Assistance Program; Assay Assistance.

Financial support in the form of grants is also given to organizations outside the government who materially contribute to the development of northern resources. These include the various chambers of Mines and Accident Prevention Associations. The Department also undertakes economic and feasibility studies or participates in such studies with industry to further promote northern development.

Mining

Mineral production in the Northwest Territories

reached an all time high in 1968 with an estimated value of \$121,317,002, exclusive of tungsten production for which figures are not available. Lead and zinc continue to be the leading metals accounting for 79 per cent of the total value. No new mines came into production.

Pine Point Mines produced direct shipping ore and lead-zinc concentrates to a value of about 96 million dollars during 1968. The mine depleted its deposits of high-grade direct-shipping ore in December of 1968. An increase in milling tonnage of lower grade ores will enable the Company to maintain its total mineral production.

There were five gold mines in production during 1968, producing an estimated \$13,085,822 in gold, \$1,270,654 less than in the previous year. This decrease was due mainly to the loss of one gold producer during the year. Discovery Mines Ltd. ceased production early in 1969.

Echo Bay Mines Ltd. on Great Bear Lake is rated the second highest silver producer in Canada. Almost 9 million dollars in silver were produced in 1968.

Canada Tungsten resumed milling operations in December of 1967 after a year's shutdown resulting from a fire. The new mill is more compact and efficient and it is expected that a better grade of concentrate will be produced. Mill capacity has been increased to 350 tons a day.

The Northwest Territories is experiencing one of the most active prospecting periods in its his-

Mineral Production

Mineral	1967		1968*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gold	380,304 ozs.	\$ 14,356,476	347,012 ozs.	\$ 13,085,822
Silver	1,980,228 ozs.	3,429,755	3,855,967 ozs.	8,938,132
Copper	1,131,126 lbs.	538,077	2,097,800 lbs.	946,108
Lead	254,753,820 lbs.	35,665,535	260,000,000 lbs.	35,152,000
Zinc	419,964,800 lbs.	60,852,900	430,000,000 lbs.	60,630,000
Cadmium	911,400 lbs.	2,551,920	900,000 lbs.	2,565,000
TOTAL		\$117,394,663		\$121,317,062

*Preliminary figures.

tory. The exploration activity can be gauged by the fact that 44,489 claims were recorded in the Territories in 1968 as compared to 28,622 claims in 1967.

Many mining exploration companies carried out major exploration programs in the Coppermine River area and it is estimated that over \$4,000,000 has been expended on these programs. Current interests are in sulphur in the Arctic Islands, nickel east of Artillery Lake, copper on Victoria Island, silver in the Camshell River and Bathurst areas, lead-zinc in the Pine Point area, silverlead in the Nahanni Mining District, iron ore in Baffin Island and Melville Peninsula and uranium in the Keewatin Mining District.

Fifty-four prospectors participated in the Prospector's Assistance Program and \$23,100 was paid out in assistance during the year. The Government Assay Office at Yellowknife carried out about 2,400 assays during 1968. About 1,000 free assays were carried out under the Prospector's Assistance Program or the Canada Mining Regulations.

The Government of the Northwest Territories administers the tote trail program for the Northwest Territories. The sum of \$100,000 is provided each year by the Federal Government for the construction of low standard roads to provide temporary seasonal or year-round access in connection with any natural resource development project. Up to 50 per cent of the cost of such road construction can be provided from this fund. During 1968, 12 applications for tote road assistance were approved, covering oil, mining, agriculture and tourist enterprises.

Under the Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Program, 22 applications for assistance were approved for a total commitment of \$1,003,286, of which \$308,199 was paid during 1968.

Oil and Gas

Expenditures on oil and gas exploration in the Northwest Territories climbed to more than \$38,000,000 in 1968, an increase of about 60 per cent over the previous year. A further increase in exploration expenditure of 10 per cent is expected in 1969. Most of the exploration took place in the Mackenzie Delta, in the Beaufort Sea, in the southern region, and the Arctic Islands.

The Oil and Gas Production Conservation Act was passed in 1969 to provide statutory authority for the control of gas and oil production, the prevention of waste, and safety of operations.

Three gas wells have been completed to date at Pointed Mountain in the southwest corner of the Territories. Construction of a 125-mile-long pipeline to export gas to the United States from Pointed Mountain and Beaver River will get under way in 1970.

The Canadian Government renewed an agreement with Imperial Oil for a further 21 years to produce, refine and market petroleum products produced at Norman Wells.

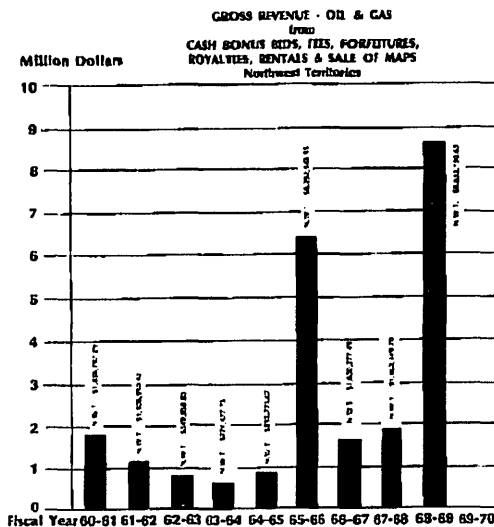
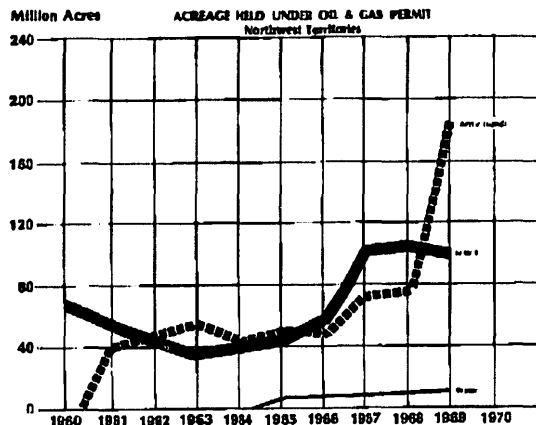
Panarctic Oils Limited in which the Canadian Government has 45 per cent equity carried out a seismic gravity program in the Sverdrup Basin during 1968 and 1969. Panarctic encountered gas while drilling at Drake Point on Melville Island. Testing will be carried out on completion of drilling. The company is also drilling at Marie Bay.

Total Number of Permits and Leases in Effect - NWT

Permits	No.	Acreage
N.W.T. Mainland	2,064	96,707,141
Arctic Islands	3,892	188,358,592
Arctic Coast	230	10,572,226
TOTAL	6,186	295,637,959

Leases

N.W.T. Mainland	299	1,999,901
Arctic Islands	Nil	Nil
Arctic Coast	Nil	Nil
Grand Total		324,013,943



Forestry

Timber production in the Mackenzie District was below average in 1968-69. Forest products operations are presently limited to a few small sawmills on the Lower Slave and Mackenzie Rivers, but increasing interest in the Lower Liard River area by forest industry firms indicates a probable significant increase in production in future years.

Timber Production

Lumber	2,736,062 f.b.m.
Round Timber	128,555 lineal feet
Fuelwood	7,023 cords
Roadside value - total	\$266,622
Stumpage revenue	\$3,539

Forest Fire Protection

The forest fire situation was generally favourable throughout the Mackenzie District during the summer of 1968, with the exception of the lower Mackenzie District, where 97 per cent of the total area burned occurred in the Inuvik Region.

Number of fires	119
Acres burned - protected zone	304,000
- non-protected zone	263,000

Land

In 1969 the Territorial Lands function became part of the new and larger Land Management Service of the Water, Forests and Land Division of the Northern Economic Development Branch.

As of May 15, 1969, the Commissioner assumed full administrative responsibility for lands under his jurisdiction. This means that applications to acquire land transferred to the Commissioner must be made directly to the Territorial Government. These lands involve much of the surveyed lands within settlements.

Negotiations are continuing to have all the lands not required for Federal Government purposes within and immediately surrounding settlements in the Mackenzie District transferred to the administration of the Northwest Territories.

The amendments to the Territorial Lands Act and other related statutes, which received Royal Assent on March 7, 1968, authorize the Minister to issue a "notification" to the appropriate Registrar of Land Titles directing him to issue a certificate of title to the person named in the document. They also authorize the Territorial Commissioner to issue Notifications for land transferred to the administration of the Northwest Territories. It is estimated that this procedure represents a saving of six weeks in passing title to lands from the Crown to a purchaser.

The majority of the vacant Crown-owned surveyed lots in the townsites and settlements have

already been transferred to the administration of the Northwest Territories. Negotiations have been started with both governments to establish municipal development areas in order to have all the interests of the Crown in lands within these boundaries with the exception of parcels required for Federal purposes, transferred to the administration of the territory.

About 60 legal surveys were carried out in the Northwest Territories during the 1968-69 fiscal year including the Town of Yellowknife and the Village of Inuvik. The main line of the C.N.R. railway right-of-way from the Alberta Boundary to the Town of Hay River together with the Pine Point branch line were also surveyed this year. Original subdivision surveys were also conducted at Clyde River, Frobisher Bay, Grise Flord and Lake Harbour in the Eastern Arctic.

During the 1968-69 fiscal year 125 new leases and 71 agreements for sale were issued in the Northwest Territories.

Water

The responsibility for administering and managing northern water resources is carried out by the Water Resources Section of the Water, Forest and Land Division of I.A.N.D. The position of Water Rights and Pollution Control Administrator was added to the Section in 1969.

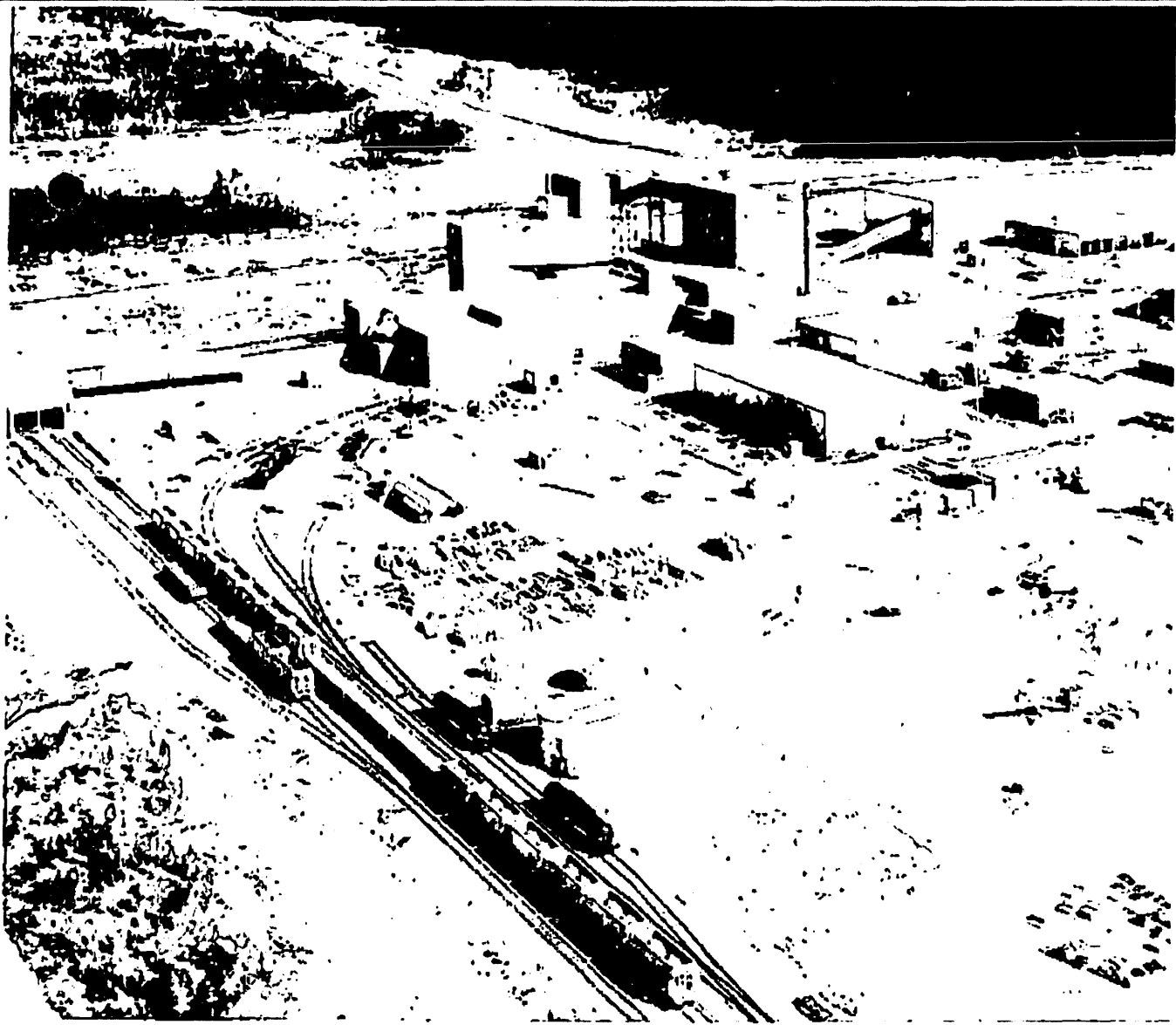
The Water Rights and Pollution Control Legislation is designed to provide a mechanism for the equitable disposition of rights to the use of northern water resources in the region and to require that water users be held responsible for the maintenance or restoration of water quality to acceptable standards.

The Land-Use Conservation Regulations are intended to set out operating guidelines to exploration and development interests to prevent or minimize needless damage to the natural environment that sometimes occurs in the course of their wide ranging operations.

A water basin research program has been initiated by the Section in co-operation with a number of Canadian universities.

It is intended that a number of small basins be selected in the north that are representative of larger regions and by instrumentation and detailed study, data will be collected on water and ecological parameters under natural conditions. The basins will then be modified in a manner approximating modifications resulting from exploration and development operations, and the effects of these manipulations on the environment recorded.

A survey was also completed and a report published on the hydro-power potential of the Central Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories.



Modern concentrator and railroad facilities at Pine Point Mines Ltd.

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