

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
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INFORMATION ITEMS

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

49th Session, June, 1973

Yellowknife, N.W.T.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEMS

49th SESSION

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12 March, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
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INFORMATION ITEM 1-49

MUSK-OX FARMING

I. PROPOSALS RECEIVED

At the January 1972 Session of the Council of the Northwest Territories, the Administration was instructed to solicit proposals for the operation of a musk-ox farm. Advertisements to this effect were placed in various newspapers. Three proposals were received. They were:

- A. Donald A. Henry
Mackenzie River Farms
Fort Providence

A proposal to establish a farm under contract for five years with the Government. Initial breeding herd of 30 musk-ox to be supplied by Government of the Northwest Territories. Government to get all the qiviut.

Rates and Terms:

Yrs. 1 - 3	-	\$1.40/day/animal
Yr. 4	-	\$1.20/day/animal
Yr. 5	-	\$0.90/day/animal

Financing Required (5 years)

1. Capital Costs	\$	12,000.00
2. Operating Costs (this includes daily rate)		<u>109,852.50</u>
Total Cost	\$	<u><u>121,852.50</u></u>

Received: July 18, 1972

B. A. J. Plamondon
Buffalo Crossing Farms Ltd.
P.O. Box 535
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

A proposal to establish a farm under contract for six years with the Government. Initial breeding herd of 35 musk-oxen at Fort Smith to be supplied by the Government of the Northwest Territories. Government to get all the qiviut.

Rates and Terms:

Yrs. 1 - 4 - \$1.00/day/animal
Yr. 5 - \$0.80/day/animal
Yr. 6 - \$0.70/day/animal

Financing Required (6 years)

1. Capital Costs	\$ 12,000.00
2. Operating Costs (includes daily rate)	<u>146,042.50</u>
Total Cost	<u><u>\$ 158,042.50</u></u>

Received: July 18, 1972

C. O. Watsyk
P.O. Box 33
Fort Simpson, N.W.T.

A proposal to establish a farm under contract for five years with the Government. Initial breeding herd of 30 musk-ox to be supplied by Government of the Northwest Territories. Government to get all qiviut.

Financing Required (5 years)

Mr. Watsyk proposes two methods of financing:

Proposal #1

1. Capital Costs (paid for as incurred)	\$ 58,343.00
2. Operating Costs	<u>171,188.00</u>
Total Cost	<u><u>\$ 229,531.00</u></u>

Proposal #2

1. Capital Costs (financing costs over 5 year period)	\$ 56,728.00
2. Operating Costs	<u>171,188.00</u>
Total Cost	\$ <u>227,916.00</u>

Received: Mid-July 1972

It should be noted that the Recommendation to Council on musk-ox farming presented to the January 1972 Council Session estimated that with an initial breeding herd of 30 animals the total cost over a five year period would be:

Capital Costs	\$ 88,000.00
Operating Costs	<u>215,675.00</u>
Total Cost	\$ <u>303,675.00</u>

II. FEASIBILITY STUDIES

Three feasibility studies concerning musk-ox farming have been commissioned by the Northwest Territories Government.

A. Rev. Tom York was contracted to study the feasibility of obtaining musk-ox qiviut in the wild. This contract resulted from a motion carried by the January 1972 Council Session. The value of the contract was \$5,000 and the final report was received on August 1, 1972.

The efforts of the group were concentrated on three areas and the total amount of qiviut found was three pounds.

Rev. York's report concludes that "it is not feasible to collect qiviut in the wild nor to encourage its collection as a viable economic enterprise." The report goes on to say that even though the source of qiviut is reliable, "it is too thinly spread over too vast an area to constitute even a supplementary source for a weaving industry."

A copy of this report is attached - Appendix "A".

B. Dr. A. W. Bailey and Mr. D. F. Penner of the University of Alberta were commissioned to conduct a research program in the Fort Providence area to estimate forage and browse production and nutrient levels by season and to recommend a suitable location in the Fort Providence area.

The main conclusions of the report which was completed on October 31, 1972 are:

- a) Forage and browse are in abundance in the upland and lowland vegetation in the Fort Providence area.
- b) Two sites for the location of a farm in the Fort Providence area have been recommended:
 - (i) Site 1 lies on the west side of Highway 3, four miles northeast of the junction with the Fort Providence road.
 - (ii) Site 2 lies on the east side of Highway 3, 12 miles northeast of the junction with the Fort Providence road.
- c) An extensive ranch style operation should be considered rather than a more costly, intensively managed farm. Musk-ox do not have to be domesticated in order to produce qiviut and hence a less costly ranch operation is recommended. As the authors say "provided that musk-ox can be handled and herded as adequately as other wild range cattle, the objective of raising qiviut under a low cost, range style operation can be achieved".
- d) An extensive ranch management program was outlined in the report.

C. QIVIUT MARKETING

The Product Development Committee of C.A.P. has been asked to research the market for qiviut. Specifically, they have been requested:

- a) To investigate the design, manufacturing and marketing of products made in whole or in part of qiviut.
- b) To recommend a list of the most likely saleable items and indicate market value and volume for each item.

c) To determine the practicability of using pure qiviut as opposed to a blend and to relate it to market value.

A report will be submitted by them later in the year.

The Administration will review all available material, including the Qiviut Marketing study when it is available, and present a recommendation to Council at the June, 1973, Session.

APPENDIX A

August 1, 1972

The Commissioner of the NWT
Yellowknife, NWT

Subject: FEASIBILITY STUDY - MUSK-OX QIVIUT (Service
Contract # 72-1-118)

Purpose: To ascertain the feasibility of obtaining musk-ox qiviut in the wild, either 1) as a reliable and sufficient source to supply a cottage industry in Eskimo villages, or 2) as an occasional source to supplement a more reliable source, e.g., qiviut provided by a ranch of domesticated musk-oxen.

Project: A party of five hand-picking willow thickets and spruce groves along the Thelon River where the presence of musk-oxen or evidence of their grazing indicated the likelihood of the greatest concentration of their wool. The party of five consisted of three white persons and two persons of Indian descent, most of them residents of the Northwest Territories. The area covered was the area of the greatest concentration of musk-oxen within the Thelon Game Sanctuary, from Warden's Grove near the junction of the Thelon and Hanbury rivers to Hornby Point, forty miles downstream. The time chosen, due to a late break-up and logistics factors, was the month of July.

Report: Three areas of the greatest concentration of loose qiviut were chosen, sites A, B, and C, at each of which the party of five spent a total of five six-hour days, or 150 man-hours, collecting qiviut. These three areas were thoroughly and

painstakingly covered (and many other areas cursorily covered in locating these three), with the following results:

1) Area A, description: The five-mile long sandy esker immediately across from Warden's Grove and extending upstream on the south side of the river to the junction of the Thelon and Hanbury. The esker is sparsely covered with small spruce, with occasional dwarf birch and low willows, mainly sand. Good walking terrain. Area A, method: The party was able, by spreading out at thirty yard intervals, to cover this whole area much as one ploughs a field, five mile sector by sector. Old tracks indicated that a herd of musk-oxen had been through most of the area, and their qiviut where it was found was found in large chunks on the ground and half-buried in sand.

Area A, result: A negligible quantity of qiviut was collected here, considering the extent of terrain covered. At the same time, by far the largest single finds occurred here, which led the group to cover thoroughly this otherwise unlikely site. In the opinion of Dr. E. S. Lautenschlager, this sand esker may well have been one of the sites where the musk-oxen dropped their calves, and where they first began to shed their qiviut.

Largest single find: 1½ ounces.

Total amount found: 12 ounces.

2) Area B, description: A three mile long willow thicket on the north bank of the Thelon, twenty-two miles downstream from Warden's Grove. A herd of thirty musk-oxen were browsing in this thicket throughout the first day's picking, and fled through spruce scrub in a northerly direction at the end of the first day. Most of the willow tops were broken and the muskeg rutted, but hoofprints in the sand indicated that the musk-oxen had grazed this site only recently -- no old prints were discernible.

Area B, method: Having observed the musk-oxen's grazing habits in the willows a full day, as well as their flight route through the spruce scrub, the party was able to cover those areas where they knew the musk-oxen had been, then to cover fully the whole thicket and spruce scrub.

Area B, result: Tiny wisps of qiviut were found on many bushes, with occasional small tufts, but no large streamers. The quantity obtained was negligible, considering the time expended. Judging both from the qiviut obtained and the musk-ox droppings in the area, the animals had grazed this thicket only recently, and not earlier in the season when most of their qiviut is dropped.

Largest single find: ½ ounce.

Total amount found: 16 ounces.

3) Area C, description: A three mile long willow thicket on the north side of the Thelon, eighteen miles downstream from Warden's Grove. The willows here were six feet high, backed by large spruce trees (14-16" at the stump), well watered by a running stream. No musk-oxen were present at this site, which was one of many willow thickets sampled randomly, but there was every indication that the area had been thoroughly grazed earlier in the season.

Area C, method: The party here adopted the method of following the trail of single animals through the thicket, both by their rutted trails in the muskeg and by the strands of qiviut snagged on the willow branches between three and four feet from the ground. Here too the party discovered that where tufts of qiviut were consistently found on the bushes, the ground around required searching for the larger, heavier tufts. The spruce grove was covered too, where animal tracks led to it.

Area C, result: Though the amount of qiviut found at this site was not great, pound-wise, the willow bushes at site C may be said to have been filled with qiviut. By far the largest sample was found at this site, more or less equally distributed throughout the thicket. Larger tufts and streamers were found too on the spruce trees. Since the willow flat showed signs of being flooded at break-up, the party conjectured that the

musk-oxen grazed this area immediately following break-up, when their qiviut was loose but not yet shed. Thus, the maximal yield obtained at site C was attributed more to the time of year the musk-oxen grazed this spot, than to the uniqueness of the location.

Largest single find: 1½ ounces.

Total amount found: 20 ounces.

- 4) Random Samplings, data: In their efforts to determine the best sites the party discovered several factors pertinent to qiviut collection:

a) "Qiviut Trees." On several occasions and in varying terrain, solitary spruce trees were found cobwebbed with qiviut. These were obviously trees musk-oxen had scratched on, though not all spruce trees scratched on by musk-oxen became "qiviut trees." The party observed musk-oxen scratching against spruce trees, but on closer examination could find no qiviut. This reinforced their opinion that most of the qiviut was shed in a very brief period of time, earlier in the season.

b) "Guard-Hair Grounds." At several sites large quantities of bleached guard hair containing some weathered qiviut was found. Such samples were rejected as being too low-quality. The qiviut that was collected was obviously this year's yield, with an amazingly small quantity of detritus intermixed. The party agreed that it was no more difficult to collect pure, or clean

qiviut than to collect unclean qiviut, and that should a programme to pick qiviut in the wild ever be instituted the current difference in value between clean and unclean qiviut was disproportionate.

Conclusion: It is probably not feasible to collect qiviut in the wild nor to encourage its collection as a viable economic enterprise. The source is reliable enough, but too thinly spread over too vast an area to constitute even a supplementary source for a weaving industry. If, however, some method other than painstakingly hand-picking willow thickets were employed, e.g., salt licks or feeding stations with rubbing posts nearby in May and June, the results might prove worthwhile. The musk-oxen do not appear over sensitive to human intrusion, and might well yield their qiviut while yet in the wild to a differently employed method.

"Thomas Lee York"
Rev. Thomas Lee York



12 March, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 2-49

Preferential Treatment for Local Entrepreneurs

At several past sessions, Council adopted motions requesting the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to grant preferential treatment to local entrepreneurs.

A reply from the Minister dated 16 June 1972 was presented to Council as Information Item 38 of the 48th session which read as follows:

"It is considered that compliance with the motion to give preferential treatment to territorial contractors would certainly result in an increase of 10 per cent in the cost of construction and service contracts and in the cost of many goods purchased by the territorial government.

Almost all of such an increase would have to be funded by the federal government.

Furthermore the cause of the small contractor would not be advanced for any applicable length of time because interested contractors or suppliers from elsewhere in Canada could not be prevented from establishing offices in the Northwest Territories."

Subsequent to the above reply, the following is the text of a letter dated 15 February 1973 received from the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs:

"Further to our acknowledgment of your letter of November 24, 1972 concerning your Council's renewed request to provide preferential treatment for local entrepreneurs in the Northwest Territories, I have had the Honourable James Richardson's address studied in relation to the Council proposal. Before indicating my views on the proposal, I wish to say that I have every sympathy for local initiative and Council's wish to further the interests of northern businesses.

We find on reviewing the Honourable Mr. Richardson's address that he stressed the equality of opportunity for all Canadians to sell their services and manufactured goods to government rather than providing any preferential treatment for a particular group. His main thoughts on implementing a policy of this nature appear to have been through setting up local purchasing targets and regional purchasing offices which would still operate on a competitive bid basis. More important, he indicated that government might entertain competitive bids for goods F.O.B. the manufacturing plant thereby requiring the government to absorb any variation in the cost of transportation from different parts of the country. While the general impression of the address may have been one of assistance to businessmen in the more remote areas of the country, the Minister was careful to not establish a concept of preferential treatment.

When I responded to Motion No. 14 of the 46th Session which proposed a 10% or more preference to territorial tenders, I had to point out that outside firms would soon make arrangements for local offices in the Territories for the purpose of qualifying for the preference and thus nullifying the original intent of the Motion. I know that I do not have to emphasize that any departure from competitive bids where the expenditure of public funds is involved always meets with sharp criticism from the public at large. Unfortunately, this would be particularly true for the Territories where it is well known that the Federal Government provides the bulk of the financial support for the operation of the Territorial Governments. While I can well understand and have a good deal of sympathy for the intent of the Council's proposal, I regret that I cannot support it and I would ask that you explain my difficult position to the Council Members."



For Council Members'
Use Only

12 March, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 3-49

Establishment of Territorial Parole Board

Part IV of Bill 2-48, an Ordinance Respecting Correctional Services which was assented to, provided for the establishment of a Territorial Parole Board with authority to grant parole to persons serving sentences for offences under territorial ordinances.

In discussing the role of the proposed parole board, Council directed that the transfer of responsibility including the legal steps that would be necessary to effect such a transfer be raised with the Solicitor General.

For Council's information, the following is the text of the reply dated 28 February 1973, from the Solicitor General:

"I should like to thank you for your letter of February 16th together with the copy of your Bill 2-48 - an Ordinance Respecting Correctional Services.

I note that you would like to be able to form your own territorial parole board and I assure you that your request will be given very careful consideration.

For your information I might say that the whole matter of the provinces having their own parole boards is under consideration at the present time and as soon as we are able to make some progress on this question and with the general question of the re-organization of the National Parole Board, I will certainly be in touch with you again.

Thanking you, and with kindest regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

Warren Allmand"



For Council Members'
Use Only

18 May, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 4-49

Migratory Birds Convention

During the 48th session a motion was adopted by Council that it wished to inform the Federal Ministers of Environment and External Affairs of the Council's desire to have the Migratory Birds Convention between Canada and the United States renegotiated.

The following is the text of a letter dated April 18, 1973 from the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

"Your letter of March 8, 1973 concerning Motion 18-48 'Migratory Birds Convention' has been drawn to my attention. I am seeking the views of the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of the Environment and I will write to you again when I have received their comments."



For Council Members'
Use Only

18 May, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 5-49

Report on Teaching of Grades X - XII in Home Communities

During the 48th session Council proposed the teaching of grades 10 to 12 in community schools.

The following information was supplied by the Department of Education:

"To operate an efficient senior high school there should be a minimum potential enrolment of 125 students. We believe, too, that where enrolment reaches this point emphasis should be placed on diploma rather than straight academic courses and that those requiring academic courses should be accommodated in present high schools. Preparations are now underway to study this matter.

Preliminary plans call for an initial survey of the attitudes and opinions of students from Fort McPherson who are presently at Akaitcho Hall and Stringer Hall. Further investigation and consultation with residents of Fort McPherson and their Education Advisory Committee will take place during the summer and early fall."



For Council Members'
Use Only

18 May, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 6-49

Use of School Foyers and Halls as Museums

During the 48th session a recommendation was made by Council that museum showcases be installed in the large halls and foyers of Territorial schools. Exhibits could be circulated among schools.

The Department of Education has provided the following information:

"Recent projects have included in the design of schools a display feature designed to house artifacts, works of art and photographs which are relevant to the growth and development of the local community and its people, viz. Fort Good Hope school and Fort Resolution school. It is the Department's policy to encourage maximum community use of the school facility and we can, to this end, incorporate a variety of display areas in the major circulation spaces when designing new schools."



For Council Members'
Use Only

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

18 May, 1973

INFORMATION ITEM 7-49

Pollution of Hudson Bay by Northern-flowing
Provincial Rivers

At the 48th session Council adopted a motion regarding pollution in Hudson Bay. A letter from the office of the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, dated March 30, 1973, stated:-

"In Mr. Chrétien's absence, I am acknowledging your letter of March 14, requesting the Minister's comments on the resolution passed by the Northwest Territories Council concerning the pollution level in various areas of Hudson Bay.

I shall bring your request to Mr. Chrétien's attention when he returns, and he will reply to you himself as soon as he can, certainly before June 11."



18 May, 1973
COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 8-49

Transfer of NCPC Headquarters to Edmonton

At the 48th session of Council a motion was adopted requesting the Commissioner to approach the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to have all action on the proposed transfer of NCPC headquarters from Ottawa to Edmonton cancelled until Council could have an opportunity to discuss this matter with the Minister personally.

The following is the text of a letter received from Mr. Chrétien dated April 18, 1973:

"As he promised in his acknowledgement of March 21, Jean Fournier has brought to my attention your letter of March 8, and the enclosed copy of the Council's motion requesting that all action on the proposed transfer of the Northern Canada Power Commission headquarters to Edmonton be cancelled until we have had an opportunity to discuss it. I appreciate the Council's views, but there are several reasons why Edmonton was chosen, rather than a location in either of the Territories, and I would like to review them with you.

The Northern Canada Power Commission recommended this move from Ottawa to Edmonton, and Cabinet approved it, after continual pressure to locate the Commission's head office closer to its operations. I can assure you that this recommendation was made only after serious consideration of all the proposed alternatives, and with written and oral support from the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The decision was announced in June 1972, by the Honourable H. A. (Bud) Olsen, who also stated "It is anticipated that the Commission will eventually locate its Head Office north of 60° when this becomes feasible."

Since this announcement, the Commission has bought land in Edmonton, and construction has begun on the new office building. Many of the staff members have already bought houses in Edmonton, or are in the process of selling their homes here in Ottawa. It is far too late, therefore, to consider cancelling this move, as the Council has recommended.

Since the Commission is responsible for both Territories, Edmonton has locational advantages which will result in substantial savings in time and money, since access from there to each of the Territories is possible via commercial airlines.

In addition, there must be close and frequent contact with suppliers, contractors and consultants (located for the most part in southern Canada), and a considerable saving in travel costs is possible if the Commission's headquarters are in Edmonton.

It has been estimated that initially it would cost an additional \$350,000 to move the Commission headquarters to a northern location. In subsequent years, it could involve approximately \$260,000 more annually to operate from a northern community (because of isolation allowances, assisted travel, subsidized housing, etc.), and these additional costs would have to be borne by the northern consumers, who are already paying more for their electric power than other Canadians. Since the Commission is required to operate at cost, and must recover from the consumers all its operating expenditures, plus repay its capital with interest, it did not seem appropriate to the Commission to take a step which would result in increased costs to consumers.

There have been representations from communities in both Territories on this subject, but because of the economic considerations I have outlined, I really believe that Edmonton is the most reasonable choice. Of course, as the economic development of the North progresses, there will be a more valid case for having the headquarters of the Commission in a northern location. When this time comes, I will be pleased to discuss the matter with you and the Council members.

As you know, a Regional office of the NCPC has been established in Yellowknife, the staff of which is concerned solely with utility supplies in the Northwest Territories. Increasing authority is being delegated to this Office, and I know that the Regional Manager and his

staff are always available to discuss common problems with your officers. The Commission felt that, by living in the north, its officers would acquire an appreciation of the northerners' needs and wishes.

Taking all these present circumstances into account, I believe that, with their Head Office in Edmonton and a Regional Office in Yellowknife, NCPC will be in the best position to discharge its present responsibilities."



18 May, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 9-49

Liquor Sales - Fort Rae

At the 48th session this Council adopted a motion to the effect that:

- (1) A ten-year moratorium be applied on all questions of a liquor plebiscite, and retail outlets in Rae-Edzo.
- (2) There be a review of the judicial and penal system regarding the sale or gift of alcohol to minors with a view to higher fines and increased penalties against those so apprehended.
- (3) Consideration be given to the control of quantities purchased for off-sale premises.

This motion was discussed at a meeting of the Liquor Licensing Board on April 10th and the following comments were received:

"Item I

The responsible citizens are to be commended on expressing their concern. Section 110 of the Ordinance requires the Board to hold a plebiscite when a properly prepared petition is presented to it. To ensure a 10 year moratorium "on all questions of a liquor plebiscite" it appears that an amendment to the Ordinance is required. The Board recommends the necessary legislative changes wherein the Rae/Edzo area would be exempt.

Item II

The Board recommends to the Council that it consider amending the Ordinance to make it possible for the justice to impose considerably heavier penalties on those convicted of supplying minors.

Further, that justices be encouraged to use more imaginative forms of punishment than the usual fine or imprisonment when dealing with offences under the Liquor Ordinance. The Board pictures various items of community work that could be made a condition of probation, the compulsory performance of which would be a greater deterrent than the other two forms of punishment.

Item III

The sources of supply for Fort Rae are the Yellowknife liquor outlets. While appreciating the problem that prompted this recommendation, the Board can see no way in which legislation restricting sales to Fort Rae residents could be enforced effectively while permitting Yellowknife residents normal privileges.

It therefore seems that preventative action must be taken at the community level, with enabling legislation by the Territorial Government if required."



For Council Members'
Use Only

28 May, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 10-49 ✓

Local School Boards

During the 48th session Council adopted a recommendation of the Special Committee on the Education Survey that every school be permitted to have its own local school board.

In reply the Department of Education advises that:

"The Department of Education has no immediate plans to transfer total control of education to communities. It is planned, however, to evaluate the operation of the Rae-Edzo School Society which was incorporated to administer on an experimental basis and under Department of Education Guidelines, the Chief Jimmy Bruneau School. If the evaluation is favourable, the Department of Education is prepared to recommend that this arrangement, or a similar one, be instituted in other settlements. In the interim, certain responsibilities are being transferred to local Education Advisory Boards (such as the management of the Cultural Inclusion Programs) and this process will be continued."



28 May, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
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INFORMATION ITEM 11-49

Clean-up of Litter on Highways

During the 48th session Council requested that improvements be made regarding the clean-up of litter scattered along our highways. Special reference was made to the highway from the Alberta border into the Northwest Territories. For Council's information the Director of Public Works reports:

"The plans for improvement in this situation include the following:

- (1) Litter pick-up after snow disappears - May 1 to 15
- (2) Litter pick-up July 15 to 31
- (3) Litter pick-up before snow covers the ground - September 15 to 30
- (4) Litter pick-up at other times as required to present a litter-free appearance on the highways
- (5) Additional litter barrels to be placed as new rest stops are constructed. The scope of this is dependent on the approval of a Capital Program Forecast identified as a "B" level item for 1974/75 calling for an annual expenditure of \$10,000 for that and subsequent years.
- (6) It is intended that plastic in-car litter bags will be distributed to service stations (by the Department of Public Works) and will be available to motorists at no cost.
- (7) It is intended that suitable anti-litter signs will be erected at appropriate locations along the highways.

- (8) It is intended that anti-litter advertising will be done in the news media insofar as funds will allow."



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INFORMATION ITEM 12-49

Wildlife Studies on Proposed Pipeline-Highway Route

The wildlife studies on the proposed pipeline-highway route involve two separate projects each being conducted by a term biologist under the co-ordination and direction of headquarters supervisory staff. The work involves; a) a fur-bearer project, and b) a caribou study or project.

Fur-bearers

The purpose of this project is to establish the levels and structures of populations of mink, marten, beaver, wolverine, and otter within or adjacent to the proposed pipeline-highway corridor, with a view to using the information collected as a baseline for evaluation of the effects of the proposed pipeline and highway after construction.

The habitat of the species is also being monitored to note any changes during and after construction.

At the same time the information gathered will assist the Game Management Division in establishing trapline management plans for areas of new and increased accessibility both during and after construction.

The areas under study are adjacent to or within the proposed highway-pipeline corridors between Aklavik and Fort Good Hope.

Two types of study areas exist; a) areas to be affected by the corridor, and b) control areas.

The fur-bearer species being evaluated were chosen for several reasons. Mink, marten and beaver were chosen due to their economic value, their desirability by trappers, and their

combined ranges of habitat. Wolverine was chosen because of the dearth of knowledge on this species, and its potential for large revenues for trappers with an increase in harvest.

Concern about the actual construction of a pipeline or highway and its effects on fur-bearers involves primarily habitat destruction or disruption. Destruction of habitat implies a long range effect; the disruption of habitat implies a short range effect for fur-bearers. Recommendations of this study would attempt to minimize any disruption to fur-bearers and to prevent habitat destruction where possible. Where habitat destruction is inevitable compensatory rehabilitation of habitat would be considered.

The methods involve collecting data deemed necessary to evaluate the habitat and the population dynamics of the specific fur-bearers. This collection is being carried out by the biologists with assistance from hired trappers and the resident Area Game Management Officer. Data obtained to date has been subjected to preliminary analysis only, with further analysis underway and required additional work identified.

Caribou

The general objective of this project is to formulate and carry out an ecological study which is to be co-ordinated with the existing overall inter-jurisdictional objectives of a current co-operative study of the Porcupine caribou population. The co-operating agencies include Alaskan state and Federal wild-life branches, Yukon Game Branch, the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Northwest Territories Game Management Service.

The specific objectives include: determining total population numbers, defining and censusing sub-populations if they exist, defining seasonal range and distribution, and defining critical winter range and delineation of same, as related to the proposed pipeline route. The emphasis will be placed on that portion of the population at least seasonally resident in the Northwest Territories. However, geographical boundaries will have to be crossed and the biologist will contribute to other phases of the co-operative study as time permits.

A final report will be submitted detailing the results of the study with recommendations to minimize the negative effect on the Porcupine caribou population of the pipeline during construction and operation. The report will also contain written recommendations pertaining to the monitoring function required to determine the after effects on this population, of construction, operation and maintenance of the pipeline.

The methods involved in determining the above will include intensive aerial surveys, ground surveys, a marking or tagging program, a collection program and an inventory of annual hunter harvest of the Porcupine caribou herd.



For Council Members'
Use Only

28 May, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 13-49

Stand-by Generators in School Buildings

Concern was voiced at the 48th session by Council for residents of communities which might suffer power outages. A suggestion was made that perhaps stand-by generators should be installed in the schools for such an emergency.

The following information has been supplied by the Department of Public Works:

"Stand-by generators are being installed in all schools presently under construction and in all schools being constructed as part of the 1973/74 program. These include the elementary schools at Frohisher Bay, Baker Lake, Fort Providence, Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, Pangnirtung, Spence Bay, Eskimo Point and Pond Inlet.

On October 27, 1972 as a result of meetings held between this Department and the Departments of Education and Local Government, a schedule was agreed upon for the retro-installation of stand-by generators in other locations.

Installation of these generators will be dependent upon funds being made available through the normal budgeting process. Remote locations will be given first priority."



For Council Members,
Use Only

28 May, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 14-49

Apprenticeship Program

A recommendation was made during the 48th session of Council that there be a more realistic approach in the training of apprentices and that there be more cohesiveness between the Departments of Education and Local Government.

The following information was provided by the Department of Education:

"Some apprenticeship courses are held within the Northwest Territories at AVTC, Fort Smith. These are first and second year in the trades of Carpentry and Heavy Duty Mechanics. When competitions for apprentices are held the Departments of Education, Local Government, Public Works and Administration actively participate on the interview board. However, under the new organization there is more cohesiveness between the Department of Education and the Department of Local Government in all areas of trades training, apprenticeship and job placement. This, we expect, will continue to build up."



For Council Members'
Use Only

28 May, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
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INFORMATION ITEM 15-49

Housing Maintenance Course at Esquimalt, B.C.

During the 48th session, while discussing continuing and special education, Council requested information regarding the Housing Maintenance Course at Esquimalt, B.C.

The following was received from the department of Education:

"Arrangements have been made to cease holding such courses in British Columbia locating them instead at critical points such as Frobisher Bay, Fort Smith, Cambridge Bay and Inuvik in the Northwest Territories as AVTC extension courses.

The course outline is now being prepared using the outline from the Esquimalt course, the needs of the communities and an "established" efficiency check list outline.

Negotiations have been conducted with Canada Manpower who will be solicited for financial support of this program. The program will consist of two courses of six weeks duration with a follow-up by the instructor in communities where the candidates are located.

The two courses will be: Basic Carpentry
Oil Burner Mechanics

Electrical and plumbing maintenance will be included in these courses."



COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
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30 May, 1973

INFORMATION ITEM 16-49

Underwriting of Insurance on Cargo Ships by
Federal Government

Owing to the high cost of sea shipping into the High and Eastern Arctic a motion was adopted by Council at the 48th session that the Federal Government underwrite the insurance on general cargo supply ships and thus reduce the cost to the consumer of many of the necessities of life.

The Department of Administration has supplied the following:

"The question of Federal Government involvement in the marine insurance field is receiving a great deal of attention. In 1968 a Royal Commission was established to enquire into the Canadian Coastal Trade. This Commission subsequently evolved into the Darling Commission and in the report dealing with current problems in the coastal shipping industry, a strong recommendation was made for the Federal Government to participate in assuming the heavy insurance risks in the Arctic.

Extra Hull Insurance

The Commissioner has written the Minister of Indian Affairs supporting the implementation of the Darling Commission recommendation that the Federal Government take on the responsibility of covering the extra "hull insurance" risks on not only the general cargo vessels trading in the Arctic but also the re-supply tankers. Delivery costs on bulk heating fuel last season (excluding lighterage expenses) amounted to 10.73 cents per gallon. 31.8% of this freight rate or 3.42 cents per gallon was spent on extra hull insurance.

Government involvement in the "hull insurance" field would therefore have the desired effect of reducing the overall transportation cost.

Cargo Insurance

The Commissioner is also most anxious for the Federal Government to carry this insurance involvement one step further to cover losses to the private sector occasioned by non-delivery of goods for reasons other than negligence on the part of the ship owner. At the present time shippers can obtain insurance from underwriters to cover the seven perils of the sea (sinking, stranding, etc.) at rates ranging from 1% to 4% based on the total value of the goods plus freight. But insurance to cover the normal and more frequent losses such as pilferage, breakage, spoilage, etc. is virtually unobtainable mainly because of our present inadequate handling methods occasioned by the adverse conditions under which cargo is moved.

Action

This insurance question is presently under study by the Minister of Transport and the Commissioner is hopeful that a program for reducing costs will be developed prior to next year's sealift.

The Transportation Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee on Northern Development also has this subject under review and this committee will be in a position to present recommendations to the Minister very shortly."



30 May, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
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INFORMATION ITEM 17-49

Standardization of Vehicles and Equipment

The following information has been supplied by the Department of Public Works in response to a committee motion adopted during the 48th session of Council regarding standardization of vehicles and equipment:

"This question has several parts, and perhaps it should be discussed one part at a time:

1. What are the Pros and Cons of Standardization?

The main advantage to be gained from the standardization in a settlement, or across the Territories, is that reduced inventories of spare parts can be kept in selected locations for ready access by the user. Additional advantages include the likelihood of greater efficiency in the vehicle maintenance program by the minimization of the makes of vehicles to be maintained.

The main disadvantage is that any move toward standardization on a large scale almost certainly contravenes government policy and procedures, (particularly tendering) and arouses very great resentment among manufacturers and suppliers.

2. What Should Not be Standardized?

I believe it is generally agreed that there is no real advantage in standardizing light vehicles such as cars and light trucks. Most of these are in use in larger centres, where parts and service are equally available for all makes, and parts for all types are readily available for shipment to the settlements should they be required.

It happens that the greatest furor is created by any attempt to standardize on these vehicles, since there are dealers for various makes in business in the Territories.

3. Is There Any Standardization Now?

Yes, a good deal. This has occurred as a natural outgrowth of the tendering system and not in spite of it as one might think. Carefully prepared tender documents which accurately describe the equipment required in terms of the work it can perform reduces the possible manufacturers to a very small number, of which number, one will over a number of years almost invariably have a price advantage. Examples are as follows:

(a) The standard crawler tractor since 1969 has been the Caterpillar Model D-5. About 12 of these have been purchased since 1969, and five more are expected to be acquired in 1973/74.

(b) The standard-wheeled tractor since 1967 has been the International Model 2656 or 656. Every settlement in the Western Territories has one of these, as have some of the Eastern Arctic settlements.

(c) All motor toboggans purchased are Bombardier Ski-doo's.

(d) All personnel carriers are Bombardier half-track, 12-passenger vehicles.

(e) All outboard motors are OMC manufactured Johnsons (or Evinrudes which are identical to the Johnson).

(f) All cargo canoes are "Chestnut" canoes manufactured by Brunswick Canoe Company.

4. Is There Any Other Form of Standardization?

Yes, a notable example is dump trucks. Across the industry there has been a standardization of this equipment to the extent that virtually all makes are the same, and it is possible, therefore, to standardize on any dump truck ten cubic yards or greater while having a number of different makes. For example:

(a) All acceptable diesel engines are available to and used by all truck manufacturers.

(b) All acceptable transmissions are available to and used by all truck manufacturers.

(c) All rear axles and suspensions are available to and used by all truck manufacturers.

(d) All air brake systems are available to and used by all truck manufacturers.

(e) All front axle and steering assemblies are available to and used by all manufacturers.

The fact is that in such makes as Ford, Chevrolet, GMC, Dodge, IHC, White, Mack, Kenworth, Hayes, Brockway, Peterbuilt, Diamond, Reo, and FWO the only things that are peculiar to the make are the main frame and the sheet metalwork, and there is no practical advantage to the Government in standardizing these items.

5. Is There Any Other Equipment to be Considered?

Yes, graders. Until now old graders from the Dew Line have been used. We are only now contemplating the purchase of some new equipment of this kind. It would appear that Dominion Road Equipment's "Champion" model will become the standard because of its substantially lower cost. Standardization can be achieved on the engines and power shift transmissions, as all types are used by all grader manufacturers. Graders should last for 15 years or more with reasonable usage and care.

A point worth some consideration is that some settlements, notably Frobisher Bay, purchase their own equipment with grants from the Territorial Government.

6. Recommendations

In the light of the above information, it is recommended that:

(a) The Government use the normal tendering procedure for the acquisition of vehicles and equipment, and

(b) The Government give consideration to accepting other than the lowest tender where it is considered to be in the best interests of the user for reasons of standardization, and

(c) The Government encourage the Hamlets who are purchasing their own equipment to conform with this procedure."



For Council Members'
Use Only

30 May, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
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INFORMATION ITEM 18-49

European Advertising - Polar Bear Sport Hunts

At the 48th session of Council a motion was adopted concerning the future of the polar bear sports hunting program. Since hides can no longer be imported into the United States Council wondered if perhaps interest could be generated in Europe and other overseas countries.

The following information has been supplied by the Department of Industry and Development:

"The Division of Tourism, on the advice of the Game Management Division, will be preparing a colour brochure that will advertise the polar bear sport hunting program. The initial distribution will be for Germany, Austria and Denmark. The translations will be done by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau in Germany. The overall cost of the brochure is expected to be approximately \$700.

In addition a black and white advertisement will be placed in newspapers in the same countries and will be carried for three months. It is also planned to have C.P. Air and Air Canada assist with the promotion.

This project will be launched in July."



For Council Members'
Use Only

30 May, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
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INFORMATION ITEM 19-49

Canadian Gas Study Limited, Training Study

In reply to a question from Council at the 48th session the Local Government Employment Division submits the following for Council's information:

"During the 48th session of Council, Mr. Sibbeston requested that we write to the Gas Consortium asking for their Study completed last summer regarding the approach the industry should be taking in terms of their training programs for Northern Residents. We have been in touch with the Consortium, however, since this study will eventually comprise part of the submission for application to construct a pipeline it is not being released until that time. However, Territorial and Federal Government Officials have met with Consortium representatives to discuss their intentions with regard to training and employment both during the construction and post construction stages."



For Council Members'
Use Only

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

30 May, 1973

INFORMATION ITEM 20-49

Funds to Train Fire Fighters

As a result of a committee motion adopted at the 48th session of Council that funds be made available to the safety division to carry out a more effective training of fire fighters the following schedule and budget has been drawn up by the Fire Marshal. It would cover the cost of training courses for the fiscal year 1973-74.

TRAINING COURSES 1973-74

Training courses for people in the settlements to insure that a more effective and efficient fire prevention and protection program will be carried out in all localities.

It is planned to hold courses of this nature in the following locations:

Pangnirtung
Resolute Bay
Rankin Inlet
Coppermine
Providence
Aklavik
Fort Smith

The above locations were picked for several reasons:

1. Accommodations (lodging and meals).
2. Basic equipment that is in all the settlements in that particular area.
3. The availability of aircraft for charter service to bring in persons from surrounding area.
4. The availability of classroom and training area.

The settlements involved in each course are as follows:

Pangnirtung:	Broughton - 2 men Frobisher Bay - 3 men Hall Beach - 2 men Igloolik - 2 men Lake Harbour - 2 men Dorset - 2 men Port Burwell - 2 men	Cost - \$7,980
Resolute Bay:	Clyde River - 2 men Pond Inlet - 3 men Arctic Bay - 2 men Grise Fiord - 2 men	Cost - \$6,800
Rankin Inlet:	Repulse Bay - 2 men Coral Harbour - 2 men Chesterfield Inlet - 2 men Whale Cove - 2 men Eskimo Point - 3 men Baker Lake - 3 men Belcher Island - 1 man	Cost - \$3,780
Coppermine:	Cambridge Bay - 2 men Gjoa Haven - 2 men Spence Bay - 2 men Pelly Bay - 2 men Holman Island - 2 men	Cost - \$8,364
Providence:	Fort Simpson - 3 men Wrigley - 1 man Fort Liard - 1 man Jean Marie River - 1 man Nahanni Butte - 1 man Rae/Edzo - 4 men	Cost - \$1,952

Aklavik:	Sachs Harbour - 1 man Tuktoyaktuk - 2 men Arctic Red River - 1 man Fort McPherson - 2 men Inuvik - 2 men	Cost - \$1,788
Fort Smith:	Boy Scout Jamboree	Cost - \$3,000
Extra Materials & Professional Services Cost		- \$5,400
Total Cost of Program		<hr/> -\$39,064

BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE

750 Boy Scouts from all over Canada will meet at Fort Smith for the Arctic Jamboree. Over 250 boys will be from the Northwest Territories. The program calls for each Scout receiving two hours of instruction in the use of fire extinguishers and two hours in Safety procedures. This is an excellent opportunity to give instruction to a captive group. A Safety Company is contributing approximately \$1,000.00 towards this program in materials.



3 June, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 21-49

Regional Teachers' Conferences be held in the
Summer Holidays

The 48th session of Council adopted a committee motion that regional teachers' conferences be held in the summer holidays instead of during the school year which is the present practice.

The Department of Education does not agree with Council's proposed change and has submitted the following reply:

"Regional Teachers' Conferences have played a major role over the years in the In-service education program planned by the N.W.T. Department of Education and formerly by the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Fundamentally In-service education programs are important for the following reasons:

- (1) Pre-service preparation of professional staff is rarely ideal and is primarily an introduction to professional preparation rather than professional preparation as such. Over the years education officials in the North have been and continue to be acutely aware of the weaknesses of teacher training programs when the teachers trained in these programs take up their duties in the northern setting.
- (2) Social and educational change make many current professional practices obsolete or relatively ineffective in a short period of time. This applies to methods, techniques, and materials. With recent introduction of the N.W.T. Elementary Curriculum Guide and the forthcoming introduction of the experimental N.W.T. Junior High School Curriculum, teachers in the Northwest Territories are very much in a position that professional

practices, methodologies, techniques and materials effective and recommended only two years ago are now undergoing considerable change.

(3) Co-ordination and articulation of instructional practices require changes in people. Even when each instructional staff member is functioning at a highly professional level, employing an optimum number of the most effective practices, such an instructional program might be relatively unco-ordinated from subject to subject and poorly articulated from year to year.

(4) Morale can be stimulated and maintained through in-service education, and this is a contribution to improved instruction in itself. It is particularly true that high morale among the professional staff in northern schools is essential if the children of the Territorial schools are to receive the best education possible.

Regional education conferences are only one means by which the in-service function for instructional staff can be fulfilled, but to the present it is the most important activity offered by the Department of Education to meet this need.

During the 1971-72 school term Regional Teachers' Conferences were held in the two regions of the Mackenzie area. The Keewatin Region and the Baffin Region held regional teachers' conferences during the current year. It is of significance to note that the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association has considerable input (both financially and otherwise) into these conferences.

To hold Regional Teachers' Conferences during the summer months would, at first glance, have two major advantages:

(1) The schools could remain open for two or three more days during the school year and perhaps up to five to seven days in some communities that are more isolated with poor air service. Education authorities throughout Canada have had this argument used against teachers' conferences for many years but in every school jurisdiction but one, teachers still continue to hold in-service meetings during the school year.

(2) There would be some small savings in cost of travel if conferences were held in the summer when teachers were on their way outside or on their way into the North. However, if these conferences were held during the summer months the N.W.T. Government would be required to pay living expenses for all teachers brought into the Regional Centres. At present the Department pays little or nothing toward this substantial cost during conferences since the NWTTA provides funds or services for this purpose.

Teachers' Conferences in the Northwest Territories during the school term can be justified in our opinion for the following reasons:

- (1) Teachers' Conferences held at the end of the school year (in early July) would not benefit teachers who would come on staff for the first time in September.
- (2) Teachers' Conferences held at the beginning of the school year (in late August) would include all staff for the new school year but experience has shown that most newly appointed teachers cannot benefit from in-depth training in methodology, etc. appropriate for the northern classroom when they have little or no conception of the problems that they will encounter in their new teaching assignment.
- (3) Effective teachers' conferences require the closest co-operation between individual teachers, their principals and vice-principals, their superintendents and other administration personnel. This would not be easily obtained with the newly appointed teachers literally knowing no one at the conference.
- (4) The Department of Education is presently introducing a number of changes into the system. All organization change depends, to a considerable extent, on the willingness and ability of people to change their way of doing things. In schools the human factors are crucial when changes are to be made in the system. If teachers in the north are deprived of in-service teachers' conferences during the school year, the fact that they alone of all teachers in Canada would land themselves in this position would militate against an effective climate for change within the system.

(5) While there are arguments against the need for some psychological relief of teachers who find themselves in small isolated settlements, the fact cannot be denied that as long as the Department has need of recruiting teachers from southern Canada the psychological needs of these teachers cannot be overlooked. Teachers in small isolated communities who have severe culture shock and rugged living and working conditions must have some relief. This relief can best be obtained by removing them from the settlement if only for three or four days during the middle of the school term.

In conclusion, the Department of Education would strongly recommend that past and present practice of holding Regional Teachers' Conferences during the school year be continued."



3 June, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 22-49

Request for Legislation to Protect Job Opportunity
for Natives

During the 48th session Council requested advice regarding legislation which would protect native northerners in obtaining jobs, and when they took advantage of opportunities presented to them in the Northwest Territories what protection would they have from southern unions.

The following information has been supplied by the Department of Public Services:

"There would appear to be two facets to this matter:

(1) to ensure that natives are not discriminated against, and

(2) to provide for discrimination in favour of natives.

1. To ensure that natives are not discriminated against.

The Report of the Board of Inquiry into Labour Standards and Labour Relations in the Northwest Territories considers this matter. The Report states in part -- "We heartily agreed with the strong position taken by management and labour that residents be given every opportunity to employment and the right of first refusal of employment before outside labour is hired."

The Report continues: "Without a doubt and particularly in the construction industry many collective agreements executed outside the Territories will become operative in the Territories. Many of these agreements will contain Union Security clauses requiring all employees to be or become members of the union, requiring the payment of initiation dues as a condition of employment. Since such clauses initially might impair residents from job

opportunities, THE BOARD RECOMMENDS that residents be exempted from the payment of initiation fees required by Union Security clauses contained in collective agreements executed by employers and trade unions in all cases where the trade union is not a local trade union in the Territories."

The Board goes on to make further recommendations to the effect that seniority clauses not apply to resident employees, and that health and welfare agreements be modified so that resident employees may enjoy the benefits without working the usual minimum number of hours needed to qualify.

The Board notes the need to define "resident employee."

Following of the Report's recommendations would appear to ensure that natives (or Northern residents) are not discriminated against because of employer-trade union agreements.

2. To provide for discrimination in favour of natives (or northern residents)

At first sight it would appear that to favour one group is to discriminate against other groups, and accordingly would abrogate the Canadian Bill of Rights and our own Fair Practices Ordinance.

However, it is evident that the Canadian Government does not consider that this legislation prohibits the use of special measures in certain circumstances to assist disadvantaged racial or ethnic minorities.

Canada has ratified two Conventions of the United Nations and the International Labour Organization which read as follows:

"Special measures taken for the sole purpose of securing adequate advancement of certain racial or ethnic groups or individuals requiring such protection as may be necessary in order to ensure to such groups or individuals equal enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms shall not be deemed racial discrimination, provided, however, that such measures do not, as a consequence, lead to the maintenance of separate rights for different racial groups and that they shall not be continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved."

and

"Any member may, after consultation with representative employers and workers' organizations, where such exist, determine that other special measures designed to meet the particular requirements of persons who, for reasons such as sex, age, disablement, family responsibilities or social or cultural status, are generally recognized to require special protection or assistance, shall not be deemed to be discrimination."

Thus in rejecting any form of discrimination against racial minorities, the Government obviously does not reject special beneficial measures for racial minorities in well-defined circumstances.

The Honourable Jean Chrétien, in a letter to the President of Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, has stated that the "applicant (for a pipeline right-of-way) must undertake specific programs leading to the employment, at all occupational levels, of residents of the Territories -- and in particular native people, during the construction and operation of the pipeline"

It would appear that we should add a section to the Fair Practices Ordinance. It could be modelled on a proposed addition to the Fair Employment Practices Part of the Canada Labour Code which reads as follows:

Motion

"Where approved by the Minister, special programs designed to eliminate, reduce or prevent discrimination against any group of people on account of race, national origin, colour, religion, age, sex or marital status of members of that group, by improving employment opportunities for members of that group are not contrary to this Part.";

or on a section of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Act, which reads:

"The Commission may approve programs of government, private organizations or persons designed to promote the welfare of any class of individuals, and any approved program shall be deemed not to be a violation of the prohibitions of this Act."

Because of the difficulties that will be encountered in defining "native," or "northern resident," etc., the flexibility of the Nova Scotia approach commends itself."



3 June, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 23-49

Studies of Drug Use in the Urban Centres of the N.W.T.

A motion adopted by Council at the 48th session requested that the federal Department of Health and Welfare be contacted and asked to carry out a study of drug use in the larger centres of the Northwest Territories.

The Director of the Department of Social Development for the Territorial Government submits the following:

"This Item for Action suggested that I prepare a letter to the Department of National Health and Welfare "to carry out early, discreet and privileged baseline studies of drug use levels by residents in the larger urban centres of the N.W.T."

In considering the content of such a letter I discussed the matter with Mr. Peter Stein, who was a member of the LeDain Commission. He suggested that we examine Volume III of the LeDain Report (which should be available in June) since it examines the "Extent and Patterns of Drug Use" and points out the limits of such studies. He suggested that any survey of drug use (i.e., non-prescribed drugs) has questionable accuracy because of the fact that:

- (a) such use is illegal,
- (b) some individual may minimize his account of his use of drugs if he is "hooked" and is ashamed of the fact, and
- (c) some individuals may exaggerate their use of drugs as a means of enhancing self-image.

Frankly I think we should defer having such a survey at least until our consultation on alcohol is completed. After all, alcohol is still the most widely-used drug in the Northwest Territories. A further consideration in not conducting a drug-use

survey is the amount of interest in and curiosity about drug use which would likely be generated regardless of attempts to make it "discreet". Such curiosity could easily lead to experimentation by those who previously have had no contact with drugs."



6 June, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 24-49

Hire North Program

During the 48th session Council adopted a formal motion fully supporting and endorsing the Hire North project and such similar programs. Council was desirous that their views be communicated to the Prime Minister, the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The following is the text of a letter received from Mr. Chretien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and is dated May 10, 1973:

"As he promised in his acknowledgement of March 21, Jean Fournier has brought to my attention your letter of March 8, and the enclosed copy of Council's motion, asking me to inform the Prime Minister and my colleague, the Minister of The Environment, of the Members' full support and endorsement of the 'Hire North' concept. Please be assured that I shall bring this to both Mr. Trudeau's and Mr. Davis' attention at the first opportunity.

I have noted Council's request that you take the necessary steps to "provide reasonable continuous employment opportunities on the highly desirable Mackenzie Road construction program through the 'Hire North' project", and I would like to bring to your attention the recommendation made at the last meeting of the Mackenzie Highway Committee, that immediate consideration should be given to developing an employment plan to ensure continuous employment on the Highway.

As you probably know, 'Hire North' finished the clearing operation between Fort Simpson and Camell Bend at the end of March, and began a similar operation on the training section to the north. The training section is approximately 12 miles long, between Willow Lake River and the River Between Two Mountains, and will be used primarily to train native northerners in the operation of road construction equipment. It should be cleared by mid May, after which some of the 'Hire North' people will be employed as support staff to the training program, and some will become trainees. To date, the trainees, under the direction of their instructors from the Fort Smith Adult Vocational Training Centre, are constructing a landing strip within the right-of-way. When a Land Use Permit allowing further construction is granted, the rest of the training section will be built.

As you know so well, my Department's policy is to encourage local participation, and my officers are continuing to plan so that we can implement the programs as soon as we have the necessary approval. It is my intention that we maintain a 'Hire North' work force of between 80-100 native persons, to be continuously employed either on the Highway or on other projects. Instructions have been issued to members of my Department to this effect. Please do the same for your employees."



7 June, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 25-49

School/Community Hall in Spence Bay

During the 48th session Council requested that:

- "(a) The Council of Spence Bay be given a Community Centres Grant of \$75,000 this year instead of \$25,000 over a three year period, so that it could be incorporated into the building cost of the school gym to include things Council wish to have in the Community Hall.
- (b) Request of Spence Bay Settlement Council to have the school include a local museum, swimming pool, billiard table and Day Care Centre, and that the Community Hall be used for target shooting, weight lifting and table tennis."

The following action has been taken by Local Government:

"1. Community Centres

The Community of Spence Bay is entitled to a \$75,000 Community Centres Grant in a given three year period. This grant may be applied for in part or for the total amount at any time during this period. The present three year period is from 1 April 1973 to 31 March 1976. To comply with the policy the community would be required to contribute 50% of the total costs.

The matter has been discussed verbally with the community by the Supervisor of Local Government, Cambridge Bay, and we have been advised that the community is satisfied with the gymnasium. It is his understanding that the request was in fact put forward to ensure that a gymnasium was included in the school.

2. Swimming Pool

A portable swimming pool will be provided in 1974 by the Department of Local Government and the Department of Education will provide the cover in 1974. This has been discussed verbally by the Supervisor of Local Government and there is an agreement by the community.

3. Museum

There will be limited space in the resource area of the school for displays.

4. Day Care Centre

This activity could be assigned the building vacated by the Department of Education when the new school opens. Through verbal discussions the community agrees.

5. Weightlifting and Table Tennis

These activities can be conducted in the school gym or Community Hall.

6. Target Shooting

There is no reason why target shooting could not be conducted in the community. However, strict safety measures must be enforced.

7. Billiard Table

The high cost of providing a separate room for one activity is not practical."



COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

7 June, 1973

INFORMATION ITEM 26-49

Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial
Financial Relations - Chairmanship

A formal motion was adopted by Council at the 48th session to the effect that the committee on federal-territorial financial relations be chaired by either the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories; that it sit in Yellowknife; that it not include officers of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; and thereafter that the Commissioner, once the budget is set, present same directly to his Minister without departmental scrutiny.

The following is the text of a letter received from Mr. Chrétien and dated May 25, 1973:

"Further to our acknowledgement of your letter of March 8, 1973 wherein you asked me to consider the proposals contained in Council Motion 13-48 - Inter-departmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations - Chairmanship - I have reviewed the proposals which I understand were initiated by the Council Standing Committee on Finance. While the Motion touches on several procedural aspects of the Committee, I would propose to look primarily at the principles involved in arranging federal financial subsidies for the Territorial Governments. I would hope that the Members of Council appreciate that the provision of federal funds to Territorial Governments receive special consideration as compared with federal program funding and that the Committee has an important function in maintaining this special approach.

The level of federal funding to the Territorial Governments is determined entirely through the Program Forecast procedure which you know precedes the preparation of territorial estimates by several months. While it is true that the territorial forecasts go before the

Treasury Board at the same time as federal forecasts in order that the total federal financial commitment can be measured, there is no mixing or trade off of the territorial requirements and the financial needs of this Department. The territorial forecasts are included in the departmental submission as constructed by the Territorial Administrations and are not affected by what may happen to the forecasts of departmental needs. I should also note that we have discussions in progress about how the funds for the Territories might be isolated from the other Program funds in the estimates of this Department.

As you are aware, the territorial forecasts are also reviewed by the Interdepartmental Committee which brings together representatives of the Departments of Finance and the Treasury Board as well as my staff dealing with territorial affairs and full representation from your Administration. The Committee recommends to me what position I should take when I defend the territorial forecasts before my Colleagues on the Treasury Board where they do compete with the total demands on the federal treasury. You will appreciate that at this level, the presentation must be made within federal government procedures and financial structures.

I have found that the Interdepartmental Committee as it now operates, has served very well in reviewing the detailed territorial needs and providing assurance of the validity of territorial financial requirements which I must have.

Possibly, there is a second aspect which should be kept in mind when considering this Motion. While a main function of the Committee is to provide advice to me on the levels of federal subsidies to the Territories, it is also most helpful as a means of explaining the financial requirements of both Territories to my Colleagues in the Departments of Finance and the Treasury Board. For the reasons given above, I should be grateful if you would inform the Council that I would be reluctant to change an arrangement that appears to be providing a vital and difficult service in facilitating federal funding of territorial governments."



For Council Members'
Use Only

7 June, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 27-49

✓ 13-6-73

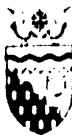
Adult Education be Considered as Top Priority

Recommendation #44 of the Report of the Special Committee on the Education Survey stressed the need for educational programs to assist the out-of-school adult in fulfilling his needs in the home, community and the world around him.

The following reply was received from the Department of Education:

"We support this recommendation especially so with the advent of pipeline and highway construction destined for the North. We believe, too, that a more effective Adult Education Program with adult centres in each community will result in better support of all our education programs especially those in our schools.

Over the past several years we have expanded the number of adult centres to include over twenty-five communities. These centres will require consolidation and expansion while new centres should gradually be established in all communities. In this way the people will be better prepared for the changes which are bound to take place in the next few years and the parents will be in a position to understand better the total educational program and become more actively involved in it."



For Council Members'
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7 June, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
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INFORMATION ITEM 28-49 ✓

Preferential Treatment for Local Entrepreneurs

During the 48th session a formal motion was adopted by Council indicating its unhappiness over the Minister's first reply on the above subject. Further to Mr. Chrétien's letter of 15 February, 1973 the following is the text of a more recent letter from Mr. Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and dated May 25, 1973:

"Thank you for your letter of March 8 (acknowledged by Mr. Jean Fournier on March 21), concerning motion 37-48 adopted by the Northwest Territories Council.

At the moment, I have nothing to add to my comments in my letter of February 15, in which I pointed out that I sympathized with the Council's wish to encourage local initiative and to further the interests of northern businessmen, but that I could not endorse the concept of preferential treatment for local companies in the Northwest Territories. I would only observe further, that the Honourable James A. Richardson's remarks were not along the same lines as the Council's proposal. Since this motion was passed before you received my letter, I would prefer to wait for the Council's views, expressed formally at the next session, before commenting further."



COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

7 June, 1973

INFORMATION ITEM 29-49

Financial Guarantee for Individuals Engaging in
Rescue Operations at Risk of Personal Loss

The following has been submitted by the Executive Secretariat:

"During the 48th session of Council the following motion was made:

'Now therefore, I move that the Administration examine the feasibility of requiring individuals, resident outside of the Territories, embarking on travel within the Territories by water or overland routes by means other than existing ground, air or water scheduled, or charter services, or when accompanied by a Northwest Territories person knowledgeable of the area, to post a financial guarantee to recompense local residents, bush pilots, police or search organizations for any action they may be required to take to extricate such persons from difficulties resulting from foolhardiness or inexperience in northern travel conditions.'

This paper is an examination of the feasibility of taking such action.

II. BACKGROUND

The Northwest Territories has an area of over 1,300,000 square miles and is sparsely populated by about 38,000 inhabitants. Much of the land is harsh and hazardous. Normally visitors to the N.W.T. are free to travel all over the territory unless they are planning to carry out scientific research or exploratory work. They are then required to obtain a Scientists and Explorers Licence. There are also Federal Regulations such as the Land Use Act governing the actions of industrial groups.

III. EXISTING SITUATION

In the majority of cases no problems arise when visitors travel into isolated unpopulated areas. However, there have been a few instances in the past two years where individuals have had to be rescued from difficult situations at the expense of a government agency. For example, an American travelling alone and attempting to canoe through the Northwest Passage in the High Arctic ran into difficulties in two successive years and had to be rescued by the RCMP.

The Northwest Territories is a part of Canada and there are no restrictions on travel within this country from province to province or territory. Entry to the Northwest Territories can be made at many points and by land, sea, or air. We are not in a position to establish customs-type clearance at our borders nor would this mean all visitors to the Northwest Territories could be contacted and checked through. It is also recognized that Canadians are taxpayers and should enjoy the freedom of our democracy as well as receiving the benefit of the services of the R.C.M. Police and of the Armed Forces in times of peace. One of the duties of the R.C.M. Police is to provide for the safety to all people of Canada, and they, therefore, may be expected to give service when called upon, especially by persons in distress, at no cost.

It is estimated that approximately 18,000 tourists visited the N.W.T. in 1972. Only 5 - 10% of these travelled to isolated areas by unscheduled methods, i.e., canoe trips through the Barrens, etc. The remainder travelled via the highways or scheduled airline routes to the cities and towns or fishing lodges, individually or with tour groups. Any restrictions on travel in the N.W.T. would cause problems for the tourism industry as it would be impractical to apply strict enforcement to the minority group only.

IV. ALTERNATIVES

1. Maintain the status quo.
2. Require individuals, resident outside the Territories, embarking on travel within the Territories by water or overland routes by means other than existing ground, air, or

water, scheduled, or charter services, or when accompanied by a Northwest Territories person knowledgeable of the area, to post a financial guarantee to recompense local residents, bush pilots, police or search organizations for any action they may be required to take to extricate such persons from difficulties resulting from foolhardiness or inexperience in northern travel conditions.

3. Require individuals, resident outside the Territories, to register with the nearest RCMP detachment and provide full details of their non-scheduled travel plans. They should then be informed that they may be required to pay for extraordinary expenses incurred as a result of rescue or other service as determined by an investigation by authorized officials.

V. WEIGHING THE ALTERNATIVES

1. Alternative 1 allows the free movement to which all persons are entitled as citizens of a democratic country or as visitors to such a country.

Conversely, it does not provide any control or safety guarantees for persons travelling in an unfamiliar, isolated, and hazardous area.

2. Alternative 2 would provide full information on the numbers and whereabouts of non-residents travelling in the Territories and ensure adequate protection by the various agencies responsible.

Conversely, the tourism industry would suffer from the introduction of such a requirement even though it would only apply to a minority. Enforcing such a regulation would also be very difficult, as entry can be made in many ways, at many points, and without any contact with official agencies.

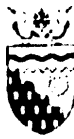
3. Alternative 3 would enable us to be aware of all non-residents carrying out non-scheduled travel in the Territories at all times, and thus, to a degree, ensure safe travel for them. If an emergency rescue were necessary, there would be a possibility of obtaining financial recompensation for the rescuer.

Conversely, because entry can be made in many ways and at many points, and there are no controlled entry points, it would be difficult to ensure that all such travellers did register. It would also be after the fact to try and obtain financial recompensation in the case of emergency rescues if individuals were not informed beforehand of this possibility.

VI. CONCLUSION

Maintaining the status quo situation appears to be the logical course of action because of the obvious difficulties in introducing either of the other two alternatives. There have only been a few isolated incidents of costly rescues reported in the past few years. Imposing restrictions of any type on the travel of individuals, resident outside the Territories, could have a serious effect on the entire tourist industry which would not be advisable because only a small segment of visitors fall into the category with which we are concerned.

It is concluded, therefore, that to impose any type of restriction on the non-scheduled travel of individuals, resident outside the Territories, would not be feasible."



For Council Members'
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COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

7 June, 1973

INFORMATION ITEM 30-49

Regular Scheduled Air Services to Rae Lakes
and Lac La Martre

During the 48th session a formal motion was adopted by Council that northern air operators be encouraged to provide regular scheduled service to Lac La Martre and Rae Lakes throughout the year.

The following information has been provided by the Executive Secretariat:

"Ptarmigan Airways of Yellowknife has recently received a licence from the Canadian Transport Committee to provide Class 3 unit toll service to Rae, Rae Lakes, and Lac La Martre. This licence will allow Ptarmigan to provide service on an irregular basis which can be increased or decreased according to traffic demands. Ptarmigan will commence by providing flights to these three communities on a once a week basis."



COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

7 June, 1973

INFORMATION ITEM 31-49

Local Government Activities - Various Settlements

In answer to several committee questions during the 48th session, Local Government has supplied the following information:

1. Transfer of Fire Trucks

The Fort Wrigley Fire Truck is being reconditioned and will then be sent to Coppermine by barge this summer. The fire truck in Coppermine will be retained there until the reconditioned one arrives and will then be shipped to Gjoa Haven as soon as barging permits. Fort Wrigley is receiving a wheeled water truck with fire fighting capabilities this summer.

2. Dump Truck for Spence Bay

A 10 cubic yard White Star dump truck was flown into Spence Bay in the first week of May to assist in the construction of the school and the water supply system.

3. Permafrost Freezer at Clyde River

The settlement of Clyde River does not want a permafrost freezer. They are receiving a mechanical freezer this year by sealoift. A policy on the provision of freezers is being re-drafted and should be available shortly.

4. Study on Water Treatment Plant at Fort Resolution

The Department of Public Works have been asked to give recommendations on clarifying the water at Fort Resolution. First impressions are that another settling tank is necessary as it would be impractical to extend the intake line further out into the lake.

5. Water Recovery Units

A series of meetings on water recovery have been held with various firms with differing processes. A report on these ideas should be completed by August as part of the back-up material for the N.W.T. Water-Sanitation Policy.



COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

7 June, 1973

INFORMATION ITEM 32-49

Feasibility Study for East-West Air Service N.W.T. -
Alaska and N.W.T. - Iceland

During the 48th session a formal motion was adopted that a feasibility study regarding the provision of an air service from the Northwest Territories west to Alaska and east to Iceland be made, and that a report be presented at the June session.

The following report has been submitted by the Executive Secretariat:

"Anchorage - Whitehorse, Yellowknife, Churchill,
Frobisher Bay, Sondrestrom, Reykjavik.

Research on this motion assumes that the reference to an air service is based on a commercial air service operating on a unit-toll basis.

I Identification of Existing Services

- a) Anchorage, Alaska is linked to Whitehorse with a scheduled service operated by Wien Consolidated Airlines. The routing is via Fairbanks and operates Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Additionally, Wien operates a scheduled service between Juneau, on the Alaskan panhandle, and Whitehorse in the Yukon, also 3 days a week, and presently has an application before the Civil Aviation Bureau (C.A.B.) to operate a service between Anchorage and Juneau. If successful, this will cut the route mileage considerably between Anchorage and Whitehorse.
- b) Yellowknife to Churchill

A class 3 service operated by Transair was discontinued after a brief operating period, from November 1968 to July 1969. Transair now

proposes to reactivate this service on June 1, 1973 using the pure-jet F-28 aircraft and operating flights every Monday and Friday.

c) Churchill to Frobisher

At present this routing is served regionally and primarily on a feeder basis by Transair and Nordair with each service terminating at Coral Harbour. In theory this is the connecting point between the two airlines, however, with once a week service and unreliable scheduling, not always the fault of the air carrier, an anticipated interline connection can only be viewed as a high-risk travel arrangement.

II Gaps in Proposed Service

- a) Whitehorse to Yellowknife.
- b) Churchill to Frobisher.
- c) Frobisher to Sondrestrom.
- d) Sondrestrom to Reykjavik.

III Evaluation of Gaps In Service

a) Whitehorse to Yellowknife

At present several air carriers termed "Third Level Carriers" have researched the feasibility of this route but remain unconvinced that the community of interest between the two cities is such that a viable operation could be undertaken. The nature of the enroute terrain is such that pressurized aircraft would be a necessity and at this time no "Third Level Carrier" has the necessary aircraft nor are they prepared to acquire the necessary aircraft for basic utilization on one stage length only, with little or no secondary use.

One possible solution to the problem is to request that the regional air carriers, PWA and Transair, presently serving Yellowknife with Jet aircraft, consider extending their services to Whitehorse. There is a federal subsidy available, called "The Subsidy for Regional Air Carriers", which is available only to Regional Air Carriers who inaugurate a class 1 or class 2 air service. The subsidy

is on-going and would be withdrawn only if a review indicated that no growth had been shown over an extended period.

Yellowknife and Whitehorse both qualify as Class I airports which is a prerequisite of the subsidy.

b) Churchill to Frobisher

There are several applications before the Canadian Transport Commission to operate a direct service between these two communities. Applications have been made by Transair, Nordair, Northwest Territorial Airways and Northward Airlines and is to incorporate a routing extending to Yellowknife.

Canadian Transport Commission hearings are anticipated in the latter half of 1973 and a decision in 1974.

c) Frobisher to Sondrestrom

In April 1972, the Canadian Transport Commission granted Nordair permission to extend their present services to include Sondrestrom. Nordair then applied to the Danish Government, under the Bilateral Air Agreement for authority from their government to operate into Sondrestrom. The Territorial Government supported this application with letters to the Governor of Greenland and licencing authorities in Denmark. To date no decision has been reached by the Government of Denmark and unless some reciprocal agreement is reached allowing a Danish air carrier to operate into some Canadian point then it is possible that no action would be taken on the application. Nordair has been researching this route for many years and feels that the timing is right for once-a-week service.

d) Sondrestrom to Reykjavik

There is no air service connecting these two communities. An attempt to promote a service would meet with many difficulties, in particular, if a 3rd nation carrier (Canada) were to apply for landing rights and the economic necessity of picking up traffic between the two foreign

points as well as carriage of traffic originating or destined from or to a Canadian point.

IV Conclusion

- a) At this time there are only two route segments of concern to the motion that are not either being operated or application(s) filed for route licencing. These are the route segments, Whitehorse - Yellowknife, and Sondrestrom - Reykjavik. The Territorial Government has supported, by letters to the Canadian Transport Commission and to the Danish Government, various route concepts and indeed, maintains a continuous liaison with the Canadian Transport Commission in an effort to assist licencing authorities.

The one noticeable gap in east-west air services is Yellowknife to Whitehorse. A request has been made of the Aviation Statistics Centre of the Canadian Transport Commission to provide traffic figures between these two cities via present north-south scheduled air carriers. Unfortunately, figures are not maintained on charter and class 3 traffic which would form the majority of the traffic, therefore, a feasibility study must encompass information supplied by air carriers on a voluntary basis.

- b) Sondrestrom-Reykjavik

The complexities of a 3 nation bilateral air agreement would preclude the possibility of a route application being successful for a great many years to come.

The probable most orderly approach would be to await the outcome of Nordair's application to Sondrestrom. If this is successful an approach then be made direct to the Governments of Greenland and Denmark to develop a connecting service.

- c) The concept of a one airline service from Alaska to Iceland via the Northwest Territories and Greenland would not seem feasible when considering present route licencing, applications, bilateral air agreements, and current traffic density."



COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

7 June, 1973

INFORMATION ITEM 33-49

N.W.T. Native Claims

During the 48th session Council adopted a formal motion requesting the Commissioner inform the Prime Minister of Council's wish for an early and equitable settlement by the Government of Canada of the moral and legitimate claims of native residents of the Northwest Territories.

The following is the text of a letter from Mr. Chrétien dated May 25, 1973:

"In reply to your letter of March 8, 1973, which Mr. Fournier acknowledged on March 21, I would like you to advise the Council that a copy of Motion 1-48 indicating Council's desire for an early and equitable settlement of the moral and legitimate claims of native residents of the Northwest Territories has been passed to the Prime Minister as requested.

In addition, I would like to state that, like the Council, the Government of Canada desires to see an early and equitable settlement of such claims and that we stand ready to meet all our lawful obligations in this respect. We are prepared at any time to consider claims brought forward by people of Indian ancestry or the Inuit, who are not covered by treaties. It has been made clear to the N.W.T. Indian Brotherhood that the Government is not insisting on Treaties as the exclusive basis for discussion. We are ready to consider other approaches.

We look forward to receiving from the native people of the Northwest Territories their request or position, on what these claims will be. My officials are ready to journey to any point at any time to meet native groups and discuss with them an approach to settling in accordance with the Government's lawful obligations at the earliest possible moment.

I appreciate Council's interest in this matter."



7 June, 1973

INFORMATION ITEM 34-49

Training of Recreation Directors in Each Region

During the 48th session a committee question by Council requested that recreation directors be trained in each region.

Local Government has submitted the following information:

"a. Clarification of Statement

The situation in Cape Dorset was in fact a trial project initiated by the Interdepartmental Committee on Youth. The committee initiated the action and provided a post-graduate recreation student to conduct On-The-Job Training for a resident of the community. The trainee was selected by the community. His wages during training and for employment after training to 1st May was paid by the committee.

b. Action on Statement

The Employment Division has made application to Manpower Centre, Yellowknife, N.W.T. for the conduct of a Recreation Leadership Course to be conducted in Frobisher Bay to start in September for a 12 week period, on which a decision is expected by 1 June.

The cost to conduct such a course has been estimated at \$10,800 for six students."



COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 8 June, 1973
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 35-49

Protection of Trappers' Cabins

Concern was voiced by Council during the 48th session about increasing vandalism and destruction of trappers' cabins during the absence of the owners.

In correspondence between Mr. Murray Smith, Director of Public Services and Inspector Carl Smith of the RCMP Inuvik Sub-Division, Inspector Smith states the following on 9 January, 1973:

"I would like to think that trappers are being provided with the same service from this Force as any other residents of the Northwest Territories. While all trappers' camps are not visited on a regular basis for numerous reasons, I feel confident that if a trapper registered a justified complaint at one of our detachments, the matter would be investigated unless, for reasons of geographical location and nature of the complaint, it was not feasible for our members to attend at the scene.

Many searches for overdue trappers have been conducted by our Force on land and in the air during the past few years and we will continue to do so. I might mention that very seldom do we find the trappers reported as 'overdue' experiencing any hardships but are quite comfortable and, in most instances, they have just decided to stay in the bush much longer than they originally intended when departing the settlements.

If I can be of further assistance to you in this regard, please do not hesitate to contact our Sub-Division."

In a later letter dated 24 May, 1973 Inspector Smith adds the following:

"The only comment I can add at this time is that we just do not have the manpower to give 24 hour protection to secluded cabins along the water routes in this area. The number of complaints of vandalism to trappers' cabins registered at our Detachments is practically nil."



8 June, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 36-49

Joint Release of the DIAND and the National
Indian Brotherhood on Indian Education

The text of the joint release on Indian Education, received
31 May 1973, is as follows:

"Appearing before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development as witnesses on May 24th, were the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and Mr. George Manuel, President of the National Indian Brotherhood.

The purpose of this dual appearance was to appraise the Committee on the progress made by the Department of Indian Affairs and the National Indian Brotherhood in relation to the Committee's Fifth Report in 1971 concerning Indian education in Canada.

The Committee's Fifth Report stressed, in the main, the concept of Indian parental control of their children's education. This point was supported by both the Minister and the National Indian Brotherhood at the time the Report was released. In the interests of expanding the statements and suggestions made by the Committee to the House of Commons, the Department and the National Indian Brotherhood began to work in close collaboration in determining a new path for Indian education in future years. This led to the National Indian Brotherhood developing, through a series of meetings at the band, regional and national level, a statement (INDIAN CONTROL OF INDIAN EDUCATION) that embodied the hopes and views of Indian parents. This paper was presented to the Minister and his Department in December of 1972.

Since December of last year, the Department has been studying and analysing the policy changes necessary to bring the Department's education programme into line with the National Indian Brotherhood submission. This analysis is now complete and the Minister, in his opening statement to the Committee stated, "I have given the National Indian Brotherhood my assurance that I and my Department are fully committed to realizing the educational goals for the Indian people which are set forth in the Brotherhood's proposal."

Both the Minister and Mr. Manuel agreed in their respective statements to the Committee that mere acceptance is not sufficient and that to completely carry out the designated goals found in Indian Control of Indian Education, it would be necessary for the Department at all levels to co-operate fully with Indian parents, bands and associations and that there must be continuing dialogue between the Department and the National Indian Brotherhood to insure eventual achievement of all goals.

To satisfy the need by both sides for continuing consultation, the National Indian Brotherhood has accepted the Minister's invitation to set up a joint mechanism for the successful implementation of the new policy.

In Mr. Manuel's verbal statement to the Committee, he stressed that although the education policy implementation was far from complete, it was cause for optimism. He also carried this feeling over to other areas of prime concern to Indian people, such as economic development, Indian rights, housing and the re-drafting of the Indian Act. Mr. Manuel said that success of this particular area (Education) gives him and the people that he represents hope that when government decides that changes are necessary they will be made. He also said that this venture has, to some degree, bolstered his hopes for a complete and honest consultation process with the federal government. In conclusion, he thanked the Committee for the work that they had done in pushing for this re-appraisal of policy."

The statement on education made by the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to the standing committee on Indian Affairs and Northern

Development, 24 May 1973, is as follows:

STATEMENT ON EDUCATION

The report on Indian and Eskimo education tabled by the Standing Committee of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in June, 1971, has been a positive and constructive force in the changing direction of policies and programs in native education. The report was based on numerous discussions, interviews and investigations and contained comments by educators, Indian leaders and public officials. In its recommendations the report identified and singled out certain areas in education which are of major concern to the native people in this country.

The publication of the report came at a time of intensive searching by native leaders and organizations for a philosophy of education which would be rooted in their own culture and value systems and yet articulated with the economic demands of today's world. In the past few years, Indian organizations from every region in Canada have prepared reports on education and given expression to what they consider important in the education program for their children and their communities.

The Department has had submissions from the Alberta Indian Association, The Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, the Union of Ontario Indians, the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians, Grand Council Treaty No. 3 and the Yukon Native Brotherhood. We have received valuable comments in letters, meetings and in various ways from the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Nova Scotia Indian Association, the Union of New Brunswick Indians, the Indian Association of Québec and Indian education committees and associations. The National Indian Brotherhood also have provided us with their ideas in papers, letters and at meetings.

During this same period the Department has been re-examining its education policies in dialogue with the native people at regional and national levels.

I have visited many Indian communities, held open forums in many different places and settings. Always education is a prime topic for discussion.

We want to see native people making their own decisions and becoming fully involved in education. I know that when parents

are closely and deeply involved with schools, the children get more support for their educational endeavours. That kind of two-way communication makes education more useful and more effective. Only when the people are involved can the classroom reflect the culture of the students. Only when culture is taken fully into account, can education be fully rewarding.

The Standing Committee stressed this in their report and I agree entirely. In some instances, their recommendations reinforce and strengthen existing policies and in others they point to new directions.

I share the Committee's deep concern over native pupils' problems, the school drop-outs and the low numbers who reach the higher grades. I will do everything in my power to remove the underlying causes of early school leaving and to help young native people prepare themselves for a wider range of employment opportunities. We will do this in partnership with the Indian and Inuit people and all others who are concerned. In the last two years for example the Indian people and the Department together have developed instructional materials for a more meaningful curriculum; native instructors are teaching native languages in both reserve and provincial schools; increased numbers of four and five-year olds attend band-operated kindergartens; and over two hundred Indian social counsellors have been trained and are now employed assisting with the social problems encountered by students.

The policy paper "Indian Control of Indian Education" presented to me last December by the National Indian Brotherhood is the culmination of the search for a new direction in native education. I will leave it to Mr. George Manuel, President of the National Indian Brotherhood, to talk to you about this new policy paper which he and his colleagues have developed.

Let me say, however, that I and the staff of my Department consider the Brotherhood's paper as a significant milestone in the development of Indian education in Canada. I have given the National Indian Brotherhood my assurance that I and my Department are fully committed to realizing the educational goals for the Indian people which are set forth in the Brotherhood's proposal. In consultation and co-operation with the Indian organizations, my Department will begin immediately to effect the educational changes for the Indian people that they have requested.

To achieve our objectives, new policies and programs must be developed. The new philosophy must be conveyed to our education personnel at every level. Attitudinal changes in our personnel and in society at large will require full co-operation of the Indian people in a concerted effort. Appropriate authority has already been obtained to transfer education programs to Indian bands. Discussions are being held with Treasury Board, the Public Service Commission, with the Public Service Alliance of Canada and with representatives of the Indian people to ensure that the interests of present staff employed on these programs are protected with respect to employment opportunities, salary rates and accumulated benefits.

The Brotherhood's policy paper deals with all areas covered by the recommendation of the Standing Committee's Fifth report. In summary, the issues brought out in the Fifth report were:- the need for increased involvement of native people in educational decisions for both federal and provincial systems; ways and means of providing native cultural content and native languages in school programs; the need for special training programs for native education staff; and improved post-school services particularly for university students. I accept in principle the recommendations of the Standing Committee's report but I want to give them the new emphasis dictated by the Brotherhood's paper.

Accordingly, to the extent that the Band Councils and local Indian education committees desire, they can assume the control of the Indian education program and can give it the direction they wish with assistance and support from the Department. There will be a changing role for the Department's Education services from that of an administrative function to one of providing professional service under Indian direction. We are prepared to effect changes in our organization and in our procedures which will assist in implementing the National Indian Brotherhood's policy in ways acceptable to the Indian people and in co-operation with them.

Specifically, the Department's immediate effort in native education will be in the following directions:

1. The Department will do everything possible to involve native people in school management and administration. It is now possible for Band Councils to manage, in part or as a whole, education programs both in-school and post-school. On request from Band Councils my officials are ready to work out suitable arrangements for the

transfer of control of education programs that bands wish to operate and for the required training to operate these programs.

There are already communities where the Indian people have taken the initiative and are now in the process of becoming involved directly and fully in the education of their children. At Blue Quills the Indian people have taken over the operation of the school and residence. In Saskatchewan, at the request of the Indian people, we have resumed management of some federal schools which the province took over a few years ago. Eventually, Indian people will be operating these schools as well as others across the country. The Department will be responsible for providing the facilities required for these education programs with the full involvement of Indian Bands in the planning process.

An Indian Education staff member has been given the responsibility of assisting Department staff and Bands in arranging for the transfer of control. In working out procedures the Department will not act unilaterally and the onus will be on individual bands to decide how far and how quickly they wish to assume control. Where requested, Band Councils and Education Committees will be provided training in school board management and administration.

Funds are also available for Bands to research and examine local education programs and to develop experimental and innovative projects. In the past year over twenty research and experimental projects in education were undertaken, most of them under Indian direction. They covered the areas of curriculum studies, pre-school, native language instruction, school planning and administration and post-school services.

2. There will be no transfer of the federal education program to a provincial system without the clear consent of the Indian people who will be fully involved from the initial planning to the final signature of the tuition or capital agreement; any provincial responsibility in Indian education will be derived from agreements between Band Councils, provincial authorities and the federal government.

In the case of existing tuition agreements, band councils may at any time negotiate terms anew with provincial school boards. To improve services in connection with existing

capital agreements, my Department is ready to assist band councils in the negotiation of tuition agreements through which the bands' requirements can be met. These services may include language teaching, curriculum enrichment, special counselling services and other programs desired by individual bands.

Sixty per cent of Indian school children attend schools operated within the provincial systems and it is essential that those systems act to make education more consonant with Indian needs. I have already met with the Ministers of Education of the Provinces to discuss ways in which we can reinforce provincial programs for Indian students. I asked them to involve Indian people in the education of their children. We must have teachers and curricula which relate to the culture of the home or much effort will be wasted. This can only happen when the Indian people are involved in the schools and when they are adequately represented on provincial school boards.

In regard to curriculum enrichment there has been a positive response from the provinces. The Department of Education in British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario have Indian consultants on staff and most provinces have some specific programs related to native educational needs.

Most provinces either have or are planning legislation to enable Indian people to be elected to provincial school boards. There remain difficulties, however, regarding official representation from Indian communities and also on the degree of permissiveness which Boards have in implementing the legislation. I hope that in the near future the provinces and Indian bands can find ways to negotiate arrangements which are acceptable to the native people and which will give them a real role in decision making concerning their children. In this connection, my Department will provide liaison and whatever assistance is necessary.

I have also discussed required changes in native education with the Commissioners of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories respectively. Members will recall that the Yukon government completed recently a study on education in the Territory in which Indian needs were prominent. The new educational policy of the Yukon government includes the establishment of local school committees with enhanced duties and responsibilities in school staffing and programs. It will initiate curriculum modifications suited to Indian needs and will expand teaching of native languages and crafts.

In the Northwest Territories the new curriculum which emphasizes native content and native language instruction has received much publicity. Some years ago my Department developed native enriched school programs and materials and started in the Territories the first native teacher training program in Canada. The Territorial Government has expanded these programs and has included opportunities for instruction in the native languages.

3. The Native Cultural/Educational Centres Program was announced in June, 1972. This program provides financial grants in response to project proposals initiated by native people. The projects provide for native cultural retention and rejuvenation while encouraging new educational developments which are compatible with that culture.

A secretariat in my Department co-ordinates the total program and works directly with native groups to arrange the grants to set up new Cultural/Educational Centres or to provide continuing financing for already established Centres.

Forty-two million dollars has been allocated for the development of native Cultural/Educational Centres during the next four years. To date, nine centres have been approved and have received grants. They are: The Yukon Native Cultural/Educational Centre in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory; The Old Sun Centre, on the Blackfoot Reserve at Gleichen, Alberta; the Alberta Indian Association Centre at Edmonton, Alberta; the Saskatchewan Indian Centre at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the Kewatinung Institute at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; the Native North American Studies Institute at Montreal and La Macaza, Quebec; the Nishnawbe Institute in Toronto, Ontario, and the Heritage Centre in Fredericton, New Brunswick. Several other proposals from various parts of Canada are now under consideration by the secretariat and I expect to be able to announce further grants in the near future.

I see the Centres as places and programs in which the cultural heritage of native people will be restored, strengthened, and transmitted both to native people and to the total Canadian society. These Centres can also be a resource for new educational probes to make education for native people more relevant. If these goals are achieved, a very real contribution will have been made toward the development of the deserved pride and self-esteem of native people in Canada.

4. Special efforts are underway to adapt curricula to Indian needs and to enrich school programs with Indian content. Many outstanding teaching units have been developed on the historical background, customs and culture of various Indian tribes. There are several Indian studies programs conducted in both federal and provincial schools. At the Ermineskin School, Alberta, parents, students and teachers are developing Cree instructional materials and methods.

At Lac La Ronge there are special programs for native children in mathematics and ecology. Four major curriculum kits on Canadian Indians have been developed for school use, three of them under Indian direction.

In a number of these developmental studies the staff from university faculties of education are invited to work with Indian parents and teachers to produce course units related to Indian needs. Across the country Indian people have formed local curriculum committees to further this work. There are also Indian education resources centres in each Region to assist schools in developing programs and materials for courses in Indian history and culture.

Special emphasis is being placed on the provision of pre-school classes, with the use of the native language where the parents so request. Indian people are invited to operate pre-school classes under funding arrangements with the Department. On Manitoulin Island an experimental program for three-year olds is being conducted by local people assisted by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education with funding shared between the Province of Ontario and my Department.

My Department will also assist teachers in provincial schools to take courses in inter-cultural education. By 1975 it is planned that all teachers in federal schools will have taken courses in inter-cultural education and native studies.

5. At the request of Indian bands and organizations native language instruction is being provided in an increasing number of schools both federal and provincial. Training programs for native language instructors have been established and research projects are underway to collect native stories and to develop dictionaries and grammars for various Indian linguistic groups.

In British Columbia, language research is being conducted in at least fifteen tribal areas. The elderly are telling Indian stories and legends; their children and grandchildren record the stories on tape and in writing; they translate them into English and store them by computer. By this means native story collections for schools and other groups both Indian and non-Indian are readily available. In other provinces, native language committees conduct language research and provide instruction in the local native languages.

The number of teachers and teacher-aides who are fluent in the native language of the community will be increased. Specialized teacher training programs to increase the number of qualified Indian teachers are provided at Chicoutimi, Brandon, Saskatoon, Calgary and others will be established in the near future.

6. In the last six years the number of Indian students attending university has increased five-fold from about 150 in 1967 to almost 800 this year. This is attributable primarily to the aspirations of Indian people for higher education and professional development. Secondly, the special arrangements made by the universities for mature matriculants allows capable adults whose early education has been interrupted to enrol in universities.

My Department provides a living allowance to university students based on the Department of Manpower's Training Allowance Schedule which ranges from \$51 per week to higher amounts in relation to the number of dependents. In addition, funds are provided for tuition, travel and in some cases for clothing or special equipment.

In most university locations there are counselling and tutorial services available from the university or from Departmental counsellors in the community. For all special university programs for native people a counselling component is an integral part of the program.

In conclusion, my Department is planning a continuing dialogue with the National Indian Brotherhood, the provincial Indian Associations and local Band Councils and Education Committees. Implementation will not be rushed nor forced nor otherwise brought into existence except as requested by Indian parents or bands or other local community organizations representative

of Indian parents. The Department desires to work constructively with Indian communities on a partnership basis which encourages full, free and frank discussion and which places major responsibility for educational decisions and directions in the hands of the Indian community concerned. The Department's role will increasingly become that of a service function to which Bands can turn as they feel the need for consultation, for discussion, and for provision of specialized educational services; however, the control and responsibility will rest with the Bands to chart their educational course seeking whatever assistance they require from whatever source they desire.

I recognize that a policy irrespective of how well conceived cannot be perfect for all time or for all situations at a point in time. Clearly we will expect and desire that the N.I.B. will, from time to time, update and modify its educational policy and that the application will vary from community to community as communities see and express the need for change in the educational offering.

The Standing Committee's report referred to the desirability for "models of excellence" in native schooling. In the publication "This Magazine Is About Schools", a writer asks "Isn't excellence something that happens by itself when a human being is given room to grow - and a reason for growing?". It is my hope that from this time on the native people in Canada will feel they have at last been given room to grow with clear reason and with aspirations that are ultimately fulfilled.

INDIAN EDUCATION STATISTICS NOTES FOR MINISTERTable 1 Indian Student Enrolment - Kindergarten, Elementary, Secondary and Post-Secondary for 1960, 1965, 1968, 1971 and 1972

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Kindergarten	2,911	3,660	5,699	8,206	8,215
Elementary (Grades 1-6)	31,225	38,929	40,331	43,036	43,242
Secondary (Grades 7-12)	7,493	12,280	15,045	19,822	20,796
University	91	177	247	639	Not available
Vocational Training	356	1,244	2,019	5,555	Not available
Upgrading	60	1,387	1,443	10,580	Not available
Adult Education	400	2,753	13,142	24,745	Not available

Table 2 Student Retention - Elementary, Junior Secondary and Senior Secondary Percentage for 1967 and 1972

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1972</u>
Percentage completing elementary school (grade 6)	71%	80%
Percentage completing junior secondary school (grade 8)	48%	59%
Percentage completing senior secondary school (grade 12)	10%	16%

Table 3 Indian Student Progress - by Age and Grade for 1971

	<u>1971</u>
Students in expected grade for their age	40%
Students in advanced grade for their age	2%
Students in lower grade for their age	58%

Table 4 Indian Students Place of Residence - While Attending School for 1969-70 and 1972-73

	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1972-73</u>
Students attending school from home	82%	85%
Students attending school from student residence	12%	7%
Students attending school from boarding home	6%	8%

Table 5 Local Indian Education Committees - For 1967-68 and 1972-73

	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1972-73</u>
No. of Education Committees	72	246

Table 6 Agreements with Provincial School Authorities - For 1967-68 and 1971-72

	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
Individual School Boards	380	533
Provincial Departments of Education)	New Brunswick	New Brunswick
)	Yukon	Manitoba
)		British Columbia

Table 7 Number of Colleges and Universities Offering Courses in Inter-Cultural Education and/or Native Studies - For 1967-68 and 1972-73

1967-68	2
1972-73	16

Table 8 Number of Education and Social Counsellors - For 1968 and 1972

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>
Education Counsellors	176	186
Social Counsellors	0	225*

* Less than 20 of these are employed by provincial school boards



*Mixed Freight
(Back haul also)*

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ⁸ June, 1973
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 37-49

Freight Costs - Central Arctic

During the 48th session Council adopted a formal motion to have all freight other than bulk fuel oil transported by air into the Central Arctic instead of by Northern Transportation Company barges.

The Department of Administration has supplied the following freight comparison costs:

"A thorough review of the economic aspects of using air carriers for dry cargo movement within the Central Arctic is currently underway. This review encompasses not only the direct financial considerations, but the effects of varying seasonal construction periods as they relate to the various communities.

Preliminary data on freight costs alone indicate that a significant cost differential still exists between air and water transportation, as reflected in the attached schedule. This differential varies according to changing tariff rates by carriers of both transportation modes and is further complicated by rates based upon dimensions (cubic feet) rather than pure weight. It is recognized that on-site construction costs may well offer significant off-setting advantages and these aspects will be carefully considered in the final analysis.

It is anticipated that the review will be completed and tabled at the January 1974 session. In the interim, Council has the Commissioner's assurance that whenever it is economically and/or physically possible, materials will be transported to the Central Arctic by air."

COST COMPARISON - VARIOUS AIR MODES - VERSUS BARGE

CEMENT AND STEEL

FURNITURE (1)

PRE-FAB (2)

	(3) Schedule Air Service	(4) Truck/Air Plus Sked	(5) Air Charter	Barge	Schedule Air Service	Truck/Air Plus Sked	Air Charter	Barge	Schedule Air Service	Truck/Air Plus Sked	Air Charter	Barge
Cambridge Bay	18.07	16.70	15.00	7.61	27.10	26.70	23.00	15.22	36.14	36.70	30.50	11.42
Coppermine	23.07	38.70	12.00	7.02	34.60	59.70	18.50	14.04	46.14	80.70	25.00	10.53
Gjoa Haven	46.07	44.70	18.50	9.36	69.10	68.70	28.00	18.72	96.14	92.70	37.50	14.04
Holman Island	34.07	46.70	16.50	7.02	51.10	71.70	24.50	14.04	68.14	96.70	33.00	10.53
Inuvik	18.07	16.70	18.50	2.60	27.10	26.70	28.00	5.20	36.14	36.70	37.50	3.90
Sachs Harbour	41.07	39.70	19.50	4.89	61.60	61.20	29.50	9.78	82.14	82.70	39.50	7.34
Spence Bay	48.07	46.70	21.00	9.69	72.10	71.70	31.50	19.38	96.14	96.70	42.00	14.54

All rates expressed in cents per hundred weight

- (1) and (2) - Estimated rates for air based on penalty for high cubic content of materials.
- (3) Rates based on truck from Hay River to Yellowknife priority air to destination.
- (4) Rates based on truck/air mode from Edmonton to Cambridge Bay or Inuvik (less 20% to cover Edmonton/Hay River leg) plus schedule airline to destination.
- (5) Estimated costs basis Hercules Charter not including icestrips, marshalling costs, etc.



8 June, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 38-49

Report on Sports Hunting of Caribou in
Colville Lake Area

During the 48th session Council requested information regarding the advisability of non-resident hunting of caribou east of the Mackenzie River, based on a request from the Kapami Co-operative Association of Colville Lake.

The following report has been submitted by the Game Management officer of Industry and Development:

"Caribou Management

The question relates specifically to the Bluenose caribou herd which occupies the area north of Great Bear Lake - in the Colville Lake area during the winter, and calves in the spring near Bluenose Lake. Aerial surveys carried out by the Canadian Wildlife Service in 1966 and 1968 indicate that the herd consisted of approximately twenty thousand animals at that time. The earlier survey indicated the possibility that the herd may be larger but the light coverage provided by the survey would not permit definite conclusions. Production data is not complete, but, it would appear to be a very dynamic population. The annual harvest varies considerably depending on herd movements and need by the local people. The average take is approximately 600 to 900 animals. Based on data available from other caribou populations this currently approaches, but is below the allowable harvest limit presuming that a cross section of the age classes and both sexes in the populations are being taken.

If the non-resident sport hunting of this herd were restricted to the taking of a limited number of bulls only, it is thought that such a program would not significantly affect the status of this population.

Due to the data not being complete or recent, a conservative quota arrived at arbitrarily should be imposed. It is recommended that this quota not exceed a total of 100 adult male caribou from game management zones 17, 18 and 26 north of Great Bear Lake, west of Bluenose Lake and east of Belot Lake, which would confine the harvest to this population.

A considerably higher harvest of male animals by non-resident sport hunters may be able to be sustained, however, it would be necessary to obtain more recent and complete data before a rational review of an increased harvest could be fully studied.

Logistics

The bull is a trophy animal for most sport hunters only during the period of full antler development after shedding of the velvet. For large bulls this period is between approximately September 1st and November 1st at which time most of the mature bulls will shed their antlers.

The effective season thus is approximately two months which in turn is further limited by freeze-up conditions during the latter part of this period.

The attractiveness of this opportunity to a sportsman would probably be limited as only one big game species is available, at a relatively high cost, as required by an operation in that area. In the Mackenzie Mountains by comparison there is a potential for six big game trophies with any one outfitter during a longer period. Thus it would appear, as in Northern Quebec, it would be more attractive if allied with such an opportunity as a fishing lodge. This may change as the Mackenzie highway brings more tourists to the local area looking for recreational opportunities.

In addition to the current request non-resident utilization of this herd has previously been requested by the fishing-lodge operators on Great Bear Lake.

Social Implications

The request for non-resident utilization of this caribou population was discussed with the native hunters and trappers of Colville Lake and Fort Good Hope to determine

their feeling as they depend to a large degree on this population for their meat supply.

It was pointed out that there may be employment for guides and also that the meat, or at least a large part of it, could be made available to the local people. This would occur when caribou are not normally available to the hunters in these settlements.

Both the Colville Lake group as well as the Fort Good Hope band have responded in the negative to such a proposal whether operated by the Co-operative or Mr. Brown.

Alternatives

Biologically the non-resident sport hunting of this caribou herd is permissible at this time within limitations. Several possibilities exist depending on the social/political considerations.

1. No program approval at this time due to the aversion of the local native hunters and trappers to this form of utilization of this caribou herd.
2. Permit Mr. Brown and the other lodge operators who wish inclusion in a sports hunting program, to proceed. The lodge operators would be encouraged to hire as many resident guides as possible and return as much meat as possible to the guides, guides' families in the base camps or nearest settlement for distribution to those in need."

The Administration proposes to follow Alternative No. 1, however, if hunters' and trappers' associations representing significant proportions of local residents in the communities in the area came forward with new views the Administration will place these views before Council at the first opportunity.



COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
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8 June, 1973

INFORMATION ITEM 39-49

Territorial Education Ordinance

The following paper outlining the requirements for a new Education Ordinance in the Northwest Territories has been prepared by the Administration for the information of Council:

Territorial Education Ordinance

The writing of a new Territorial Education Ordinance is based on two fundamental premises. Initially, there is the need to examine the evolution and development of the Territorial education system in the light of existing legislation. In this respect, the provisos regarding the responsibility for education as these are contained in Treaties 8 and 11 combined with a study of the various acts of Parliament, including the British North America Act, must be a priority consideration. The legal basis upon which rest the Territorial Government's right to have jurisdiction over education must be firmly established. Moreover, changes in terms of past practices as well as the rapid expansion of educational services in recent times validates this particular premise.

The second premise is rooted in the conviction that the Territorial education system affords the opportunity to develop a multi-cultural approach to education that can stand as an example for the rest of Canada to emulate. The ethnic diversity of the Northern population lends itself to the exploration of different avenues and the creation of new opportunities through educational innovation. Furthermore, the essence of this approach is the involvement of all people in the educational decision making process as this affects their children and themselves. Alternatives to present and past education practice can be developed as the expressed needs and interests of people are implemented at all levels of the education system. In this regard, legislation is required that will facilitate both involvement and control of education on the part of Territorial residents. To this end, our guidelines for the writing of a new ordinance are set forth in the following section.

Guidelines

1. Equality of educational opportunity be made available to all people.
2. Effective control of education be vested in local authorities at the settlement and regional levels.
3. The financing of education be borne by the Government of the N.W.T. subject to the agreement of local authorities and the Federal Government.
4. The Department of Education provide consultative services in all aspects of education and to all levels of the system.
5. Languages and cultural traditions be regarded as fundamental considerations in all program development on the part of the Department of Education.
6. Provisions be made for the active participation and involvement of Northern people in all aspects of the education system.
7. Establishment of attendance regulations be the right of the local authority.
8. Religious education rights be guaranteed.
9. The rights and responsibilities of the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association be established.

The foregoing guidelines are based on the recommendations prepared during the past two months by R. C. Gillie, former Director of the Territorial Department of Education, in his background paper to the writing of a new Territorial Education Ordinance. Mr. Gillie's report is presently under study by officials in the Department of Education. Upon completion of their study and receipt of briefs currently being solicited from various groups throughout the Territories a comprehensive report will be tabled at the next session of Council for Council's consideration.

The fully reviewed recommendations will be forwarded to Council Members in advance of the January 1974 session. As a result of Council's examination of these recommendations, appropriate legislation will then be prepared for the June, 1974 session.



For Council Members'
Use Only

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
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8 June, 1973

INFORMATION ITEM 40-49

Conference on Northern Government

As the result of the adoption of Motion 11-48 by Council during the 48th session whereby it was moved that the seventh Council of the Northwest Territories take the initiative of sponsoring a public and a top-level conference on the political future of this part of Canada, the following is the text of a letter received from Mr. Chrétien, and dated June 5, 1973:

"I would like to refer to the attached Motion 11-48 passed at the 48th session of Council in Yellowknife on January 29, 1973 and its proposal that the Council take the initiative of sponsoring a public and top-level conference on the political future of the Northwest Territories. While you have not referred this Motion here for comment, I think that, because of the nature of the proposal in the Motion, you should be aware of my views.

I can understand the desire of the Members of Council to give added impetus to the political development of the Territories, but it would seem inappropriate for the Government of the Northwest Territories itself or acting in the name of the N.W.T. Council, to sponsor an open conference on what is essentially a federal-territorial matter.

As you know, I am ready to discuss this subject any time and I hope to be in Yellowknife some time during the 49th Session in June when I would be pleased to review with you and the Members of Council, any aspect of political evolution in the Northwest Territories."



COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

8 June, 1973

INFORMATION ITEM 41-49

Northwest Territories Interpreter Corps

The Interpreter Corps training program is now two months old and good progress continues on the course.

Nine interpreters are taking the course and each speaks one of the following languages: Slavey, Loucheux, Chipewyan, Dogrib, Eastern, Central and Western Eskimo.

The interpreters are: Peter Liske (Dogrib) of Yellowknife; Peter Bughins (Chipewyan) of Yellowknife; Joachim Bonnetrouge (Slavey) of Fort Providence; Susie Huskev (Loucheux) of Aklavik; Roy Goose (Western Eskimo) of Holman Island; Elizabeth Brewster (Central Eskimo) of Spence Bay; Joe Krimmerdjuar (Eastern Eskimo) of Baker Lake; and David Audlakiak (Eastern Eskimo) of Frobisher Bay.

The training course involves:

- (a) Thorough familiarization with the Territorial government's headquarters and regional headquarters operation in respect to development and implementation of progress and policies.
- (b) Regular daily classes in translation skills during which corps members are discussing and compiling a list of government words and expressions and preparing suitable common definitions for these terms in their own languages.

In addition, corps members are involved in translating various items into their own languages onto cassette tapes. These tapes are soon to be translated back into English by second parties for the purposes of checking understandability and accuracy of translation.

- (c) Special efforts to improve the English abilities of the trainees, both written and oral. These classes also involve the ability to comprehend and to report back objectively what has been said or written.
- (d) Regular classes in public speaking skills. Also, the corps has joined the Toastmaster International Club of Yellowknife, attending evening sessions of that organization. There has already been a marked improvement, amongst corp members, in this field.

During its first two months of classes the corps has been instructed in the operation of the executive and the executive secretariat and the operation and programs of the departments of education and local government.

It has also been briefed in the operation of Northern Region Headquarters, Canadian Armed Forces, the RCMP Yellowknife Sub-division headquarters, Stanton Yellowknife Hospital and Northern Health Services.

Week-end tours have been taken to Hire North at Fort Simpson, with a side trip to Wripley, and to the town of Hav River.

A nine-day period was also spent in Fort Smith, where corps members familiarized themselves with the Adult Vocational Training Centre as well as the government's regional headquarters. A visit was also made to Pine Point.

In the coming month the Interpreter Corps will continue its regular classes in Yellowknife, with trips planned to the Rankin Inlet Language School, the House of Commons in Ottawa and the United Nations. The latter two visits are planned for the month of October.

In addition, corps members will be placed in the field for a three-week period, beginning September 1, where they will be placed under the supervision of Regional Directors to gain practice in actual application of interpreting skills at meetings and other similar situations.

This portion of the program is in answer to a specific request of the Corps which feels it should have some practical experience before being assigned permanently to the regions upon graduation.

Steps are also being taken to identify various resource people in communities throughout the Territories who can be brought to Yellowknife to have discussions with the Interpreter Corps on such matters as culture and changing life styles. Corps members realize they must have a thorough appreciation of traditional ways and the attitudes these life styles cultivated in order to communicate properly.

Upon their arrival in Yellowknife, members were asked to consider the type of uniform or outfit they would like developed for the corps.

After discussing the matter amongst themselves they recommend a distinctive sports jacket and dress pants for the men and a pant suit-skirt combination for the women. In addition they recommend a parka for winter wear, shape of the hood to be decided individually according to traditional style.

The women suggest the Territorial Tartan as material for their skirts and the men wish the same material for their neckties.

The department of information is now in the process of pricing the order and developing dress regulations. Delivery time is estimated at from six to seven weeks upon placement of the order.



8 June, 1973

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA

INFORMATION ITEM 42-49

Council Representation at Collective Bargaining

During the 48th session a committee motion was adopted by Council that the Council be represented as part of the bargaining unit in all negotiations between the Government of the Northwest Territories and the bargaining associations. The Administration has examined this proposal and submits the following thoughts plus an excerpt from the Alberta Public Service Act.

"Discussion

1. A clear distinction must always be maintained between legislative and executive responsibility. The legislative responsibilities of the Territorial Council are clearly defined by the Northwest Territories Act section 13. The executive responsibility of the Commissioner is defined under section 4 of the Northwest Territories Act and further clarified in the Public Service Ordinance. It is clear from the Northwest Territories Act that the Commissioner is responsible for negotiating a collective agreement with a bargaining agent representing the employees of the N.W.T. Public Service.
2. No precedent exists to our knowledge, where an elected representative other than a cabinet minister who is fulfilling an executive function, has been involved in collective bargaining for or against the public service. In fact several jurisdictions expressly forbid such participation. (See excerpt from Alberta Public Service Act.)
3. Observers are not normally permitted and are usually not welcome at collective bargaining sessions. Without considerable background and detailed preparation an

observer cannot evaluate the positions taken on various issues by the negotiating teams. Any comment by an observer at the bargaining table could jeopardize the negotiations from either party's viewpoint and therefore non-participating, and/or non-responsible individuals are not tolerated at most bargaining tables.

Conclusion

Since a representative from Territorial Council has no legal status at a bargaining session; and since non-responsible and/or non-participating team members are not desirable; and since there appears to be no precedent for participation by an elected representative other than a cabinet minister at a bargaining table, it is felt that Territorial Council Members not participate in or observe collective bargaining session. Council's proper input is through advice to the Commissioner at sessions preceeding bargaining times."

ALBERTA PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

Revised Statutes 1970
Chapter 298

PUBLIC SERVICE

Employee Relations

Negotiation
by
Association

26. The Association has the sole right to negotiate on behalf of employees other than

- (a) employees who, in the opinion of the Minister, exercise a policy development function for the purposes of this Act or who make significant decisions respecting the treatment of employees pursuant to this Act and the regulations, and
- (b) employees who are members of a professional association and who are excluded by the Minister at the request of the majority of the persons in the group. (1968, c.81, s.26)

Request
for
negotiations

27. (1) The Government or the Association may, not less than 60 days and not more than 90 days immediately preceding the expiry of an agreement, give notice to the other party to commence negotiations.

(2) A notice to commence negotiations shall describe the proposals respecting salaries, wages, fringe benefits or other terms or conditions of employment which the party making the request wishes to negotiate. (1968, c.81, s.27)

Negotiating
committee

28. (1) Where notice to negotiate has been served by either party, a negotiating committee consisting of

- (a) the Commissioner and two other persons appointed by the Executive Council who shall be members of the public service, and
- (b) three persons appointed by the Association who shall be members or employees of the Association,

shall be appointed and shall consider the proposals contained in the notice to commence negotiations.

(2) Where the members of a negotiating committee cannot agree as to whether a specific proposal is negotiable the decision of the Minister thereon is final.

(1968, c.81, s.28)

Report on
negotiations

29. (1) The negotiating committee, within a period of three months from the date of the notice or such longer period as may be agreed to by the members of the negotiating committee, shall transmit its report to the Executive Council and to the Association setting out

- (a) its recommendations for settlement of the proposals, and
 - (b) the proposals respecting which the negotiating committee could not make a recommendation.
- (2) The recommendations of a majority of the members of the negotiating committee are the recommendations of the committee (1968, c.81, s.29; 1970, c.93, s.2)

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