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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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

Ottawa, January 16 - January 24, 1961.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1961

3 o'clock P.M.

The First Session of the Council for the year 1961, being the Twentieth Session of the Council of the Northwest Territories, was convened at Ottawa, at 3 o'clock P.M. on Monday, January 16, 1961.

All members were present.

PRAYERS

The Commissioner addressed the Council. His address is set forth in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 1.

Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Carey, moved that the Council express to the Commissioner its appreciation for his Opening Address. The text of Mr. Jones' speech is set forth in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 1A.

In seconding the motion Mr. Carey referred to the Reference for Advice on the Development of Tourism in the Northwest Territories, saying that the development of tourism depended on three factors:

The first factor was the development of air and road communications in the Territories and he urged the completion of the road from Fort Vermillion to Fort Smith and the construction of a road from Hay River to Pine Point, then on to Dawson Landing and Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake. Airport facilities at Yellowknife should also be improved.

The second factor influencing the development of tourism was the availability of accommodation. Mr. Carey urged the development of more motels and cabins.

The third factor affecting the development of tourism in the North was the granting of commercial fishing licences for lakes in the Territories. He thought commercial fishing should be curtailed on the smaller lakes.

Mr. Carey also urged the construction of a public dock at Hay River, the establishment of a local office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission at Fort Smith, the adoption of a health plan for the Great Slave Lake area and a reduction in the fees for buffalo hunting licences.

Speaking on the motion, Mr. Gall extended a warm welcome to the new members of the Council.

He was deeply concerned about the necessity of finding jobs for the boys and girls leaving the school system in the Territories. In the past decade the only work available for young graduates of the secondary school system had been sponsored by the Government. This era was coming to an end. Employment for these young people had to be found. Although this problem was not yet critical, it was rapidly becoming so. The oil industry still demanded a special type of person, and also a special type of training which was not possessed by young people leaving the school system of the Territories.

The Administration and the mining industry had been employing many of these young people but this was not enough. No new mines had been opened in the Territories in the past decade. This created a critical situation because mining was fundamental to the progress of the Territories.

In promoting the development of local fishing enterprises and native handicrafts, the Administration had done its share but still these industries contributed only a small amount to the overall economy of the Territories. Something had to be done about mining. The railway to Great Slave Lake should help in the development of the potential of the south shore of the Lake. This might be an answer if and when the railway was built. This now presented a challenge to the mining industry and to private enterprise.

Mr. Gall believed the Government had played its part. The Territories would move ahead but it was time the "Alice in Wonderland" and "Romance of the North" attitudes ceased and that steps were taken to see that the North went ahead just as quickly as possible.

In supporting the motion, Mr. Lang said the Commissioner's Address contained much of interest. He welcomed the new elected and appointed members and gave some background information on the constituency of Mackenzie Delta. Fur prices were low in the Delta. The native population was increasing but the hunting economy could support only one-half of them. Therefore, new means of earning a living had to be found. The task of educating and training young people for a new way of life was being carried out but a greater problem lay in finding jobs for the younger generation leaving the secondary school system. In order to put the talents of these young people to work, constructive relief work projects had to be organized to make full use of local natural resources. Government agencies seemed to be aware of the problems of the Delta area and their efforts certainly helped out. Residents of the Territories hoped the Administration would continue to advise and assist in the development of local resources.

Mr. Lang then reported to the Council that residents of his constituency had complained recently about variations in the policies being applied by the different government agencies working in the Mackenzie Delta. Indians and Eskimos were well looked after by departments of the Federal Government but persons of mixed blood got nothing. He suggested that one department be given full responsibility for all interests of the Federal Government in his constituency.

Reviewing economic conditions in the Delta, Mr. Lang said the mink catch this year was 40% below last year's and, with the construction program at Inuvik coming to an end, there was reason to believe there would be higher unemployment in this area. He suggested a program of reconstructing the roads in Aklavik where mud holes two and three feet deep were common in the streets during the summer.

Mr. Lang thought that, in spite of the construction of Inuvik, Aklavik would remain as a native town and a fur-trading station. He saw, therefore, a

continuing need for a nursing station and other medical facilities at Aklavik and a dentist for the Delta area.

Mr. Lang touched on the needs of the young people. They were adequately provided for as far as their material needs were concerned but other needs required attention. Some sort of organization was needed to take care of the needs of young people between the time they left school and the time they found permanent jobs. Thought should also be given to replacing the Alberta school curriculum used in the Territorial school system with one designed specially for the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Lang expressed his appreciation for the contributions made both to the Council and to the Territories by the former members, Messrs. Audette, Drury and Nicholson.

Speaking of his constituency of Mackenzie River, Mr. Goodall said the overall picture was good. He spoke highly of the Federal Day School and student residences opened recently at Fort Simpson.

Mr. Goodall mentioned that at the session of the Council held in January, 1960, his proposal of a grant to the Roman Catholic Mission at Fort Simpson towards the construction of a skating arena there had been discussed and rejected. Nevertheless, the Mission had constructed the skating arena at a cost of some \$40,000 and this was now meeting a long felt need in the community. Some thought should now be given to making a grant to the Mission to assist with the operating costs of the arena.

Mr. Goodall went on to say he found the decision to go ahead with the construction of the railway to Great Slave Lake most gratifying. The railway would be a big help in getting forest products from the Territories to southern markets and would stimulate private enterprise greatly.

Mr. Goodall spoke of the needs of old age pensioners, citing the disparity between their standard of living and that of other members of Northern communities. Some consideration should be given to alleviating the hardships with which they are faced. One means of doing this would be to provide a cord of wood or half a cord of wood periodically to old age pensioners.

Mr. Coolican expressed his appreciation for the welcome given him by members of the Council and said he considered it a distinct privilege to be a member of the Council. He hoped his living a long ways from the Territories would not prove a disadvantage but rather would help him to look at the Territories and their problems both as a whole and dispassionately.

Mr. Smith thanked the Commissioner and the members of the Council for their welcome, which he said was quite overwhelming. He disclaimed any familiarity with the problems of the North but he hoped that with the assistance of his colleagues on the Council he would be able to make a worthwhile contribution.

Referring to the speeches of all the elected members, Mr. Smith was struck by the recurring theme of youth and our responsibilities for them.

Mr. Desrochers said he looked upon this work with great respect and while he too had no first hand knowledge of the North he hoped that the interest and diligence that he would bring to the Council would in some measure compensate for his lack of first-hand knowledge.

Mr. Brown associated himself with other members of the Council and the Commissioner in welcoming the newly elected and appointed members. He thought their wide knowledge of public affairs and understanding of human problems would be a decided asset to the Council. He went on to express his pleasure at the recovery Mr. Lang had made from the illness that had forced him to miss the July Session of the Council.

Reporting on matters raised at the July Session of the Council, Mr. Brown dealt with the increase of 50% in the motor vehicle insurance rates payable in the Northwest Territories. Information on the new rates had been sought from officers of the Canadian Underwriters Association who had explained that Canada was divided into 47 insurance areas and that motor vehicle insurance rates were based on the experience in these areas. The Northwest Territories was considered as one area. Mr. Brown said it had been represented to him that insurance rates were increased because of the high cost of repairing damaged vehicles in the Mackenzie District and that the rates currently in effect were based on the average experience of insurance companies in this area. He doubted there was any immediate hope for a decrease in these rates.

Mr. Brown recalled it had been suggested at the July Session that tenders for government construction projects be let in smaller amounts to enable local contractors to submit bids. A conscious effort had been made on the part of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to do this; in Norman Wells separate tenders had been called for a school and a teacherage but no local contractors had bid on the projects which subsequently were awarded to an Edmonton firm.

Mr. Brown explained further that often the Department of Public Works acted as the agent of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources in administering contracts and, in the interests of economy, usually lumped together all the requirements in one community in one tender call. However, the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources would continue to press for the issuing of more smaller contracts in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Brown also reported on the project to extend a water line to the Indian Flats area of Fort Simpson, saying that materials had been purchased and were being stored at Hay River awaiting spring break-up before being sent on to Fort Simpson.

Members of the Council had also asked at the July Session whether the safety provisions of the Mining Safety Ordinance and Regulations were being fully enforced in the Territories as they related to exploratory shafts. The Chief Mining Inspector for the Northwest Territories had reported that exploratory shafts involved many of the hazards of mining operations and, therefore, the safety requirements of the Ordinance and the Regulations were being enforced in all respects.

Mr. Brown went on to discuss the desirability of providing some machinery for finding employment for graduates of the school system of the Northwest Territories. He reported that competitions to recruit four Placement Officers - three for the Mackenzie District and one for Frobisher Bay - had been held in 1960 and men selected. He thought these Placement Officers would help to ensure that full advantage was taken of any job opportunities in the Territories.

For the benefit of the new members of the Council, Mr. Brown explained that at the July Session, 1960, he had promised that a new type of Votes and Proceedings of the Council would be produced. Up to that time, the Council had maintained only a brief record of actual decisions taken at sessions. The new type of Votes and Proceeding, expanded to include a summary of the debates that took place at the July Session, had been prepared and distributed to all members of the Council for their comments. For the current session of the Council, Votes and Proceedings would be recorded in the same way, with the addition as appendices of copies of the papers presented at the session.

Mr. Brown then turned to some of the points raised by the members of the Council in their remarks in reply to the Commissioner's Address. Referring to Mr. Carey's wish that commercial fishing in the Northwest Territories be restricted, Mr. Brown said that the trappers' meetings held in 1960 showed that some trappers were not in favour of banning commercial fishing in the lakes in the Northwest Territories. He would have a report for the next session of the Council expressing the views of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and the Indian Affairs Branch on the recommendations of the trappers' meetings.

Mr. Carey had mentioned that it would be desirable to have the Land Titles Office for the Mackenzie District moved to Fort Smith. This was being done in keeping with the decentralization policy of the Northern Administration Branch.

Mr. Brown recalled that Mr. Lang had remarked that the roads in Aklavik were in terrible condition. Mr. Brown agreed that the roads were not good but reminded the Council that one of the reasons for establishing a new town at Inuvik was the unsuitable foundation for constructing permanent roads and buildings at Aklavik. It was realized, however, that something should be done about the roads in Aklavik and the Administration was therefore recommending that Territorial funds be spent to provide a corduroy base for some of the roads there. There was no way of knowing how long this type of road would last at Aklavik but the program could be started on a trial basis to see if the corduroy-base road was an answer to the problem.

Mr. Brown recalled that Mr. Lang had also said a dentist was badly needed in the Delta area. Mr. Brown pointed out the difficulty experienced in recruiting dentists for the Territories at the current rates of pay authorized for that classification of the Civil Service. One of the proposals of the Great Slave Lake Health Plan was to provide incentives for dentists to set up private practises in the Territories with incomes comparable to those earned by dentists in southern parts of Canada.

Referring briefly to Mr. Goodall's suggestion that supplementary benefits be provided for old age pensioners in the Territories, Mr. Brown stated that legislation on old age pensions came within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, hence, the Council could do nothing about the amount of the pension paid to persons over the age of 70 years. If, however, any old age pensioners were experiencing real hardships, the Territorial Government could assist through the issuing of relief payments. If a problem existed the Administrator of the Mackenzie could deal with it.

Mr. Brown raised further points in which he thought the Council would be interested. Since the July Session of the Council a Court of Appeal had been established in the Northwest Territories. The Court of Appeal for the Northwest Territories had previously been a part of the Province of Alberta judicial system; hence, the newly established Court of Appeal was a milestone in the development of the judicial system of the Northwest Territories.

Another important step forward was the provision of insured hospital services for the Northwest Territories on April 1, 1960.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider further the motion on the Commissioner's Opening Address, Mr. Goodall in the chair.

The Committee addressed itself first to some of the points raised by Mr. Carey in his remarks in reply to the Commissioner's Address.

Air and Road Facilities

Mr. Robertson pointed out that air transportation was a Federal matter under the Department of Transport and out of the jurisdiction of the Council.

Mr. Carey suggested that the Council recommend to the Federal Government that existing airport facilities be improved and that additional airports be built.

Mr. Robertson advised that suggestions from the Council on air facilities might better be made to the Department of Transport through the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources rather than by a formal representation by the Council to the Federal Government. He thought the Department of Transport had plans for improvements in its program for 1961-62.

Mr. Carey said he had heard rumours that hard-surfacing of the airports at Norman Wells and Fort Simpson was planned. The Yellowknife air terminal was not satisfactory in that it was cold and lacked essential facilities.

Mr. Gall reported that the matter of the Yellowknife air terminal had previously been taken up with the Minister of Transport.

Mr. Robertson said the terminals at Inuvik and Yellowknife had been mentioned as needing improvement and he suggested the Council wait and see what action developed during 1961-62. If nothing was done, representations could then be made to the Department of Transport.

On the subject of roads to aid in the development of tourism, Mr. Carey suggested that the remaining parts of the Fort Smith-Fort Vermillion road could be built as a Winter Works project. He also suggested a further road from Hay River to Pine Point and Dawson Landing, then continuing to Fort Resolution. When the road from Dawson Landing to Fort Resolution was connected with the road to Hay River the people of Fort Resolution would have a connection with the outside. Tourists complained that transportation by air was too costly: therefore these roads were necessary if tourism was to develop to its full extent.

Mr. Robertson said that a major part in the policy of the Federal Government was the construction of roads to facilitate resource development. The Enterprise - to - Yellowknife road was an example of this. It will go northeast to McKay Lake, another region with good potential for resource development.

A road was now being constructed from Fort Smith to the western boundary of Wood Buffalo Park at the Peace River. Once the road reached the boundary of the Park there would be a gap of about 70 miles to Fort Vermillion. The Department of Northern Affairs had entered into an agreement with the Province of Alberta under the "Roads to Resources" program and earmarked \$7,500,000 over a five-year period to assist the province to construct approved roads. The reconstruction of the Mackenzie Highway in the Province of Alberta had been given first priority and it was feared that the cost of improvements to this road would leave little money to construct the 70-mile road from the Wood Buffalo Park boundary to Fort Vermillion. The Federal Government had agreed that a road should be built from Wood Buffalo Park to Fort Vermillion and this had been stated clearly to the Province of Alberta.

Mr. Robertson added that a road from Hay River to Pine Point would almost certainly be built if the base metal deposits at Pine Point were developed. Road building was expensive in the Territories because of the distances involved and the terrain to be crossed. Many roads are wanted and priorities had to be established. The road from Pine Point to Fort Resolution would have to be considered in the light of other requests.

Mr. Desrochers asked what was the attitude of the Province of Alberta towards the construction of the road from Wood Buffalo Park to Fort Vermillion.

Mr. Robertson said the Province had assigned it the second priority in their Roads to Resources program but the road might be delayed because of heavy expenditures on the reconstruction of the Mackenzie Highway, which was their first priority.

In reviewing the present roads policy as it applied to the Northwest Territories, Mr. Robertson explained that the Federal Government paid the full cost of constructing "development" roads. Once these roads were built, 85% of the maintenance costs were paid by the Federal Government and 15% by the Territorial Government. "Access" roads, which were roads branching off from "development" roads to serve a particular resource

development, were constructed by the mining companies concerned, assisted by the Federal Government. The construction and maintenance costs of local roads within Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts were shared by the Territorial Government and the local authority according to a fixed formula. In Municipalities, the Territorial Government contributed 50% of road construction costs and 25% of maintenance costs. In Local Improvement Districts, the Territorial Government carried out all road construction and maintenance, and the local ratepayers were assessed a proportion of these costs equal to the proportion that private assessment bore to the total assessment. Roads in unorganized communities were in general, the responsibility of the Territorial Government.

Mr. Gall said he was happy to see that the middle class tourist was being thought of when it came to providing communication in the Territories. A regular bus service had been started only in the previous week between Edmonton and Yellowknife. The schedule was three buses a week except during freeze-up and break-up periods when two buses a week would run, supplemented by a light plane to ferry passengers across the Mackenzie River.

Mr. Brown mentioned that further discussion of tourist facilities and roads might be left until the Committee considered the two papers on tourism. The Committee agreed.

The Chairman asked whether Mr. Carey had other points to raise.

Handling of Unemployment Insurance Claims

Mr. Carey said he would like to discuss the establishment of an Unemployment Insurance Commission office in Fort Smith.

Mr. Brown thought the demand for such an office was seasonal and a representative from the U.I.C. could visit the community when needed.

Mr. Gall mentioned that the U.I.C. employee at Yellowknife had simply helped people to fill out forms because there was not a sufficient volume of work there to justify setting up a regular office.

Mr. Carey said delays of up to six weeks had occurred before claims for unemployment insurance had even been acknowledged by the Edmonton office of the U.I.C. If an Unemployment Insurance Commission office were established to handle these applications on the spot, payments could be expedited.

Mr. Coolican asked whether there was any possibility of the Postmaster or some other official in a community handling unemployment insurance forms and payments.

Mr. Robertson agreed to pursue Mr. Coolican's suggestion.

In keeping with the Rules of the Council, the Committee rose at 6 o'clock and the Chairman, Mr. Goodall, reported progress to the Council.

The Commissioner regretted that he could not be present for part of Tuesday morning's sitting of the Council. The Deputy Commissioner would preside in his stead.

The Council adjourned at 6:00 o'clock P.M.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1961.

PRAYERS

10 o'clock A.M.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to continue its consideration of the motion on the Commissioner's Opening Address, Mr. Goodall in the chair.

Bridge and Dock at Hay River

Mr. Carey raised the question of the construction of a public dock at Hay River and a bridge to connect the island with the mainland. He said the bridge had been discussed for many years and it was important it be built not only as a convenience for people living on the island but also because in flood time it was essential that residents be able to reach high ground in an emergency.

Mr. Jones asked whether the bridge or the dock should have priority and Mr. Carey replied that both were important but the bridge should come first because the safety of the residents was involved. The dock was also important because at present the only facilities are privately owned. It would become particularly important when the railway reached Hay River and he thought that preliminary studies should be undertaken now so that the facilities would be available when the railway arrived.

Mr. Brown said that both the bridge and the dock were the responsibility of the Federal Government but he would be happy to enquire about the plans of the Departments involved. It was his impression that planning for the bridge was well advanced although he did not know of any formal consideration being given to the dock.

The Committee discussed whether it would be appropriate and desirable for the Council to pass a resolution urging that the Federal Government consider these undertakings. Mr. Brown pointed out that this had not been the practice in the past but that there was no reason why this could not be done. Normally, in his discussions with Federal departments, the Commissioner would be guided by the views expressed by the Council and this, in the past, had been sufficient. It was, of course, also open to residents of the Northwest Territories to approach their Federal Member of Parliament to present their views on such questions.

Mr. Gall said the problem had been to impress upon the Federal authorities the importance to the people of the Northwest Territories of some of the questions

discussed by the Council. He thought the views of the Council should be presented directly and without using an intermediary. After discussion, the consensus of the Committee was that the Deputy Commissioner should enquire into the plans of the Federal departments involved and report what he had been able to learn to a later session of the Council. It would then be open to the members particularly interested in construction at Hay River or elsewhere in the Territories to introduce a resolution on this subject if this seemed to be desirable.

Freezing of Lands at Hay River and Fort Smith

Mr. Carey said that the lands within a ten-mile radius of the probable route of the railway had been frozen in the Hay River area and were not available for sale to residents who wished to build homes on them. He failed to see any need for this and thought that a resident of the Territories who wished to buy a lot for a house should be entitled to do so. However, he did not think that outsiders should be allowed to buy up large areas for speculative purposes.

Mr. Gall thought it would be difficult to draft and enforce regulations based on these principles.

Mr. Brown pointed out that lands along the proposed route of the railway had been withdrawn from sale to allow for planned development of the area. When the planning was finished, the land would be available to those who wished to buy it. The Commissioner added that the Administration was anxious to avoid land speculation along the route of the railway which would add to costs. The type of buyer Mr. Carey wished to accommodate was not being penalized by the present arrangements. Land would be sold for clearly demonstrated uses and, in fact, applications for lots for residential construction were being accepted.

Mr. Carey also referred to the serviced subdivision at Fort Smith, saying that the charge of \$1,000 per lot was too high and that the growth of the subdivision was being unreasonably restricted for this reason.

Mr. Brown outlined the history of this subdivision. He pointed out that the price of \$1,000 per lot covered only the cost of the Territorial Government of providing roads and sewer and water services in the subdivision.

Mr. Robertson added that this policy had been adopted by the previous Council in an attempt to encourage the development of a well-planned and modern community at Fort Smith.

Mr. Gall added that the experience at Yellowknife confirmed the soundness of a land disposal policy that made land available only for specific purposes in the amounts required for those purposes. He said that in the old part of the town people were still holding land in the hope of getting high prices for it. This had not happened in the new town where the purchaser had to undertake to build on the land that he bought. This encouraged the development of an integrated and well-planned community.

Private Funeral and Ambulance Service in Yellowknife

Mr. Gall said there was in Yellowknife a private funeral and ambulance service which served not only the town

itself but other communities along the new highway. Because of the small number of residents the owner of the service was finding it difficult to maintain it and Mr. Gall suggested that the Council might consider some form of subsidy.

Mr. Coolican said that in his experience in Ontario there were no such general subsidies although county or municipal governments frequently guaranteed collection of ambulance charges for accident cases. The consensus of the Committee was that the question of a subsidy was essentially a municipal matter for consideration by the Yellowknife Municipal Council.

Old Age Pensions

Mr. Gall pointed out that supplements to old age pensions were now paid in kind by the municipalities and the Territorial Government as a welfare measure. Because of the high cost of living in the North, the normal pension was not adequate and people should not be expected to apply for relief in the form of a supplement. Any supplement should be paid in cash as a right. He recognized that there would be difficulties involved and raised the question because there was some dissatisfaction with the present arrangements.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that any arrangement made by the Council had to apply to the whole of the Territories and the difficulties arose because conditions differed widely from one area to another. Northern costs of living were certainly high for those paying for their needs in cash and for this group Mr. Gall's suggestion had merit. However, for others who were still living on the land, the present scale of payments was reasonable and adequate. The problem was to develop a policy that would meet the needs of each of these groups. The present arrangement was worked out to provide a supplement where need was apparent and represented the best compromise developed yet to take account of varying conditions.

Fur Industry in the Mackenzie Delta

Mr. Lang outlined the prospects for the fur harvest and for fur prices in the Delta. He thought the quality of furs was improving because of the encouragement and training that game officers had given trappers in processing their product in improved ways. A small booklet would be helpful to support these efforts for there was still a good deal of room for improvement. Taking up a suggestion made by Mr. Jones, he agreed that more frequent trappers' meetings would also be desirable. The program started by the Indian Affairs Branch of providing advances for trappers was helpful in making it possible for trappers to reach areas which were not being fully exploited.

Mr. Lang said the program to develop a fur garment industry at Aklavik had made a successful start. The garments produced were of good quality and there was a good demand for them. The Indian Affairs Branch had undertaken a somewhat similar program to encourage the production of articles made from moose hide and this program was becoming a success too. A good market existed for souvenirs among visitors to the Delta. Another worthwhile project, started by the Welfare Officer at Inuvik, involved buying local fish and meats, pickling or smoking them, and selling them.

Prospectors in the Territories

Mr. Gall reported he had attended a prospectors' meeting in Yellowknife and drew the attention of the Committee to three points that were discussed at this meeting:

- (1) the practice of some provinces in providing grubstakes for bona fide prospectors;
- (2) the possibility of providing safety equipment, such as radios and flares, for prospectors travelling in remote areas of the North.
- (3) the suggestion that prospectors be allowed to hunt and trap for their needs to supplement their grubstake.

Mr. Robertson stated that the Game Ordinance and Regulations were particularly restrictive because more people in the Northwest Territories depended on game for their livelihood, and indeed, for life itself, than in other locations in Canada. The Council had tried to avoid making exceptions to the Game Ordinance since it was felt that creating exceptions for certain persons would open the door for many more requests from others for similar treatment.

Mr. Gall felt that a definition of prospector was needed if an exception were to be made for them. He believed there were no more than twenty real prospectors in the whole of the Territories.

Mr. Carey mentioned that in other provinces prospectors could take game if they were a certain distance from a settlement. If prospectors were allowed to hunt and trap in the Territories, however, this might conflict with the interests of trappers.

Mr. Robertson suggested that prospectors could set out caches by air along the route they intended to follow.

Mr. Carey said that this, in his experience, had not been common practice and that only once had he flown out caches for a prospector.

The Committee agreed the Game Ordinance should not be amended to allow prospectors to take game to supplement their food supplies.

Turning to safety measures for prospectors, Mr. Carey suggested that before any prospector went into the bush it would be advisable for him to give his destination in a sealed envelope and leave it with the R.C.M. Police to be opened if the prospector had not returned within a certain period of time. Mr. Gall did not think this would be acceptable to prospectors because the competitive nature of prospecting was such that many prospectors did not like to leave behind messages saying where they had gone.

The Committee thought, nevertheless, that any prospector going into the bush should leave a message in a sealed envelope with the R.C.M. Police as a safety precaution.

Mr. Gall suggested that all people going into the bush should be provided with a two-way radio, having a range of 50 to 100 miles. These radios could be rented to people for about \$10 a month. All people travelling in isolated areas should be equipped with these radios and report into a central point at specified times.

Mr. Brown thought the Committee would agree it was desirable to have people take safety measures such as Mr. Gall had suggested, but it would be difficult to enforce a law making the use of safety equipment compulsory.

Mr. Gall asked whether the Territorial Government could acquire a pool of radios which could be rented out. Mr. Lang agreed with this approach, providing it was not compulsory to use them.

Mr. Carey wondered if some company dealing with electronic equipment might consider renting radios.

Mr. Robertson said the Administration would find out what equipment was used in the provinces and report on this at the next session. Conditions placed on the use of these radios would also be studied.

Mr. Gall then suggested that tourists and others going into the bush carry flares for rescue purposes.

Mr. Brown thought this would be a good program for local tourist organizations to promote. Mr. Gall said he had mentioned it simply because he had heard that the R.C.A.F. was over stocked with flares.

Mr. Robertson said that if there was a surplus, anyone could buy them from the Crown Assets Disposal Corporation and he suggested to Mr. Carey that he, as President of the Northwest Territories Tourist Association, might interest the Association in publicizing the use of such flares.

The Chairman asked Mr. Lang if he had any further points to raise with regard to the Mackenzie Delta.

Work Projects in Aklavik

Mr. Lang noted that it was proposed to do something about the roads in Aklavik. He suggested that a good road could be built by removing two feet of the dirt on the roads, laying a corduroy base, then covering the logs with sawdust to insulate them before replacing the dirt and crowning up the road with gravel.

Mr. Robertson said it would be costly to use gravel because it was not available near Aklavik. Mr. Lang thought a little gravel would be necessary and it could be used to supplement the corduroy base in spots.

Speaking in general terms of employment conditions in the Aklavik area, Mr. Lang said there was a desperate need to find programs providing extra income for the local inhabitants. Power for the sawmill was necessary if the log-cutting program was to be successful. A low cost log house, using local logs and local labour, had been built recently in Aklavik for a poultry experiment. Mr. Lang thought that similar houses would be a big improvement on the present housing in such communities as Aklavik, Fort Good Hope, Tuktoyaktuk and Arctic Red River.

Mr. Lang said another serious local problem was how to get firewood cut and brought to Aklavik. It was not difficult to get logs for building purposes for the logs could be cut in the winter, piled near the river, and floated down to Aklavik at high water. Firewood was hard to handle in this way because every stick had to be rolled into the river separately and much of it was lost.

There was a demand for firewood; there were men willing to work; but the men needed advances to buy food for a few weeks in the bush and there had to be a way found of getting the firewood back to Aklavik. If a contractor could be found to supervise the operation, hire men to cut the firewood in big lots, and arrange to bring it down to Aklavik, the problem would be solved.

The Chairman asked Mr. Merrill, the Administrator of the Mackenzie, for his views on the subject.

Mr. Merrill said that no local contractor wanted to undertake the job but the immediate needs were being met by buying firewood in small lots from local suppliers. He feared that if no contractor could be found the Administration might have to establish a day-labour force which would cost a lot to supervise. This would not be as efficient as contracting and should be avoided if possible.

Mr. Carey suggested putting the wood in bag booms and floating it down at high water.

The Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock P.M.

3 o'clock P.M.

The Committee continued its consideration of the motion on the Commissioner's Address, Mr. Goodall in the chair.

Work Projects in Aklavik (Continued)

Mr. Lang thought the best solution to the problem of getting firewood for Aklavik was to find a contractor who would take on the whole operation using local labour, or, failing that, issue grubstakes to those who would work independently.

Mr. Robertson suggested that Mr. Lang, Mr. Merrill and Mr. Brown might discuss with the Industrial Division ways and means of organizing the wood-cutting industry at Aklavik. If this opportunity to provide local employment was not seized now, residences and institutions there might well change to oil heating.

Mr. Lang said there was a definite need to have some type of work available for a man when he asked for it, even if it was only cutting wood. He stressed the point that the population could not go on existing on an economy based solely on the muskrat. The future basis should be (1) fur, (2) timber, and (3) fisheries.

Mr. Brown gave a few comparative figures of the numbers of muskrats trapped in different years in the Territories and the total income obtained. In 1940-41, 503,000 muskrat were trapped and sold for \$739,000. In 1945-46, 448,000 animals were sold for \$1,234,000. In 1956-57, the number trapped was down to 184,000 and the income to \$138,000.

Mr. Robertson said there is no question but that the Delta was a problem area relatively densely populated compared with the rest of the Territories. It was imperative that more employment be found but the possibility must be faced that it may not be available in the Delta. The only alternative was to provide education and training for the people of this area as fast as possible to enable them to take advantage of job opportunities elsewhere in the Territories or elsewhere in Canada.

Low Cost Housing

Mr. Lang said he wished to bring up one or two further points. He had received complaints from people of mixed blood that they were not receiving the same treatment as the Eskimos or Indians.

Mr. Robertson wondered if the complaints had to do with housing or were there other things as well. He thought that the only thing the Indians and Eskimos were getting and persons of mixed blood were not was low cost housing, but he added that the intention was to extend the low cost housing programs to all. The scheme would be tried out first in the Yukon Territory and if successful every effort would be made to extend it to the Northwest Territories. In the fields of health, welfare and education, all the inhabitants of the Territories were treated alike.

Mr. Lang observed that only those who are in steady employment could benefit from a low cost housing scheme. He thought co-operatives had a role to play in this field but one difficulty was to get people of different origins to co-operate.

Mr. Jones asked if there was any provision in the Estimates for housing.

Mr. Robertson explained that with the funds available to the Territorial Government it would be impossible to even dent the housing problem. That was the reason why a loaning agency would have to finance the scheme if it were approved.

Mr. Smith asked if there was a timetable for the establishment of the scheme.

Mr. Robertson said he hoped a decision would be taken before the Spring.

Eskimo Status

Mr. Robertson explained to the Committee that for many years all Eskimos had been registered at birth and issued with identification discs. Changing circumstances in the way of life of a growing number of Eskimos would seem to indicate that more flexibility was

required in the matter of issuing identification discs. He believed the individual Eskimo should be given the opportunity to decide whether or not he or she or their children had identification discs and he read to the Committee an administrative definition of Eskimo status which would allow the individual free choice in this matter.

Under the present Financial Agreement, the possession of identification discs was used to decide which agency of government assumed the costs of educational, welfare, health or other services. The new arrangement would mean that those who decided not to have discs, and he doubted they would represent a significant number, would become the financial responsibility of the Territorial Government in the way of providing these services. The Council had the right, therefore, to voice an opinion on this possible consequence of the new arrangement before it was put into effect by the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Mr. Lang asked what would happen in a case where the father was White and the mother was an Eskimo. At the present time the child would be looked upon as White.

Mr. Robertson thought there would be no change unless the parents wished it. With one exception these children would have the same rights and privileges as the other children living in the Territories. The only difference would be that Eskimos and Indians were entitled to a General Hunting Licence and those who elected not to have discs would not be entitled.

Mr. Smith asked if there had been many cases of Eskimos wishing to drop their status and could they revert to their Eskimo status later.

Mr. Robertson said that the definition would permit anyone who had elected not to have a disc to get it back at any time. He foresaw no major consequences resulting from the definition unless a great many Eskimos elected to abandon their status and he thought that was unlikely.

Mr. Desrochers asked if this definition would be embodied into legislation.

Mr. Robertson replied that it was purely for administrative purposes.

Mr. Smith wondered whether the definition might produce feelings of inferiority or superiority.

Mr. Lang said that the Delta was a melting-pot and that he knew of no racial discrimination there. He felt that in a few years' time any line of distinction would disappear.

Mr. Smith asked if there were any provisions for an Indian to change his status and could he rescind his decision.

Mr. Jones said that an Indian could change his status by becoming enfranchised but that once he had made the choice it was final.

Mr. Smith wondered if it was a good thing for Eskimos to be allowed to change their status back and forth while Indians could not.

Mr. Brown answered this by saying that in the case of an Eskimo the change of status would be quite a simple process, while for an Indian it was quite involved. An Indian had to live away from a reservation for two years and he had to satisfy the officials of the Indian Affairs Branch that he would not become a charge to the province which he intended to live before he was allowed to change status.

Mr. Robertson stated that the problem of defining the term "Eskimo" was a continuing one. Under the present Financial Agreement, costs had to be apportioned to the various agencies of government and called Eskimo or non-Eskimo even though all were treated equally. The question resolved itself into whether registration should be automatic or optional.

Mr. Lang felt that it would be better to introduce the element of choice.

Mr. Robertson stated that in practical terms it would make no difference to the individual. The aim was always to preserve the identity of the Eskimo ethnic group but with a sense of equality with other ethnic groups.

Mr. Smith felt that the option might set up a type of discrimination among Eskimos. It may follow that it was a bad thing to remain an Eskimo. One Eskimo might think another who had not become non-Eskimo for administrative purposes was a second-class citizen. The Eskimo, by being able to revert from Eskimo to non-Eskimo and back again, if he wished, might create problems for the Administration. There was also the possibility that as children got older they would resent their parents not having declared them non-Eskimo.

Mr. Brown explained that all Eskimos are Canadians, that the definition of Eskimo had financial implications only and was not racial.

Mr. Robertson suggested that this definition should be discussed again by the administration, taking into account the points raised by the members. The Committee agreed to leave the matter open.

The Chairman asked if there were any other matters arising from the Commissioner's Address.

Mr. Lang enquired as to whether it would be proper to discuss the future division of the Northwest Territories at this time.

Mr. Robertson suggested that copies of Sessional Paper No. 18, 1960 (Second Session), entitled "Possible Evolution of the Northwest Territories", distributed at the July Session, 1960, be distributed again to the members. The Committee agreed to delay discussion on this subject until later in the session when the new members had had a chance to read the paper.

Fur Marketing

Mr. Jones asked for the views of the Committee on his suggestion that a fur marketing service be established for the Northwest Territories to obtain the best possible prices for furs for trappers within the Territories. Marketing might be done on a voluntary basis through co-operatives. No specific proposals had yet been worked out but, if the Committee thought such a scheme might be useful, detailed proposals could be drafted. In general terms, furs would be collected in the Territories, put on auction to obtain a good price and the proceeds returned to the trappers. Advances of up to 50% of the value of the fur could be paid to trappers when the fur was collected and the balance paid after the auctions.

Mr. Robertson thought this proposal might create a problem in the provision of supplies in isolated settlements. Many of these settlements were dependent on the Hudson's Bay Company where it was the only agency willing to provide this service. If fur marketing were taken over on a co-operative basis, the collection of the furs would also present many problems and little co-operation in this matter could be expected from the Hudson's Bay Company because fur marketing was one of its main sources of revenue. The Hudson's Bay Company might well feel obliged to raise prices in its remote stores to offset the loss in revenue from the furs handled by the marketing service.

Mr. Jones stated this was true but the trader was no longer financing the trapper. In the long run, the money realized from these fur auctions would be spent in the Territories and the stores would benefit just as much as they do now.

In keeping with the Rules of the Council, the Committee rose at 6 o'clock and the Chairman, Mr. Goodall, reported progress to the Council.

The Council adjourned at 6 o'clock P.M.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1961.

10 o'clock A.M.

In the absence of the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner presided.

PRAYERS

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue its consideration of the motion on the Commissioner's Address, Mr. Goodall in the chair.

Fur Marketing (Continued)

Mr. Jones said that the Indians had requested the establishment of a form of fur marketing board. If such a board could improve the income of trappers then the Council should give serious attention to this suggestion.

Mr. Robertson said the Council had given much thought over many years to those who depended on trapping. Fur prices today had dropped sharply in comparison with fur prices in 1930 but the increase in the price of other goods made the return to trappers in real terms even smaller, causing much hardship for trappers.

Periodically, the question of a floor price on fur had been discussed and generally the conclusion was that it was impracticable. He mentioned a number of factors which militated against a floor price among which was the possibility of furs being smuggled across the Territorial border and the difficulties which would be met in administering a floor price.

The possibility of the establishment of a national floor price had been considered and dismissed. He said that perspective could be given to this problem by the fact that the Territories produced only about four to five per cent of the national fur production. Therefore, the problem was really not of sufficient magnitude to warrant the Federal Government involving itself. He went on to say that among the many great problems which were latent in Mr. Jones's suggestion was the formidable one of supporting a small and scattered trapping fraternity.

Mr. Lang pointed out that European buyers attended the January mink auctions in North America and buoyed prices for that month only. Any proposed marketing service would have to be prepared to market its mink in January. After the annual January auctions, the price of mink dropped by 30% to 40%. He saw some virtue in a marketing service in those localities where there was only one buyer. In such isolated places, there was not the competition found in the larger settlements in the Mackenzie District.

Mr. Robertson stated that these were precisely the places where it would be difficult to operate such a system.

To Mr. Gall's enquiry whether this venture would be a co-operative administered by the Indian Affairs Branch, Mr. Jones said it need not be done that way. Mr. Jones thought the problem of obtaining the best possible prices for fur was a responsibility of the Council. In reply to Mr. Gall's query as to how he visualized a marketing service being run, Mr. Jones replied that one possibility lay in establishing a revolving fund from which advances could be made to trappers until the proceeds of their furs were received from the auctions. He did not see any great difficulty in Mr. Gall's objection that it would be difficult for those running a market scheme to estimate the market value of a fur when making an advance to a trapper.

Mr. Robertson stated that he had not thought, up to this point, that Government officers would be involved in such a scheme. It would, he said, present serious difficulties to any of the staff of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources who would have to make advances to trappers without knowing market conditions for different types of fur. Serious problems would be met at both the buying end and the selling end; hence he was reluctant to see the Government involve itself in such a plan which was more in the field of co-operatives. Even this he thought would present problems of its own, including

those of immediate cash payments to trappers and dealings with buyers and scattered trappers. Serious problems lay in either approach.

Mr. Gall stated that although the big fur auctions were held in Montreal, anyone holding the necessary licences could engage in the business of buying fur in the Territories.

Mr. Lang contended that whoever marketed furs had to know where the best markets were. A number of trappers did not rely exclusively on the services of the local fur buyers but instead sent their furs direct to a fur auction. He had often done this on behalf of particular trappers. These furs went mostly to Montreal, Seattle, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Edmonton. Mr. Lang stated that competition was made even more keen because of the great difficulties encountered in grading fur which involved assessing such factors as the quality, the texture, the condition of a pelt and its size. He could not see any great advantage in any form of marketing system such as that envisaged by Mr. Jones, especially after the new traders fur record books were issued. He saw another problem in Mr. Jones' suggestion in that anyone buying fur under the marketing scheme in an isolated post would be in a position to take advantage of the trappers.

Noting the divergence of opinion among the members of the Committee on the subject of fur marketing, Mr. Brown asked whether members would wish to give it further consideration when more information was available. The Committee agreed and asked the Administration to obtain information on the methods used to market fur in other jurisdictions.

Fort Simpson Arena

Mr. Goodall asked the Committee to consider making a grant to the Roman Catholic Mission in Fort Simpson to cover part of the operating costs of the skating arena there. He suggested that a precedent for this type of grant had been set when the Council made a grant of \$25,000 to Yellowknife for a similar purpose some years ago.

Mr. Robertson explained that the Council had established a program at the July Session, 1960, of providing assistance with the capital costs of community centres in the Territories through matched grants to municipalities or incorporated community societies that were representative of all groups in a community. Ownership of the arena at Fort Simpson was vested in the Roman Catholic Mission there and the existing policy did not allow contributions to be made from Territorial funds to projects which remained in private hands. If the Roman Catholic Mission decided to sell the arena to a community organization, he thought the arena would qualify for assistance under the community centres program.

Mr. Goodall said that this now clarified the situation in Fort Simpson as far as he was concerned.

Mr. Carey enquired whether the museum at Yellowknife was being assisted under the community centres program. Mr. Robertson explained that the assistance given to the museum was by way of a founding grant and not as assistance under the program.

Community Planning - Fort Simpson

Mr. Goodall then introduced the question of a "land bank" at Fort Simpson which would be similar to that at Fort Smith.

Mr. Brown said Fort Simpson was a community which had grown up without the benefits of town planning. However, an aerial survey of Fort Simpson had been made in the past year and he expected an accurate map of the settlement would be ready this year to allow detailed planning to start. Mr. Brown thought that the town planning consultants would certainly consider future land requirements when drawing up a town plan. He assured Mr. Goodall that the Local Advisory Committee at Fort Simpson would be consulted about the town plan.

Payment of Government Accounts

Mr. Goodall spoke of the problems facing private enterprise in establishing itself in the Territories. The Administration could be of assistance by paying its bills on time.

Mr. Robertson agreed there had been delays in paying accounts in the past but he thought the establishment of a local Treasury Office in Fort Smith had gone a long way to solving this problem. No account should be outstanding now for more than three weeks from the time when the services were rendered or the goods were received.

Mr. Carey said there were now no longer any complaints on this count in Fort Smith.

Agriculture

Mr. Goodall suggested that the North was becoming a prime example of a welfare state with very little encouragement being given to private enterprise. The future of agriculture was not good and the R.C. Mission, in slaughtering the last of their cattle this year, had probably disposed of the last of their livestock in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Robertson said there certainly appeared to be less agriculture in the North at the moment than in previous decades. He said that when attending a meeting of the Council of the Yukon Territory last year it had been drawn to his attention that in 1903 much more agriculture produce was produced in the Yukon than at present. The explanation for this was a simple one. The Territories were not in a competitive position to produce agricultural products for export from the Territories; filling the needs of the local market was the best that could be hoped for. Although the local market had grown a lot from what it was fifty years ago, there had been such an improvement in transportation facilities over the years that it is now possible for foodstuffs to be brought into the Territories and sold for less than it would cost to produce them locally.

Great Slave Lake Railway

Mr. Goodall wondered about the economic soundness of the proposed Great Slave Lake Railway and suggested

that if it were built, the resulting development would be in northern Alberta rather than in the Territories. He expressed the hope that the completion of the railway might make real the possibility he has seen of the establishment of a pulp mill in the Territories.

Mr. Robertson stated that the economics of the proposal to build the railway had been thoroughly investigated. The railway would never pay its way in terms of passengers carried or agricultural products hauled but would depend for the bulk of its revenues on the hauling from the Territories of mineral concentrates and on the carrying into the Territories those supplies needed in the exploitation of the mineral resources which must be the backbone of the economic life of the Territories.

Mr. Gall stated that although in previous years he had had serious doubts about the beneficial results of the construction of this railway, he was now completely satisfied that it would be of immense benefit to the economic life of the area. Mineral concentrates could never be transported economically by truck from the Territories to southern smelters.

Mr. Carey mentioned that he had with him a paper containing information he had gathered on the potential benefits of the railway and he asked if the Committee would wish him to read it.

Mr. Robertson suggested that Mr. Carey's paper might be mimeographed and distributed to the members. The Committee agreed.

General

Mr. Carey asked whether the Crown would grant title to lands without a survey being done first by the Dominion Lands Surveyor. Delays were experienced in the surveying of lands in the Territories because of the lack of government surveyors resident in the Territories. It was also expensive to bring in a government surveyor from Ottawa. Therefore, would the surveys done by the surveyor resident in Yellowknife be acceptable to the Dominion Lands Office, providing the overall plans for the community concerned were taken into consideration.

Mr. Robertson replied that surveys done by professional surveyors would indeed be acceptable.

Mr. Smith recalled that the Commissioner had stated in his Opening Address that all children could go to school. He enquired whether this meant that all could go to school but some did not take advantage of the opportunity.

Mr. Robertson replied that over 60% of the Eskimo children of school age in the Territories did go to school although attendance was sometimes irregular. Some Eskimo children were prevented from attending school regularly by the nomadic way of life led by their parents. The Administration was attempting to overcome this problem by building student residences at various locations in the Territories where Eskimo children could live during the school year and attend Day Schools in the community while their parents were away hunting and trapping.

Mr. Smith enquired what the average attendance was among Eskimos children enrolled in the schools.

Mr. Robertson replied that 90% of enrolment was used as the average attendance figure for Estimates purposes but perhaps a more realistic figure might be 85%.

Mr. Goodall enquired as to whether it was compulsory for Indian children to go to school.

Mr. Robertson said the School Ordinance provided that all children must attend school between the ages of six and sixteen years.

Mr. Lang suggested that, in some areas, the school year might be arranged to allow children to go home to help their parents in hunting and trapping at certain times of the year.

Mr. Robertson replied that the school term was flexible to some extent and that teachers were hired on a 12-month basis. It was possible in certain areas to close the school at convenient times.

Mr. Desrochers asked the Chairman if Mr. Lang could expand on his suggestion that a new curriculum be introduced in the school system to replace the Alberta curriculum now in use.

Mr. Lang said he had not looked into this question very deeply but teachers in the Territories had told him the Alberta curriculum was out of date for the Territories.

Mr. Brown informed the Committee that the Education Division of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources had been working for some time on a new curriculum for the Northwest Territories but this was an enormous task.

Mr. Robertson said the stage had not yet been reached when teachers could be recruited locally in the Territories; all of the teachers were recruited in southern Canada and their average length of stay in the North was two years. Each teacher had to adapt the standard curriculum to suit local conditions. Even with a new curriculum, new teachers would have to learn about local conditions and adapt the curriculum accordingly.

Mr. Carey asked the Chairman if Mr. Lang thought above-average children were being held back by the present curriculum.

Mr. Lang believed they were but he would like to have more information before the problem was discussed at any length.

Having concluded its consideration of the motion on the Commissioner's Opening Address, the Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Goodall, presented the report of the Committee to the Council. The Committee recommended favourably on the motion.

The question being put on the motion, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Goodall's report is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 1B.

Mr. Lang tabled the following questions:

- "(1) What disposal is made of the revenues coming in from oil and gas leases in the Northwest Territories?
- (2) Have any measures been taken to safeguard the surplus revenues, if any, for the benefit of a potential future province or provinces?"

Mr. Brown accepted the questions as notice.

Mr. Brown tabled the following documents:

- (a) Orders and Regulations issued pursuant to the Ordinances of the Northwest Territories between June 28, 1960, and December 31, 1960, inclusive, and not previously tabled. These Orders and Regulations are included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 2.
- (b) Miscellaneous papers and reports pertaining to the business of the Council and not previously tabled. These papers and reports are included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 3 to Sessional Paper No. 12.

Mr. Lang presented a petition from the residents of Aklavik regarding the provision of a resident medical doctor in that community when the two hospitals were closed and the present medical doctor left the community. This petition is set forth as Sessional Paper No. 13.

The Commissioner suggested that the petition might be considered during discussions in Committee on the Reference for Advice on the Great Slave Lake Health Plan. Officers of Indian and Northern Health Services would be present at that time. Agreed.

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 1, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to Canadian National Telegraphs Company for the Installation and Operation of a Telephone System in the Settlements of Inuvik, Rae, Fort Resolution and Fort Providence, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Brown, Bill 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal District Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 4, An Ordinance respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st day of March, 1961, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 5, An Ordinance Respecting Expenditures for the

Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st day of March, 1962, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 1, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to Canadian National Telegraphs Company for the Installation of a Telephone System in the Settlements of Inuvik, Rae, Fort Resolution and Fort Providence, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal District Ordinance, was read the second time.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider Bills 1, 2 and 3, Mr. Lang in the chair.

Bill 1 - Canadian National Telegraphs Telephone System Franchises

Mr. Brown stated that Bill 1 contained the legislative authority to carry out the recommendations made by the Council at the previous session for telephone system franchises at the four locations named in the Bill. A franchise agreement had been negotiated between the Commissioner and the Canadian National Telegraphs Company with the assistance of officers of the Northern Canada Power Commission and the advice of the Legal Adviser. Mr. Brown summarized the conditions set out in the franchise agreement as follows:

- (1) The Canadian National Telegraphs Company would have the sole and exclusive right of operating the telephone system in the communities concerned.
- (2) The franchise would extend for a fifteen-year period.
- (3) The rates would be a matter of agreement between the Commissioner and the Company as would the method of operation.
- (4) The Company agrees to maintain the service at all times and indemnify the Government against any claims.
- (5) The rates charged for installation and telephone service to subscribers would not exceed the rates set out in the Canadian National Telegraphs Local Telephone Exchange Service Tariff for the Northwest Territories approved by the Board of Transport Commissioners.

Mr. Gall asked if a citizen could phone Inuvik from Yellowknife once this new system was in operation.

Mr. Robertson replied that this would not be possible at the present time. The immediate plans were for telephone connections from Yellowknife, Fort Smith and Hay River with points outside the Territories.

A micro-wave connection to Inuvik would follow at a later date. An intermediate stage would be a micro-wave link to Inuvik through the Yukon.

Mr. Jones enquired as to whether the 15-year term of the agreement was renewable.

Mr. Brown stated there was no renewable provision in the franchise agreement but he understood this renewable clause was intended.

Mr. Robertson stated that the Administration would follow up this question but that there was no need for it to interfere with the legislation.

Mr. Goodall asked whether the Canadian National Telegraphs Company had considered a telephone franchise at Fort Simpson. He mentioned that the Department of Transport now operated the telephone system left by the R.C.C.S. He understood a private concern was also interested in obtaining the franchise.

Mr. Brown stated that no formal applications had been received yet but once received they could be considered on their merits.

Bill 1 agreed to.

Mr. Lang presented the report of the Committee on Bill 1 and reported progress on Bills 2 and 3. The Committee recommended Bill 1 without amendment.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council adjourned at 1 o'clock P.M.

3 o'clock P.M.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Reference for Advice on the Great Slave Lake Health Plan, Mr. Jones in the chair. Dr. P.E. Moore, Director, Indian and Northern Health Services, and Dr. J.S. Willis, Principal Health Officer, were in attendance.

The Chairman asked Dr. Moore to give a brief explanation of the Plan.

Dr. Moore explained that in the Northwest Territories, with its small population, great distances and high costs, doctors and dentists were reluctant to come and set up private practises. The Great Slave Lake Health Plan was developed to overcome the obstacles to private practice, particularly in the Great Slave Lake Area, although it was hoped the plan could be expanded to include other parts of the Territories, as this became necessary and practicable.

Adequate health services, such as clinics, sanitary inspections, home visits and public health work in the schools, were now lacking in Yellowknife, Hay River

and other locations in the Great Slave Lake area. In order to attract medical men of good calibre to the North, it would be necessary to provide a more adequate income than that offered by the Civil Service Commission for salaried professional staff. The Plan suggested a way in which the incomes of medical officers could be subsidized: the supplying of low-rental government housing was one method among others suggested in the Health Plan. An ever greater problem existed in recruiting dentists but he thought the proposed scheme would encourage young, energetic dentists to reside in the Territories through providing them with good incomes and the necessary equipment with which to begin practising.

Dr. Moore stated that a skeleton of the Health Plan was now in operation in the Northwest Territories through the staff and facilities provided by Northern Health Service and paid for by the Federal Government and the Territorial Government. The proposed scheme would augment the present plant with additional staff, buildings and equipment. Buildings and equipment would be rented to private doctors and dentists on a self-liquidatory basis.

Mr. Robertson asked if Dr. Moore would review for the Committee the number and location of Northern Health Service staff in the Great Slave Lake area.

Dr. Moore summarized briefly the establishment for staff and explained that the present vacancies were medical and dental personnel. There was no need for more hospital beds in the area.

Mr. Desrochers noted that the Plan envisages two more doctors and one more dentist in the area than there were at present.

Mr. Robertson stated that the net effect of the Health Plan on the staff situation would be an increase of eight positions: a new public health medical officer, two more private physicians, one dentist, two health nurses, one sanitarian and one health educator.

Mr. Gall asked whether the private physicians would be allowed to use the clinics provided by the Government.

Dr. Moore replied that this was the intention of the Plan -- the private physicians could rent the clinics from the Government.

Mr. Smith asked why the Government of Northwest Territories was shown under Appendix C1 to the Reference for Advice as paying \$70,000 out of the total increase of \$96,400 for the cost of the eight new positions.

Dr. Willis replied that a large part of the additional public health services was required in Yellowknife and Hay River where the populations are largely white and therefore the financial responsibility of the Territorial Government.

Mr. Robertson mentioned that if public health services were greatly improved, presumably treatment costs would also increase. Was there an estimate of the expected increase in the costs of treatment?

Dr. Willis said this increase was very hard to estimate and that it would depend on the backlog of poor health in the area. It could be expected to be relatively high in the first few years of operation of the Plan but once the health problem had been vigourously attacked, expenditures for treatment should decline as the population attained a level of good general health.

Dr. Willis explained that in calculating the incomes necessary and reasonable for doctors in the Great Slave Lake area the basic information had come from statistics of the Swift Current Health Plan in Saskatchewan which had been operating for some twenty years and on which excellent data was available. This plan involved 41 positions in rural and urban practice. Comparable figures to the Northwest Territories had been developed on certain assumptions respecting costs of living in the North and overhead costs. While these assumptions might have to be revised slightly in the light of more accurate data the fundamental principle on which the figures were based continued to apply. This was that an income which was fair and reasonable for a doctor in Saskatchewan should similarly be reasonable in the Northwest Territories when particular local conditions were taken into account.

The Committee discussed at some length the alternative proposals advanced by the Northern Health Service and outlined in Appendices C1, C2, C3 and C4 of the Reference for Advice. Dr. Willis explained that depending on the needs of the area and the wishes of the Council various combinations of services could be developed. The Northern Health Service had worked out three of these in some detail for the information of the Council.

The first proposal outlined in Appendices C1 and C2 was based on the assumption that improved public health services would be provided on an area basis by salaried staff of Indian and Northern Health Services with no attempt made to subsidize the incomes of private doctors or dentists. The second proposal, costed in Appendices C1, C2 and C3, would be a good deal more expensive for it would include both the provision of salaried public health staff other than doctors and dentists and payments to private doctors and dentists to provide them with net incomes which would be attractive and consistent with what they could expect in southern Canada.

The third proposal, costed in Appendices C1, C2 and C4, separated out the subsidies necessary to attract private dentists only, who were the most difficult of all the professional groups to recruit for service in the Territories.

In summary, the net additional costs of the Health Plan to the Territorial Government would be as follows:

Proposal No. 1	Annual Operating and Mtnc	Capital	Total Net Additional Costs
Expanded public health, medical and dental services through recruitment of eight new salaried employees of N.H.S. 1 yr.	\$ 42,650	\$ 15,800	\$ 58,450
(Appendices C1 and 2 yr.	64,400	112,400	176,800
C2) There-	70,000	-	70,000
after			★

<u>Proposal No. 2</u>		<u>Annual Operating and Mtnce</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total Net Additional Costs</u>
Salaried public health staff and subsidized private doctors and dentists				
(Appendices C1, C2 and C3)	1 yr.	\$ 62,000	\$ 15,800	\$ 77,800
	2 yr.	123,400	112,400	235,800
	There- after	129,000	-	129,000 *

Proposal
No. 3

Salaried doctors and public health staff; subsidized private dentists.				
(Appendices C1, C2 and C4)	1 yr.	\$ 62,000	\$ 15,800	\$ 77,800
	2 yr.	83,500	112,400	195,900
	There- after	89,100	-	89,100 *

* Annual operating cost when Plan is in full operation.

Dr. Willis doubted that the first proposal would produce much better results than the present arrangements for the Great Slave Lake area because of the great difficulties in recruiting salaried medical and dental staff.

The implementation of the third proposal, involving subsidies for dentists without including the doctors would be damaging to the morale of the salaried doctors in the Territories. Therefore, he considered the second proposal most likely to meet the urgent needs of the area.

There was some discussion of the cost of providing services for indigents under the proposed Health Plan. Dr. Willis explained that it seemed likely that the amounts paid for treatment of indigents would be rather higher under the suggested plan than under the present arrangements where they are treated, if at all, by salaried staff. This was simply a reflection of the different procedure of accounting to be used under the Health Plan and did not reflect any increased scale of treatment for indigents.

Mr. Gall asked about the responsibility for the payment of medical services for indigents in Yellowknife at the present time.

Mr. Brown replied that this was a municipal responsibility in the first instance but that the Territorial Government reimbursed the municipality for 80% of the cost of medical and welfare services for resident indigents. Introduction of the Great Slave Lake Health Plan would not in any way alter the responsibilities of the Municipality and the Territorial Government in this regard.

The Committee then considered Appendix D3 of the Reference for Advice. This Appendix outlined the phasing of the plan over the first three fiscal years.

Dr. Willis explained that because of difficulties in recruiting personnel and the need to construct facilities it would take some time for the Plan to be put into full operation. In the first year, arrangements would be made to recruit public health nurses and dentists. These services were at present of the highest priority. A building program would be put in hand which would take effect during the second and third fiscal years at which time the incentive scheme for medical personnel could also be introduced. When the plan was in full operation and after capital costs had been met it was estimated that the continuing commitment by the Territorial Government in a normal operating year would be of the order of \$129,000. This figure is based on the assumption that all doctors submit for the maximum to which they are entitled, that the percentage of indigents is in practice consistent with the present estimates, and that the cost of living figures are as previously estimated. It seemed likely to Dr. Willis that in practice the continuing Territorial commitment would be somewhat lower than \$129,000 a year.

Mr. Desrochers asked what the total expenditure on health services by the Council was at the present time.

Mr. Brown replied that the current estimates showed a contribution of \$108,000 towards the costs of the Northern Health Service. Of this total, only \$29,000 was being spent in the Great Slave Lake area, largely because little was being provided in the way of public health services in Yellowknife or Hay River.

Mr. Smith suggested that the Committee also consider the implications of the Health Plan to future planning of health services in the Territories. He thought a decision to proceed in the Great Slave Lake area would possibly be followed by reasonable representations that the same program, or a similar one, be extended to other parts of the Territories. This should be included in the cost calculations of the proposals now before the Council.

Mr. Robertson commented that because only a small portion of the population in the Eastern Arctic was the direct financial responsibility of the Territorial Government, the financial implications to it of a similar plan in that area would not be great. He thought, however, that the Committee should take into account the likelihood that some such scheme would have to be extended in due course to the Lower Mackenzie area.

Dr. Willis pointed out that the only reason the present scheme had become possible, or at least worthy of consideration, for the Great Slave Lake area was the improvement in transportation facilities there. Travel

costs in the Lower Mackenzie region were so high that a similar scheme for that area would be prohibitively expensive. It was, however, his thought that the scheme might be extended to other parts of the Territories, possibly in an amended form, as it became economically possible to justify this. As far as the Delta area was concerned he pointed out that the Inuvik hospital would have an indirect effect on public health conditions in the area and that even at the present time service was being given in individual settlements through the nursing stations. What was lacking in the Lower Mackenzie was an area program which was impossible at present because of the costs of transportation.

Mr. Desrochers asked Dr. Willis whether, in his opinion, conditions in the Great Slave Lake area were much worse than those found today in smaller rural centres in other parts of Canada.

Dr. Willis replied that the Great Slave Lake Plan was a modification of the health unit pattern which had been introduced widely in southern Canada. The idea of these health units was to provide on an area basis services which no one small town or village could afford on its own. What the Northern Health Service had tried to do in the Health Plan was to modify a good modern southern practice to meet conditions in the North.

Mr. Gall asked whether medical and surgical arrangements could be tied into the proposed plan.

Dr. Willis replied that this would have to be investigated. The plan assumed that those who could pay for such treatment would do so. He had not studied the insurance plans in this context but he would hope that some form of coverage could be arranged.

The Committee agreed that it would not attempt to reach a decision on the Health Plan at this point in the session, but rather would return to the subject at the appropriate part of the Estimates.

Before the Committee rose Mr. Robertson expressed a word of thanks for the co-operation which officers of I.N.H.S. had given the Council in past years and particularly for the time which had been spent in explaining the details of the Great Slave Lake Health Plan to the Committee. Mr. Jones reported progress.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue consideration of Bills 2 and 3, Mr. Lang in the chair.

Bill 2 - Motor Vehicles Ordinance

Mr. Brown explained that the purpose of the Bill was to add a "careless driving" section to the Motor Vehicles Ordinance. Similar sections existed in the legislation of the Yukon Territory and all of the provinces except Prince Edward Island. The present amendment had been requested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and would bring Territorial legislation into accord with prevailing practice throughout Canada.

Mr. Coolican suggested that some form of publicity be undertaken to make drivers in the Northwest Territories aware of what was implied by this new section. Mr. Brown agreed that an appropriate leaflet would be prepared to be distributed when new driving licences are issued.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that until recently, because of the very limited road mileage in the Territories, questions having to do with the operation of motor vehicles had not caused difficulties. He thought that in the future the Council might have to give more attention to its legislation and policy in this regard especially, for example, to the basis on which driving licences in the Territories were issued. He thought that for the time being it would be desirable to keep the regulations as simple as possible, but that some changes might have to be made to reflect changed conditions.

Mr. Desrocher asked what arrangements existed for the proclamation in the Territories of legislation passed by the Council.

Mr. Brown replied that there was no Territorial Gazette and that the only means of proclamation available was through the staff of the Department of Northern Affairs stationed in the North. Mr. Robertson suggested that the Bill before the Committee would be of wide interest and that it would accordingly be desirable to give it wide publicity, possibly through advertisements in the press. The Committee agreed that such publicity would be desirable.

Bill 2 agreed to.

In keeping with the Rules of the Council, the Committee rose at 6 o'clock and the Chairman, Mr. Lang, presented the report of the Committee on Bill 2 and reported progress on Bill 3. The Committee recommended Bill 2 without amendment.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1961.

10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue its consideration of Bill 3, Mr. Lang in the chair.

Bill 3 - Municipal District Ordinance

Mr. Brown explained that the purpose of the Bill was to bring the date of nomination and that of the poll for municipal elections closer to December 31, which was the date when retiring or defeated Councillors

relinquished office. This would reduce the length of time a "lame duck" council remained in office after municipal elections had been held and thereby, it was hoped, make for more energetic administration at that time of each year. The Bill also clarified the power of a municipality to provide for the transportation of school children. These amendments had been requested by the Mayor of Yellowknife.

Section 1 - Agreed to.

Section 2

The Legal Adviser suggested that Section 2 be deleted because of the difficulties that would arise if unforeseen circumstances prevented the poll from being held on or before December 15. This change would involve renumbering Section 3 to read section 2.

The Committee accepted the suggestion of the Legal Adviser.

Section 2 was deleted.

Section 3

Mr. Goodall asked that the Committee be informed of the facilities that existed elsewhere in the Territories for transporting children to schools.

Mr. Brown suggested that if Mr. Goodall agreed, a discussion of this matter might be postponed until consideration of the Estimates. Section 3 was renumbered Section 2 and agreed to.

Mr. Lang presented the report of the Committee on Bill 3, which was recommended with amendment. The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 4, An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st day of March, 1961, was read the second time.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill 4, Mr. Smith in the chair

Bill 4 - Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance No. 2, 1960-61

Item 1 - EDUCATION

Mr. Robertson explained that there were two organized school districts in the Northwest Territories -- Yellowknife Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 2 and Yellowknife Public School District No. 1. Another separate school district was being established in Hay River. He stated that it was the policy of the Council to provide equally for both public and separate schools. Under the present policy, the Council would make loans to school districts of up to 50% of their approved construction costs. An equal amount, or 50% of actual construction costs, whichever was the lesser, would be provided as a grant. Thus 100% of financing requirements were available from Territorial funds. Annual operating grants of \$175 per pupil for grades 1 to 6 and \$250 per pupil for grades 7 to 12 were also made to the school districts.

Allotment 116 - (Loan to Yellowknife School District No. 1)

Mr. Brown explained that the school district was requesting a further loan of \$20,000 to meet the safety requirements of the Territorial Fire Marshal and to allow for certain approved changes in the original plans on which the first estimate of the cost of the building had been based.

Mr. Desrochers enquired if there would be a corresponding grant of \$20,000. Mr. Brown replied that an item to make the total grant equal the total of the loan appeared in the Estimates for the fiscal year 1961-62.

Mr. Robertson stated that the rate of interest on such loans was the prevailing rate for long-term federal loans at the time the loan was taken out. He understood that the prevailing rate at the moment was in the neighbourhood of 5 1/8%. Item 1 agreed to.

Item 2 - HEALTH

Allotment 217A - (Hospital Insurance Services)

Mr. Robertson explained that the arrangements for Territorial Hospital Insurance Services were substantially the same as those in effect for provincial Hospital Plans. In the provinces, however, the costs of the hospitalization of Indians formed a much smaller proportion of the total costs than in the Territories and were not separated from overall costs. In the Territories, the Federal Government assumed the full hospitalization costs of the indigent Indian and Eskimo population.

He said that there was one other difference in that most hospitals in the Territories were not so highly organized as those in the South. Therefore, territorial hospitals, with the exception of the Yellowknife Stanton Hospital, were dealt with as "contract hospitals" and paid an established per diem rate. There was also a co-insurance charge of \$1.50 per day payable by the patient for the days spent in hospital. The Territorial portion of the costs of T.H.I.S. were provided for by the increase made in 1960 in the tax on fuel oil and liquor.

Mr. Brown explained that a further appropriation of \$48,000 was being requested because only a guess at expected usage could be made at the time the Estimates for 1960-61 were drawn up and experience had shown that this guess had been conservative. This amount would provide the additional cash required to operate the Plan up to the 31st of March, 1961.

Mr. Gall enquired whether there was a contract with the Province of Alberta to provide hospitalization under T.H.I.S. for Territorial residents sent there for special care not available in the Territories.

Mr. Brown replied that there was no contract as such but T.H.I.S. would pay the costs of hospitalization less the \$1.50 per day co-insurance charges of anyone insured under the plan in any hospital in any of the Provinces.

Mr. Jones enquired about the figure of \$10,331 which appeared under the heading "Less 5% for non-indigents".

At this point Mr. Brown explained to the Committee the details of the financial arrangements by which funds were obtained to run T.H.I.S.

To Mr. Smith's question of whether Territorial residents were sufficiently informed about T.H.I.S. Mr. Brown informed the Committee that the Administration had given wide publicity to the Plan at its inception but was now preparing a further booklet which would give concise information on the Plan. Allotment 217A agreed to.

Item 3 - WELFARE

Allotment 301A - (Relief for Indigents)

Mr. Gall asked whether relief costs in Yellowknife were increasing.

Mr. Brown replied that no marked increase had occurred recently.

Allotment 301A - Agreed to.

Allotment 303A - (Blind Persons Allowance)

Mr. Goodall stated that an eye surgeon in the Northwest Territories had estimated that 12% of the Indian people of the Dogrib tribe would be left permanently blind if the various eye diseases and infections they suffered from were not checked.

Mr. Gall asked if the public health staff under the Great Slave Lake Health Plan would deal with eye diseases. Mr. Brown said that if the Plan were accepted, eye diseases would indeed be more effectively dealt with.

Mr. Lang asked if there was any provision in the Estimates for training blind children.

Mr. Brown stated that under Allotment 306 in the Estimates for 1961-62 provision was made for this purpose.

The Committee asked that efforts be made to gather information on the incidence of eye diseases among the Dogrib Indians, on whether the Dogrib Indians were more prone to eye diseases than other tribes and on the comparative incidence of eye diseases among Indians as opposed to Eskimos. Allotment 303A agreed to.

Allotment 305B - (Transportation and Maintenance of Delinquent, Neglected and Homeless Children)

Mr. Robertson stated that welfare costs in the Northwest Territories had been on the increase because until four years ago little or no professional welfare work was being carried out. The aim of the Administration was to build up a single unified welfare service. It could be expected that with the increase in the number of welfare workers more welfare cases would be discovered, hence costs must continue to rise for some time.

Mr. Desrochers asked if welfare workers were responsible for selecting foster homes for children.

Mr. Brown replied that this was true, except in some Court cases where the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace made the decision.

Mr. Desrochers asked if welfare workers inspected these homes.

Mr. Robertson replied that this was done as often as possible but not on a regular basis because of a lack of welfare officers.

Mr. Jones thought the rate of \$60.00 per month per child for foster homes was extremely reasonable since he was familiar with conditions in Saskatchewan where the Indian Affairs Branch paid rates of \$3.30 per day per child.

Mr. Lang asked if there was a welfare worker proposed for Aklavik.

Mr. Brown said the welfare officer in Inuvik was responsible for welfare work in Aklavik.

Mr. Robertson added that it was difficult to recruit professional welfare officers for the Territories because of the higher salaries they could obtain in southern Canada. Allotment 305B agreed to.

Item 9 - CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Allotment 4006 - (Winter Works Program)

Mr. Robertson suggested that possibly the airstrip extension in Aklavik referred to earlier in the Session by Mr. Lang could be added to this allotment.

Mr. Lang stated that what was really wanted was a provision to prevent further encroachment upon the land now used for the emergency airstrip. He mentioned there were now some shacks located on the limits of the land used as an airstrip. It was not intended that the airstrip should be large enough to take a DC-3 particularly, although a DC-3 had landed on this airstrip last year in an emergency. He would be satisfied, however, if the landing strip was adequate for small planes.

Mr. Robertson assured Mr. Lang that the matter of further encroachment would be prevented because the lands were Crown-owned.

Mr. Lang suggested that levelling and increasing the size of the airstrip would provide local work relief. A tractor could be hired and local labour employed to do this.

Mr. Brown suggested that Mr. Lang's idea be discussed with Mr. Merrill to see if something could be done to improve the present airstrip at Aklavik using some of the funds provided in this allotment. The Committee agreed.

Mr. Gall asked why Coppermine was not provided for in this allotment. He believed there was a problem there of keeping the ice cleared of fish nets and debris.

The Chairman asked Mr. Merrill if he had any views on this.

Mr. Merrill said the Department of Transport had a tractor with which it maintained the winter landing strip at

Coppermine. The settlement was serviced by scheduled Otter runs. He did not think the Territorial Government with no heavy equipment at Coppermine, could improve on the service provided by the Department of Transport. Allotment 4006 agreed to.

Allotment 5004B - (Construction of Water Systems)

Mr. Desrochers asked that it be recorded he had neither participated in the debate nor voted on this allotment.

Mr. Goodall asked if private householders were permitted to connect to the water system in Fort Simpson now that the contractors had left. He wished to know who would make the installation.

Mr. Robertson replied that residents of Fort Simpson could indeed connect to the system but it was the individual's responsibility to arrange for the connection to be installed.

Mr. Goodall asked if a person receiving vocational training in the plumbing field could have his family taken care of while he was taking the course.

Mr. Robertson suggested that Mr. Goodall write to the Superintendent of Education for the Mackenzie at Fort Smith to enquire about arrangements for a local resident to take a plumbing course. Allotment 5004B agreed to.

The Committee proceeded to a section by section examination of Bill 4.

Section 1 - Agreed to.

Section 2

The Committee approved additional expenditures of \$144,927 for the public service of the Northwest Territories for the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1961. Section 2 agreed to.

Sections 3 to 5 - Agreed to.

Having completed its consideration of Bill 4, the Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Smith, presented the report of the Committee on Bill 4, which was recommended without amendment.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council adjourned at 1 o'clock P.M.

3 o'clock P.M.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Reference for Advice on the Development of Tourism in the Northwest Territories and related sessional papers, Mr. Desrochers in the chair.

Mr. D. Snowden, Chief, Industrial Division, and Mr. M.P. McConnell, Tourist Development Officer, Industrial Division, were in attendance.

Reference for Advice on the Development of Tourism in the Northwest Territories

The Committee agreed to consider the Reference for Advice together with the supporting paper "Tourist Development Program, 1961", (Sessional Paper No. 3). The Chairman asked Mr. Snowden to introduce the subject to the Committee.

Mr. Snowden said that tourism was potentially the second most important industry of the Territories, basing this statement on the present trends in travel and outdoor recreation. The Territories were one of the few remaining areas on this continent that had not been used to any extent for recreation purposes. The area appealed strongly to sports fishermen and to a lesser degree to hunters. During 1960, a tourist Development Officer had been recruited to run the Northwest Territories Tourist Office established recently in the Industrial Division in Ottawa. In the Territories, the past year had also seen the founding of the Northwest Territories Tourist Association, a private organization made up of outfitters, tourist camp operators and other agencies concerned with tourism in the Territories.

No major attempt at tourist promotion for the Territories had been made yet: emphasis had rather been on the development of tourist facilities, such as accommodation and the training of guides. He felt, however, that the time was rapidly approaching when promotion should be done and the funds requested now would be directed mainly towards that end.

Mr. Robertson commented that many people were still skeptical about tourism in the North. In Canada as a whole the tourist trade was the third largest dollar export and continued to grow. He also said that the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission had commissioned a technical-economic study of Alaska and Northwest Canada. According to the report published recently by the research organization that made the study, tourism offered the most promise for immediate and continuing returns for the area. Tourism could also become very important to the Eskimo people.

Mr. McConnell thought that, for the present, tourist promotion efforts should be slanted towards attracting particular groups of people to the Territories. One of the most effective promotional devices was the film and in that field it was necessary to plan two or three years ahead in order to obtain the maximum impact at the right time.

Mr. Jones said he had seen such a film on big game hunting and he had been impressed by its potential as a promotional technique. He would be glad to support the outlay for the proposed film.

Mr. Gall asked how such films would be distributed.

Mr. Snowden said that the Canadian Government Travel Bureau offered a regular channel for distributing tourist films and that this type of film would also be lent to various sportsmens' clubs in Canada and the United States for viewing. It could be given further distribution by the National Film Board and could be given wide publicity through television.

Another promotional technique mentioned by Mr. McConnell was the arranging of trips for well-known sports writers to promising sports fishing areas. Articles written about these trips by the writers received wide publicity in national sports magazines.

Mr. Snowden added that there had been a considerable increase in the number of fishing licences sold in the Territories following the publishing of such an article in a sports magazine. This type of publicity should be directed to an audience that could afford this type of holiday and the quality sports magazines reached this audience.

Mr. Smith asked the Chairman what prompted Mr. Snowden to attribute the increase in the number of fishing licences sold to the appearance of this one particular article.

Mr. Snowden told the Committee that he had no way of proving the correlation between the appearance of an article and the sale of licences but a number of years' experience in this field had satisfied him that a definite correlation existed.

Mr. Robertson asked Mr. Snowden if intensive promotion over the next few years might possibly bring a greater flow of tourists to the Territories than the industry would be able to cope with and thus damage the future market for tourism.

Mr. Snowden thought this was unlikely at this stage for he had found that the industry could usually adapt itself very quickly to changing conditions.

Mr. Gall thought the tourist industry should be developed slowly so that its progress could be observed from year to year and those concerned could be better prepared.

Mr. Smith said that the tourists who had already vacationed in the Territories would provide the area's best advertisement. He thought that there could be nothing worse than a flooding of the market at a time when the industry was not prepared to cope with it.

Mr. Carey felt that the idea of a film would be to reach a number of people in the South, particularly people in the United States who would not otherwise be reached. A film would be good publicity considering the relatively small outlay.

Mr. Lang asked if any enquiries had been received by the Northwest Territories Tourist Office about tourist facilities in the Delta.

Mr. McConnell told the Committee that only a few enquiries had been received because the Delta had not as yet been well publicized. With the development of facilities in that area, promotion would be stepped up.

Mr. Gall told the Committee that his experience in Hay River would lead him to think that accommodation would be the major barrier to the expansion of the industry.

Mr. McConnell said the Northwest Territories Tourist Office had received no complaints from tourists about accommodation but that at this stage most of the

accommodation available in the Territories was of the year-round type. There was a need now for a seasonal type of accommodation. The Committee should not be too concerned about the short tourist season in the Territories because it was about the same length as that in other tourist areas in Canada, such as the Muskoka Lakes.

Mr. Carey asked the Chairman if there was not some type of government assistance available to tourist camp operators.

Mr. McConnell replied that government loans were available to tourist camp operators under the recent federal legislation providing for guaranteed loans for small businesses.

Mr. Carey asked Mr. Snowden if he thought the sort of promotional publicity undertaken would have a direct bearing on the type of people who would be attracted to the Territories.

Mr. Snowden explained that the tourist industry was one of the most highly competitive and that, in order to be successful, publicity could not be of a lesser quality than that prevailing in the industry.

Mr. Coolican said that the funds requested were modest enough and that if the tourist facilities were available to justify this publicity he thought the expenditure of these funds would be very worthwhile.

Mr. Brown asked if the Territorial Government was being asked to pay the full cost of the proposed film on sport fishing.

Mr. McConnell stated that originally it was estimated that the cost to the Territorial Government would be \$13,000 for the production of a 13 to 14 minute film. An alternative had arisen when a sporting goods firm had offered to sponsor a 28 minute film, earmarking \$15,000 of its own funds for the project, providing the Territorial Government accepted the cost of accommodation and transportation for the film unit. In this way, the film would cost the Territorial Government about \$5,000.

An additional \$3,000 was being requested now for the purchase of suitable film footage from other film producers for use on television and for lending to sportsmen's clubs for viewing. A personal touch would be added to the film on sport fishing by having a well known CBC television personality and an American sports writer appear in the film. It was felt that this idea would give the film wider appeal and distribution. The sponsor of the film would publicize fishing lures in the film. Mr. Snowden informed the Committee that provincial governments sometimes contributed to similar films and that the advertising in these films had been skillfully and tastefully done.

In addition to the total of \$8,000 for the film and for the purchase of film footage, it was recommended that the Territorial Government vote a further sum of \$6,200 for the publication of pamphlets, publicizing the Territories, the purchase of pictures to start a photo library for promotion purposes, and the provision of matching local and territorial tourist organizations to assist them in tourist promotion work.

Mr. Gall stated that the expenditures on the development of tourism in the Northwest Territories has been extremely niggardly and that the amount requested now was modest in view of what it was hoped these funds would accomplish.

The Committee recommended that a total of \$14,200 be appropriated to cover the various costs connected with tourism promotion in the Northwest Territories in the fiscal year 1961-62.

Mr. Brown drew the Committee's attention to a request received from the Northwest Territories Tourist Association for assistance with financing their annual convention. Although the Association had been assisted by the Territorial Government in 1960, he was not recommending that an annual grant be established.

Mr. Robertson understood that assistance was required in 1960-61 and that perhaps it could be provided out of the allotment for sundries in the current appropriations. He suggested that if assistance were given now the Council might wait and see what program the Association developed before providing further assistance. The Committee agreed that \$300 would be allocated to the Northwest Territories Tourist Association towards the cost of their annual convention this year.

Mr. Goodall asked where the five new tourist camps, referred to earlier by Mr. McConnell, had been established. Mr. McConnell pointed these out on the map of the Territories and stated that the establishment of these camps had brought the total number of camps to seven in the Great Slave Lake area.

Mr. Gall added that three additional tourist camps had been established in the Yellowknife area.

On behalf of the Committee, Mr. Brown thanked Mr. Snowden and Mr. McConnell for explaining the various points in the Reference for Advice and the Sessional Paper dealing with Tourism.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Desrochers, reported progress to the Council.

The Council adjourned at 6 o'clock P.M.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1961.

10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to continue its consideration of the Reference for Advice on the Development of Tourism in the Northwest Territories and related Sessional Papers, Mr. Desrochers in the chair.

Fishing Industry

Mr. Jones thought that the various fishing areas in the Territories should be zoned, with some reserved, for sports fishing and others reserved for commercial and domestic fishing.

Mr. Carey said he knew of one example where a lake had been completely fished out in the space of a few days by a group of commercial fishermen and the fish sold outside the Territories. He said that fishing was absolutely essential to trappers if they were to feed their dogs and this local industry was important to the economy of the North.

According to Mr. Carey, many inland lakes were being fished out by commercial fishermen. Often these commercial fishermen were not residents of the Northwest Territories, with the result that any revenues obtained from these fisheries left the Territories and all the Territories were left with was empty lakes. Mr. Carey urged that the Council pass a resolution suggesting that measures be taken to prevent this type of exploitation. He suggested also that a larger protected area on the east arm of Great Slave Lake be established because he felt that the fish population in the lake was decreasing. Furthermore, the Department of Fisheries should strictly regulate the number of lakes in the Territories that could be fished commercially.

Mr. Goodall was against the practice of allowing people from outside the Territories to obtain fishing licences with the intention of establishing commercial fisheries.

Mr. Robertson stated that fishing was a federal responsibility under the Department of Fisheries but he understood that the Department had consulted informally with the Northern Administration Branch in exercising control over commercial fisheries. Commercial fishing was permitted on Great Slave Lake after thorough surveys of the fish population by the Department of Fisheries. The Department had established yearly quota based on the results of their surveys and was satisfied that the lake was not being over-fished; the size of the fish being caught was going down because the older fish were being caught. Mr. Robertson doubted that much could be gained by arguing this point with the Department of Fisheries. However, the reservation of a larger area on the Great Slave Lake for sport fishing and the possible restriction of commercial fishing on the smaller lakes was a different matter and one on which representations might properly be made to the Department of Fisheries.

The Committee dismissed the possibility of restricting commercial licences to residents of the Northwest Territories because the fish in the inland lakes in Canada were considered as being for the use of the whole country and not that of one region or province or territory.

Mr. Gall thought that if the Council strictly regulated the taking of game for the benefit of the native peoples dependent on it, then perhaps fish should fall within the same category.

Mr. Carey undertook to prepare a resolution on the subject of commercial, local and sports fishing for the consideration of the Council.

Report on the 1960 Buffalo Sport Hunting Season,
(Sessional Paper No. 10).

Mr. A.G. Loughrey, Head, Game Management Service, Territorial Division and Mr. J.E. Bryant, Superintendent of Game, Mackenzie District, were in attendance.

Mr. Gall said that he had in the beginning approved of a licence fee of \$200 for non-resident aliens for buffalo sport hunting because he felt it would give a good return to the Northwest Territories. Since that time he had received complaints from hunters from the United States that the Northwest Territories was charging too much for this licence. These hunters noticed that hunters resident in the Territories or in Canada paid licence fees of only \$20 and \$50 respectively.

Mr. Brown explained that the herd of buffalo north of the Wood Buffalo Park was an overflow of the herd in the Park. This herd roamed between Fort Smith and Fort Resolution and natives were allowed to hunt them for food. The question of sports hunting arose later. The Wildlife Service had advised that there were sufficient numbers in the herd to allow controlled sport hunting.

Mr. Brown added that the sport hunting of buffalo was always considered a luxury sport and he thought the amount of the fee was not a factor to the man who made a hobby of this type of sport. Mr. Brown understood that the main complaint from aliens was that they were being discriminated against in that Canadians paid a lower fee. He did not favour revising the fees, however, until buffalo sport hunting had been in operation for a longer time.

Mr. Robertson thought that if the Committee approved the recommendation in the sessional paper that a hunter be allowed to take a black bear along with a buffalo, with no increase in the licence fee, this might overcome many of the objections to the present arrangement for licensing.

Mr. Jones pointed out that the Territorial Government was not treating non-residents any differently than were the provinces. Residents of another province always paid a higher fee than residents of the province concerned.

Mr. Brown said this was true for the Yukon as well.

Mr. Robertson stated that non-resident aliens would not always be United States citizens; the Administration had hopes of attracting big-game hunters from Europe.

Mr. Coolican thought it was poor business to cut prices before one had to. It was better to add services or other attractions costing you little or nothing, such as the extra bag of a black bear, than to cut licence fees.

The Committee agreed that no change would be made in the fees for buffalo sport hunting. The Committee then discussed the recommendation that annual outfitters licences be issued for the next five years to Mr. Brewster and Messrs. Burrell and Kure.

Mr. Gall asked how the interests of the hunters would be safeguarded if the outfitters were given licences to operate for a five-year period.

Mr. Brown replied that the terms of the outfitter's licence would state that if the requirements of the Buffalo Sport Hunting Regulations were not observed the Commissioner would be obliged to cancel the licence.

Mr. Smith thought the five year period was perhaps too long a time.

Mr. Robertson said a reasonable term was needed to give some assurance to the outfitters that they would be able to amortize the capital costs of improving their facilities.

Mr. Brown said it was not intended to create a monopoly in the outfitting business for the present operators. If the Wildlife Service advised that more buffalo could be taken yearly, consideration could then be given to licensing more outfitters.

Mr. Smith suggested that the recommendation be reworded to remove any suggestion that a monopoly was being set up.

The Committee agreed and accepted the recommendation on this understanding.

The Committee also accepted the recommendation to amend the Game Ordinance to allow a sport hunter to take one black bear on his buffalo licence with no change in the fee. The zones and the quota for black bears would be set out by regulation.

The Committee accepted a further recommendation in the paper that the sport hunting of big game, other than buffalo and black bear, in the buffalo hunting zone be reserved for residents of the Northwest Territories unless it was possible to establish the trends in game populations and the effects of resident sport hunting pressure on these populations.

Mr. Gall asked what the population of moose was in the southwest part of the Northwest Territories. He particularly wished to know if the moose population was sufficient to allow sport hunting by residents of the Territories.

Mr. Loughrey replied that this would be allowed in the Southwest for residents of the Northwest Territories only. A recommendation on this subject, in the form of a sessional paper, would be presented at the July Session of the Council.

Mr. Smith asked for information on the hunters who took part in the 1960 Buffalo Hunt giving the number of residents, non-resident Canadians and non-resident aliens.

Mr. Bryant replied that one hunter was a resident of the Northwest Territories, twenty-three came from the rest of Canada, and twenty-five were non-residents aliens.

Mr. Smith asked if this trend was expected to continue.

Mr. Bryant said the Buffalo Hunt was too new for trends to be evident. In answer to a question from Mr. Goodall he added that residents of the Northwest Territories with

general hunting licences were permitted to hunt buffalo for food.

Wood Buffalo Rescue, (Sessional Paper No. 4).

Mr. Loughrey reviewed the paper for the Committee, explaining that the object of the project recommended in the paper was to remove a number of healthy, young buffalo of the unique Wood Buffalo subspecies from the Northwestern region of the Wood Buffalo Park and establish a new herd in a suitable area near Fort Providence. This action would preserve the racial purity of the wood buffalo by preventing cross-breeding with hybrid plain buffalo - wood buffalo stock in the Eastern and Southern regions of the Park.

Mr. Gall believed this program would be desirable also as a tourist attraction.

Mr. Robertson asked what the likelihood would be of a tourist seeing some of the wood buffalo from the Great Slave Highway if paddocks were not provided.

Mr. Loughrey replied it would be hard to say until the herd built up in size but suggested that steel towers be provided at some later date for tourists using binoculars to see the herd in natural conditions.

Mr. Goodall strongly supported the Wood Buffalo Rescue project.

Mr. Desrochers wondered whether the Federal Government should not pay the full cost of this program because the wood buffalo were now in Wood Buffalo Park, a national park.

Mr. Robertson said this was a possibility but there was also the possibility that the Federal Government might not be interested in going ahead with the project at all if the Territories didn't show some interest in the project by at least contributing some portion of the cost.

Mr. Carey argued that by contributing 25% of the cost the Territorial Government would have some voice in the project.

Mr. Robertson saw no provision for fencing. Would the new area to which the wood buffalo were to be moved be unfenced?

Mr. Loughrey said this was correct. The area would be bounded on all sides by the Great Slave Highway and Great Slave Lake.

The Committee accepted the recommendation that the Territorial Government contribute 25% of the cost of the Wood Buffalo Rescue project.

Mr. Desrochers presented the report of the Committee on the Reference for Advice on the Development of Tourism in the Northwest Territories and related sessional papers. The Committee recommended as follows:

1. That the Commissioner be advised to implement a long-range program to assist in the development of tourism in the Northwest Territories as outlined in the Reference

for Advice on this subject. This Reference for Advice is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 14.

2. That the recommendations contained in Sessional Paper No. 3, as amended, Sessional Paper No. 4, and Sessional Paper No. 10, as amended, be implemented.

The Committee accepted the report of the Committee.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 5, An Ordinance Respecting Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st day of March, 1962, was read the second time.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill 5, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Bill 5 - Appropriation Ordinance, 1961-62

Mr. B. Thorsteinsson, Chief, Education Division, and Mr. R.A. Bishop, Assistant Chief, Education Division, were in attendance.

Mr. Robertson reviewed briefly the financial position of the Territorial Government. He explained that a Financial Agreement existed between the Federal Government and the Territorial Government covering the provision of services in the Territories over a five-year period ending March 31st, 1962. This Agreement was similar to the Tax Rental Agreements negotiated between the Federal Government and the provinces.

The current five-year Financial Agreement provided for annual payments to the Territorial Government based on the population of the Territories and the Gross National Product of Canada. If Territorial expenditures were increased beyond the level contemplated in the Agreement, it was up to the Territorial Government to find the additional revenues required to cover the difference. It was anticipated at the beginning of the current five-year period that the Territorial Government would have to borrow during the five years a total of \$2,413,000 to finance capital expenditures on education and certain other items. To date it had only been necessary to borrow \$800,000 although further substantial loans would have to be taken out in the fiscal year 1961-62.

Mr. Gall asked what would happen when the District of Mackenzie became a territory.

Mr. Robertson replied that the assets of the present territory would have to be divided between the two new Territories. Most of the territorial assets were in the Mackenzie District.

Mr. Smith commented that the amount of borrowings in 1961-62 would exceed the accumulated deficit over the five years of the Agreement. He thought this would leave the Territorial Government with a large cash balance at the end of 1961-62.

Mr. Robertson said this was correct but it was necessary because of large expenditures and low revenues in the first six months of any fiscal year.

Mr. Brown added that the liquor system made big stock purchases at the beginning of the fiscal year which had to be paid for in cash.

Item 1 - EDUCATION

Allotment 101 - (Fees for Pupils in Federal Schools)

Mr. Brown explained that the amount of \$459,750 provided in this allotment was based on an estimate that the average attendance in Federal Schools would be 90% of the enrolment. Experience had shown, however, that 85% of enrolment was a more accurate figure to take in estimating average attendance and Mr. Brown suggested that this allotment be reduced to \$434,000 to reflect this. The Committee agreed. Item 101 carried.

Allotment 102 - (Maintenance of Pupils at Student Residences)

Mr. Robertson mentioned that the cost of maintaining children in student residences was met entirely by the Federal Government and the Territorial Government, each government accepting the proportion of the costs attributable to the children for which it had financial responsibility. No means test was applied because of the administrative difficulties this would involve. In establishing student residences the Administration was trying to take account of the physical circumstances of the Territory and parents should not be penalized by this policy.

Mr. Desrochers asked why it cost more to maintain children in one residence than in another.

Mr. Robertson attributed this to the differences in the costs of supplies at various points in the North. Allotment 102 agreed to.

Allotment 103 - (Grants to School Districts)

Mr. Robertson said he had received a letter from the Trustee Board of the Yellowknife Roman Catholic Separate School requesting an increase in the per pupil grants made to school districts. The Committee decided that, in view of the fact that no similar approach had been made by the Yellowknife Public School, the question of increased grants should be given detailed consideration by the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations before being discussed by the Council. Mr. Brown said it was expected the report of the Committee would be ready for discussion at the coming session. Allotment 103 agreed to.

Allotment 104 - (Payment to Federal Government of Salaries and Allowances of Teachers in Company Schools)

Mr. Robertson explained that company schools were occasionally set up in isolated mining towns in the Territories to serve the immediate local needs. He thought that it might be more consistent with overall education policies to provide regular Federal Day Schools at these location.

Mr. Thorsteinsson added that the future of the company schools was under discussion by the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations. Allotment 104 agreed to.

assistance for students for presentation at a later session of the Council. Allotment 107 agreed to.

Allotments 108 to 110 - Agreed to.

Allotment 111 - (Inspections and Investigations)

Mr. Brown explained that the estimate of \$9,856.00 represented the Territorial share of the cost of inspecting the school system.

Mr. Desrochers asked if these costs were shared equally with the Federal Government, to which Mr. Brown replied that the costs were shared proportionally. Allotment 111 agreed to.

Allotment 112 - (Grant to Public Libraries)

Mr. Brown explained to the Committee that this allotment was used to encourage the development of community libraries. To Mr. Lang's question of why certain community libraries were not included in the list of the libraries receiving this aid, Mr. Brown replied it was because they had not requested assistance.

Mr. Robertson suggested that perhaps not enough publicity had been given to this program and he assured the Committee that the communities involved would be informed again of the program. Allotment 112 agreed to.

Allotment 113 - (Grant to Girl Guides)

Mr. Brown stated that the Boy Scouts Association had asked for an increase in their grant but no approach had been made by the Girl Guides Association. The grants made to these associations were, of course, closely related and he thought any decision on increasing them should await information from both associations on the use they proposed to make of the bigger grants. The Committee agreed.

Allotment 114 - Agreed to.

Allotment 115 - (Territorial Share of Cost of Teachers' Summer School and Conventions for Teachers of Non-Federal Schools)

At the Committee's request, Mr. Thorsteinsson explained that this allotment would provide for the transportation and living expenses of teachers attending a teachers' conference in the Summer of 1961. The purpose of this conference was two fold:

1. To inform teachers of the latest developments in the teaching profession, and
2. To induct new teachers into the teaching fraternity.

Allotment 115 agreed to.

Allotment 116 - (Loan to Yellowknife School District No. 2)

Mr. Robertson stated that this allotment was to provide for a loan to the Yellowknife Roman Catholic Separate School District towards the cost of a Separate high school to be financed under the existing policy of providing Territorial grants and loans for school construction.

A similar grant appeared under the Capital Account.
Allotment 116 agreed to.

Allotment 117 - Agreed to.

The Committee then turned to the allotments relating to Education in the Capital Account.

Item 9 - CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Allotment 1001 - (Payment to Federal Government of Territorial Share of Construction of Federal Schools)

Mr. Robertson explained that the figure of \$356,050 in this allotment was a proportion of the cost of new Federal schools based on the number of non-Indian, non-Eskimo children the new schools were expected to serve. Allotment 1001 agreed to.

Allotment 1002 - Agreed to.

Allotment 1003 - (Grant to Yellowknife School District No. 1)

Mr. Robertson explained that this supplementary grant would make the total of the grants for additions to the Yellowknife Public School equal to the total of the loans. Allotment 1003 agreed to.

Allotment 1004 - (Grant to Yellowknife Separate School District No. 2)

Mr. Robertson explained that this allotment would provide a grant to match the loan being made to the Yellowknife Separate School to finance the new Separate high school. Allotment 1004 agreed to.

Allotment 1005 - (Grant to Yellowknife Museum)

Mr. Robertson stated that the Museum Society in Yellowknife was building a museum, assisted by a grant of \$3,000 made by the Council at the July Session, 1960, and local contributions. The Museum Society hoped to finish the building this year and had asked for a further grant of \$4,000 from the Council. Mr. Robertson said he had replied to the Society saying that, in view of the previous grant and the fact that local residents had not borne a very large share of the cost yet, he was only able to recommend to the Council a second grant of not more than \$2,000.

Mr. Gall stated that the \$3,000 voted at the last session was the spark that made the establishment of a museum possible. He agreed with Mr. Robertson that the individual man in the street had not yet been asked to support the Museum. Although many local firms had supported the project and were to be commended for their generous support. Allotment 1005 agreed to.

At this point Mr. Brown stated that the Administration had been corresponding with the Most Reverend P. Piche, Vicar Apostolic of the Mackenzie, concerning the establishment of a Separate School District at Hay River and the construction of a new school there. Recently, correspondence had been received from the elected Separate School authorities at Hay River who thought that this school would cost about \$262,000 to build. Detailed

Allotment 105 - (Vocational Training Aids and Grants)

Mr. Desrochers asked what vocational training courses were given by the school system, especially by the Sir John Franklin School in Yellowknife.

Mr. Thorsteinsson said the vocational training given in the Territories consisted in three basic courses:

1. A construction course,
2. An automotive course, and
3. The heavy equipment course.

Mr. Robertson added that requests had been made for the inclusion of other vocational courses in the Territories and mentioned specifically the proposal that prospecting be introduced as a vocational course.

Mr. Thorsteinsson added that arrangements were being made to adjust the science courses to allow a transition to such other courses as prospecting training.

Mr. Desrochers asked how the Eskimo graduates of vocational courses fared when they left these schools.

Mr. Gall thought that on balance the Eskimos did very well.

Mr. Lang suggested that one could not look for miracles overnight; it would take time before really substantial results would come from these courses.

Mr. Robertson said there are about 100 Eskimos employed on the DEW Line and that it was safe to assume that most of them were graduates of one or another of the vocational courses offered in the Territories.

Mr. Goodall remarked that those who had taken the carpentry courses had done especially well after leaving the schools. The vocational courses were most beneficial and in time would yield great dividends. Allotment 105 agreed to.

Allotment 106 - Agreed to.

Allotment 107 - (Scholarships and Training of Selected Students)

Mr. Robertson thought that with the increase in the number of high school graduates in the Territories at some point the Council might consider whether it wished to expand the scholarship program.

Mr. Lang said every effort should be made to increase the number of these scholarships and doubling them would be a good start.

Mr. Desrochers enquired whether interest-free loans were available to students and if not whether this might not also be a subject for discussion by the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations.

Mr. Robertson agreed that this appeared worthy of consideration by the Administration and the Committee and promised to have a review done of the matter of financial

plans of the school had not yet been received but this estimate was indicative of the amount of money which would have to be spent.

Although Bishop Piche had asked for the usual 50% grant towards the construction of the school, he had made no request for a loan and presumably this would be forthcoming from the Church authorities. Mr. Brown recommended that the amount of \$100,000 be included in the Appropriation Ordinance to provide for a grant to the Hay River Separate School District, conditional upon the submission of detailed plans, the approval by the Administration of the plans and the estimate of the total cost of the building, and the approval of the project by the Roman Catholic ratepayers of Hay River through a referendum. The remainder of the grant could then be provided in Supplementary Estimates. The Committee agreed to insert this appropriation as Allotment 1006 in the Capital Account.

To Mr. Gall's enquiry as to how the building of a Separate School would affect the Federal Day School in Hay River, Mr. Bishop explained that the only effect would be that the six extra classrooms which had been planned for the Federal Day School would not be built because about half of the pupils in the school would be transferring to the Separate School.

Mr. Jones asked if there were any indications that there would be a Public School District established in Hay River.

Mr. Robertson replied that to date there had been none. Allotment 1006 agreed to.

The Committee then returned to Item 2 of the Estimates.

Item 2 - HEALTH

The Chairman suggested that the discussion of the financial aspects of the Great Slave Lake Health Plan be deferred until the end of the Estimates when the financial position would be known. The Committee agreed.

Allotment 201 - Agreed to.

Allotment 202 - (Tuberculosis Control)

Mr. Gall said he had been under the impression that the incidence of T.B. was declining but the increase in this allotment suggested that this was not so. Mr. Brown replied that the incidence of T.B. had indeed been declining but the cost of control measures and the hospitalization costs of T.B. cases had been rising steadily. He added that the hospitalization costs of T.B. and mental cases were specifically excluded from the coverage provided by the Territorial Hospital Insurance scheme. Allotment 202 agreed to.

Allotment 203 - Agreed to.

Allotment 204 - (Mental Health Services)

Mr. Brown explained that a recent amendment to the Insane Persons Ordinance now allowed the courts to deal

with persons suffering from mental disorders by declaring them in need of mental examination and treatment and sending them to institutions in the provinces where proper facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness were available. Prior to the amendment, those suffering from any type of mental disorder had to be found insane within the meaning of the Insane Persons Ordinance before they could be sent for expert treatment. One effect of the amendment was that more persons were receiving treatment for such diseases and the increase in expenditures was reflected in the estimate for the coming year. Allotment 204 agreed to.

Allotments 205 to 207 - Agreed to.

The Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock P.M.

3 o'clock P.M.

The Committee continued its consideration of Bill 5, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Item 2 - HEALTH (continued)

Allotment 208 - Agreed to.

Allotment 209 - (General Public Health Program)

Mr. Goodall asked if the item "Hydatid" was a recurring expense and was the disease prevalent in the Territories.

Mr. Brown replied that the item referred to a continuing study being carried out by McGill University of a parasitic disease known as "Hydatid" which had been found in animals in the Northwest Territories and was transmissible to man. The aim of the study was to find better methods of diagnosing the disease in man and more adequate data for controlling it.

Allotments 210 to 214 - Agreed to.

Allotment 215 - (Hospital Insurance Services)

Mr. Brown told the Committee that the substantial increase in this allotment was due mainly to two factors:

1. The opening of a modern new hospital by Northern Health Service in Inuvik to replace the two mission hospitals in Aklavik would increase the rate paid by Territorial Hospital Insurance Services from \$9 a day to approximately \$18.50.
2. A general review of the rates paid to hospitals in the Territories following hospital surveys would, it was expected, result in increases for some of them and account for an overall increase in expenditures of about \$70,000 in the coming year.

Mr. Smith asked how many beds there were in the new hospital at Inuvik.

Mr. Brown said there would be 80 active treatment beds in the new hospital. The two hospitals in Aklavik had a total of 63 active treatment beds and 60 beds for T.B. cases. Most of the T.B. patients would be treated in future in hospitals specializing in T.B. treatment, such as the Sir Charles Camshell Hospital in Edmonton. The Inuvik hospital had ample active treatment beds for the needs of the Delta area for some time.

Mr. Robertson added that T.B. patients recovered much more quickly when treated in specialized hospitals. Allotment 215 - Agreed to.

Allotment 216 - Agreed to.

Item 3 - WELFARE

Mr. R.J. Orange, Assistant Chief, Welfare Division, was in attendance.

Allotments 301 and 302 - Agreed to.

Allotment 303 - (Blind Persons Allowance)

Mr. Goodall thought that consideration should be given to continuing this allowance after recipients reached the age of 70 years.

Mr. Brown explained that an allowance of up to \$55 a month was payable, subject to a means test. After the age of 70, the recipients then received the old age pension. Allotment 303 agreed to.

Allotment 304 - Agreed to.

Allotment 305 - (Transportation and Maintenance of Delinquent, Neglected and Homeless Children)

Mr. Gall asked what was planned to deal with the problem of juvenile delinquency in the Territories.

Mr. Orange told the Committee that up to now the Territorial authorities had to rely on the correction facilities available in the provinces. Manitoba was accepting delinquent boys in one of its institutions.

Mr. Desrochers asked if the costs of providing an institution in the Territories would be exorbitant.

Mr. Orange said it would be a very expensive undertaking for the Territorial Government. The population of the Territories was small and two homes, in fact, would be required - one for boys and one for girls. Also, the costs of qualified staff would be very high.

Mr. Robertson thought every effort must be made to continue, if possible, the present arrangement with the provinces.

Mr. Gall insisted that the situation was already critical in the Territories and the time may have come to take the necessary steps to provide correction facilities in the Territories. Some juvenile offenders were aware that the Territorial Government had no place to send them if they broke the law.

Mr. Lang said that delinquency in the Aklavik area was connected with the chronic unemployment situation there and, to some extent, with the removal of the last restrictions on liquor consumption by adults. He thought youths in the area were getting liquor illegally.

Mr. Brown told the Committee he had not heard of this but any specific complaint would be thoroughly investigated. Mr. Lang said he would make further enquiries on his return to the Delta. Allotment 305 agreed to.

Allotment 306 - (Care for the Aged, Infirm, Blind and Retarded (Excluding Insane) in Institutions or Homes for Special Care)

The Committee considered and approved the paper entitled, "The Care of the Mentally Retarded in the Northwest Territories", (Sessional Paper No. 8). Allotment 306 agreed to.

Allotment 307 to 310 - Agreed to.

Item 4 - DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Allotment 401 - (Maintenance of Development Roads)

Mr. Robertson explained that the maintenance costs under this allotment had increased because of the opening of the Great Slave Highway from Fort Providence to Yellowknife and also because the Mackenzie Highway was being rebuilt to a higher standard, necessitating higher maintenance costs. Mr. Robertson mentioned that for many years the Mackenzie Highway had been maintained on a contract basis, but after the Great Slave Highway was opened the Administration had given close study to the best and most economical means of maintenance. In the Yukon Territory and in the provinces, highway maintenance was done by a Department of Highways. On the recommendation of the Administration, the Treasury Board had agreed that the maintenance of the Territorial highway system should henceforth be carried out by the Administration which would employ a day labour force. This would form the nucleus of a Department of Highways in the Territories. The Territorial Government would continue to contribute 15% of the maintenance costs.

Mr. Jones asked whether the cost of operating the ferry across the Mackenzie River was included in this allotment. Mr. Brown replied that the costs of operating the ferry were lumped together with the rest of the costs of maintaining the Territorial highway system.

Mr. Desrochers asked why the maintenance costs had risen from \$780.00 to \$1,340.00 per mile for the highway system.

Mr. Brown replied this was primarily because of the higher standard of maintenance and the increased mileage in the system. Allotment 401 agreed to.

Allotment 402 - (Maintenance of Local Roads in Settlements Outside Municipal Districts and Local Improvement Districts)

Mr. Gall stated the Federal Government had put in an access road from the Great Slave Highway to Rae but

there were no roads in Rae. He asked if there were any plans to construct roads in that settlement.

Mr. Brown said that funds were provided in the Capital Account for road construction in Rae.

Mr. Goodall asked what conditions were like for road-building in the settlement.

The Chairman asked Mr. Merrill for his opinion on this point.

Mr. Merrill replied that road construction would begin after a town plan had been drawn up, but road construction would be expensive even though not much road would be required. Allotment 402 agreed to.

Allotment 403 - Agreed to.

Allotment 404 - (Fire Protection in Settlements Outside Municipal Districts and Local Improvement Districts)

Mr. Brown explained that the increase was due to the provision for payments to volunteer firemen for attendance at fires and practices. Allotment 404 agreed to.

Allotment 405 - (Winter Roads)

Mr. Robertson asked Mr. Carey for his opinion of the value of the winter road between Fort Smith and Hay River.

Mr. Carey said the road was a great asset to Fort Smith, allowing supplies to be brought in throughout the winter. It had already been in use for six weeks this winter. Allotment 405 agreed to.

Allotment 406 - (Maintenance of Campsites on the Mackenzie Highway)

Mr. Gall said the Board of Trade in Yellowknife had suggested that the shelters on the Mackenzie Highway be placed closer to the highway and clearly marked for the safety of motorists, especially during the winter.

Mr. Merrill explained that the campsites were sited away from the gravel highway so that there would be a barrier of trees to reduce the nuisance of dust. He thought these campsites were now clearly marked. It was also intended to put a model map at the Territorial boundary showing the location of all of the campsites along the Highway.

Mr. Gall said he would pass this information on to the Yellowknife Board of Trade. Allotment 406 agreed to.

Item 5 - MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Allotments 501 to 503 - Agreed to.

Allotment 504 - (Maintenance of Local Roads within Local Improvement Districts)

Mr. Goodall asked whether this estimate was based on information received from the Local Advisory Committees. Mr. Brown replied that the Local Advisory Committees had been consulted at both Fort Smith and at Fort Simpson and

had concurred in the programs proposed. Allotment 504 agreed to.

Allotment 505 - (Operation of Water and Sewer Systems)

Mr. Brown stated that the Fort Smith water and sewer system was operated by the Territorial Government and that operating expenditures were recoverable through rates charged to the users of the system. Allotment 505 agreed to.

Allotment 506 - (Operation of Water Points)

Mr. Robertson explained that this allotment provided for a source of water for residents not connected to the water systems in Fort Smith and Fort Simpson. This involved a heated building over a water point. Allotment 506 agreed to.

Allotment 507 - (Street Lighting in Local Improvement Districts (operating))

Mr. Gall asked whether any report had been made on the advantages of mercury vapor lights compared with fluorescent lights.

Mr. Merrill replied that the lights in use in the Local Improvement Districts were installed and operated by the Northern Canada Power Commission which charged the Territorial Government a flat rate for the service. The Commission had found that fluorescent lighting was cheaper to operate, thus the Territorial Government got a cheaper rate for such lighting. Both types of lights were better, from the point of view of power consumption and the amount of light given, than the incandescent type. Allotment 507 agreed to.

Allotments 508 to 509 - Agreed to.

Allotment 510 - (Community Planning Within Municipal Districts)

Mr. Jones asked why there was a decrease in this allotment.

Mr. Brown stated that the allotment was a revote to complete a community planning program begun at Yellowknife in 1960-61. Allotment 510 agreed to.

Allotment 511 - Agreed to.

Purchase of Debentures from Municipal District of Yellowknife

At this point, Mr. Brown told the Committee of a major paving and sidewalk construction program that had been proposed by the Municipal Council at Yellowknife. The Municipal Council proposed to complete the sidewalk program in 1961 at a total cost of \$100,000 which it wished to borrow from the Territorial Government.

The paving part of the program, to cost \$400,000 would be spread over two years, 45% to be completed in 1961 and 55% in 1962. In 1961 the paving program would involve borrowing \$80,000 from the Territorial Government and a further grant of \$80,000 under the present grant policy whereby the Territorial Government makes grants to municipalities of 50% of approved road construction costs.

Thus, for the sidewalk construction and the part of the paving to be completed in 1961 the request was for a grant of \$80,000 and a loan of \$180,000.

In 1962 the paving program would be completed at a cost of \$240,000, \$120,000 in the form of a debenture loan and \$120,000 in the form of a further Territorial grant. Mr. Brown asked Mr. Gall if he knew why the Municipality wished to complete the program in such a short space of time.

Mr. Gall said the Municipal Council had had competent engineering advice that, by doing the work in two years, big savings could be had in letting contracts big enough to attract competitive bids from firms outside the Territories who could come to Yellowknife only once and finish parts of the job in a few weeks. The Municipality also thought that when the streets were paved the town would present an attractive picture to tourists and the usual dust problem would be eliminated.

Mr. Robertson asked whether there was much concern among Yellowknife residents over the amount of money to be borrowed.

Mr. Gall stated that the feeling in the town was that if conditions in the Territories changed in the next few years, the Territorial contribution to road construction in municipalities might be affected.

Mr. Robertson stated if the total of \$300,000 in debenture loans was authorized by the Council the total indebtedness of the municipality would be about \$490,000, which was not excessive.

Mr. Smith asked if the grant and the debenture loans were authorized, was there a likelihood that similar requests would be received from other parts of the Territories.

Mr. Robertson replied that similar requests would not likely arise for quite a while since no other municipality or organized community was in a financial position to embark on such an extensive program.

The Chairman thought it was unfair to expect the Council to decide on such a big commitment on such short notice, before even the Administration had had a chance to examine the proposal closely. He suggested that a decision on it might be postponed until the next session.

Mr. Robertson remarked that if the Council deferred its decision the program could not be started for another year, but he was not sure that this was a strong enough reason to rush a decision on the limited information available now.

Mr. Jones asked if the ratepayers had been consulted.

Mr. Gall said there would be a referendum on the subject if the Council authorized the debenture and grant.

Mr. Robertson thought that this was the reverse of the procedure usually followed in arranging for the sale of debentures. He understood the referendum had not been held yet because the newly elected Municipal Council in Yellowknife had only just assumed office.

In keeping with the Rules of the Council, the Committee rose at 6 o'clock and the Chairman, Mr. Coolican, reported progress to the Council.

The Council adjourned at 6 o'clock P.M.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1961.

10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS

Mr. Brown tabled replies to questions asked earlier in the session by Mr. Lang. The questions and the replies are set out in Sessional Paper No. 15, which is included in Appendix A.

Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Smith, moved "That Rule 2 of the Rules of the Council of the Northwest Territories be suspended and that the Council sit from 3 o'clock P.M. to 4:20 o'clock P.M. on Monday, January 23, 1961".

The question being put on the motion, it was carried unanimously.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to continue its consideration of Bill 5, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Purchase of Debentures from Municipal District of Yellowknife (continued)

Mr. P.B. Parker, Head, Municipal Affairs Section, Territorial Division, was in attendance.

Mr. Robertson returned to the question of the procedure for dealing with requests for debenture loans. He thought that a referendum should normally be held in advance of action by the Council; otherwise, the Council might be accused of trying to influence the referendum. In addition, the principle should be recognized that before the senior government was asked to make a loan it should be certain that the junior government wanted it -- and in the Territories this implied a referendum. A further problem arose because the Council would not sit again before the 1961 construction season was well under way and thus a decision to delay approval of the sidewalk and paving program would mean that no construction could be undertaken this year. He wondered whether the dilemma might be resolved by a statement from the Council that they might be prepared to provide funds in a Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance at the July Session if the proposal was approved by a referendum before that time. This might seem a distinction without a difference but he thought that it was important that the principle be observed.

Mr. Gall said that the present proposals have been discussed with the Yellowknife Board of Trade and with the mine officials and had been favourably received by both groups. He was optimistic that the ratepayers would

approve these expenditures in the referendum. The procedure which had been followed put the cart before the horse but he thought that delay would be unfortunate because there was a good deal of interest and support for the proposal in Yellowknife at the present time.

In reply to a question from Mr. Desrochers, Mr. Brown said that the Municipality's proposal had been reviewed in the Territorial Division and that some preliminary comments had been received from the Engineering Division. However, there had not been time to assess the request as fully as the Administration would have liked.

Mr. Smith said although he was prepared to agree to action by the Council at its present session he was concerned about the way this request had been presented. Surely the members of the Municipal Council in Yellowknife knew when sessions were held; they should have submitted their proposal in ample time to allow full consideration. By delaying until the middle of January they had put the Administration and the Territorial Council in a position where they could not properly assess the proposal and yet had to reach a decision on it if construction were to begin in the next construction season. The Council's position was not made any easier by the fact that it seemed likely that unemployment in the construction industry might be serious during the coming Summer and the Council would be held responsible for any delays. He thought that the proposal should be approved subject to the referendum and subject also to a full technical review by qualified engineers.

Mr. Brown called on Mr. Parker to explain the plans which had been submitted. After discussing the Municipality's proposal, Mr. Parker told the Committee that it had, in the past, been usual to approach the Council for support before a referendum was held.

In the light of this precedent several members of the Council withdrew their immediate reservations. The Chairman suggested that the Committee might support the inclusion of an appropriate allotment in the estimates making it clear that the loan and grant were subject to a favourable vote in a referendum and a technical review of the proposal by the engineering advisers of the Administration. At the same time, it should be understood that the procedure followed in this case should not constitute a precedent for the future.

Mr. Desrochers said this would be acceptable to him but he thought that some consideration should be given to changing the practice in the future. It was the consensus of the Committee that, normally, a referendum should precede a formal approach to the Council although, in northern conditions, it would be unwise to adopt too rigid a procedure.

Mr. Robertson undertook to have the present procedure reviewed in the light of the opinions expressed by the Committee and to make municipalities and school districts aware of the procedure which should be followed in future.

The Committee agreed to insert allotment 512 in the Estimates to provide for the purchase of debentures from the Municipal District of Yellowknife in the amount of

\$180,000, subject to the conditions suggested by the Chairman. Mr. Brown said he would have an appropriate explanatory note on this allotment drafted for the consideration of the Committee later in the day.

Allotment 513 - Agreed to.

Item 6 - WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Mr. A.G. Loughrey, Head, Game Management Service, Territorial Division, was in attendance.

Allotment 601 - (Wolf Control Program)

Mr. Brown explained that the Wolf Control Program was operated in co-operation with the Federal Government and some of the provinces. It was designed primarily to protect the caribou and the success of the program was indicated by the decrease in the expenditures proposed for this purpose.

Mr. Gall asked whether the control of wolves was undertaken in the Arctic Islands as well as in other parts of the Territories.

Mr. Loughrey replied that arrangements were made as required, largely through the R.C.M.P. The object was not to exterminate all the wolves but rather to control them on occasions when they became a nuisance, such as when they molested trap lines.

Mr. Goodall said he was strongly in favour of the wolf control program and he stressed that it should not be relaxed to any great extent. He asked whether wolves were a serious threat to muskox in the Arctic Islands.

Mr. Loughrey replied that the wolves did take some muskox but that the latter could usually hold their own. Most of the wolf kills were old bulls cast out of the herds, though some calves were probably lost too. Though the wolf population in the Arctic Islands had never been counted, it was probably very small.

Mr. Brown suggested that under this allotment the Council might also consider the sessional paper dealing with caribou.

Sessional Paper No. 7, 1961 (First Session) - "The Current Barren-Ground Caribou Situation"

Mr. Loughrey gave the background to the caribou studies and preservation measures which had been undertaken over the past ten years.

Mr. Gall commented on the new regulations prohibiting the taking of female caribou and calves by Indians. In the early years at least the success of this program would probably depend more on education than on enforcement.

Mr. Loughrey agreed and said that the education program was furthered through trappers' meetings and other measures.

Mr. Gall enquired also about the legal validity of the Game Ordinance as it related to the rights of native people to hunt caribou. Mr. Robertson explained that the Northwest Territories Act, which set out the legislative powers of the Commissioner in Council, had been amended in

1960 to confirm that territorial legislation, including the Game Ordinance, applied to all residents of the Territories. The amendment also stipulated that the Commissioner in Council was not authorized to legislate so as to restrict Indians and Eskimos from hunting for food, on unoccupied Crown lands, game other than game declared by the Governor in Council to be game in danger of extinction. Caribou, musk-ox and polar bear had since been declared in danger of extinction, thus the Council had clear authority to restrict the hunting of these species. However, there would be serious problems in developing an effective and acceptable limit to the caribou harvest in areas where caribou was the only source of food for the residents. The only answer to the problem seemed primarily in education rather than in enforcement.

The Committee noted Sessional Paper No. 7, 1961 (First Session). Allotment 601 agreed to.

Allotment 602 - Agreed to.

Item 7 - ADMINISTRATION

Allotments 701 to 703 - Agreed to.

Allotment 704 - (Workmen's Compensation Ordinance)

Mr. Brown explained the basis of workmen's compensation arrangements in the Territories. He said there seemed to be general agreement that workmen's compensation was operating satisfactorily and Mr. Gall confirmed that he had heard no complaints except for the brief from the Yellowknife Miners' Union. In this context, Mr. Brown referred the Committee to Sessional Paper No. 11, 1961 (First Session) on this subject.

Sessional Paper No. 11, 1961 (First Session) - "Workmen's Compensation Benefits"

The Committee considered this paper and asked that legislation along the lines suggested be prepared for the July Session, 1961.

Mr. Carey asked whose responsibility it was to see that the men working for the Denny Logging Company on logging operations in Wood Buffalo Park were covered under the Ordinance.

Mr. Brown stated that the timber in the Park was under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and any business operations in the part of the Park in Alberta came under the jurisdiction of the Province of Alberta and therefore the arrangements for workmen's compensation were subject to Alberta laws.

Mr. Carey suggested that the Council pass a resolution stating that all employers in the Territories should be forced to carry workmen's compensation for their employees so as to avoid the situation where men were not covered by workmen's compensation in case of an accident.

Mr. Merrill stated that all employers in the Territories required under the Ordinance to have coverage for their workmen unless specifically exempted and that checks were made to ensure that the Ordinance was being observed.

Mr. Lang enquired about the case of an individual who was a sub-contractor in the logging business.

Mr. Brown stated that sub-contractors were generally not employees; they were employers and hence were not covered themselves for workmen's compensation.

Mr. Goodall asked about the person who might be hired by an individual householder and then have an accident while on the job.

Mr. Brown replied that because the individual householder was not operating a business he could not be classified as an employer and therefore the employee would not likely be covered for workmen's compensation. He added, however, that the person could bring a civil suit against the householder. Allotment 704 agreed to.

Allotment 705 - Agreed to.

Allotment 706 - (Fees Under Ordinances)

Mr. Goodall asked how the sale of illegally or accidentally caught fur was handled.

Mr. Brown replied that illegally caught furs are sent to an auction to be sold and that the revenue from the auction was credited to the Northwest Territories Revenue Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada. The appropriation under this allotment was intended to pay the fees of the auctioneer. Allotment 706 agreed to.

Allotments 707 to 711 - Agreed to.

Allotment 712 - (Archives)

Mr. Robertson stated that there was a lot of material of historical value in the files of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and that officers of the Department did not have the training or the time to go through them to separate the material suitable for a future territorial archives. A person with a background in history or political science was needed to handle this task. The Administration had written to a number of universities and several had expressed an interest in this project. The present plan was to provide an honorarium for a student to do a study of the development of government in the Northwest Territories with a view to collecting material of archival value at the same time.

Mr. Smith asked what literature was available on the present conditions in the Northwest Territories, covering such subjects as the organization of the Government of the Territories, economic conditions, communications, social conditions, government services and territorial finances.

Mr. Robertson replied that there was nothing precisely of this kind and that this was a possible field into which the Administration could look, perhaps with a view to compiling up-to-date material on various aspects of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Lang stated that it would be extremely useful to have a pamphlet like this and that it would help the members to answer questions from their constituents; it

would be particularly useful in deciding whether a certain matter was a territorial or a federal responsibility. Allotment 712 agreed to.

Allotment 713 - Agreed to.

Allotment 714 - (Development of Tourism)

The Committee recommended expenditures of \$14,200 under this allotment as agreed during the discussion of the Reference for Advice on the Development of Tourism and Sessional Paper No. 3, 1961 (First Session).

Allotment 715 - (Sundries)

Mr. Gall said the Yellowknife Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion was sponsoring a bonspiel for the curling championships of the Province of Alberta. About 200 people were coming to Yellowknife for this bonspiel and he wondered whether the Committee would consider making a grant of \$200 towards the cost of the event.

Mr. Brown asked what the \$200 would be used for and what were the obligations of the Yellowknife Branch regarding the bonspiel.

Mr. Gall stated that the Yellowknife Branch had issued the invitation to hold the bonspiel in Yellowknife primarily to give publicity to the area.

Mr. Robertson asked whether the Municipal Council would also be making a grant.

Mr. Gall replied that they would. The Committee decided that it would be worthwhile to encourage the Municipality in this endeavour and increased allotment 715 by \$200 to cover a grant to the Yellowknife Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion to sponsor a bonspiel. Allotment 715 agreed to.

Item 8 - LIQUOR SYSTEM

Allotment 801 - (Operation and Maintenance)

Mr. Gall asked how the liquor store at Frobisher Bay was progressing.

Mr. Brown replied that the building had been shipped to Frobisher Bay in the Summer of 1960 and that it was intended to erect it this Spring so that the building would be ready for operation when the first ship arrived.

Mr. Goodall asked if the administration had the figures on the sales of beer and spirits by the new liquor store at Norman Wells.

Mr. Brown promised to obtain these figures for Mr. Goodall. A full record of the operations of the Norman Wells store would be contained in the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Liquor for the fiscal year 1960-61. Allotment 801 agreed to.

The Committee then resumed its consideration of the Capital Account at the point reached in its earlier discussion of this Item.

Item 9 - CAPITAL ACCOUNT (continued)

Allotment 2001 - Agreed to.

Allotment 4001 - (Construction of Local Roads in Settlements Outside Municipal Districts and Local Improvement Districts)

Mr. Brown stated that the increase in this allotment was primarily due to the provision of funds for the construction of roads in Aklavik and Fort McPherson. It was expected that the \$10,400 shown in the Estimates for the construction of roads in Aklavik would allow corduroy roads to be laid on some of the streets as an experiment. Further expenditures in future years could be expected before it was possible to know whether the experiment would be a success.

Mr. Goodall asked about the equipment available for snow removal in Aklavik.

Mr. Lang replied that there were two or three bulldozers there. Allotment 4001 agreed to.

Allotments 4002 and 4003 - Agreed to.

Allotment 4004 - (Construction of Campsites Along the Mackenzie Highway)

Mr. Robertson stated that this was a 50/50 cost-sharing arrangement between the Federal Government and the Territorial Government as an extension of the Trans-Canada Highway Agreement.

Mr. Gall hoped that vandalism could be avoided at these campsites.

Mr. Brown said the campsites were patrolled by the Engineering staff and the Forest and Game staff.

Mr. Robertson added that similar campsites in the Yukon Territory were not bothered much with vandals. Allotment 4004 agreed to.

Allotments 4005 and 4006 - Agreed to.

Allotment 5001 - (Construction of Local Roads Within Municipal Districts)

The Committee added the sum of \$80,000 to this allotment as a grant to the Municipal District of Yellowknife of 50% of the cost of the street paving program already agreed to under allotment 512. Allotment 5001 agreed to.

Allotment 5002 - Agreed to.

Allotment 5003 - (Fire Protection in Local Improvement Districts)

Mr. Robertson stated that the federal and territorial investment in Fort Simpson had gone up sharply in the past year and that the Fire Marshal for the Northwest Territories had recommended that the community have a fire truck and a fire hall. The Federal Government had agreed to reimburse the Territorial Government for 80% of the cost of this equipment. Allotment 5003 agreed to.

Allotment 5004 - Agreed to.

Allotment 5005 - (Town Planning and Development - Fort Simpson)

Mr. Goodall mentioned that a similar program for Fort Simpson should be considered.

Mr. Brown replied that this could be considered when a town plan of Fort Simpson was drawn up and agreed to by the residents. Allotment 5005 agreed to.

Allotment 5006 - Agreed to.

Allotment 7001 - Agreed to.

Allotment 8001 - (Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Land and Equipment)

Mr. Brown explained that the liquor store, warehouse and vendor's quarters proposed for Inuvik were needed because the present facilities were small and remote from each other. The liquor store was located in the Federal Administration Building; warehouse space was rented from the Department of Public Works but there was no assurance this arrangement would continue; and the vendor had to make his own arrangement for accommodation. Moreover, the warehouse was not secure and had been broken into three times. It was proposed now to build a combined liquor store, warehouse and possibly quarters for a vendor, if funds permitted this. Mr. Brown recommended that no more than \$100,000 be appropriated for this capital project. This would allow for the construction of the warehouse and liquor store and perhaps the quarters for the vendor on a reduced scale.

Mr. Robertson stated that construction would be handled so as to provide as much local employment as possible through the employment of day labour.

Mr. Desrochers asked what was meant by "day labour".

Mr. Robertson explained that the term "day labour" meant the employment of local labour by the day in a construction project, supervised by the engineering staff of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. When work was handled by contract the individual contractors tended to import their own skilled help. Allotment 8001 agreed to.

Allotment 512 - (Purchase of Debentures from the Municipal District of Yellowknife) (continued)

The Committee approved the explanatory note to this allotment submitted by Mr. Brown.

The Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock P.M.

3 o'clock P.M.

The Committee continued its consideration of Bill 5, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Loans to School Districts for Teacher Accommodation

Mr. Brown told the Committee that requests had been received from both school districts in Yellowknife for

assistance in the form of grants and loans to allow them to acquire more accommodation for their teachers.

The request from the Yellowknife Public School Board related to three Crown-owned houses located on Lots 9-12 between the school and the playground. If these buildings could be bought, the Public School Board would like to retain one of them as a residence for the school Principal and have the other two sold and moved away to allow access to the playground or to provide land for the school to expand in the future. Alternatively, two of the houses could simply be moved to other Crown land. The Department of Public Works had agreed to this if the Public School District would pay the cost, which the Department estimated to be in the neighbourhood of \$9,000 a house. There was no guarantee when the houses could be released for sale but they could be moved to other Crown land at any time.

The Yellowknife Roman Catholic Separate School Board had requested similar assistance towards purchasing two houses for teachers at an estimated cost of \$10,000 each, pointing out that the School District had to be able to offer accommodation to attract good teachers.

Mr. Brown stated that the Administration had written to the school districts saying that it had not been the practice of the Council to make grants towards teacher accommodation but that loans for this purpose had been offered on one occasion.

Mr. Robertson thought the Committee should think carefully before providing grants for teacher accommodation. Even the provision of loans for this purpose was open to question because the school districts would supposedly rent these houses to teachers and recover the capital costs in that way. It was true, however, that accommodation was essential if the school districts were to recruit qualified teachers.

Mr. Gall asked what housing arrangements there were for teachers employed by the Federal Government. He then read a telegram from the Yellowknife Separate School Board requesting a 50% grant of the cost of teacher accommodation or, barring that, the approval of the Council to apply any excess in the grant of 50% of the cost of their new high school towards teacher accommodation. Mr. Robertson did not think the latter circumstance would arise because the territorial grant was for 50% of the estimated cost of the high school or 50% of the actual cost, whichever was the lesser.

However, in view of the difficulties the school districts were having in finding the funds to finance the acquisition of houses for teachers, he thought it would not be unreasonable for the Council to provide, if necessary, 100% of the funds required through loans repayable over a stated number of years.

Mr. Coolican asked whether provision for these loans could be made in the estimates now before the Committee.

Mr. Robertson said this could be done. This would show that the Council was concerned about the problem and ready to assist in meeting it. If the amount included now in the estimates fell short of what was actually required

then the Council could be asked at the next session to include any further requirements in supplementary estimates.

Mr. Brown was concerned about including items in the estimates when there were so many unknown factors such as the amount of money required, the ability of the school districts to repay the loans and the number of years over which such loans would run. He suggested instead that the Committee go on record as being ready to make such loans when the school districts presented definite proposals.

Mr. Robertson agreed with the substance of Mr. Brown's remarks and said that on the basis of the Council's willingness to loan such funds the school districts could, in the interim, obtain short term financing from the banks which could be repaid when loans are made available from the Council.

Mr. Brown stated that he did not want to leave the impression with the Committee that he was against lending funds to school districts for this purpose: his reservations stemmed from the fact that, without information, the Administration was left in a difficult position in recommending what funds should be placed in the estimates.

Mr. Coolican suggested that perhaps \$8,000 would be a reasonable amount to include in the estimates.

Mr. Brown thought the amount required for loans to school districts would be closer to \$25,000 or \$30,000.

Mr. Desrochers asked about the repayment period of such loans and Mr. Brown replied that ten years was the usual period.

Mr. Robertson recommended that the sum of \$25,000 be inserted in the estimates as Allotment 117, to be known as "Loans to School Districts for Teacher Accommodation." This would also involve renumbering the present Allotment 117 to read Allotment 118. The Committee agreed.

Mr. Coolican reported progress.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to continue its consideration of the Reference for Advice on the Great Slave Lake Health Plan, Mr. Jones in the chair. Dr. J.S. Willis, Principal Health Officer, Northern Health Service, was in attendance.

The Chairman asked Dr. Willis if he had worked out what would be the net difference in cost to the Territorial Government if the Great Slave Lake Health Plan was adopted.

Dr. Willis said this was impossible to estimate accurately because there was no way of knowing how much treatment costs would rise as a result of the Plan. It was reasonable to assume, however, that treatment costs would begin to decline when the general health level of the population improved.

Mr. Robertson understood that there would be a known increase of \$129,000 in territorial expenditures plus an unknown increase initially in treatment costs if the proposal were adopted to provide for salaried public health staff and subsidized private doctors and dentists. There

was no doubt that the Plan was needed; the problem was whether the Council should adopt it wholly, or in part, or postpone it until the next five-year period.

Dr. Willis stated that the Plan would not cover everyone initially -- it would be slanted toward children from infancy up to young adulthood. The Plan was a long-term investment which would result in savings in hospitalization charges in the future but there would be big initial expenditures to catch up on the back-log of ill health in the area. One of the advantages of the Plan was that parts of it could be adopted independently and phased over a number of years according to what the Territorial Government could afford to pay.

Mr. Desrochers said he was impressed by the Plan but he wished to know what would happen if the Council decided to go ahead with it now, and what effect would it have on the Financial Committee's recommendations.

Mr. Brown replied that the 1957 Financial Committee had said that if the Territorial Government wanted to initiate new programs not provided for in the Financial Agreement for the period 1957 to 1962 it would have to find the money for these programs. Insured hospital services were not provided for in the Agreement and had to be financed through increased taxation. He hoped that the Financial Committee would agree that the Great Slave Lake Health Plan was essential and provided for it in the new Agreement. On the other hand the Committee might feel that the health problem was a local matter to be provided for out of local taxation. Mr. Brown thought that the territorial tax base was about as broad as it could be at the present time. He was concerned about entering into a commitment involving this much money before knowing how the Financial Committee would react. He added that the Council was already budgeting for a deficit this year in the neighbourhood of \$1,250,000 and it was hard to imagine increasing this deficit without the assurance of substantial compensating revenues from some source. Clearly it was bad budgeting for the Council to contemplate borrowing money for ordinary operating expenses. Desirable as the plan might be, the money had to be found first to pay for it.

Mr. Robertson said that an opinion on this could be obtained from the Financial Committee. The Health Plan represented one of the increased services that should be contemplated for the next five years. Looking ahead over these years it might possibly be that the Plan ought to be extended to a larger area, possibly to the Mackenzie Delta. There might, however, be some way of providing now some of the services most urgently needed without committing the Council to the whole or part of the Great Slave Lake Health Plan.

Dr. Willis replied that there was a lot of further planning and office work to be done yet, such as the changes in legislation detailed on page six of the Reference for Advice. Also, the plan could be rephased over a longer period of time if this seemed desirable.

Mr. Brown stated that some of the funds already appropriated towards the operation of the Northern Health Service would, in all likelihood, not be used because of the difficulty of filling professional positions and these funds could be used to pay for some initial stages of the Plan.

Mr. Jones suggested that the two additional public health nurses be hired as a start and that the Plan be

considered again at the July Session when additional information would be available on what the Plan will cost in whole or in part. The question of the source of revenue to pay for the Plan could also be considered at that time.

Mr. Robertson agreed with this approach but added that by the time the Council met in July, the Financial Committee would have completed its report. It was essential that the members on the Financial Committee had the views of the Council on whether it wanted this Plan implemented in the next five-year period. He asked if the Council would consider taking a decision on the principle of the Plan, subject to satisfactory financial arrangements being made.

Mr. Smith asked Mr. Robertson how far he felt the Committee should go at this time in approving the Plan in principle. He added that possibly the Committee was leaving it up to someone else to turn the Plan down or approve it.

Mr. Robertson said this was not his intention and that he was not suggesting that the Federal Government should foot the entire bill for the Plan. As he saw it, the question before the Committee was whether it was satisfied that the reports of its medical advisors indicated a serious deficiency in health facilities in the Great Slave Lake area which should be remedied, whether some form of Health Plan should be implemented in that area, and possibly a larger area, and whether the Plan should be implemented in the next five years.

Messrs. Goodall, Gall and Lang stated that they did not feel they could endorse the Plan without studying it further and discussing it with their constituents and local organizations.

Mr. Lang mentioned that Aklavik needed more than a health centre. A nursing station was needed.

Dr. Willis replied that a nursing station was indeed going to be established there in the coming year.

The Chairman asked if it was the sense of the Committee that no change should be made in the estimates as they related to health services, on the understanding that the Administration would provide what urgently required services the present estimates would allow. The Committee agreed and decided to devote further discussion at a later sitting in the session to the principle of adopting a Health Plan. The Chairman thanked Dr. Willis and his staff for the work they had done on the Plan and the time spent in explaining it to the Committee.

In keeping with the motion passed earlier in the sitting, the Committee rose at 4:20 and the Chairman, Mr. Jones, reported progress to the Council.

The Council adjourned at 4:20 o'clock P.M.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1961

10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the

Whole to resume its consideration of Bill 5, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Assistance to Prospectors

Mr. Robertson read a telegram he had received from the Northwest Territories Prospectors Association asking that the Council consider establishing a program similar to that existing in the Province of Saskatchewan to assist prospectors in the Northwest Territories. He read two other telegrams he had received in support of this request. Requests of this nature, he thought should be directed to the Federal Government because the management and development of mineral resources in the Territories were a federal responsibility.

Mr. Brown referred to Sessional Paper No. 12, 1961 (First Session), entitled "Prospecting and Mining Training - Northwest Territories". Quoting from this paper, he explained briefly the program carried on in Saskatchewan to assist prospectors.

Mr. Robertson said that the scope of the Saskatchewan program reinforced his view that this was a matter that should more properly be referred to the Federal Government. He pointed out that the Council was in no position to provide assistance on this scale, quite apart from the impropriety of its discussing the matter.

Mr. Gall asked whether the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, as the federal agency concerned, would not consider this matter.

Mr. Robertson agreed that the approach should be made to the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources and he offered to reply in these terms to the telegrams he had received. The Committee agreed on this course of action.

Fishing in the Territories

The Committee agreed to return to Item 6, "Wildlife Management," of the Estimates to discuss this subject.

Mr. Carey enquired whether the fixing of zoning restrictions on lakes in the Territories would be an effective answer to the problems being presented by the depletion of these lakes by commercial fishing interests.

Mr. Lang stated some of the problems that such zoning restrictions would present, among which was the basic one of defining what was meant by "commercial fishing". He suggested that the problem might be solved by having two types of commercial fishing licence, one for those who plan on disposing of their catch outside the Territories and the second for those who would fish for local consumption only. Small lakes could be zoned to permit only fishing for local consumption. In the final analysis, however, the Council would have to go to the Department of Fisheries for some assistance in the solution of this problem.

Mr. Gall wondered how one could prevent the export from the Territories of fish caught under a licence for local consumption only.

Mr. Robertson agreed that the problem of enforcement of such restrictions would present quite a problem.

Mr. Carey repeated his earlier statement that to him the only possible solution appeared to be the zoning of lakes. He stated that lodge operators would not build in those areas where there were extensive commercial fishing interests because after a short period of years they would discover that the fish population would be so depleted that people would not come to their lodges and this would mean a substantial loss because of the capital investment they would have made.

Mr. Jones enquired about the rights of residents of the Territories as far as fishing was concerned.

Mr. Lang repeated that he thought that two different sorts of licences, such as he had suggested earlier, would contribute greatly towards the solution of this problem. He thought the situation ought to be explored with the Department of Fisheries and discussed again at the next session of the Council.

Mr. Robertson agreed with this suggestion and stated that fishing in the Territories fell into three general categories: commercial fishing, casual fishing for local needs, and sport fishing.

Mr. Gall stated that if priorities were to be put on fishing they should be in the following order:

1. casual fishing,
2. commercial fishing, and
3. sport fishing

Mr. Robertson stated that there were many lakes in the Territories and he doubted that the Council was, at this time, in a position to recommend priorities for them.

Mr. Gall suggested that it was not so much a question of priorities as a question of conflict of interests.

Mr. Carey agreed that this constituted a very serious problem and that his prime interest in the matter was to prevent the depletion of territorial lakes.

Mr. Goodall mentioned some of the difficulties that were encountered by territorial residents in the past summer when they attempted to establish a domestic fishing industry on Trout Lake.

At this point Mr. Carey read extracts from a letter he had received from the operator of a tourist lodge on Great Slave Lake. Receipts for last summer totalled some \$125,000 but the fishing had been extremely poor and unless something was done to prevent the depletion of fish stocks by commercial interests then it seemed almost inevitable that the lodge would have to close. He emphasized that, in the interests of the Territories, commercial fishing had to be further restricted in the East Arm of this lake and on other smaller lakes with potential for the tourist industry.

Mr. Brown understood that the Department of Fisheries had made a survey of territorial lakes and, therefore, would be in a better position to advise on what priorities should be established on them, if any.

Mr. Robertson proposed that the whole problem be made known to the Department of Fisheries and that, between now and the next Session of the Council, a paper be prepared on this subject for presentation to the Council. The Committee agreed.

The Committee considered the text of Bill 5, section by section.

Section 1 - Agreed to.

Section 2

The Committee approved the sum of \$5,136,084 for expenditures for the public service of the Northwest Territories for the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1962. Section 2 agreed to.

Sections 3 to 5 - Agreed to.

General

Mr. Smith said he wished to make some general remarks which he hoped would not be taken as a criticism of the Council, its make-up, or its work. He had noticed that about 85% of the Council's time at this session had been spent on the affairs of the Mackenzie District although a third of the population of the Northwest Territories actually lived outside the Mackenzie District. He wondered whether this imbalance had been created because the Eastern Arctic was not represented on the Council and he invited the Commissioner to consider the possibility of having an elected member on the Council to represent that area.

Mr. Robertson said he was glad Mr. Smith had raised this matter and he suggested that if an imbalance had arisen this was because the preponderance of economic activity and population in the Territories was centred in the Mackenzie District; hence it was not illogical that a lot of the Council's time was devoted to problems affecting that area. He went on to say that the Federal Government had special responsibilities for Eskimos, who made up most of the population of the Eastern Arctic. Consequently many of the problems affecting them were handled by the Federal authorities and did not come before the Council. At the moment, some of the local committees in Eskimo communities sent representatives to the annual meeting of the Eskimo Affairs Committee, an advisory body which also had representatives from church, government and private agencies working in the Canadian North. Many problems affecting the Eastern Arctic were discussed by this Committee and the Eskimo delegates had made significant contributions to the discussions.

Mr. Smith asked what proportion of the Eskimo population lived in the Mackenzie District.

Mr. Robertson said about 1000. For a number of years, the Council had made a point of holding sessions in the Eastern Arctic to give local residents an idea of who made up the Council and what work it did.

Mr. Desrochers asked whether the Estimates, as amended by the Committee, stayed within the budget forecast of the Financial Committee relating to borrowings.

Mr. Robertson replied that total borrowings for the period 1957-62 had been estimated at \$2,400,000 by the Financial Committee, but actual borrowings would be well below this mark.

Mr. Desrochers expressed his appreciation for the quality of the papers and other reference material presented to the Council and for the information supplied during the session by the officers of the Administration.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the Administration, thanked Mr. Desrochers for his expression of appreciation.

Mr. Coolican presented the report of the Committee on Bill 5, which was recommended with amendment.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

Reference for Advice on the Great Slave Lake Health Plan (continued)

Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Goodall, moved the adoption of a resolution urging the establishment of a health plan for the Great Slave Lake area.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider further the Reference for Advice on the Great Slave Lake Health Plan and the wording of the resolution on this subject, Mr. Jones in the chair.

Mr. Coolican asked whether the adoption of the resolution would delay the provision of certain urgently needed services discussed at an earlier sitting of the Committee.

Mr. Brown replied that the resolution if adopted, would not prevent the use of funds under the allotment for Northern Health Service to hire two public health nurses because the difficulty in recruiting other professional staff normally resulted in a surplus in this allotment. Work could also be done on drafting the legislation necessary to establish the Health Plan.

Mr. Smith suggested that the phrase, "especially people of mixed blood", on Page 2, paragraph (a) of the resolution be deleted because it might imply that the Plan would be slanted only towards people of mixed blood and not all residents of the area. He added that the phrase was already stated in the preamble to the resolution.

The Committee agreed to delete the phrase "especially people of mixed blood" from paragraph (a) on page 2 of the resolution. Subject to that change, the Committee approved the wording of the resolution.

The Chairman asked whether recommendations on the financial implications of the Plan would be ready for the next session of the Council.

Mr. Robertson said they would and that the Great Slave Lake Health Plan would not be introduced without further reference to the Council. The report of the Financial Committee would indicate what financial assistance the Territorial Government could expect in the next five years.

Mr. Goodall enquired about the references in the Plan to charges of \$2.00 and \$17.00 per person, under what circumstances these charges would be levied, and in what locations.

Mr. Brown explained that the charge of \$2.00 per person was the suggested amount a municipality might contribute towards the cost of the Plan. These contributions would help to reduce the cost of the Plan to the Territorial Government. The figure of \$17.00 per person was an estimate of the per capita earnings of the average doctor connected with the health plan for Swift Current, Saskatchewan, adding in a factor for the higher costs in the Territories. Subsidies under the Great Slave Lake Health Plan were based on this figure. Under the Plan, every individual who could pay his doctor's bills would be expected to do so. The Plan would ensure, however, that doctors would be paid for services rendered to indigents.

Mr. Jones presented the report of the Committee which recommended:

1. That the Commissioner be advised that the Committee recognized the urgent need for a health plan for the Great Slave Lake area along the lines described in the Reference for Advice, and that every effort be made to finance such a plan within the coming five-year period. This Reference for Advice is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 16.
2. That the Council adopt the resolution on this subject.

The question being put on the motion, the resolution was adopted unanimously. This resolution is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 17.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to discuss the possible evolution of the Northwest Territories, Mr. Gall in the chair.

Possible Evolution of the Northwest Territories

Mr. Lang began by pointing out that the District of Mackenzie was far ahead of the Eastern Arctic in its evolution. He felt there were a number of problems to be considered, some of which were:

- 1) the establishment of a commission to recommend on the border of the new territory;
- 2) a new coat of arms;
- 3) the disposition of the Mace; and
- 4) the time limits to be set for the division of the Territories.

Mr. Lang thought King William Island should be included in the new territory of the Mackenzie because surface transportation was between King William Island and the western part of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Robertson said this suggestion would put the border further East than was proposed at the July Session, 1960. Although water communication with King William Island

was from the West, air communication and administration was provided from the East.

Mr. Smith asked how many people lived on King William Island and did they look to the East or to the West?

Mr. Gall replied that there were about 200 people on the Island and they considered themselves part of the East, particularly since they dealt much with Spence Bay.

Mr. Desrochers enquired as to the resource possibilities on the Island.

Mr. Gall replied that the island was sandy and was a good trapping area, especially when the fox cycle was high, but there were few other resources.

Mr. Robertson stated that most of the children on King William Island would go East for their education when the facilities were developed. He said the Administration would prepare a paper for the July Session dealing with the many points on which the Council would wish to express views before the division of the Territories was made. This paper would deal with such things as the question of King William Island, the boundary, the basis for a Territorial Civil Service, the possible size and composition of the new Council, the constituencies of a new Territory and political arrangements for the remainder of the Territories. On the basis of the Council's views on these questions, the Administration could then prepare recommendations to the Governor in Council regarding the division of the Territories.

Mr. Smith asked when the reference papers for the next session would be available.

Mr. Robertson replied that the Administration attempted to distribute the References for Advice and the legislation at least one month before sessions.

Mr. Lang mentioned that the shield on the Northwest Territories Coat of Arms would suit the new Mackenzie Territory. However, the crest of the Coat of Arms would not be appropriate because the narwhal was particular to the Eastern Arctic.

Mr. Robertson thought the Coat of Arms, as it existed suited the Eastern Arctic better.

Mr. Lang agreed and asked about possible names for the new divisions of the present Territory.

Mr. Robertson mentioned the possibility that the area which would be left after the Territory of Mackenzie was formed could be called the Territory of Franklin, thus naming the two new territories after two great northern explorers.

Mr. Lang asked for the Committee's views on what form of government would be best for the new Mackenzie Territory. He thought that the present setup was as good as possible at the present time with a possible addition of one more elected member in Mackenzie North to give representation to the miners and trappers in that area. He stated he would like to see the appointed members retained on the Council of the new Territory.

Mr. Goodall thought there should be no hurry in setting up a new territory because the present Mackenzie District did not have the population or the resources to support a territorial administration.

Mr. Carey could not see this objection and Mr. Robertson explained that setting up a separate Territory of the Mackenzie need not have adverse financial consequences for the area.

Mr. Goodall asked if it would be simply a matter of decentralizing existing staff.

Mr. Robertson replied that this was the plan and that decentralization to Fort Smith was expected to be completed by April 1, 1962. It would be a simple matter to transfer District administration to the Territorial administration.

Mr. Smith enquired as to whether the Franklin Territory would likely be the last division or would there be a further sub-division of the Eastern territory.

Mr. Robertson replied that it was difficult to say at this time but he could see no logic in sub-dividing any further at the present time.

The Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock P.M.

3 o'clock P.M.

The Committee continued its consideration of the possible evolution of the Northwest Territories, Mr. Gall in the chair.

Mr. Gall mentioned that if the proposal was adopted to increase representation in Mackenzie North from one to two members, whoever represented Mackenzie North should have some financial assistance for travelling expenses when visiting his constituents.

Mr. Robertson stated that the paper to be prepared by the Administration would have to deal with the distribution of population in each of the constituencies.

Mr. Jones asked if this paper would cover the target date of April 1st, 1962, and the proposed sequence of decentralization to the Fort Smith office.

Mr. Robertson replied that the paper would deal only with the division of the Territories, not the decentralization of the Administration.

Mr. Carey mentioned that possibly the Queen Elizabeth Islands should be included with the new Territory of the Mackenzie.

Mr. Robertson thought this was not administratively feasible since the lines of communication and transportation ran East from the Queen Elizabeth Islands to Churchill and Frobisher Bay. He felt it would be next to impossible to

administer the Queen Elizabeth Islands from Fort Smith.

Mr. Desrochers asked if the argument of the supply lines and the transportation lines running easterly was necessarily an argument against the integration of the Queen Elizabeth Islands with the Territory of Mackenzie.

Mr. Robertson stated that the cost would be fantastic to keep the channels open North and West while other passages are navigable to the East with slightly strengthened vessels. The Federal Government would also have to have in mind what would happen to the economic base of the Franklin Territory if such a split was made.

Mr. Gall presented the report of the Committee which recommended that:

1. When the Territories were divided, the western part be called the Territory of Mackenzie and the Eastern part possibly the Territory of Franklin;
2. The Northwest Territories Coat of Arms and the Mace would be more suitable for the new Territory of Franklin than for the Territory of Mackenzie;
3. A paper should be prepared dealing with these points in more detail and with such other points as the status of King William Island, the border, the timing of the formation of the Territory of Mackenzie and the composition of the Councils of both new Territories.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to discuss the Reference for Advice on the time and place of the next session, Mr. Carey in the chair.

Mr. Robertson reviewed where recent sessions had been held in the years back to 1954: Resolute (1960), Chesterfield Inlet (1959), Yellowknife (1958), Frobisher Bay (1957), Inuvik (1956), Fort Smith (1955), and Yellowknife (1954). He thought the coming session should be in the Mackenzie District again because the last two had been held in the Eastern Arctic. The last session to be held in the Mackenzie District had been in Yellowknife. Two possibilities were Hay River and Fort Simpson where the Council had not met before and accommodation was available. Inuvik was another possibility which would allow members to see most of the Mackenzie Valley.

Mr. Lang suggested that the Council might meet in Cambridge Bay or Coppermine but the Committee thought the lack of extra accommodation at these locations ruled against these choices.

Mr. Brown stated that a trip could be arranged by the Administration which would give the members of the Council an opportunity to visit various locations in the Mackenzie District in the course of travelling to and from the session.

Mr. Smith suggested that the Council not spread itself too thinly. He preferred to land in one, two or, at

the most, three places and see a good deal of them rather than to touch down briefly at a number of locations. The Committee agreed to recommend Fort Simpson as the place to hold the next session of the Council commencing on July 10, 1961. Mr. Robertson said efforts would be made to arrange stops at Fort Smith, Yellowknife and Hay River.

Mr. Smith thanked the elected members and the members of the Administration for the understanding, tolerance and kindness they had extended to him at the Council Session.

Messrs. Carey, Coolican and Desrochers added their thanks.

Mr. Carey presented the report of the Committee. The Committee recommended that the Commissioner be advised that the next session of the Council be held at Fort Simpson commencing July 10th, 1961.

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 1, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Canadian National Telegraphs Company for the Installation and Operation of a Telephone System in the Settlements of Inuvik, Rae, Fort Resolution and Fort Providence, was read the third time and passed. Bill 1 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 18.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 2 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 19.

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Brown, Bill 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal District Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill 3 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 20.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Carey, Bill 4, An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st day of March, 1961, was read the third time and passed (with Mr. Desrochers abstaining). Bill 4 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 21.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 5, An Ordinance Respecting Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st day of March, 1962, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill 5 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 22.

The Commissioner assented to Bills 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 as passed by the Council.

PROROGATION.

REPORTS, PAPERS AND MATERIAL TABLED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1961, OF
THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SESSIONAL PAPER NO:

- 1 - Commissioner's Opening Address.
- 1A - Col. H.M. Jones' Speech in moving the Motion of Appreciation for the Commissioner's Opening Address.
- 1B - Chairman's Report of the Debate in Committee on the Motion on the Commissioner's Opening Address.
- 2 - Orders and Regulations issued under the Northwest Territories Ordinances.
- 3 - Tourist Development Program - 1961.
- 4 - Wood Buffalo Rescue.
- 5 - Snaring of Beaver.
- 6 - Mackenzie District Trappers' Meetings, 1960.
- 7 - The Current Barren-Ground Caribou Situation.
- 8 - The Care of the Mentally Retarded in the N.W.T.
- 9 - Fort Smith Development Plan - Progress Report.
- 10 - Report on the 1960 Buffalo Sport Hunting Season.
- 11 - Workmen's Compensation Benefits.
- 12 - Prospecting and Mining Training, N.W.T.
- 13 - Petition - Requesting a Doctor at Aklavik (not included).
- 14 - Reference for Advice - Development of Tourism.
- 15 - Questions by Mr. Lang - Revenue from oil and gas leases.
- 16 - Reference for Advice - Great Slave Lake Health Plan.
- 17 - Resolution - Great Slave Lake Health Plan.
- 18 - Chapter 1 - C.N.T. Telephone System Franchises Ordinance.
- 19 - " 2 - Motor Vehicles Ordinance.
- 20 - " 3 - Municipal District Ordinance.
- 21 - " 4 - Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance No. 2, 1960-61.
- 22 - " 5 - Appropriation Ordinance, 1961-62.