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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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T W E N T Y - F I R S T   S E S S I O N

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Fort Simpson, N.w.T., July 10 - July 20, 1961.

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VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

**PRESENTED**  
**TO**  
**GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST**  
**TERRITORIES**  
**LIBRARY**  
**BY**  
**MRS. G. LAING**  
**ON BEHALF OF HER LATE HUSBAND**  
**THE HONOURABLE SENATOR ARTHUR LAING**  
**AUGUST 7, 1975**

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FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T., JULY 10, 1961.

3 o'clock P.M.

The Second Session of the Council for the year 1961, being the Twenty-First Session of the Council of the Northwest Territories, was convened at Fort Simpson at 3 o'clock P.M. on Monday, July 10, 1961.

All members were present.

PRAYERS.

The Commissioner addressed the Council. His address is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 1, (copy included in Appendix A to these Votes and Proceedings).

Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Desrochers, moved that the Council express to the Commissioner its appreciation for his Opening Address.

Mr. Goodall expressed his pleasure that the Council had come to Fort Simpson to hold its meetings. He traced the development of the settlement from the time he came here in 1927. He looked forward to the time when there would be a university in the Mackenzie area and hoped to see another Rhodes Scholarship awarded to a resident of the Territories.

Reporting on conditions in his constituency of Mackenzie River, Mr. Goodall said that at Norman Wells and Nahanni, employment or prospects of employment were good; at Wrigley, Fort Liard, Trout Lake and Jean-Marie River prospects were not so good but the people were not suffering. Fort Providence, however, could only be described as a depressed area. The large increase in the number of pre-school age children there had created a need for more services, such as a water distribution system and a year-round emergency landing strip.

A big new dock had been built for loading freight and he wondered what effect this would have on the trans-shipping business at Hay River.

At Fort Simpson, the main needs were for improvements and dust control on the roads in the settlement and government support for a winter road to Fort Providence. There was also a need for new residential subdivisions to meet the local demand for building lots.

Reporting on the Community Centres Program, Mr. Goodall said an application would soon be submitted by the community of Fort Norman for assistance to build a curling rink under the Program. The Fort Simpson Community Society had already requested a \$3,000 grant to add facilities to the skating arena.

Mr. Goodall urged that efforts be made to develop the lumbering industry and to provide more jobs for residents of the Territories. One possibility would be to open the Nahanni area for big game hunting by non-residents, thus giving work to local people as guides.

Mr. Desrochers seconded the motion. The text of his address is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 1 A, (copy included in Appendix A to these Votes and Proceedings).

Speaking on the motion, Mr. Lang urged that financial arrangements be made with the Federal Government to enable the Territorial Government to handle all relief, welfare and vocational training services for Indians, Eskimos and whites in the Delta so that each group would get the same treatment.

Speaking on conditions in his constituency of Mackenzie Delta, Mr. Lang said there was a desperate need for work for the many unskilled and partly skilled residents that the fur industry could not support. To help broaden the economy of the Delta, Mr. Lang suggested the Council consider ways of developing further industries such as fur garment making, tourism, fishing, game, timber, logging and gardening. He hoped the Delta would also benefit from the development of natural resources in the area, such as oil and gas and other minerals.

The fur garment industry at Aklavik had made a good start and was turning out goods of high quality. Possibly this industry could be extended to other centres in the Delta. A saw-mill was also working at Aklavik and Mr. Lang thought it should be left there because unemployment was worse at Aklavik than at any other place in the Delta.

He mentioned that the fish reduction plant to make fish meal for dog food had arrived at Inuvik but was not working yet because it had been damaged in transit.

The funds voted by the Council at the January Session for winter works projects had helped with winter employment in the Delta quite a lot, even though they were not available until February. If funds could be voted at the Summer Session, projects could be started earlier in the winter when unemployment was first felt.

Mr. Gall said the Council was fortunate in being able to meet at Fort Simpson and to travel through the more populated areas of the Territories along the way there. He prophesied Fort Simpson would soon regain its position as the crossroads of the Territories.

Mr. Gall asked Council to do everything possible to improve the Great Slave Lake Highway and particularly to improve the ferry service at the Mackenzie crossing.

Speaking on tourism, Mr. Gall said Yellowknife, once sceptical, was now quickly providing accommodation for the increasing number of tourists that were arriving and, as a concession to the tourist industry, he asked that the liquor laws be changed to allow liquor to be sold with meals in dining lounges on Sundays. Parents should also be able to take their children with them into dining lounges but he understood this was not possible under the existing laws.



In mining, there was hope that Taurcannis Mine would soon start producing and this would probably lead to the development of other smaller mines in the area. The new government policy to help with the building of tote roads would go a long way to help in mining development.

Politically, Yellowknife was very healthy. The paving project, put forward in January, had been vigorously debated in the town before being defeated in a referendum. He praised the schools of Yellowknife and the Mackenzie District for the wonderful success they had had in assimilating Indian, Eskimo and white children and for the high standard of their recent graduates.

Mr. Carey spoke on the motion and reported that the saw-mill at Fort Fitzgerald, for some time a "white elephant", was now under new management and producing as much as 80,000 board feet a day.

Mr. Carey drew the Council's attention to the reciprocal trucking arrangements with Alberta which, he said, seemed to favour Alberta truckers over those of the Northwest Territories. He would like a study made of the motor vehicle insurance scheme of Saskatchewan in the hope that a similar scheme could be started in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Carey also complained that the Department of Public Works delayed awarding contracts until August and September rather than awarding them in March. Early contract awards would allow supplies to be brought down the Athabaska River when the water was high instead of in September when it was low and only half loads could get through. He also asked the Council to consider employment at Fort Smith where many local residents could not get jobs in the civil service, mainly because they lacked experience in the work they were applying for. Yet, in the Territories, there was no way anyone could get this experience unless he had worked in the civil service.

People at Rocher River and Snowdrift wanted to know if areas of Great Slave Lake close to their settlements could be reserved as domestic fishing areas. Mr. Carey said good fishing was essential to the livelihood of these people and commercial fishing must not be allowed to threaten their livelihood.

The action of the C.B.C. in taking over the radio stations at Hay River and Fort Smith was discouraging to those local residents who had shown so much initiative in starting these two stations. It seemed that these stations would now be run by remote control from Yellowknife. Mr. Carey opposed this action and asked that the stations be run locally.

Mr. Carey suggested that bunker fuel which was cheaper than diesel fuel could be used to advantage in hostels and government buildings.

In Fort Smith, power rates were too high and the rate structure for water users could be changed to make it bear more fairly on old age pensioners and the big users. In addition, residents of the town should be able to buy trees and shrubs locally to beautify their lots and he wondered if the Forestry Department could grow them for sale.

Mr. Coolican joined with the other members in expressing appreciation to the Commissioner for his Opening Address. The remarks made by the other members, particularly the elected members, gave him an insight into some of the problems the Council is faced with in the Northwest Territories. This was a youthful country in terms of development but events move quickly. He thought the Council should review the questions before it with a spirit of optimism, confidence and some boldness.

Mr. Jones, in speaking on the motion, mentioned that a Joint Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons and the Senate had been studying Indian Affairs administration and the Indian Act during the past two years. This Committee finished its deliberations two weeks before the Council meeting. Mr. Jones felt confident that the report would give Indians broader responsibilities and more self-government.

Mr. Jones mentioned that a number of local Trappers' Councils had been formed, giving trappers a way of expressing freely their opinions on game and game conservation.

The Department of Fisheries was looking at the possibility of allowing commercial fishing in more inland lakes. If this development was carefully controlled, it could help Indians with a modest amount of capital and equipment to earn a living out of commercial fishing on these lakes.

An experiment had been tried this year in making the payments under the Indian Treaties at Easter time, rather than in the summer as had been done in the past. The Indian Affairs Branch hoped this practice would help trappers stay longer on the trap lines and get better fur catches. First reports were encouraging, he said.

Mr. Smith expressed his appreciation for the Commissioner's Opening Address, and for the quality of the reports and papers prepared for the Council. The papers were not dogmatic and gave a freedom of choice in their recommendations.

Mr. Brown welcomed the views of the elected members on the problems in their constituencies. Such views, honestly expressed, enabled the Administration to take proper corrective action. Mr. Brown then reviewed some of the points raised by the members and explained what steps were being taken to meet these problems.

He agreed that, at Fort Providence, there was a need for a better water supply and he hoped the new Water and Sewer Program proposed for consideration by the Council at this session would meet this need and many similar needs throughout the Territories. He noted that there had been complaints made about the ferry service at Fort Providence, but he pointed out that the present ferry was a temporary one and he felt that once the new ferry was delivered early in August the congestion would be greatly relieved.

Mr. Brown recalled that Mr. Carey had suggested the establishment of an unsatisfied judgments fund, based on the Saskatchewan model, as part of a revision of the

insurance provisions in the Motor Vehicles Ordinance. While this was a question that the Council could look at once again, Mr. Brown said that the Council had gone into this question thoroughly three years ago and had decided that the Territorial Government could not afford to finance and administer such a fund at that time.

Turning to the difficulties of residents of the Territories in getting jobs in the civil service he explained that the positions in the territorial Administration were under the control of the Civil Service Commission, which sets standards for all positions within the government service. Depending on the position to be filled, competitions were opened to the following fields:

1. Civil servants in the department offering the job;
2. Civil servants throughout Canada; or
3. All Canadians.

Mr. Brown agreed it was sometimes difficult for territorial residents to get enough relevant experience to compete successfully with people in other parts of Canada. If the Council wished, this matter could be discussed more fully in Committee.

To Mr. Carey's objection to a wife, as well as her husband, being employed by a government department, thus taking up a position that might better be filled by another married man, Mr. Brown said that, often, the wife was the only person in the settlement qualified for the job. This arrangement was useful also where there was limited housing available.

The decision of the C.B.C. to take over local radio stations and operate some of them by remote control was part of a program by the Corporation to extend greatly the coverage of its Northern Service and, at the same time, cut operating costs to the bone. The Council, if it desired, could ask the Corporation if it would be possible to have local people employed in the manned stations but here again costs had to be considered.

Referring to complaints about the high cost of electricity in the Northwest Territories, Mr. Brown said power was just one of many things which cost more in the Territories than in southern Canada. The Northern Canada Power Commission worked on the policy that if private enterprise was unwilling or unable to provide power facilities in settlements needing them, the Commission would undertake to do so. By statute, the Commission had to meet its costs through rates. Because costs in the north were often high, the rates were sometimes high. It was difficult, however, to make sweeping generalizations in this area and the Council should examine specific cases on their own wants.

Mr. Brown reported that production of the sport fishing film, for which funds were voted at the last session of the Council, was now under way, with the Williams Gold Refining Co. and the Territorial Government acting as joint sponsors.

Mr. Brown also reported on the plans of the Department of Transport for airport construction and improvements during 1961-62 and on the plans of the Department of Public Works for the new bridge at Hay River. The announcement that the Pine Point Railway would be built had delayed a start on the bridge. There was now a possibility the railway and highway bridges across the West Channel at Hay River would be placed side by side on a single pier to cut construction costs.

In accordance with the Rules of the Council, the Council adjourned at 6:00 o'clock P.M.

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TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1961.

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10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Council agreed unanimously to alter the sequence of items of business in the Orders of the Day to allow a number of papers and reports to be tabled for study by the members.

Mr. Brown then tabled the following documents:

- (a) Orders and Regulations issued pursuant to the Northwest Territories Ordinances between January 3, 1961, and June 20, 1961, inclusive, and not previously tabled. These Orders and Regulations are listed in Sessional Paper No. 7, (copy included in Appendix A to these Votes and Proceedings).
- (b) Miscellaneous papers and reports pertaining to the business of the Council and not previously tabled. These papers and reports are set forth as Sessional Papers 2 to 6 and 8 to 19, (copies included in Appendix A to these Votes and Proceedings).

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

Dust Control on Roads and Highways

The Committee returned to the dust problem in settlements and on highways, referred to by Mr. Goodall and Mr. Gall in their remarks in reply to the Commissioner's Opening Address. At the request of the Chairman, the Administrator of the Mackenzie, Mr. C.L. Merrill, reported on some of the dust control measures in use in the Mackenzie District.

Mr. Merrill reported that no satisfactory dust control measures had been developed at Fort Smith where the soil was sandy and quickly absorbed anything put on it. At Hay River, where the soil was made up mostly of silt deposits, similar to the soil conditions found at Fort Simpson, oil had been used with some success.

The Commissioner suggested that the Administration do a technical and financial study on dust control in the settlements of Fort Smith, Aklavik, Inuvik and Fort Simpson and table a report at the January Session, 1962. The Committee agreed to this suggestion.

#### Winter Roads

Mr. Goodall asked that the Council consider granting some assistance towards the maintenance of the winter road from Fort Providence to Fort Simpson. During the past three winters, this road had been maintained entirely by contractors and shippers and, compared with air cargo costs, the road had meant a saving to the local people of approximately \$100 per ton of supplies brought in.

The Commissioner explained that it had not been a policy of the Territorial Government to assist with the upkeep of winter roads between settlements. Territorial assistance had been given towards the maintenance of the Hay River-Fort Smith winter road but only because of the heavy Federal and Territorial construction program recently completed there.

Mr. Gall believed the tentative federal road program included a road from Fort Simpson to Fort St. John.

The Committee agreed to return to the proposal of assisting with the maintenance of the Fort Providence-Fort Simpson winter road when the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance was being discussed.

Mr. Goodall raised the question of financial assistance for curling rinks at Fort Norman and at Fort Simpson. Discussion on this proposal was also deferred until the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance came before the Committee.

#### Winter Works and Relief Programs

Mr. Lang opened the discussion by saying there was a need for winter works programs in the Delta, particularly during the period from January 1 until the muskrat trapping season opened in March.

Mr. Carey thought the Administration had handled the first territorial winter works program last year very wisely.

Mr. Goodall asked about providing an emergency airstrip at Fort Providence. After discussion, the Committee decided that, because Fort Providence was near the Mackenzie Highway, a landing strip of this type would be of limited value. There were other more isolated settlements where emergency landing strips would be of greater use. Mr. Carey and Mr. Gall were

doubtful about the wisdom of spending money on landing strips which were of such a low standard it was risky to land aircraft on them.

Mr. Brown explained that the program was aimed mainly at clearing fire breaks around settlements and the landing strips were a by-product to be used only in an emergency.

After full discussion, the Committee agreed the winter works program should be continued but funds should only be spent on useful projects at locations where, in the judgment of the Administration, significant unemployment had developed during the winter months and no other source of employment was available.

#### Water Supply, Fort Providence

Mr. Jones said \$65,000 was provided in the Estimates of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration this year to provide a better water supply system at Fort Providence. He said his Department wished to consult engineers of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources about the provision of this system. Arrangements were also being made to put in a temporary water supply system at Rae although the poor location of this settlement made it one of the most desolate Indian communities in Canada. He had long hoped that the residents would agree to move to a better site but their reluctance was understandable in that they preferred to be near the routes of the annual caribou migrations. Mr. Brown added that construction of roads in Rae was awaiting the completion of a study of the community taking into account basic town-planning principles. He assured Mr. Jones of the co-operation of the Northern Administration Branch in the planning of better water services at Fort Providence and Rae.

#### Reciprocal Trucking Arrangements

Mr. Carey spoke of a reciprocal trucking arrangement between Alberta and the Northwest Territories that restricted truckers from the Territories to certain roads and certain terminal facilities in the Province of Alberta, but allowed truckers from Alberta to operate freely in the Territories.

Mr. Brown said he was not aware of any formal trucking agreement between Alberta and the Territories. He assumed Alberta controlled its trucking industry through regulations.

At the invitation of the Chairman, the Legal Adviser commented that he was not familiar with Alberta's regulations on this subject but he would be surprised if there were legal sanctions in Alberta that would deny Northwest Territories truckers terminal facilities.

The Committee asked the Administration to find out what regulations existed in Alberta covering the trucking industry and to report on these to the Council.

### Motor Vehicles Insurance

Noting that the Territorial Government was not able to finance an unsatisfied Judgments Fund, Mr. Carey wondered if drivers should not be insured for public liability and property damage as well as the vehicle itself.

Mr. Brown pointed out that the purpose of compulsory insurance on the vehicle was to help protect the public. Insurance policies were made out to the owner of a vehicle but also applied to any driver of the vehicle if he was driving the vehicle legally on behalf of the owner. The limit of \$10,000 for compulsory insurance for public liability did not mean that the owner could not insure for more than this amount and there was nothing to stop any driver from taking out additional insurance for himself.

Mr. Carey then referred to the practice of insurance companies in asking sometimes for the opinion of private citizens on the driving ability of someone who had applied for a motor vehicle insurance policy. He felt that a copy of any letter recommending that insurance be not granted to a driver be sent to the driver himself. In a case where the denial of insurance coverage, and hence the denial of a driver's licence, resulted in the loss of a person's livelihood the person often was left with no explanation of why he was denied insurance.

Mr. Smith pointed out that this suggestion would make the task of insurance companies more difficult in getting information about prospective clients. People who were asked about a person's driving ability would be less likely to give an honest opinion if they knew that the person would see the report. However, the insurance companies usually obtained more than one report and there was probably little danger that a person would be done out of a driver's licence by someone who perhaps had a personal grudge against him.

Mr. Brown pointed out that anyone who could not get insurance coverage under a normal policy could take out an assigned risk policy with a group of insurance companies. Although the premium for this type of policy was high, the companies felt they were taking more than the average risk in insuring someone with a poor driving record.

The Committee decided it was not practical to require insurance companies to make public their confidential reports on drivers.

In keeping with the Rules of the Council, the Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock P.M.

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

Employment of Northwest Territories Residents  
in Territorial Administration

Mr. Carey stated that too often residents applying for civil service jobs in the Territories did not get the jobs because other candidates from outside the Territories had more experience to offer. In the discussion that followed, the Commissioner agreed with Mr. Carey's point and said the Civil Service Commission could be asked to give preference to residents in competitions for jobs in the Territories. He added that many civil servants in the Territories were not just Federal Government employees but were, in a sense, Territorial civil servants. For that reason, there were grounds to favour residents in competitions for these jobs. Mr. Coolican thought there was justification for citing the local knowledge of territorial residents as a substitute for the "experience" required for jobs connected with territorial matters. Mr. Brown suggested that "learner positions" be established to give residents a chance to gain the experience necessary to qualify in Civil Service Commission competitions.

At Mr. Smith's suggestion, the Committee agreed that a resolution be drawn up containing the points raised in the discussion and that the resolution be forwarded to the Civil Service Commission to urge the adoption of measures to enable greater participation by residents in the Territorial Administration. The Committee agreed that the resolution should stress that the formation of a new Territory of Mackenzie involved the establishment of a territorial civil service and the ground-work for drawing residents into this service had to be laid now. Mr. Smith agreed to prepare and move the resolution.

Hay River and Fort Smith Radio Stations

Mr. Carey said two radio stations, one at Fort Smith and the other at Hay River, had been staffed and run by those communities but now they were being taken over by the CBC and operated automatically without local assistance or local atmosphere.

The Commissioner explained that previous radio service throughout most of the Territories had been on an irregular and unplanned basis and the previous Council had asked the CBC to provide better radio service. As a result of this request, the CBC were spending more money per capita in the Territories than in any other part of Canada: this was as it should be, considering the isolation, climate and distances found in the Territories.

The service was now greatly improved and extended and he thought people in the Territories were generally well satisfied. As an economy measure the CBC planned to operate some stations, such as those at Hay River and Fort Smith, as satellites with the broadcasts coming from Yellowknife.

Mr. Carey agreed the service had been improved but thought some arrangements should be made for local news and announcements. On the assumption that some local participation in the radio service at Hay River and Fort Smith was desirable, the Committee asked the Administration to find out from the CBC if this was



possible and how it might be done.

Mr. Carey suggested to the Committee that the successful grafting of an apple tree cutting to the root of a birch tree at Hay River could mean cooking apples could be grown in the Northwest Territories in the near future.

Mr. Carey also suggested that more bunker fuel be used in heating hostels and government buildings in the Territories.

#### Power Rates

Mr. Carey said the basic charge per kilowatt hour at Fort Smith was not too high but he thought the rates to an individual householder should decrease if the householder was a heavy user of power. The Commissioner replied that the Northern Canada Power Commission could be asked to review the rates at Fort Smith but he did not think much could be done because power was already being supplied at cost. Some adjustment might be made that would reduce the cost to the bigger consumers but in the end the total amount paid could not be reduced. As the community grew, the power rates should go down.

#### Nursery for Ornamental Shrubs - Fort Smith

Mr. Carey asked if the Council could give some financial assistance to the group of government employees trying to grow new shrubs at Fort Smith. Mr. Merrill explained that some of the men working on forest fire suppression worked on a small nursery in their spare time. The operation was strictly a nursery and no attempt was made to do experimental work. A few varieties of shrubs were available at cost to anyone who wanted to buy them. However, there was neither the staff nor the facilities to begin experimental work. The Committee agreed there was no need for financial assistance to this project.

#### Fort Providence Ferry

Mr. Gall asked that the Council do whatever was possible to have the ferry at Fort Providence run 20 hours a day instead of only 12. The Commissioner said it was a matter of costs and the difficulty of finding more skilled pilots. He had been told it would cost an extra \$8,000 a season to run the ferry 20 hours a day. However, from talks with Mr. Gall and the Mayor of Yellowknife, he had found that more freight was moving over the road than he had expected. Mr. Gall confirmed that little freight was carried by water now, most of it coming to Yellowknife over the Great Slave Highway and the ferry. Mr. Desrochers thought the growing tourist industry might make it a worthwhile investment to increase the ferry service. Mr. Smith pointed out that the Mackenzie and Great Slave Highway system was a new major traffic artery in the Territories and it was too bad if its reputation had to be damaged by poor ferry service.

The Commissioner promised to speak with the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources about the possibility of extending the ferry service.

Liquor Regulations - Dining Room and Dining Lounge Licences

Mr. Gall said he would like to see changes in the liquor laws to allow:

- (1) Spirits to be sold by the holder of a dining room licence;
- (2) Parents to take their children with them into dining lounges where liquor was served; and
- (3) Liquor to be sold in dining lounges on Sunday.

Mr. Brown said the first point was governed by the Liquor Ordinance which set up certain standards for each type of licence. He did not think these standards should be lowered without a good reason. Points (2) and (3) were governed by regulation and he saw no objection to granting them, providing the emphasis was still on meals in licensed dining rooms and dining lounges.

The Committee agreed that the adoption of points (2) and (3) would be a forward step, particularly from the point of view of the tourist, and recommended that the Administration make the necessary changes to the regulations. The Committee agreed further that the provisions of the regulations dealing with the serving of meals in licensed dining rooms and dining lounges should continue to be enforced rigidly.

Representation from the Eastern Arctic

Mr. Smith remarked on the lack of representation from the Eastern Arctic on the Council. The Council was responsible for what went on in the Eastern Arctic and yet did not spend much of its time on Eastern Arctic affairs.

The Commissioner said the policy of the Administration was to encourage Eskimos to participate as fully as possible in the political and advisory bodies that dealt with their affairs. At the moment, there were a number of practical difficulties in securing effective Eskimo representation on the Council.

The matters coming before the present Council affected mainly the Mackenzie District and were entirely different from those that concerned people in the Eastern Arctic. The division of the present Northwest Territories would be, in part, a recognition of these differences and would allow the Council of each area to dwell on the matters most closely affecting its residents.

At the moment, there was no way of having an effective election in the eastern part of the Territories because communications were still far behind those of the Mackenzie District. Further, the level of education and sophistication among the Eskimo population had not reached the point where more than a small minority understood what was meant by an election and representation. The Eskimo Affairs Committee, an advisory body made up of representatives from the various government and private agencies working in the north, had four Eskimo representatives. The topics

discussed by this Committee were completely different from those discussed by the Council. It would be doing the Eskimo people no service if they were rushed into political responsibility before at least a few of them were able to understand what it was all about and take part as equals with other elected or appointed representatives.

If an Eskimo were appointed to give special representation to Eskimos in the Eastern Arctic, there was the danger he would be looked upon as someone selected to put forth the views of the Administration.

Mr. Smith said he was not urging direct representation but only hoped that some means could be devised whereby some person dealing directly with affairs in the Eastern Arctic could report to the Council.

The Commissioner replied that it would certainly be possible to have the Administrator of the Arctic or one of his Regional Administrators report to the Council each session. In addition, the reports of the Eskimo Affairs Committee would be sent to the members. The Committee agreed to this course of action.

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

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

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1961

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10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

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

Water Rates - Fort Smith

Mr. Carey asserted that it cost the old age pensioners at Fort Smith too much for their water. The present rate was a minimum charge of \$6.00 for the first 2,000 gallons of water or a part of it. Mr. Carey suggested that the minimum charge be reduced to \$3.00 for the first 1,000 gallons because some old age pensioners did not use 2,000 gallons a month and yet had to pay the minimum charge of \$6.00.

The Commissioner explained that it was a matter of allocating the costs of the system among the users. If the rate was reduced for old age pensioners it would have to be absorbed by other classes of users.

The Committee agreed that any redistribution of the rates should be decided upon by the Local Advisory Committee at Fort Smith.

### Construction and Maintenance Contracts

Mr. Carey then spoke of delays in awarding government contracts. Local contractors found it hard to bring in the necessary supplies and equipment to do a job when the tenders were called for as late as July, August or even September. Construction jobs should be advertised by the end of February and contracts awarded by the end of March. In this way the barges bringing in the equipment could be loaded full when the rivers were high after break-up and transportation costs could be cut. He also wished that some of the bigger construction projects could be done through smaller contracts to allow local contractors to bid.

Mr. Robertson explained that the financial procedures of the Federal Government to handle its vast expenditures often delayed the letting of contracts. A department did not know the fate of its construction projects until mid-December. Then, plans and specifications had to be prepared, tenders called, and if the bids received were higher than expected, the project had to be referred back to Treasury Board, making for further delays. The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and the Department of Public Works were aware of this problem in the north but were bound by the elaborate financial machinery that was required by the Federal Government to get the best value for the public funds spent.

The departments were also aware of the desirability of breaking down projects into smaller contracts and this was done wherever possible. Sometimes, after doing this, a department found that no local contractors could be found to do the job because they had more than they could handle at the time.

Mr. Gall raised the question of various government departments doing their own maintenance work where there were local tradesmen who could do the work. The Commissioner said the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources had a maintenance organization to look after its big investment in plant and equipment in the north. The Treasury Board insists that work be done as economically as possible and often a government maintenance crew could do a job for less than private contractors would charge. It should be remembered that most government day labour was hired locally and this gave work to many residents.

Mr. Goodall asserted that there were contractors in Fort Simpson who could do construction and maintenance work on the road to the airport and on the airport itself more cheaply than could the Department of Transport. The Committee asked the Administration to find out how much of this work was done by local contractors last year and how much was done by outside contractors or the departments themselves.

Mr. Lang asked if vocational training, welfare and relief services for all people in the Delta could be handled by one government agency so that everyone would be treated the same. He thought the Territorial Government should handle these services with the Federal Government making grants for Indians and Eskimos.

The Commissioner said vocational training was a part of the educational program and as far as he knew everyone was treated on an equal basis.

Mr. Jones told the Committee that progress had been made towards setting up a unified welfare service, administered by the Department of Northern Affairs, whereby the costs for Indians would be met by the Indian Affairs Branch. The Commissioner added that the cost of educating Indians was being paid for this way now under an agreement with the Indian Affairs Branch and it had worked well.

The Committee concluded that further consolidation of relief and welfare services should be planned for the time when the new Mackenzie Territory was formed.

#### Preparation of Furs

Mr. Lang asked for the view of the Committee on how people in the Territories could be encouraged to use better methods to prepare their furs for sale. The Chairman asked Mr. J.E. Bryant, Superintendent of Game in the Northwest Territories, for his views.

Mr. Bryant said the fur when the animal was still wearing it, was very good in this country. It was in the treatment after the animal was caught that flaws developed. Education of the trappers in handling their furs had met with some success in improving the quality of the furs. But it was a big task because it took a highly qualified and respected game officer to teach people new methods of handling furs when they were used to handling them the same way for generations. He thought Trappers Councils could help a lot to get the new methods accepted and training in these methods should be carried out in co-operation with them. Mr. Goodall thought the depressed fur market outside the Territories was responsible for the poor prices paid to trappers and not the poor methods used by trappers in preparing furs.

Mr. Carey asked if there were figures on the number of furs imported to Canada. The Commissioner explained that accurate figures would be hard to get because furs were not marked with their country of origin. Under its international trade agreements, Canada would have to mark her own furs before insisting that imported furs be marked. When all furs imported were marked, the government could then control imports from various countries. However, restricting imports would probably not affect domestic prices because these prices were tied to the world prices for furs.

Mr. Smith thought it would be interesting to see where imported furs came from and how big a share of the domestic market they held. The Commissioner said the Administration could get these figures but they varied a lot from year to year and would not mean too much, until all furs sold in Canada were marked with their country of origin.

Mr. Carey asked about the possibility of having a floor price for furs.

Mr. Robertson said a study had been made of the fur industry by the Economic Division which had advised that a floor price was not practical on a territorial basis. There was no effective way of controlling the illegal movement of furs into the Territories. Nor was the Federal Government likely to put a floor price under the national fur market because the Territories produced only 5% of the national production.

Mr. Lang enquired about the possibilities of extending the fur garment industry to other settlements, as well as that of pickling meats and fish.

Mr. Brown replied that the Industrial Division of the Department of Northern Affairs was trying to find out what markets there might be for these products, whether costs might be cut and if standard production methods could be introduced before expanding production too much. Samples of fur garments from Aklavik had been entered in design competitions in the United States recently and had been rated highly.

#### Expansion of Fisheries

The Chairman proposed that the Committee consider the program for the expansion of the fisheries of the Territories referred to it by the Department of Fisheries in an exchange of letters between the Deputy Minister of Fisheries and the Commissioner. Copies of this correspondence had been sent to the members before the Session. The Committee agreed. This exchange of letters is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 20, (copy included in Appendix A to these Votes and Proceedings).

Mr. G.L. Grant, Director of the Central Area, Department of Fisheries, Winnipeg, and Mr. Hitchcock, Fisheries Officer, Hay River, were in attendance.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Grant reviewed the program proposed by his Department.

He said his Department considered fishing in the Northwest Territories under three headings:

- (a) Domestic food supply;
- (b) Angling; and
- (c) Commercial operations.

Studies carried out by the Fisheries Department indicated that commercial fishing could be extended without interference or hardship to either (a) or (b). The plan proposed an extension of commercial fishing on the following basis:

- (1) The lakes where fish were available in commercial quantities were to be grouped into areas; two in the eastern part of the Territories and six in the central and western parts. Commercial fishing privileges would be granted on a round-robin basis, with the areas in the central and western parts opened for fishing for two years and closed

for four years. In the east, where there would be two areas, each would be opened for two years and closed for two years.

- (2) Great Slave Lake was not to be included in any area and would continue as at present.
- (3) Approximately 78 lakes, including Great Bear Lake, were included in the commercial fishing areas but residents would still be entitled to fish in any of them for food.
- (4) Areas now used by residents or co-operatives sponsored by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources were excluded from the commercial fishing areas.

In the question period that followed, Mr. Grant added the following detailed information:

- (a) The program would mean that commercial fishing companies would probably move from one location to another and would not likely develop any one settlement.
- (b) The program would undoubtedly reduce the number of big fish in northern lakes but the intention of the Department of Fisheries was to treat fish as a crop, not letting the lakes become depleted.
- (c) Licences would be granted to everyone doing commercial fishing and if a company was operating in an area, each of its fishermen would take out his own licence.
- (d) The principal benefit to the Territories was that there would be a tendency to develop more resident commercial fishermen.
- (e) The amount of the catch would be governed by quotas, with each lake having its own quota; as the quota was approached, signs would be posted telling commercial fishermen when fishing would have to stop.
- (f) It was unlikely that filleting plants would develop under the new program because the catch would be sold mostly as fresh fish in the round or dressed state. A filleting plant might be found necessary if the fish in a particular area were infested and the only way to market them was to fillet them after cutting away infested parts.
- (g) There would be no limit on the number of fishermen permitted in any one lake or area, but when the quota was reached all the fishermen would leave the lake.
- (h) Commercial fishing on the new lakes being opened would be largely in winter because fishing in summer required expensive refrigeration equipment.

- (i) The nets to be used for commercial fishing would be no smaller than 5½-inch mesh gill nets.
- (j) Domestic fishing could be carried on in any lake at any time and with any size of net.

In keeping with the Rules of the Council, the Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock P.M.

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3 o'clock P.M.

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

Expansion of Fisheries (continued)

Mr. Grant said it was the intention of the Department of Fisheries to designate certain of the lakes as experimental lakes in order to gather data on such problems as infestation. These lakes would be fished commercially but would also be test-fished by the Fisheries Research Board to get information on the smaller fish not taken by the 5½-inch mesh.

Mr. Gall asked whether commercial fishing would deplete the fish available for domestic needs.

Mr. Grant replied that the commercial fishermen would have a quota put on their catch which would still allow an adequate catch to be taken by the domestic fishermen.

Mr. Goodall suggested that the Department of Fisheries consider restocking some of the lakes that have been fished out. He said the Indians from Fort Simpson did a lot of fishing every Fall in Great Slave Lake but nowadays they did not have much success. Was this because the area in Great Slave Lake where they usually fished was fished out by commercial firms?

Mr. Grant replied that the commercial fisheries usually took their quota of 400,000 lbs. of trout in one week from Area 1 and he could not understand why the Indians could not catch fish there too. He added that Trout Lake was being reserved for domestic fishing and angling and was accessible to the Indians from the Fort Simpson area.

Mr. Carey asked about the loss of nets in Great Slave Lake and whether these loose nets killed many fish.

Mr. Grant said some nets were lost early in the fishing season when the ice from the lake went down the Mackenzie River. He did not think this would happen in the new small lakes proposed for commercial fishing. Mr. Hitchcock explained that the nets which did get lost in Great Slave Lake mossed up quickly and sank to the



bottom after a few days. It was not likely many fish were being lost in this way.

Mr. Gall wondered whether it was likely a packing plant might be set up to supply local markets with some of the fish caught in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Grant said a product would always go to the place where it could get the biggest returns. He thought the time was approaching when whole or dressed fish would not be accepted by the consumer and the industry would have to turn to packaging fish.

After full discussion, the Committee agreed that the proposed program for the controlled exploitation of fish resources in the Territories was sound and asked that their thanks be sent to the Department of Fisheries for its consideration in consulting the Council. On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman thanked Mr. Grant and Mr. Hitchcock for taking the trouble to come to Fort Simpson to explain the program.

The Committee stressed that wide publicity would have to be given to the program so that everyone in the Territories affected by it would understand it. A small booklet written in simple English should be prepared and distributed when the regulations came into effect. The booklet should make it very clear that none of the lakes would be barred to domestic fishing.

#### General

The Chairman proposed that gardening be encouraged through the school at Aklavik because gardening had declined with the move of most of the R.C. Mission to Inuvik. He also reported that a local resident had found showings of tungsten and other metals at Blow Hill, near Aklavik, and he thought the young men of the area should be encouraged to do more prospecting.

To Mr. Gall's question of whether an assay office would be opened in Yellowknife, Mr. Brown replied he thought one would be but he would ask about it when he returned to Ottawa.

Having concluded its consideration of the motion on the Commissioner's Opening Address, the Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Lang, 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. Lang's report is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 21, (included in Appendix A).

#### Announcement of Prime Minister's Visit

The Commissioner announced that the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker would visit Fort Simpson on Thursday, July 20, 1961, arriving at 12:00 o'clock noon and leaving at about 5:15 that afternoon.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, the Council voted unánimously to remain in session until the Prime Minister's visit.

First Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 1, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Canadian National Railway Company for the Installation and Operation of a Telephone System in the Local Improvement District of Fort Simpson, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 2, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Canadian National Railway 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. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Brown, Bill 4, An Ordinance to Amend the Electrical Protection Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 5, An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 6, An Ordinance to Amend the Hay River Municipal District Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 7, An Ordinance to Amend the Insurance Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 8, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 9, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow a Sum not Exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Dollars from the Government of Canada and to Authorize the Commissioner to Execute an Agreement Relating Thereto (1961), was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Carey, Bill 10, An Ordinance to Promote the Construction of New Houses and to Improve Housing and Living Conditions in the Northwest Territories, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 11, An Ordinance to Amend the Public Health Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 12, An Ordinance to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 13, An Ordinance Respecting Additional 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. Brown, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 14, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow a Sum not Exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars from the Government of Canada and to Authorize the Commissioner to Enter into An Agreement Relating Thereto, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 15, An Ordinance to Amend the Judicature Ordinance, was read the first time.

#### Second Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 1, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Canadian National Railway Company for the Installation and Operation of a Telephone System in the Local Improvement District of Fort Simpson, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Lang, and seconded by Mr. Desrochers, Bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Canadian National Railway Company for the Installation and Operation 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. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 4, An Ordinance to Amend the Electrical Protection Ordinance, was read the second time.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider Bills 1, 2 and 4, Mr. Carey in the chair.

#### Bill 1 - C.N.R. Telephone System Franchise Ordinance

Mr. Brown reported that the Canadian National Railway Company and Mr. J. Wagar had applied for this franchise. However, since arriving at Fort Simpson, Mr. Brown had learned that Mr. Wagar had withdrawn his application, leaving only the one applicant. The Commissioner said Canadian National Railway, through its subsidiary organization, Canadian National Telegraphs was well on the way to building an integrated communications system for the Territories. Mr. Goodall said Fort Simpson would be most pleased to have an improved telephone system.

Bill 1 carried.

#### Bill 2 - C.N.R. Telephone System Franchises Ordinance

Mr. Brown explained that this Bill should be read with the Canadian National Telegraphs Telephone System Franchises Ordinance, passed at the January Session, 1961. Under that Ordinance, the Commissioner was authorized to enter into an agreement with Canadian National Telegraphs for the installation of telephone systems at Inuvik, Rae, Fort Providence and Fort Resolution. However, the agreements would have to be signed by the Commissioner and Canadian National Railway because there were technical objections that prevented Canadian National Telegraphs from signing on its own behalf. The Bill before the Committee would repeal the existing Ordinance and authorize agreements with Canadian National Railway.

Clauses 1 to 3 - Carried.

Bill 2 carried.

Bill 4 - Electrical Protection Ordinance

Mr. Brown told the Committee that the purpose of the Bill was to authorize the Commissioner to prescribe the edition of the Canadian Electrical Code to be applied under the Ordinance. This provision had been requested by the Fire Marshal for the Northwest Territories to allow the most up-to-date edition of the Code to be in force at all times.

Bill 4 carried.

Mr. Carey presented the report of the Committee on Bills 1, 2 and 4, which were recommended without amendment. The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

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

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THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1961.

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10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

First Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 3, An Ordinance to Provide for the Welfare of Children, was read the first time.

Second Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 5, An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance, was read the second time.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill 5, Mr. Jones in the chair. Mr. J.E. Bryant, Superintendent of Game for the Northwest Territories, was in attendance.

Bill 5 - Game Ordinance

Mr. Brown explained that the main purpose of the Bill was to make parts of the new Game Ordinance clearer and easier to enforce.

In some general remarks about game, Mr. Gall said he had heard of non-Indians going out to hunt with Indians and making use of Indian hunting privileges illegally. For example, an Indian would take two or three whites to hunt with him at their suggestion and, if the party was caught by a Game Officer, the Indian

would say he had killed any game found with the party. A similar situation existed where a white man would use the hunting privileges of his common-law Indian wife. These practices led to the indiscriminate hunting and shooting of game by non-Indians.

Mr. Lang thought the Trappers Councils might be able to make their people aware that abuses like those Mr. Gall had described were a threat to the livelihood of every Indian who depended on game for a living.

Mr. Gall asked if the federal legislation could be amended to prevent whites from hunting with Indians.

The Committee agreed that abuses of Indian hunting rights presented a new threat to dwindling game populations in certain parts of the Territories but took the view that it was next to impossible to legislate against these abuses without restricting human rights. The Administration was asked to look into the problem, inquire from the provinces if similar abuses of Indian hunting rights were taking place there, and try to find a solution. The Committee then turned to a clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 1 and 2 - Carried.

Clause 3

Subclause (1) - Carried.

Subclause (2) - Carried.

Subclause (3)

Mr. Carey asked about the possibility of allowing a person to hunt bison with a weapon other than a rifle. He knew of a person who wished to hunt bison with a bow and arrow. After some discussion, the Committee agreed to amend subclause (3) to allow a person to hunt bison with a weapon other than a rifle if the Commissioner authorized the use of the weapon by that person. Subclause (3) carried.

Clauses 4 and 5 - Carried.

The Legal Adviser suggested that the Committee consider adding a further amendment at this point in the Bill for the sake of consistency throughout the Ordinance. The new clause would be numbered Clause 5A and would read:

'5A Subsection (4) of section 16 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(4) Any person may buy, sell or barter, offer to buy, sell or barter meat of bison processed in an abattoir."

Clause 5A carried.

Clause 6

Mr. Gall asked if this clause might be amended to allow game meat to be served in a hostel. Many children in hostels were used to eating game meat and it did not seem right to prevent its use in the hostel. The Commissioner explained that if game meat

could be served at a hostel it would be difficult to prevent its sale as well. Hostels had other ways of getting meat and it was the protection of game for people who actually needed it that was important. Clause 6 carried.

Clause 7

Mr. Olson said this clause would amend subsection (2) of section 19 of the Ordinance to allow a person to retain his other licence privileges if convicted of violating the terms of a particular licence. As the Ordinance now stood, being convicted of violating the terms of one licence meant losing all licence privileges under the Ordinance. Mr. Lang thought it was too harsh to provide that any violation of the terms of a licence, no matter how trivial, meant the cancellation of the licence for a year. The penalty should suit the offence.

The Commissioner said this was not a penalty for an infraction but rather a question of issuing a new licence. He thought that if a review of the situation was provided for under the Ordinance, this might meet Mr. Lang's objections. He pointed out that subsections (b) and (c) of section 40 of the Ordinance authorized the Commissioner to cancel, suspend or refuse to issue a licence or to re-instate such a cancelled or suspended licence. Mr. Lang and the other members of the Committee agreed that section 40 contained sufficient powers of review that could be used, if necessary, when the question arose of whether to renew a person's licence when he had been convicted of an offence under the Ordinance. Accordingly, clause 7 of the Bill was amended to repeal subsection (2) of section 19 of the Ordinance. Clause 7 carried.

Clauses 8 to 10 - Carried.

Clause 11

The Committee amended clause 11 to enable the Commissioner under subsection (c) of section 40 of the Ordinance to reinstate a licence cancelled or suspended by a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. Clause 11 carried.

Clause 12 - Carried.

Clause 13

Some of the members of the Committee pointed out that the term "Metis" was resented by persons of mixed blood in the Territories. For this reason, the Committee deleted subclause (1) of this Clause, which would have substituted the term "Metis" for that of "person of mixed blood" in paragraph (c) in Column 11 of Item 1 of Schedule A. Clause 13 carried.

In keeping with the Rules of the Council, the Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock P.M.

3 o'clock P.M.

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

Clauses 14 to 16 - Carried.

Bill 5 - Carried.

Mr. Lang told the Committee that the Tuktoyaktuk-Stanton trappers had a Group Trapping Area that included a big tract of land in the water-shed of the Anderson River. From his knowledge and reports he had received, he was sure the fur resources in that area were not being harvested. Mr. Lang proposed that the area be thrown open to all trappers in the Delta.

Mr. Bryant confirmed Mr. Lang's report and recommended that part of the water-shed of the Anderson River be opened to trappers in the Delta.

After discussion, the Committee agreed that the Anderson River water-shed should be opened to more trappers. Mr. Lang agreed to assist the Administration in designating the areas concerned.

Mr. Brown suggested that the Committee consider Sessional Papers 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15 dealing with game matters. The Committee agreed to this suggestion.

Assistance to Trappers, (Sessional Paper No. 9)

Mr. Brown explained that this paper proposed loans of up to \$400 to selected non-Indian and non-Eskimo trappers to assist them to go to remote areas to trap. The loans would be secured by promissory notes signed by the trapper and repayment would be made from the proceeds of the fur caught. A sum of \$5,000 was proposed in the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance 1961-62 for this purpose.

After discussion, the Committee recommended that the proposed program be adopted.

Predator Control, N.W.T. - 1960-61 (Sessional Paper No. 10)

Summarizing the paper, Mr. Brown said the predator control program had been effective in the past year but the cost per wolf killed was now becoming so high that the program had been reduced, in keeping with the wishes of the Council expressed at the July Session, 1960.

Mr. Carey thought that wolf control in Wood Buffalo Park should continue to protect the buffalo herds which were a valuable tourist attraction. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Bryant said the level of the wolf population in the Park is so low now that any further control measures to eliminate the wolf entirely would be very expensive. He did not favour this because the wolf had a biological value in killing off the weaker calves and members of a buffalo herd, and it also was a tourist attraction; the aura of the wolf howl was valued by tourists.

The Committee noted the cost and success of the predator control program and approved the recommendations in the paper.

Comparison of Fur Marketing Methods (Sessional Paper No. 11)

The Committee approved the recommendation in the paper that it was not practical to start a fur marketing service in the Territories now for the following reasons:

- (1) A fur marketing service would be complex and costly in staff and administrative organization if it were to cover the vast area of the Territories with its few trappers.
- (2) Such a service might prompt the established stores in the Territories to raise their prices for trade goods to off-set the drop in their receipts from furs.
- (3) Trappers could send their furs out of the Territories to fur auctions now and many of them did so.

Sport Hunting of Big Game by Residents of the N.W.T. (Sessional Paper No. 12)

To Mr. Goodall's question about sport-hunting privileges for non-residents, Mr. Brown replied that a lack of full knowledge of the big game resources in the Territories had prompted the Council at past sessions to limit sport-hunting of big game to residents in order to see how this affected game populations before extending sport-hunting privileges any further.

The Committee then compared the open seasons proposed in this paper with those proposed in the paper entitled "Regulations under the New Game Ordinance" (Sessional Paper No. 15)

The Committee reviewed the schedule of seasons for the hunting of game under general hunting licences, noting the changes suggested in the seasons for hunting muskrat, fisher, lynx and fox. After discussion, the Committee approved Sessional Papers 12 and 15 with the following conditions:

- (1) No privilege would be given to the holder of a big game hunting licence that was not given to the holder of a general hunting licence.
- (2) Seasons for hunting under a general hunting licence should not open later than seasons for hunting under a big game hunting licence.

Mr. Brown assured the Committee the regulations under the new Game Ordinance would be established by September 1 and a booklet on the main points in the Game Ordinance would be prepared and given wide distribution.

The Committee thanked the Legal Adviser for his valuable assistance with the work done in July, 1960 and at this session in revising and amending the legislation on game.

Mr. Jones presented the report of the Committee on Bill 5 and related sessional papers. The Committee recommended Bill 5 with amendment and recommended that



the proposals contained in Sessional Papers 9, 10 and 11, and Sessional Papers 12 and 15, as amended, be implemented. The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

Second Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 6, An Ordinance to Amend the Hay River Municipal District Ordinance, was read the second time.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill 6, Mr. Gall in the chair.

Bill 6 - Hay River Municipal District Ordinance

Mr. Brown explained that the Bill provided for an election of six councillors and a mayor to hold office for terms of two years. The effect of the legislation was to bring Hay River to full municipal status.

Sections 1 to 5 - Carried.

The Commissioner noted it was not necessary to specify how a fourth vacancy on the Municipal Council might be filled because the Council consisted of only six members. The Committee, therefore, deleted subsection (3) (c) of section 6 which would have provided for the filling of four vacancies. Section 6 carried.

Sections 7 to 9 - Carried.

Bill 6 - Carried.

Mr. Gall presented the report of the Committee on Bill 6 which was recommended with amendment. The Council accepted the report of the Committee

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

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FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1961.

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10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

Resolutions: Employment of Residents of the N.W.T. in Territorial Administration

Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Carey, moved the adoption of a resolution urging that steps be taken to enable more residents of the Territories to be appointed to civil service positions in the Territories.

The question being put on the motion, the resolution was adopted unanimously. This resolution is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 22 (copy included in Appendix A)

Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, moved "That notwithstanding Rule 2 of the Rules of the Council, the Council sit from 10 o'clock A.M. to 1 o'clock P.M. and from 3 o'clock P.M. to 6 o'clock P.M. on Saturday, July 15, 1961".

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

### Second Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Carey, Bill 12, An Ordinance to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, was read the second time.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill 12, Mr. Gall in the chair. Mr. C.W. Gilchrist, Head, Workmen's Compensation Section, Territorial Division, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, was in attendance.

### Bill 12 - Workmen's Compensation Ordinance

In introducing the Bill, Mr. Brown explained that the Yellowknife Local of the International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers had proposed a number of amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance in a brief submitted to the Council at its session held at Resolute in July, 1960. The Union had argued in its brief that revisions were necessary to bring payments under the Ordinance into line with those prevailing in the central and western provinces and to take into account the increase that had occurred in the cost of living and wages in the Territories since the last revision of benefits in 1956.

In accordance with the wishes of the Council expressed at the July Session, 1960, the Administration had studied the proposed amendments and attempted to weigh the interests of employers and employees in selecting a number of benefits for possible revision. The major employers as well as the Chamber of Commerce, Hay River, and the Board of Trade, Yellowknife, had been invited to submit their comments on the proposed amendments. In addition, estimates of the additional costs of the proposals were obtained from the insurance companies. It appeared the increase in premiums would be as follows:

- (1) For an employee earning \$5,000 or more: 25% increase in premium.
- (2) For an employee earning between \$4,000 and \$5,000: 10% to 25% increase in premiums.
- (3) For an employee earning less than \$4,000: 10% increase in premiums. The full increase in premium cost of 25% could be broken down as 10% for the peripheral benefits and 15% for increases in compensation payments to the workman. The insurance authorities had cautioned that these were only estimates and could vary with experience.

#### Clause 1

Mr. Coolican mentioned that a monthly rate of \$75 was paid to widows in Alberta and asked if it

would not be reasonable to leave the rate in the Territories at the same level.

Mr. Gilchrist pointed out that Alberta had recently raised its payments to widows from \$60.00 to \$75.00. In the past year only two new payments were made to widows in the Northwest Territories and to increase the benefit from \$75.00 to \$90.00 would affect the premiums only slightly.

After discussion, the Committee decided that the higher cost of living in the Territories justified the increase in benefits from \$75.00 to \$90.00 per month. The higher rate would preserve the ratio between benefits paid in Alberta and those paid in the Northwest Territories that existed up until recently. Clause 1 carried.

#### Clause 2

Mr. Coolican noted that the lump sum payment to a widow if she remarried was being increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500 and he wondered if this was not too big an increase. The increase in monthly payments would be 20% but the increase in the lump sum payment would be 50%.

Mr. Gilchrist explained that with the old lump sum settlement of \$1,000 the insurance companies were getting off lightly. The increase to \$1,500 would not cost the employer anything because premiums were based on the monthly payments and a lump sum settlement was cheaper for the insurer.

#### Clause 3

The Committee amended paragraph (c) of clause 3, to read \$4,500 instead of \$5,000 as the maximum annual earnings on which compensation would be based. This would keep the benefits for the Territories in line with those in Alberta and Manitoba. In reaching this decision, the Committee took the view that the \$5,000 figure would place a heavy burden on new industries wishing to get established in the Territories as well as on existing industries. Clause 3 carried.

Bill 12 carried.

Mr. Goodall asked what coverage there was to compensate people working on the roads if they had an accident. Mr. Brown replied that prevailing rate employees hired by the hour to do road work were covered under the Government Employees Compensation Act. He added that any private person hiring workmen by the hour would be required to take out insurance to cover these workmen for compensation but anyone hired by the job or by contract would be responsible for his own insurance coverage.

Mr. Gall presented the report of the Committee on Bill 12, which was recommended with amendment. The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

#### Second Readings of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Brown, Bill No. 7, An Ordinance to Amend the Insurance Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 8, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 10, An Ordinance to Promote the Construction of New Houses and to Improve Housing and Living Conditions in the Northwest Territories, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Carey, Bill 11, An Ordinance to Amend the Public Health Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 14, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow a Sum Not Exceeding \$100,000 from the Government of Canada and to Authorize the Commissioner to Enter into an Agreement Relating Thereto, was read the second time.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider Bills 7, 8, 10, 11 and 14, and the Reference for Advice on the Legalizing of the Home-Brewing of Malt Beer. Mr. Smith took the chair.

#### Bill 7 - Insurance Ordinance

Mr. Brown explained that the purpose of the Bill was to amend the Ordinance to bring it more into line with provincial laws. The amendments dealt with automobile insurance and were of a technical nature.

Clauses 1 to 4 - carried.

#### Clause 5

Mr. Coolican said this clause seemed to provide that, where a policy of nuclear energy hazard liability insurance was issued by a group of insurers and there was also a standard automobile policy, the standard policy was liable only for the minimum limits of \$10,000, \$20,000, and \$2,000. Under subsection (2) of section 131A, where the limits of liability under the general nuclear hazard policy were exhausted, the insured could still claim only the minimum limits under his standard policy. Mr. Coolican wondered if this was a correct interpretation of the clause. The Legal Officer assured him it was.

In the discussion that followed, the Committee agreed that anyone obtaining an insurance policy should be entitled to all the benefits provided and asked that this clause be reconsidered by the Administration and brought forward at a later time. Clause 5 was deleted and the remaining clauses in the Bill were renumbered.

New Clause 5 and Clause 6 - Carried.

#### Clause 7

The Committee amended this clause to increase to 2 years the period within which an action could be brought to require payment of insurance moneys.

Clauses 8 to 10 - Carried.

Clause 11

The Committee decided to have the whole Bill come into force on Assent rather than have parts of it come into force by Order. Consequently, this clause was deleted and a new clause 11 substituted to apply the 2-year limit established by clause 7 to section 10 of Part II of the Schedule to the Ordinance.

Bill 7 carried.

In keeping with the Rules of the Council, the Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock P.M.

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3 o'clock P.M.

The Committee resumed its consideration of Bills 7, 8, 10, 11, and 14, and the Reference for Advice, Mr. Smith in the chair.

Bill 8 - Liquor Ordinance

Mr. Brown explained that the purpose of the Bill was to enable a peace officer to arrest without a warrant any person whom he suspects of committing an offence or being about to commit an offence.

Mr. Desrochers asked if it was necessary to arrest without a warrant for liquor offences. The Commissioner explained that in making arrests under the Ordinance, a warrant often had to be dispensed with because the evidence of the offence could often be removed during the time it took for the peace officer to get a warrant.

The Legal Adviser pointed out to the Committee that as the Bill now stood you could not get a conviction if a person was arrested under the "about to commit" part of the clause. The person would be stopped before committing the act and no charge could be laid because no offence was committed or attempted. The only thing the clause did was protect the peace officer from making a false arrest. He also explained that part of the difficulty of the present Bill was that the word "committing" could be interpreted either in the present or the future tense. He suggested that the clause be amended to read:

"Any peace officer may arrest without warrant any person whom he finds committing, or whom he on reasonable and probable grounds suspects of committing or having committed any offence against this Ordinance."

The Committee accepted the proposed amendment and Bill 8 was carried.

Reference for Advice - Legalizing the Home-Brewing of Malt Beer (See Appendix A, Item 23)

Mr. Jones pointed out that section 94 of the Indian Act prevented the manufacture of intoxicants by

Indians. He thought it would be relatively simple to amend the Act to suit the wishes of the Council since it was a recognized principle that there should be no discrimination against Indians.

In considering allowing home-brewing to be done in the Eastern Arctic, the Committee agreed with Mr. Smith's opinion it would be unwise to ask the retail outlets there to refrain from selling home-brew ingredients because this would put the responsibility for restricting home-brewing in one part of the Territories on the individual storekeeper. The Committee agreed it would not be wise to actively encourage the making of home-brew in the Eastern Arctic, particularly where the housing was small and substandard. However, any principle arrived at had to be applicable to all parts of the Territories. The Committee accepted the principle of legalizing the home-brewing of malt beer, subject to the enactment of any necessary territorial or federal legislation.

Bill 10 - Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance

Mr. Robertson said the standard of housing in the Territories was lower than anywhere else in Canada. Mortgage loans under the National Housing Act were based on housing costs in southern Canada and hence did not meet the needs of the Territories fully. The Bill proposed that a second mortgage scheme be started through which loans of up to \$2,000 could be made towards the cost of a new house for which a first mortgage loan under the National Housing Act had been approved.

Mr. Goodall said this was a great step forward. He stressed that it was important that every effort be made to allow land to be surveyed quickly so that residents could take advantage of the scheme.

Clauses 1 and 2 - Carried.

Clause 3

Mr. Desrochers wondered whether the interest rate for Territorial second mortgage loans should not be tied directly to the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation interest rate rather than set arbitrarily at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ %. Mr. Brown said the arbitrary rate was suggested so that people would know immediately what rate they could expect to pay. This rate could be changed at each session of Council if the C.M.H.C. rate changed. Clause 3 carried.

Clauses 4 to 8 - Carried.

Bill 10 carried.

Bill 14 - Loan Agreement Ordinance (1961) No. 2

Mr. Brown explained that the purpose of the Bill was to provide the loan capital to be drawn upon by the Territorial Government to finance the second mortgage scheme.

Clauses 1 to 4 - Carried.

Bill 14 carried.

Bill 11 - Public Health Ordinance

Dr. J.S. Willis, General Superintendent, Northern Health Service, Department of National Health and Welfare, was in attendance.

Mr. Brown reported the purpose of the Bill was simply to bring the schedule of communicable diseases listed in the Ordinance up to date.

Dr. Willis explained further that the term "communicable disease", used in the Ordinance, was gradually giving way to the more popular term "notifiable disease". A number of the diseases in the Schedule would occur rarely, if ever, in the Territories. They were included to make the Schedule conform with a standard schedule the Dominion Council of Health had recommended to all provinces and territories to allow uniform reporting of notifiable disease throughout Canada.

In reply to a question from Mr. Goodall on the incidence of trachoma, Dr. Willis doubted there were any active trachoma cases in the Territories, although some examinations by medical officers indicated that it had existed.

Speaking on the weaknesses reported in the eyes of Eskimo children, Dr. Willis said suggestions had been made that Eskimo children used to the outdoors sometimes were found to need glasses when they started going to school and reading. Studies were being done on this subject but no conclusions could be drawn yet.

Dr. Willis said he had not been able to find any foundation for a report made at an earlier session of the Council that the Dogrib tribe of Indians, more than any other tribe, were suffering from eye diseases and that a big percentage of the tribe would become blind if the diseases were not checked.

Mr. Goodall said he had made a statement at the January Session of the Council from information he had received at the time, that about 12% of the Dogrib tribe would become blind if their eyes were not treated. He had later found that this information was not accurate.

The Commissioner commended Dr. Willis for his valuable assistance and advice in helping the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources improve the poor quality of Eskimo housing.

Dr. Willis thought a lot of progress had been made in improving Eskimo housing but he still was not satisfied.

Bill 11 carried.

Mr. Smith presented the report of the Committee on Bills 7, 8, 10, 11 and 14 and the Reference for Advice on the Legalizing of the Home-Brewing of Malt Beer. The Committee recommended Bills 7 and 8, with amendment, Bills 10, 11 and 14, without amendment, and recommended the Commissioner be advised the Committee believed the legalizing of home-brewing of malt beer was desirable. The Committee recognized that certain territorial and

federal legislation would be required to make the principle applicable throughout the Territories.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

### Second Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Coolican, Bill 15, An Ordinance to Amend the Judicature Ordinance, was read the second time.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill 15, Mr. Jones in the chair.

### Bill 15 - Judicature Ordinance

In explanation of the Bill, the Legal Adviser said the present Ordinance provided for two judicial districts in the Territories, the Yellowknife-Mackenzie Judicial District and the Arctic-Hudson Bay Judicial District. For all practical purposes, the Yellowknife-Mackenzie Judicial District, administered from Yellowknife, was the only one that functioned. The reason for this was that there was not sufficient business to warrant the establishment of an office for the other district, and no material change was expected for the next few years. The Bill would combine the two districts into one to be called the Northwest Territories Judicial District. The consequence would be that all clerical work relating to the business of the Territorial Court would be done at Yellowknife.

In reply to a question from Mr. Desrochers, the Legal Adviser said the Bill did not require that the Land Titles Office be transferred to Yellowknife but this would undoubtedly happen under the general policy of transferring services and authorities to the Territories. Having this office in the field would require a solicitor and one secretary.

The Commissioner said he knew of no reason why the Land Titles Office could not be moved to Fort Smith.

Mr. Desrochers asked if some provision could be made for the late filing of contracts under the Conditional Sales Ordinance. He also wondered what arrangement there was for court circuits. The Legal Adviser agreed to review Northwest Territories legislation to see if provision was made elsewhere for the late filing of contracts.

The Chairman invited Inspector Doey of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to speak on the subject of court circuits. Inspector Doey said he thought one or two more magistrates were required in the Territories to speed up the hearing of cases. A few new justices of the peace would also be helpful. Although most centres now had a justice of the peace, the presence of only one magistrate in the Territories meant that some cases were not heard for five or six months. In reply to a question from the Commissioner, Inspector Doey said he did not think there was sufficient volume of court work to keep more than the one magistrate busy, but under the present arrangement of flying throughout the Mackenzie and the Eastern Arctic the result was costly and the service poor. He did not think that extending the powers of justices of the peace would help in the administration of justice.



Clauses 1 to 7 - Carried.

Bill 15 - Carried.

Mr. Jones presented the report of the Committee on Bill 15, which was recommended without amendment.

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

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SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1961.

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10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

Second Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 3, An Ordinance to Provide for the Welfare of Children, was read the second time.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill 3, Mr. Coolican in the chair. Mr. J.N. Hefler, Social Worker, Welfare Division, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and Miss E.I. MacDonald, Legislation Section, Department of Justice, were in attendance.

Bill 3 - Child Welfare Ordinance

Mr. Jones commended the Administration for presenting this advanced legislation and particularly for the elimination of any reference in the Bill to race.

Mr. Lang said the Bill was needed and it appeared to be a good one. However, he would have preferred to have had more time to study it.

Mr. Desrochers stated that he was somewhat concerned about the extensive authority that was apparently being delegated to children's aid societies. The practice throughout the rest of Canada was to discourage the growth of children's aid societies and possibly reduce their authority. He was not opposed to the principle of children's aid societies but he wondered if so much authority should be given to independent societies in the circumstances prevailing in the Territories.

Mr. Desrochers was also concerned about and found repugnant the principle of affiliation proceedings. First, they put an unwed mother in further psychological imbalance at a time when she was under much stress. Secondly, in the Bill as it stood, an affiliation order could be made against more than one putative father. This was a departure from English common-law jurisprudence and should not be contemplated unless the result was of top quality.

Mr. Smith said the Bill was an advance in legislation in this field similar to the advance made in education.

Mr. Brown said the delay in having the Bill distributed was regrettable but he explained that it could not have been avoided.

### Part I - Superintendent of Child Welfare

Clauses 1 to 4 - Carried with minor changes.

#### Clause 5

The Legal Adviser explained that in the Bill, the word "care" and the word "custody" had been used singly at various points. He advised that the expression "care and custody" be substituted throughout. The Committee agreed. Clause 5 carried.

### Part II - Protection of Neglected Children

#### Children's Aid Societies

#### Clause 6

Mr. Desrochers wondered if some explanation could be given for the provision made to establish children's aid societies. He understood the trend in the rest of Canada was to discourage their formation. Mr. Hefler explained that there was an active children's aid society at Yellowknife and he did not think it was desirable to legislate it out of existence. He did not expect any growth in children's aid societies in the Territories and possibly the society in Yellowknife might decide to disband if some other suitable arrangements were made for the care of neglected children there. Clause 6 carried.

Clauses 7 to 11 - Carried.

#### Clause 12

Mr. Desrochers suggested that some minimum qualifications should be required for the position of executive director of a children's aid society. Mr. Hefler pointed out that one difficulty in requiring professional qualifications for the position was the general shortage of qualified social workers. To meet this situation, the Committee amended this clause so that a society could appoint as executive director a person whose qualifications were considered suitable by the Superintendent. Clause 12 carried.

#### Protection of Children

#### Clause 13

Mr. Robertson noted that this clause, defining children in need of protection, did not appear to provide for the specific instance where a child was being ill-treated or treated cruelly. The Committee agreed and amended paragraph (d) to cover this point. Clause 13 carried.

In keeping with the Rules of the Council, the Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock P.M.

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3 o'clock P.M.

The Committee resumed its consideration of Bill 3, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Bill 3 - Child Welfare Ordinance (continued)

Clauses 14 to 25 - Carried with minor changes.

Clause 26

Subclause (5) of Clause 26 was amended to make it clear that it is up to the person applying to a Court to terminate or vary an order of committal or guardianship to give five days notice of this application to the persons affected under this clause. Clause 26 carried.

Clauses 27 and 28 - Carried.

Clause 29

Mr. Hefler said it was usual to allow parents to visit a child being kept in the temporary care of some other person such as the Superintendent. However, when the child was under permanent guardianship, the parents should not have that right. Clause 29 carried.

Clause 30 - Carried.

Clause 31

The Committee asked that this clause be redrafted to assure visiting rights to a member of a religious denomination where that denomination did not have a recognized head. Clause 31 was deferred for later consideration.

Clauses 32 and 33 - Carried.

Clause 34

In view of the variation that could occur in the costs of maintaining and supervising a child, the Committee decided not to fix a particular sum as the minimum contribution of a municipality to these costs. The clause was therefore revised to give a justice the option of charging any of these costs against a municipality, according to the circumstances. Clause 34 carried as amended.

Clauses 35 to 43 - Carried with minor changes.

Clause 44

A new clause 44 was inserted to authorize the Commissioner to permit a child to be given medical or surgical treatment if the treatment was needed to save his life and his parents refused to allow it to be given. The Committee discussed this clause at length in an effort to find a way for this authority to be given quickly by someone close to the scene if an emergency arose. Because of the seriousness of such a decision, the Committee concluded that it must be put in the hands of the Commissioner. Clause 44 carried.

Clause 45

Clause 44 in the Bill was renumbered 45 and carried, subject to clarification of section 31.

Clause 46 - Clause 45 was renumbered 46 and carried.

Clause 47

In the last line of clause 46 (renumbered 47), the expression "taken into custody" was amended to "apprehended" and the clause carried.

Clause 48 - Clause 47 renumbered 48 and carried.

Clause 49

Clause 48 renumbered 49 and carried.

The Committee considered the original clause 49 in the Bill which would have allowed a child to be placed with a person, society or home even though the person or institution had not submitted the "lowest bid" for the maintenance of the child. The Committee deleted this clause so that, when placements were being made, the welfare of the child would always be the first consideration.

Clauses 50 to 54 Carried.

Clause 31

At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee considered a redraft of clause 31, dealing with religious instruction to neglected children in institutions. The Committee agreed the redraft took account of the fact that some religious denominations did not have a recognized head. Clause 31 carried as amended.

### Part III - Children Born Out of Wedlock

Mr. Desrochers opened the discussion by saying he was not in favour of affiliation proceedings but thought that if they must exist a limit to their occasion should be made. Those who could institute affiliation proceedings should be restricted to the Superintendent, the woman concerned, and the guardian of the woman or her child, and should not include all who had a claim in consequence of the pregnancy of the woman.

Mr. Brown pointed out that affiliation proceedings were particularly necessary in the Northwest Territories because of the transient nature of many of the men working there.

The Commissioner agreed that affiliation proceedings were necessary but thought the right to start them ought to be restricted to those immediately concerned with the future of the child, for the main purpose of the Bill was to provide for the child. The Committee agreed and deleted the part of the clause that would have allowed other persons to institute proceedings if they had claims in consequence of the pregnancy of an unmarried woman.

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 accepted the report of the Committee.

Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Desrochers, moved "That notwithstanding the Rules of the Council, the Council sit from 7:30 o'clock P.M. to 9 o'clock P.M. on July 15, 1961".

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

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

7:30 o'clock P.M.

St. Paul's School, Hay River

The Commissioner addressed the Council on the subject of a letter he had received recently from the legal firm of Morrow, Hurlburt, Reynolds, Stevenson and Kane, of Edmonton, representing the Van Vliet Construction Company. The letter protested on behalf of the Company against the rejection of their tender for the construction of the St. Paul's School at Hay River for the Hay River Separate School District No. 3.

Although the school boards handled their own school construction projects, the Territorial Government had an interest in this because it made grants to the school districts of 50% of the estimated cost of construction

The Commissioner said that, while in Yellowknife, he had discussed the handling of the tenders with the Chairman of the Hay River Separate School Board and had been told the lowest tender was \$239,625. However, the Board had accepted the second lowest tender of \$251,985 because of variations in the tenders and advice that this firm could do the job with less supervision than the lowest tender. Thereupon, the Commissioner had written to the unsuccessful firm saying that, thus far, there had been no specific conditions required of school districts that the lowest or any particular tender must be accepted but this would be discussed during the session and the Council might feel that certain conditions should be inserted in grants provided to school districts in future. The legal firm had now wired to the Commissioner requesting the opportunity to make representations to the Commissioner and Council. The Commissioner asked the Council whether this was a matter on which they were willing to receive representations.

Mr. Coolican thought it would not be in accord with the Council's responsibilities as a legislative body to receive representations on purely administrative matters. He suggested that one course the Council could take would be to pay 50% of the lowest bid as a territorial grant. Messrs. Gall, Goodall and Lang agreed that the Council should not receive representations of this nature. Mr. Desrochers asked that it be recorded he had not taken part in the debate. He was acquainted with both the architect and the successful contractor and it could be construed that he had an interest.

The Council decided not to receive the delegation. The Commissioner said he would tell the legal firm of this decision and offer, as Commissioner, to meet with one of their representatives if the firm wished.

The Council went into Committee of the whole to continue its consideration of Bill 3, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Bill 3 - Child Welfare Ordinance (continued)

Part III - Children Born out of Wedlock

Continuing his general remarks on this Part, Mr. Desrochers said clauses 63 and 65 were repugnant to him in that they required a justice to declare a particular person or persons to be the father of the child in respect of whom the proceedings had been instituted. He thought the purpose of clauses 63 and 65 to provide money for the support of the child could be achieved by some other means than declaring a person to be the father of the child. The situation in section 65 could verge on the ridiculous where the justice could name several persons as "the father".

Mr. Brown defended the wording of these clauses, saying that a clear-cut legal basis must be established for imposing a financial obligation on an alleged father. Mr. Goodall also thought that the person required to support the child would have to be declared the father.

Mr. Hefler said the experience in proceedings before the courts had frequently been that the person named as the father was successful in his defence by proving that another person or persons had had sexual intercourse with the mother about the time conception took place. It was to bar this defence that the Bill provided that maintenance orders could be made against more than one person. To the social worker, it made no difference whether the maintenance order was made against the "alleged father" or the actual "father", provided the order could be made in the first place and enforced later.

The Commissioner agreed with Mr. Desrochers that the legislature could look ridiculous before the courts or in the newspapers by enacting that more than one person could be the father. It was more important, however, that a person responsible for the pregnancy of an unmarried woman did not go scot-free simply because there were others willing to testify they had had sexual intercourse with the woman.

The Committee agreed to the principle that orders could be made against one or more persons who could have been the father to bear a measure of financial responsibility for the child.

The Committee asked the Legal Adviser to work with Mr. Desrochers in rewording Part III to remove the necessity of declaring anyone "to be the father" of the child of an unmarried woman in order to obtain an order against one or more persons to contribute towards the support of the child.

In accordance with the motion passed by the Council, the Committee rose at 9 o'clock and the Chairman, Mr. Coolican, reported progress to the Council.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council adjourned at 9 o'clock P.M.

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MONDAY, JULY 17, 1961.

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10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Council went into Committee of the whole to continue its consideration of Bill 3, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Bill 3 - Child Welfare Ordinance (continued)

Part III - Children Born out of Wedlock

The Legal Adviser reported that, in accordance with the Committee's instructions, Part III had been redrafted. The following changes in wording had been made:

- (1) The word "sponsor" had been used to describe the person or persons ordered to contribute to the support of the child of an unmarried woman; and
- (2) Support for the child was to be provided through a "contribution order".

The Committee considered the new draft of Part III and decided the word "contributor" should be used in place of the word "sponsor". This change was made throughout the Part.

Clauses 55 to 66 - Carried with minor changes.

Clause 67

To meet the views of some of the members that an act of kindness to the child of an unmarried woman might subject a person to contribution proceedings under paragraph (c) of this clause, the Committee amended the clause so that, before a person could be liable to contribution proceedings, he would have to do an act that could reasonably be regarded as an acknowledgment of paternity of the child. Clause 67 carried as amended.

Clause 68 - Carried.

Clause 69

The Committee amended this clause to restrict to the parties to contribution proceedings the right of appeal from an order made by a justice in those proceedings. Clause 69 carried as amended.

Clauses 70 to 78 - Carried.

Clause 79

The Legal Adviser asked that the Committee leave this clause for the time being until he could give it more study. The Committee agreed.

Clauses 80 and 81 - Carried.

Part IV - Adoption

Clauses 82 to 92 - Carried with minor changes.

Clause 93

In reviewing subclause (3) of this clause, the Committee decided it was unnecessary to require that for an adoption of a child over 18 years of age, the child had to be in the custody of the applicant for five years before reaching the age of 18. Subclause (3) was deleted, the remaining subclauses renumbered, and the clause carried.

Clauses 94 to 105 - Carried with minor amendments.

Clause 106

The Committee decided that prosecutions for giving or receiving money to handle adoptions should not be commenced without the leave in writing of the Commissioner and the clause was amended by adding a subclause to this effect.

Clauses 107 and 108 - Carried with minor changes.

Part V - General Provisions

Clauses 109 to 118 - Carried with minor changes.

In accordance with the Rules of the Council, the Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock P.M.

3 o'clock P.M.

The Committee resumed its consideration of Bill 3, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Bill 3 - Child Welfare Ordinance (continued)

Schedule

The Committee approved Form A, and four Forms B with minor changes.

Form C

Clause 4 of Form C, referring to the religious persuasion of the child to be adopted, was amended so that



the applicant would have to make a conscious decision on whether the religious persuasion, if any, of the child should be taken into account in the adoption proceedings. The Committee approved the following amendment:

"4. The religious persuasion of the child is \_\_\_\_\_ and need not be taken into account in the adoption proceedings."

The Committee approved the remainder of Form C and Form D with minor changes.

Mr. Hefler told the Committee an instruction booklet would be prepared to explain the use of the forms and give instructions on the administration of the Ordinance.

The Chairman asked if there was any further discussion before the Bill was reported to the Council.

#### Clause 62

Mr. Desrochers wondered whether there would be any legal difficulties in introducing corroborative evidence under paragraph (c) of subclause (1).

The Legal Adviser recommended that all the paragraphs under subclause (1) should be deleted because, by attempting any definition of evidence, the Committee might be tampering with what the Courts had already decided was corroborative evidence in such cases.

Mr. Desrochers suggested that the examples of corroborative evidence might be taken out of the Ordinance and put in the explanatory booklet for the guidance of justices.

Mr. Hefler said the booklet was not meant primarily to help justices understand the law but to serve as an instruction booklet for social workers and other officers administering the Ordinance.

Mr. Robertson thought that, if the Council believed that these examples of corroborative evidence would help a justice to reach a decision, they should be left in the Bill. True, this was not an exhaustive list of the kinds of corroborative evidence that could be admitted but paragraph (e) stated that other material evidence satisfactory to the justice would also be admissible if it implicates the male person.

The Committee decided to retain paragraphs (a) to (e) in the Bill, but amended the last line of paragraph (c) of subclause (1) to read "... during which the child could have been conceived" instead of "... during which the child was conceived".

The Chairman asked if the Legal Adviser had finished his consideration of clause 79.

#### Clause 79

The Legal Adviser replied that at present none of the Ordinances provided for the survival of actions against deceased persons, except in the case of fatal accidents. There were many considerations here, such as

whether the common-law wife as well as the child of a deceased might also share in the estate. He asked the Committee's permission to study this subject further and advise them at a later session.

Mr. Desrochers foresaw a risk of contribution proceedings being started against the estate of a deceased who was not the father of an illegitimate child but during his lifetime had contributed to the support of the child out of charity.

The Committee decided to delete clause 79 on the understanding it would be reconsidered at a later session. Clause 80 was split: subclause (1) was numbered clause 79 and subclause (2) was numbered clause 80.

The Chairman expressed the thanks of the Committee to Mr. J.N. Hefler of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Miss E.I. MacDonald of the Department of Justice, and the Legal Adviser for their work in preparing the Bill and for their advice during the committee stage of the debate on the Bill.

Having completed its consideration of Bill 3, the Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Coolican, presented the report of the Committee on Bill 3, which was recommended with amendment.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Commissioner suggested that the Council return to the motion on the Orders of the Day regarding the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations. This would allow discussion of the proposed Health Services Plan while Dr. J.S. Willis, General Superintendent of Northern Health Service, was available to explain the Plan and answer questions.

The Council agreed unanimously.

#### Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations

Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, moved "That the Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations covering the period from April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1967.

Mr. Brown made a statement to the Council summarizing the main features of the report. The text of this statement is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 24, (copy included in Appendix A).

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

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations, Mr. Desrochers in the chair.

The Committee turned to the Health section of the report (Part III, Section 2(b) ) and considered the Health Services Plan.

### Health Services Plan

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Willis reviewed the Plan for the Committee. He explained that the Plan was an extension of the Great Slave Lake Health Plan to cover all of the Northwest Territories. Under the Plan, the Territorial Government would be faced with increased expenditures in the first year, partly because the latest population estimates showed an increase in the proportion of non-Indians and non-Eskimos in the Territories and therefore the Territorial Government would now have to pay a bigger share of the total costs of health services. The remainder of the increase would result from the "great leap forward" in the first year of the plan in terms of proposed new facilities and staff.

Dr. Willis summarized the main features of the plan:

- (1) The Plan would extend to all residents of the Territories the health benefits already enjoyed by Indians and Eskimos.

The Territorial Government had since 1957 been paying for what public health services there were for non-Indians and non-Eskimos.

- (2) The total health care picture could be seen only when the Health Services Plan was viewed along with the objectives and activities of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Service, begun on April 1, 1960. The Hospital Insurance Plan was designed to raise the standards of hospital care to a level consistent with good, safe practice. However, the achievement of this objective was of no great benefit without a parallel medical and dental care program, as proposed in the Health Services Plan.

- (3) The targets for health services to be aimed at in the various settlements and for the various age groups in the population were set out in the Plan.

- (4) Three levels of service, varying with the size and isolation of a community, were set out in tables in the Plan.

- (5) To facilitate the recruitment of experienced physicians and dentists, Northern Health Service would actually prefer an increase in the salaries of its medical and dental officers. However, any substantial increase would create such precedents that it was probable that a fee-for-service system for encouraging quasi-private medical and dental practice would be more acceptable. A feature of

such a system, as described in the Plan, would be fees for public health services performed in accordance with a carefully controlled program, designed to keep physicians and dentists fully occupied, even in the smaller settlements.

- (6) A Schedule in the Plan showed the number of new facilities and the year they were expected to be introduced in the Territories.
- (7) The importance of the Public Health Nurse as the key worker in the public health campaign was emphasized in the Plan.
- (8) To encourage local participation in the planning and development of health services, it was proposed that the Public Health Ordinance be amended to provide for Boards of Health in Municipal Districts and Advisory Health Committees in Local Improvement Districts with a contribution of \$2.00 per capita from local citizens, the difference in expenditures on approved local health service programs being made up by the Territorial Government. Northern Health Service would bear the costs of such programs for Indians and Eskimos.
- (9) The basis for the sharing of costs between the Territorial Government and the Federal Government was set out in tables showing the composition of population in the various health districts.

These figures were subject to adjustment when the returns from the 1961 census were known.

In discussion on infant mortality in the first year of life, Dr. Willis pointed out that the average for Canada was approximately 3% whereas the infant mortality rate for Eskimos was 25%. Dr. Willis said he did not have figures on other residents of the Territories but the Canadian average for Indians was about 11%. He did not think that the high rate amongst Eskimos resulted from unsanitary conditions, which was the usual contributory cause in warmer climates, but rather from the high incidence of pneumonia among infants.

Mr. Smith said he would like to see comparative figures on infant mortality for some of the underdeveloped countries but Dr. Willis did not have these available.

Mr. Coolican expressed his concern and sympathy for the high rates of infant mortality among Indians and Eskimos but reminded the Committee that the financial responsibility of the Territorial Government was for non-Indians and non-Eskimos.

The Commissioner pointed out that the high mortality rate amongst Eskimos was not all a question of medical care; poor housing was a very important cause.

Mr. Smith said he realized where financial responsibility lay but he thought the Council should be aware of the worst conditions in the Territories and have these publicized to gain support throughout the country for improving health services in the Territories.

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

Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Jones, moved "That notwithstanding the Rules of the Council, the Council sit from 7:30 o'clock P.M. to 9 o'clock P.M. on July 17, 1961".

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

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

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7:30 o'clock P.M.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to resume its consideration of the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations and the related Health Services Plan, Mr. Desrochers in the chair.

Health Services Plan (continued)

Per Capita Charge in Municipal Districts

Mr. Gall asked what would be covered by the \$2.00 per capita contribution from Municipal Districts and how it was to be collected.

Dr. Willis replied that the charge would be collected as a part of the local tax rate and would be based on the population as determined by the enumeration of the assessors for the preceeding calendar year. This charge would be the local contribution towards the cost of public health services in the municipality, including free dental treatment for children up to eight or ten years. Mr. Brown added that it was proposed the per capita charge be collected in Municipal Districts initially and that other settlements be added during the term of the five-year agreement. The \$2.00 per capita levy would be paid to the Territorial Government to offset part of the costs of public health services for whites in a municipality.

Mr. Desrochers asked if more of the administrative control of the Plan could be placed in the Territories. Dr. Willis replied that operational control would rest eventually in Fort Smith under the Zone Superintendent. The Regional Office in Edmonton would provide consultative services primarily. It was customary to charge only the travelling expenses of senior Departmental consultants to northern residents.

Mr. Gall inquired if it was the intention to have stricter sanitary inspections. Dr. Willis explained that the Public Health Ordinance provided now for regulations covering most sanitary conditions. The Northern Health Service intended to expand the regulations and enforce them. There was now a position for a sanitary inspector in Fort Smith who would cover Yellowknife.

#### Recruitment of Doctors and Dentists

In reply to a question about the "fees for service" scheme mentioned in the Plan, Dr. Willis explained that this scheme was a way of increasing the incomes of physicians and dentists. It had not yet been approved by the Treasury Board. Because of the great variety of medical officers in government service throughout Canada, it was difficult for the Treasury Board to authorize the payment of higher salaries for a particular class of this group. Dr. Willis thought a medical officer on salary tended to think in terms of a 9-to-5 working day whereas a physician in private practice would be willing to work longer hours for better pay.

To encourage physicians to set up private practices in the Territories, the Plan suggested the establishment of a schedule of fees based on provincial schedules and modified to meet unique northern conditions. The practitioner's income would be derived entirely from fees for service paid by the recipient, except where he was in a small isolated community, when a subsidy was proposed, sufficient to offset the lack of population. Public health, indigent care and subsidy charges would be paid by appropriate government agencies. Dr. Willis thought the public health side of the practitioner's work would account for about 25% of his estimated gross income.

Mr. Carey asked whether the Plan would not draw young physicians and dentists who would leave the Territories as soon as they had saved some money and the Territories would then be in a position of lacking experienced medical men. Dr. Willis agreed this was likely because experienced doctors had much more in the way of treatment facilities and opportunities to broaden their knowledge in the south. It was to be expected that this proposition would appeal to the young doctor but the scheme was attractive enough to make it possible to pick and choose the best of the young doctors. He was convinced the Northwest Territories would get much better medical attention than it was getting now. The doctors would get fees for the services they rendered rather than salaries and they would be charged an economic rent for any staff, offices, residences or equipment they used.

Dr. Willis explained that it was the intention to try this plan out on an experimental basis at first in Fort Smith, Hay River and Fort Simpson.

Mr. Brown stressed that a doctor's income would depend on the services he gave. Dr. Willis expanded on this, saying the government would simply put in a floor to guarantee the payment of accounts for indigents and the doctors would have to collect all other bills. The doctor would also get part of his income through public health work. However, to get the

maximum amount for both indigent treatment services and public health work, the physician and dentist would have to visit outlying communities as well as the main community in which he was stationed because a part of the total each could earn out of public funds would be allotted to each community in his area. Dr. Willis said the scheme would cost the government less than if salaries of medical and dental officers were increased by \$6,000 per annum each.

The Commissioner said the only ways he knew of to recruit physicians and dentists were either to raise their salaries or implement a plan such as was proposed here. He thought it was next to impossible to get higher salaries. The "fees for services" idea was better than a salary increase in any case. You would get better people if they were free to come and go - leave the Territories for more training and experience and perhaps return.

The Commissioner also believed the amount of subsidization should decrease as better opportunities for employment developed and the number of indigents dropped. As the population increased the subsidy payments to doctors in small settlements would also decrease. He pointed out that, in the three communities in which it was planned to try this experiment, the Territorial Government would only be contributing a total of \$1,828 a year in subsidies.

Mr. Goodall thought the scheme to encourage private practice had some very desirable aspects and was in favour of it.

The Commissioner added that if the "fees for service" scheme was extended to other parts of the Territories and began to cost more money it would be because the scheme was a success and not a failure.

Mr. Smith agreed that the scheme seemed highly desirable and if the Committee recommended its acceptance it should at the same time underline the health situation in the Northwest Territories to the rest of Canada with a view to showing that much more work must be done to raise the health standard to a level with that existing in southern Canada.

In keeping with the motion passed by the Council, the Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Desrochers, reported progress to the Council.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council adjourned at 9 o'clock P.M.

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TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1961.

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10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to continue its consideration of the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations and the related Health Services Plan.

Health Services Plan (continued)

Mr. Coolican asked how the proposed Health Services Plan would affect people of mixed blood.

Dr. Willis said the Northern Health Service had full records on Indians and Eskimos in the Territories and, under the proposed Plan, within five years there would be similar records for every resident of the Territories. From these records it would be possible to assess health conditions in the Territories, but until that time he could not answer Mr. Coolican's question.

Mr. Jones asked how the proposal to proceed with the "fees for service" scheme in only three settlements would affect the chart shown on page viii of the Plan.

Dr. Willis said there would be some reduction in the part of the chart dealing with the cost of encouraging medical and dental practice but there would be no change in the major increases in expenditure in the first year resulting from the recalculation of population segments and the cost of operating and maintaining new units or additions to existing units.

Dr. Willis referred the Committee to page 39 and subsequent pages of the Plan for a summary of the costs of the Plan for the period 1962 to 1967. The section entitled "Operation and Maintenance" on page 39 included the costs for public health because it was difficult to separate these services from treatment services. He added that the costs shown in this section would be offset partly by charges made by medical and dental officers for treatment services to those who could pay. This applied, however, only to those places where salaried officers continued to be employed.

In the first year of the Plan, operation and maintenance would cost the Territorial Government an estimated \$112,000 more than at present. This estimate was made up of \$66,000 resulting from the recalculation of population, \$44,000 for the operation of new units, and \$2,000 for the encouragement of private medical practice. The only heavy capital commitment during the five years would also come in the first year when \$183,000 would be required, mainly to build the health centres at Yellowknife and Hay River.

The Commissioner added that the worst shortage in health services lay in those areas of the Territories where the Territorial Government had the greatest financial responsibility, hence the heavy expenditures early in the Plan.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Willis for preparing the Health Services Plan and explaining it to the Committee.

The Chairman suggested the Committee begin a section by section review of the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations, returning to the Health Services Plan in the context of the section on health.



Part II - General

The Chairman asked whether the general intention of the report was to establish new responsibilities resulting in additional costs to the Territorial Government and provide a grant to meet any costs in excess of the revenues raised by the Territories. Mr. Brown thought this could be accepted as a general summary, but it should be remembered that the grant would not cover expenditures by the Territorial Government beyond the budget proposed in the report. If expenditures were higher than the forecast, the excess would have to be met from Territorial revenues.

Mr. Coolican asked if the new agreement would leave the Territorial Government with more leeway or less in the matter of expenditures.

Mr. Brown said the new agreement would not affect the autonomy of the Council but the forecast of expenditure and revenue for the coming period had been worked out on a different basis than the current agreement. Instead of providing for a grant to meet requirements for an average year, the agreement would provide grants to meet the requirements for each year, as estimated by the Financial Committee. In this way, it was hoped the present difficulty would be avoided where the grants were too high in the first years of an agreement and too low in the last years.

Part III, Section 1 - Education

Mr. Brown outlined the general provisions of the Education section of the report. Increased costs to the Territorial Government were the result of more pupils and an increase from the present \$375 per pupil to \$630 in the annual reimbursement to the Federal Government for the operational cost of educating Territorial pupils in Federal Day Schools.

The costs of running the Education Division in Ottawa were not included in this figure.

Mr. Brown also explained that:

- (1) The report recommended no change in the present policy on education.
- (2) The report also recommended that more money be provided for scholarships for Territorial students.

The Committee approved the section on education.

On the Commissioner's suggestion, the Committee considered whether further conditions should be attached to Territorial grants for construction purposes, a question that had arisen following the award of a contract for the construction of St. Paul's School in Hay River.

The Commissioner thought that some conditions should be imposed to meet the situation where the contracting authority might wish to accept a bid other than the lowest one. He mentioned two possibilities:

- (1) Have a Territorial engineer present when bids were opened and examined; or

- (2) Require that the Administration be told what the bids were and, if the authority proposed to accept other than the lowest bid, the Territorial engineers would have to be satisfied that this was justified before the grant was paid on 50% of that bid.

There were other means the Administration could study if the Committee wished.

The consensus of the Committee was that some further conditions should be attached to these grants and the Administration was asked to present a paper on this subject at the January Session.

### Part III, Section 2 - Health

Having considered the Health Services Plan earlier, the Committee now reviewed the part on Hospital Insurance.

Mr. Brown said the report recommended that coverage under Territorial Hospital Insurance Services be extended to include payment for diagnostic services and chronic care. The costs of the scheme would go up with the increase in population and the higher rates that would have to be paid to the hospitals for these new services.

Mr. Coolican asked for the projected cost to the Territorial Government for the next five years.

Mr. Brown said if no new services were added the costs would be \$237,000 in 1962-63 and \$383,000 in 1966-67. The cost in the current year was \$214,000. With the new services, the costs to the Territorial Government in 1962-63 were estimated at \$312,000, and for 1966-67, \$501,000.

In answer to a question from Mr. Goodall, Mr. Brown assured the Committee residents were covered by Territorial Hospital Insurance Services even though they might be travelling in a foreign country.

The Committee approved the section of the report dealing with Health.

### Part III, Section 3 - Welfare

Mr. Brown said the only departure from present policy was the proposal that the Territorial Government with the approval of the municipalities, assume full financial responsibility for the welfare services within the municipalities. This proposal would allow the establishment of a unified welfare service for all residents of municipalities.

Under the existing arrangement, municipal districts administered their own welfare programs and 80% of the costs are reimbursed by the Territorial Government.

Mr. Goodall was surprised at the high percentage of the total cost to the Territorial Government for Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons Allowance, and the Disabled Persons Allowance, that resulted from providing these benefits for Indians and Eskimos.

Mr. Brown pointed out that, while this was true, 50% of the total expenditure was recoverable from the Federal Government and the last two Financial Committees had recommended that the expenditures for Indians and Eskimos should be considered when the total financial assistance to the Territorial Government was being determined.

Mr. Gall supported the new policy for it would now eliminate the difficulty of municipal districts with those people who were not actual residents of the municipality but required assistance.

The Committee approved the section of the report on Welfare.

Part III, Section 4 - Territorial Assistance to  
Municipal Districts and  
the Development of Other  
Communities

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Financial Assistance to Municipal Districts

Mr. Brown said the report recommended that the municipalities be offered the following additional assistance:

- (1) The full cost of relief;
- (2) Joint federal-territorial grants towards the capital cost of approved community centres;
- (3) Half of the cost of approved sidewalks up to two miles in a municipality; and
- (4) Half of the cost of approved community planning projects, not to exceed \$5,000 for any one project.

The Commissioner asked if any comparison had been made between the Territorial grants to municipalities based on assessment and those provided by the provinces.

Mr. Brown replied that the basis for these grants varied to such an extent that the Financial Committee did not think a comparison could be made. The same held true in trying to compare mill rates of different municipalities; mill rates were related to the basis of valuation and assessment and the mill rate in one municipality could rarely be compared with that in another.

Mr. Goodall thought the valuations on buildings in Fort Simpson were too low. Although one building may be assessed in relation to another, he thought the valuations themselves should be more realistic, particularly for the Federal Day School and the student residences.

### Encouragement of Municipal Development

Mr. Gall asked when the Territories could expect a new municipal district would be established, such as at Fort Smith.

Mr. Brown replied that the Financial Committee discussed this question but thought that the Territorial Council and the local people concerned should decide. The Administration hoped to see Fort Smith become a municipal district as soon as this was feasible.

Mr. Brown added the Financial Committee also urged that encouragement be given to the growth of local government by providing an intermediate stage in municipal growth which would allow some measure of responsibility for the administration of local affairs, including the collection of taxes and spending of tax revenue. The Financial Committee thought this need could be met by creating a new corporate body, called an Incorporated Local Improvement District, with limited jurisdiction and responsibility and supported by federal and territorial grants similar to the grants given to municipalities. Mr. Brown thought the most likely communities to advance to this status would be Fort Smith, Fort Simpson and Inuvik.

Mr. Lang thought Inuvik should become a municipal district or be incorporated in some manner, but at Aklavik, where there was a local advisory committee of an informal nature, he did not think it was quite ready.

### Extension of Water and Sewer Services

Mr. Brown reported that the Financial Committee had noted the wide variation in water and sewer facilities available in the north and the arrangements for providing them. Territorial public health advisers had drawn attention to the need for improving these services in many communities. In view of the practical difficulties and high costs of providing these services, and the limited means of northern communities, the Financial Committee considered that the Territorial Government should assume a greater responsibility in this field.

The Financial Committee recognized that two basic systems were involved:

- (1) The full system with water supply source, sewage disposal areas and piped connections between source, users and disposal; and
- (2) The partial system with water supply source, sewage disposal areas and trucked connections between source, users and disposal.

Mr. Brown explained that the operating and capital costs of the systems would be shared by the users and the appropriate government agencies, with the proviso that the charge to the average family for the full system would not fall below \$150 a year and the charge to the average family for the partial system would not fall below \$50.

In keeping with the Rules of the Council, the Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock P.M.

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3 o'clock P.M.

The Committee continued its consideration of the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial-Financial Relations, Mr. Desrochers in the chair.

Extension of Sewer and Water Services (continued)

To explain how a partial system would work, Mr. Brown described a hypothetical community where the Federal Government, Territorial Government and the residents contributed to the cost of providing and operating the system. The program for the coming five years foresaw the provision of a number of partial systems in northern communities, but no full systems were planned. Any extensive installation of underground pipes or "utilidors" could easily use up all the funds that were available.

Mr. Goodall asked how the new program would affect Fort Simpson where several new houses were being built.

Mr. Brown replied that any existing program or programs now in progress would not be affected by this new arrangement.

The Committee endorsed the proposed program for the extension of water and sewer services.

Improvement of Community Roads

Mr. Brown said the Financial Committee noted that the main roads in many northern communities required improvement or rebuilding to create satisfactory living conditions. Most communities were unable to finance this aspect of community development and the Territorial Government should undertake a long-term program of road improvement. The program would allow for the construction or improvement of roads in established communities where no nucleus of paved roads existed. The communities would be serviced on a priority basis with up to two miles gravel roads of which not more than one mile might be hard-surfaced.

The Committee approved the section of the report on Territorial Assistance to Municipal Districts and the Development of other Communities.

Part III, Section 5 - Roads

At Mr. Brown's suggestion, the Committee agreed to consider Sessional Paper No. 13, "Tote Trail Policy and Administration", along with this section.

Mr. Brown explained that the section recommended some changes in the classification of and financial arrangements for roads in the Territories. The only

change in the responsibilities of the Territorial Government was in relation to the new "Tote Trail" policy. Under this policy, the Federal Government would provide in the annual payment to the Territories a sum of \$50,000 to be used to assist with the construction of low standard roads (Tote Trails) to mining prospects or to mines in the very early stages of development with little proven ore. Sessional Paper No. 13 explained how the policy would be implemented.

Mr. Goodall asked whether a winter road between Fort Providence and Fort Simpson would be considered as a "Tote Trail".

Mr. Brown replied that winter roads would not be considered under the program unless they were closely connected with resource development. He suggested that the question of a winter road to Fort Simpson be raised during the discussion on the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance.

The Committee approved Sessional Paper No. 13 and the section of the report on Roads.

### Part III, Section 6 - Administration of Justice

Mr. Brown said the proposals in this section represented a further step in the development of territorial responsibilities. The proposals were that the Territorial Government assume its share of the cost of police services, expenses related to the operation of the courts and the administration of justice and the cost of maintaining prisoners in the Territories.

The Commissioner pointed out that policing was basically a provincial function under the British North America Act and this responsibility was no more hazardous than the responsibilities the Council had already accepted in education, health, welfare and other fields. The Department of Justice was the first to propose this change and, therefore, the Council need not feel they were taking on something that was not being given up willingly.

Mr. Smith approved of the Territories taking on financial responsibility for prisoners and the Court staff but he wondered if, in taking on a share of the policing costs, the Council might at some stage find itself in conflict with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police over the level of their establishment.

The Legal Adviser was asked to comment on this point and the proposals in the report of the Financial Committee. In reply to Mr. Smith's question, he said that if the Royal Canadian Mounted Police thought the enforcement of federal legislation required more men than the Territorial Government thought, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would have the right to put in the men.

The Legal Adviser went on to say it was not a function of the Department of Justice to take part in the day-to-day operation on the law for that was a provincial or territorial function. In delineating the various responsibilities for law enforcement, he pointed out that it was still the responsibility of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to search out offenders of

federal legislation other than the Criminal Code. The enforcement of the Criminal Code was a provincial or territorial responsibility as well as the enforcement of territorial Ordinances. The enforcement of municipal by-laws was the responsibility of the municipality and if other provision was not made, a municipality hired its own police force. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police were now acting in a half-way manner in the enforcement of municipal by-laws in that no financial arrangement has been made with the R.C.M.P. to carry out this work. When the Territorial Government took over a measure of financial responsibility for policing, the question of enforcing municipal by-laws would have to be ironed out with the municipalities.

Speaking on the proposal for maintaining prisoners, Mr. Jones observed that short-term prisoners were the responsibility of provincial or territorial jurisdictions while long-term prisoners were federal responsibilities. However, the Federal Government would, on request, look after prisoners serving sentences of more than a year.

The Legal Adviser pointed out that, technically, the R.C.M.P. had no status as a "provincial" force in the Territories except by agreement with the Commissioner. In arriving at the territorial share of R.C.M.P. costs, the present size of the force had been used. Any increase in the establishment for the Territories during the coming period would be a matter for negotiation between the Territorial Government and the R.C.M.P. Whatever arrangements were made would not affect the authority of the R.C.M.P. in enforcing federal legislation.

In reply to a question by Mr. Gall, Mr. Brown said there was no intention of moving the Territorial Court from Yellowknife to Fort Smith. A jail was proposed for Yellowknife to be in use by 1963.

The Committee approved the section of the report dealing with the Administration of Justice.

The Committee also approved sections 7 and 8 of Part III of the report dealing with the civil service for the Territories, territorial elections, workmen's compensation, and remuneration and expenses of members of the Council.

#### Part IV - Recommendations on Revenues

##### Liquor Revenue

The Committee agreed that no price increases should be considered now for the liquor system.

##### Poll Tax

The Committee approved of the recommendation that incorporated local improvement districts be authorized to levy a poll tax similar to that levied in municipal districts.

Mr. Brown reviewed the proposal for increasing the tax on gasoline and fuel oil. The proposed increase of one and one-half cents per gallon each year of the period on gasoline and one half cent per gallon each year on fuel oil was expected to yield about \$1,400,000 more in revenue during the 5-year period.

Mr. Gall said he could accept the necessity of a higher tax on gasoline for it would apply to young people and those who were able to afford a car. Mr. Lang supported both taxes.

The Commissioner thought that, in considering these taxes, the Committee should bear in mind the greatly expanded program proposed in the report. There was a limited field for taxation in the Territories and the federal authorities were quite insistent that some increase in fuel oil taxes should be levied.

Mr. Gall said the fuel oil tax would hit the small householder and industry. He would have preferred the burden to fall elsewhere but this might not be possible.

Mr. Brown pointed out that the Financial Committee thought much of the extended program was for the benefit of every resident of the Territories and an increase in the fuel oil tax was one way everyone would make a contribution.

The Committee agreed with the proposed increase in the tax on gasoline and fuel oil.

The Committee also agreed with the proposals in this section of the report dealing with motor vehicle licences, incorporation of companies, natural resources revenue, licence revenues, taxation of income and succession, royalties on fish and the payment of interest on monies deposited in the Northwest Territories Revenue Account. On the last subject, the Commissioner thought that when the new Territory was established there would probably be changes in these accounting arrangements.

#### Tax on Property

Mr. Brown said the proposal was for a territorial tax of ten mills on all taxable property in Local Improvement Districts and on taxable property in Municipal Districts not being taxed at present for school purposes. Residents of Yellowknife and those paying separate school tax at Hay River would not pay this new tax.

Mr. Brown said Inuvik would become a Local Improvement District during the period and property there would also be taxed for this purpose.

Mr. Coolican asked what the basis of assessment would be in these Local Improvement Districts.

Mr. Brown replied that all districts in which the new tax would be levied would have to be re-assessed on the same basis.

Mr. Goodall approved of the proposal for a new property tax.



Mr. Gall thought it was only proper that the smaller organized communities should make some contribution to the costs of education.

The Committee agreed on the recommendation for a new tax on property for education purposes.

Recommendations on the Terms of the 1962-67 Financial Agreement

Mr. Brown explained the proposal for amortizing capital expenditures. Under the current agreement, funds for all capital expenditures, except those for education, were included in the annual payment to the Territorial Government by the Federal Government. Under the new agreement, all funds required for capital purposes would be borrowed from the Federal Government and the annual amortization payments would be met by a separate payment from the Federal Government. In any year the Territorial Government had a true surplus, as a result of economies or increased revenues, the surplus might be used for the capital cost of new projects not covered by the Financial Agreement. Savings to the amount of 10% of the operating budget for the previous year might be used in this way.

The Committee approved the recommendations in the report on the terms of the Financial Agreement for the period 1962-67.

In keeping with the Rules of the Council, the Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Desrochers, reported progress.

Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Jones, moved "That notwithstanding the Rules of the Council, the Council sit from 8:00 o'clock P.M. to 10 o'clock P.M. on July 18, 1961".

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

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

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8 o'clock P.M.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to continue its consideration of the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations, Mr. Desrochers in the chair.

Mr. Carey reported that it had been brought to his attention for the first time that appointed members of the Council did not receive remuneration for attending sessions of the Council. He thought this was unfair and should be changed.

The Commissioner explained that this was not a matter controlled by the Council. The Northwest Territories Act, passed by the Federal Government, provided no compensation for appointed members.

Mr. Smith said that, on his part, remuneration was amply provided in the opportunity that membership on the Council afforded him to come to the Territories and meet the people here.

Mr. Coolican endorsed the remarks of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Robertson spoke of the great pleasure and satisfaction he had experienced in the way the elected and appointed members had worked together for the common good of the Territories. The Territories were fortunate that representatives of the calibre of the appointed members were willing to give their own time to sit on the Council.

Mr. Gall commended the appointed members and said the Council would need appointed members for a long time.

Mr. Jones thanked Mr. Carey and the other elected members for their expressions of confidence.

Having completed its consideration of the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations and the related Health Services Plan, the Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Desrochers, made the following report to the Council:

"Your committee approves the recommendations set out in the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations and the Health Services Plan.

Your Committee notes that the recommendations for the expenditures for health contemplate an extension of the services to be provided by the Territorial Hospital Insurance Plan.

Your committee also notes that the Health Plan will be limited in the sense that the part which relates to the encouragement of medical and dental practice will be restricted to three communities.

Notwithstanding the great costs of this health program, your committee unanimously endorses it, having in mind the alarmingly high rate of infant mortality among large parts of the population of the Northwest Territories, and the fact that the health services are particularly inadequate at present for many of the people who are not covered by federal services.

Your committee has also expressed agreement with the principle that some form of control should be exercised by the Territorial Administration in the award of contracts by independent bodies corporate whose projects are in part financed by the said government.

Your committee wishes to express its gratitude to members of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations and to commend them for the excellence of their report.

Your committee also wishes to express its gratitude to the Deputy Commissioner and to Mr. Phil Girard for their invaluable assistance in today's deliberations."

The Council accepted the report of the Committee. The report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 25 and the Health Services Plan is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 26. (These documents are published separately and are not included in Appendix A).

#### Second Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 9, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow a Sum not Exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Dollars from the Government of Canada and to Authorize the Commissioner to Execute an Agreement Relating thereto (1961), was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 13, An Ordinance Respecting Additional 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 Bills 9 and 13 and related Sessional Papers, Mr. Jones in the chair.

#### Bill 9 - Loan Agreement Ordinance (1961)

Mr. Brown explained that under the 1957-62 Financial Agreement, the Territorial Government was expected to borrow to meet capital expenditures for education and for self-liquidating projects. The loan proposed in the Bill was required for these purposes. This would bring the total indebtedness of the Territorial Government to \$1,800,000, well below the figure of \$2,413,000 forecast in the current Financial Agreement as the probable level of borrowings during the period 1957-62.

Clauses 1 to 4 - Carried.

Bill 9 carried without amendment.

#### Bill 13 - Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1961-62

Allotments 119, 514, 604, 2002 and 4001A - Carried

#### Allotment 4007 - Winter Works Program

Mr. Lang said many people in Aklavik now found it difficult to find work because the hospital and other government agencies had now left the settlement. He spoke of several projects he would like to have considered for winter works in the Delta.

Mr. Brown suggested that these projects could be considered for financing under this allotment or under the Appropriation Ordinance in January, 1962. The Committee agreed that the projects should be studied by the Administration to see if they could be done.

Mr. Lang also took this opportunity to point out that, with the move to Inuvik of most of the Government establishments and the Mission, Aklavik was having a hard time to keep the water supply and sewage disposal facilities operating. Some financial assistance would be needed this Fall.

Mr. Brown suggested that if a number of the water users of Aklavik either paid their accounts or had their accounts paid for them by the proper authority, this system would not be in such poor financial condition.

The Committee agreed that the Administration should look into the necessity of paying a small subsidy out of funds already voted if the Aklavik water supply was in danger of being stopped in the Fall. Allotment 4007 carried.

Allotment 5007 - Town Planning and Development - Fort Simpson

Mr. Goodall asked the Committee to consider the merits of developing a second subdivision in Fort Simpson. A parcel of about 10 or 12 acres, owned by the Roman Catholic Mission, was now available for purchase. He urged the Committee to consider buying this property for development as a planned subdivision.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Merrill reported that a year ago the Roman Catholic mission had applied for approval to subdivide this particular parcel of land. When the Mission authorities were reluctant to incur the necessary surveying and road building costs, the subdivision was not approved. The Administration then negotiated with the Hudson's Bay Company and reached agreement to buy, at a reasonable price, a parcel of land in Lot 5 of about 75 acres. A plan to subdivide this land had been drawn up and, if the Council approved the project, the land would be cleared as a commercial and residential subdivision. The lots would be offered for sale at a price that would recover the costs of development.

The Commissioner thought the Mission land, which was in a desirable location and already cleared, should be acquired at this time if the price was right.

Mr. Smith agreed that the subdivision of Lot 5 should be carried on and, if possible, the land belonging to the Roman Catholic Mission should be bought too for future use.

Mr. Brown thought it was not necessary to vote funds at this session to buy the land from the Mission. If the Committee thought this property should be bought, then the Administration would carry on negotiations and possibly recommend an amount in the Appropriation Ordinance in January.

The Committee agreed to this course.  
Allotment 5007 carried.

Allotments 5008 and 7002 - Carried.

The Committee then considered Sessional Papers related to the Bill.

Extension to Community Centres Program (Sessional Paper No. 14)

Mr. Brown outlined the present program whereby the Territorial Government and Federal Government contributed 50% of the cost of approved community centres. The municipalities of Hay River and Yellowknife now proposed that their 50% of the cost be financed entirely by debenture loans. The paper recommended, however, that the municipalities contribute 12½% of the cost by public subscription and the balance of their share by loans. This would mean that the Territorial Government would contribute 50%, while the local residents would put up 12½% in cash, and the remaining 37½% through loans.

The Commissioner reported that, while he was at Hay River, the local residents had outlined to him their plan for a community centre. The original plan, which was estimated to cost \$100,000, had now jumped to a figure of \$180,000 to \$220,000. This was a lot more than the first estimate and the Commissioner had suggested to them that a limit of \$100,000 might be placed on any project to which a matching grant would be made.

Mr. Coolican suggested that if the local residents were required to provide a percentage of their contribution in cash, this might result in them placing a ceiling on their project themselves, without making it necessary for the Territorial Government to do this.

Mr. Goodall reported that Fort Norman would be applying for a grant under this program.

Mr. Gall supported the idea of helping new, young communities where new rinks and community centres were required.

Mr. Coolican assumed that the program had proven much more popular than had been expected because only \$125,000 had been provided in the Financial Agreement as the territorial contribution for the whole 5-year period.

Mr. Lang said he would support putting a ceiling of \$100,000 on any project.

Mr. Smith said that he would like to see the money spent in the Territories but, looking at the situation at Fort Simpson, the community by comparison appeared very well off and he wondered if community services could not be combined a little more.

Mr. Desrochers thought that some control might be exercised by limiting the projects to be supported to selected types.

The Commissioner thought the list of approved projects would have to be fairly wide because each community had its particular interests and needs.

Mr. Carey favoured supporting community projects but did not favour continuing support year after year to the same community.

Mr. Smith thought that each request should be considered on its own merits. The future requirements of the community should also be taken into account before a decision was reached on making a grant.

Mr. Gall supported Mr. Coolican's proposal to have the local residents contribute through public subscription in the initial stages of the project.

Mr. Carey did not think the Territorial Government could support this program indefinitely.

Mr. Desrochers expressed some concern that a short time earlier there had been considerable discussion over providing funds for the necessary water and sewage services at Aklavik and now the Committee was considering large grants for recreation.

Mr. Coolican suggested that the Council might contribute 50% to normal projects but for the more ambitious or luxurious ones they might contribute less.

Mr. Brown wondered if the grant could be controlled on a per capita basis.

The Commissioner did not think this would work because of the variance in costs among the different areas; \$100,000 in one area would buy a lot less in another area.

The Commissioner proposed that the shareable costs of a community centre be limited to \$100,000. For projects up to \$50,000, 12½% would be contributed in cash or kind by the residents of the municipality; for projects up to \$100,000, 25% would be contributed in this way.

Mr. Smith pointed to a danger in making grants only for particular projects because a community might be able to get a grant for some structure it did not want but not be able to get help for some community centre or project it did wish to have.

The Commissioner suggested that a decision be left in abeyance over-night. A decision would have to be made at this session, however, so that the municipalities could be told what assistance they could expect towards their community centres.

In keeping with the motion passed by the Council, the Committee rose at 10 o'clock and the Chairman, Mr. Jones, reported to the Council. The Committee recommended Bill 9 without amendment and reported progress on Bill 13 and related Sessional Papers.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Carey, moved "That notwithstanding the Rules of the Council, the Council sit from 9:30 o'clock P.M. to 1 o'clock P.M. and from 3:00 o'clock P.M. to 6 o'clock P.M. on July 19, 1961".

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

The Council adjourned at 10 o'clock P.M.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1961.

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9:30 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

First Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 16, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 17, An Ordinance to Amend the Vocational Training Agreements Ordinance, was read the first time.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue its consideration of Bill 13 and related Sessional Papers, Mr. Jones in the chair.

Extension to Community Centres Program (Sessional Paper No. 14) - continued.

Mr. Brown stated that in any extension to the community centres program there must be distinct evidence of local interest through the provision of local financing, labour or other such contributions. A measure of local effort and contribution was all the more desirable in municipal districts so that the transient part of the population, such as Civil Servants, who did not pay local taxes, would be able to contribute.

Mr. Desrochers wondered what effect an increase in the grants for community centres would have on other programs recommended in the report of the Financial Committee.

Mr. Brown said that, in theory, if all programs got under way, increasing the grants for community centres would mean a cut-back in other programs.

The Commissioner then suggested the following formula to govern grants for community centres:

- (1) The Territorial Government would contribute matching grants towards the first \$100,000 in the cost of an approved project. The maximum territorial grant on this basis would, therefore, be \$50,000.
- (2) No community would be eligible for a grant under the program for a period of five years after a grant had been made, except where a project was spread over more than one year. The five years would then be counted from the first year in which a grant was made.

- (3) Municipalities would be expected to provide by direct contribution of cash, labour or services or a combination of these, at least 12½% of the first \$50,000 of shareable cost and 25% of any excess of shareable cost over the first \$50,000 and up to \$100,000.
- (4) The balance of the 50% share of a municipality could be financed through loans secured by debentures.

After discussion, the Committee accepted this formula and amended Sessional Paper No. 14 accordingly.

The Committee then inserted the amount of \$15,000 in Bill 13 to provide for a loan to the Municipal District of Yellowknife to enable the Municipality to proceed with an extension to the Gerry Murphy Arena, estimated to cost a total of \$40,000. The amount was shown as Item 5, Municipal Affairs, Allotment 512A - Purchase of Debentures - Yellowknife Municipal District. There were sufficient funds already voted in the Appropriation Ordinance, 1961-62 to enable a grant of \$20,000 to be made towards this project.

The Committee agreed further that the plans for the proposed community centre at Hay River were not far enough along to warrant the voting of any assistance at this stage.

Safety Equipment for Persons Travelling in Remote Areas (Sessional Paper No. 16)

In approving this paper, the Committee decided that persons travelling into remote areas should be encouraged but not obliged to take an approved survival kit.

Northwest Territories Archives - (Sessional Paper No. 17)

The Committee approved the recommendations in this Paper but thought it would take an archivist more than one year to assemble the Territorial archives. If it did, then a report should be made to the Council each year on the project.

Financial Assistance to Museums - (Sessional Paper No. 18)

Mr. Brown explained that the encouragement and support of museums was primarily a "provincial" function.

Sessional Paper No. 18 outlined a program to provide grants for the construction and operation of museums and for the preparation of displays. Mr. Brown said this program was being suggested to enable the Administration to deal with the increased interest in museums in the Territories.

Mr. Smith noted that no provision was made in the new Financial Agreement for this program and he asked how it would be financed.

Mr. Brown replied that the capital requirements for the program could be found from surpluses in the operating budget in the coming five years.

The Committee approved the recommendations in Sessional Paper No. 18.



Winter Road - Fort Providence to Fort Simpson

Mr. Goodall raised the question of providing assistance for the winter road from Fort Providence to Fort Simpson, saying that this road reduced transportation costs for food supplies from Edmonton to \$100 a ton, cheaper than any other method in winter. A grant from the Territorial Government to open and maintain this road would probably lower freight costs still more because the private transporters were now maintaining the road at their own expense. He estimated it would cost about \$3,000 to maintain the road from New Year until breakup.

Mr. Brown thought this proposal was reasonable. The Council already helped with the maintenance of the winter road between Fort Smith and Hay River. These roads were indeed a great help to the communities concerned.

The Committee agreed to assist with the maintenance of the winter road from Fort Providence to Fort Simpson and \$3,000 was approved in the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1961-62 under the heading: Item 4 - Development Services - Allotment 405A - Winter Roads.

Mr. Brown sought the Committee's advice on three items not dealt with in the Sessional Papers.

Grant for Social Worker in Training

The Administration had received an enquiry from the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, on whether the Territorial Government would assist with the expenses of a student in his final year at the school. The student was not a territorial resident but he wished to work in the Territories after completing his training. Mr. Brown mentioned that under the terms of the National Health Grants such an expenditure would be fully recoverable from the Federal Government. In view of the great difficulties in recruiting trained social workers for the Territories, the Committee agreed that the allotment relating to the National Health Grants might be used to assist the student.

Repayment of Welfare Costs

Mr. Brown said it had been the policy for many years to require a person obtaining relief from the Territorial Government to sign a voucher stating that the relief would be repaid. On the advice of the Welfare Division, the Administration was recommending that this practice be stopped as it had been in all provinces and municipalities. The Committee agreed to this course of action.

Use of Funds Voted for Yellowknife Paving Program

Mr. Brown said a request had been received from the Municipal District of Hay River for a grant of 50% of the cost of roads, estimated to cost a total of \$20,000, to service new lots badly needed this year. The remainder of the cost of the roads would be financed through debenture loans under the established policy for road construction in municipalities. Mr. Brown recommended that part of the funds already voted for the Yellowknife paving program, but no longer required for

that purpose, be used to enable Hay River to carry out this program in addition to the road program provided for in the Appropriation Ordinance, 1961-62.

Mr. Brown also recommended that part of the lapsing balances from the Yellowknife paving program be used to meet the obligation of the Territorial Government to provide a grant of \$6,000 to the Yellowknife School District No. 1. The grant would be the last of a series already approved by the Council to allow the School Board to renovate and expand their school.

The Committee approved these recommendations.

The Committee proceeded to a clause by clause examination of Bill 13.

Clause 1 - Carried.

Clause 2

The Committee approved additional expenditures of \$66,704 for the public service of the Northwest Territories for the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1962. Clause 2 carried.

Clauses 3 to 5 - Carried.

Bill 13 carried.

Having completed its consideration of Bill 13, the Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Jones, presented the report of the Committee on Bill 13 and related sessional papers. Bill 13 was recommended with amendment. The Committee also approved the recommendations contained in Sessional Paper No. 14, as amended, Sessional Paper No. 16, Sessional Paper No. 17, as amended, and Sessional Paper No. 18.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council agreed unanimously to return to Motions on the Orders of the Day.

Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Carey, moved:  
"That the Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Sessional Paper No. 8 entitled Proposed Mackenzie Territory - Constitution and Extent."

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

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider Sessional Paper No. 8, Mr. Smith in the chair.

Proposed Mackenzie Territory - Constitution and Extent (Sessional Paper No. 8)

The Commissioner, in explaining the background of the paper, said the factors of political advance, communications and administration suggested a change should be made in the existing Northwest Territories.

At previous sessions, the Council had discussed the proposal to establish a new Mackenzie Territory and a number of tentative conclusions had been reached. In January, 1961, the present Council had reviewed the progress made by the previous Council and had requested that a paper be prepared to deal with a number of specific points. This had been done in Sessional Paper No. 8. The Commissioner suggested that, when decisions were reached on these points, a summary of the Council's conclusions might be distributed widely in the Territories to give groups or individuals an opportunity to submit views in writing to the Council. By next January, the Council would then be able to review their conclusions in the light of representations received from the Territories. Thereupon, the Council could present a proposal to the Federal Government for the division of the Territories. The final decision would then be up to the Federal Government.

Mr. Desrochers wondered if the object of encouraging local political development in the Mackenzie could not be accomplished by other means than division so that the development later of natural resources elsewhere in the Territories would not be lost to the early settlers of the Mackenzie District.

The Commissioner said it was virtually impossible to administer the Eastern Arctic from Fort Smith. It was also probably not wise to contemplate a province the size of the Northwest Territories. Such a province probably would not have the financial resources to develop such a large area, thus slowing down development drastically.

The Committee reviewed the sections of Sessional Paper No. 8.

#### Boundaries

Mr. Lang said he favoured the eastern line as proposed in the paper because the other two lines put the people on Banks and Victoria Islands and at Coppermine in the Eastern Arctic. He thought these people were more familiar with the west, pointing out that Victoria Island and Banks Island were already administered from Fort Smith. Looking into the future, he thought the territory, once it became a province, would have the necessary resources to administer these outlying islands.

Mr. Carey, supported by Mr. Gall and Mr. Goodall, asked about the possibility of using the present line dividing the District of Mackenzie from the District of Keewatin. The line shown in the Sessional Paper wandered all over the country like a moose.

The Commissioner replied that the present line bore no relation to the physical features of the country and was simply a projection of the Saskatchewan-Manitoba boundary. There was no way of following such a line while on the ground. A line that followed watersheds and other physical features would be preferable to a meridian line.

Mr. Goodall thought it would be just as hard to find a boundary running over physical features north of Clinton as if a meridian line was chosen.

After full discussion, the Committee decided in favour of a boundary following the combined western and middle lines running from Scott Lake on the 60th parallel to Clinton, thence along the eastern line north of Clinton to the point where the present Mackenzie-Keewatin border intersects the Arctic coast.

In keeping with the Rules of the Council the Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock P.M.

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3 o'clock P.M.

The Committee resumed its discussion of Sessional Paper No. 8 "Proposed Mackenzie Territory, Constitution and Extent," Mr. Smith in the chair.

The Chairman wondered whether the proposed territory would be an economic unit, particularly in comparison with the Yukon Territory. He was also concerned whether it was essential to begin forming this territory now.

The Commissioner replied that none of the existing territories could pay its way now, nor could the proposed new Territory of Mackenzie. This was precisely why they were territories rather than provinces. He felt, however, that the prospects for the Territory of Mackenzie becoming self-supporting were unusually good for the following reasons:

- (1) All of the arable land in the Northwest Territories - about 2,000,000 acres - would be contained in the proposed Mackenzie Territory; good ranching land was available in the south-west part of the proposed territory.
- (2) The proposed territory had a better potential for forestry operations than had the Yukon Territory.
- (3) More than 50% of the total area for fresh-water fisheries in Canada fell within the new territory.
- (4) Its mineral potential was already proven in part as a result of the discoveries of lead and zinc at Pine Point and the gold mining operations in Yellowknife.
- (5) Oil and gas potential was there in the form of huge sedimentary formations.
- (6) There was hydro-electric power in abundance, on the Slave River particularly, where it was estimated that nearly three-quarters of a million kilowatts could be developed.
- (7) A proven desposit containing 15% of the world's reserves of tungsten was being developed at Flat River.

Speaking on the timing of the division of the Territories, the Commissioner thought it was better to move along with opinion in the Territories rather than be pushed by opinion. He believed that people in the Territories wanted more voice in their government and he could see no reason why they should not be given

Mr. Coolican said he had no reservations about the proposal to establish the new territory, but he wished the people of the proposed new territory to consider seriously the advantages of having a senior government in Ottawa to rely upon for their welfare.

Mr. Desrochers felt there was a possibility that in creating a new territory, and splitting up the present vast Northwest Territories, the new territory might slip somewhat from the public eye.

Mr. Lang thought that this was a possibility, but he was sure the people in the new Territory would make it count.

Mr. Gall felt that perhaps any progress in the formation of a new territory should wait upon greater population and industrialization.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that the financial arrangements for the Territories need not be affected by the formation of a new territory. He thought it was time there were two separate councils to deal with the different problems of the Mackenzie and the Arctic areas.

Mr. Jones thought the great strides in education were helping the people understand more and more about government, and he was confident that the establishment of a new territory would mature their outlook.

The Committee agreed in principle to the desirability of establishing a new Mackenzie Territory.

The Chairman raised the question of a capital for the new territory. The Commissioner thought that the administrative centre for the new territory ought to be Fort Smith in view of the substantial facilities already there. The capital could be placed there later on or at some other place, although the heavy government investment at Fort Smith would be a big factor to weigh in this decision.

Mr. Coolican suggested the Council should delay a decision on the capital but leave the administrative centre at Fort Smith for now. Mr. Desrochers feared that if a decision was not taken on the capital soon, the force of investment could prejudice the choice of a capital later.

The Commissioner thought this danger could be overcome partly by designing any further buildings for a life of 20 or 25 years.

Mr. Jones asked the Chairman if there had been any thought given to possible locations for a future capital.

The Chairman replied that he could see Fort Simpson as a possible site for the capital. He thought some mention should be made of this question in the paper to be distributed in the Territories so that people would have an idea of the Council's views. Mr. Goodall supported this suggestion. The Commissioner suggested that the Committee not take a firm decision on

the capital as yet because the pattern of economic development was not yet firmly established. The Committee agreed that the choice of a capital should be left open for the time being. In the meantime, planning should continue to centre the administration for the new Territory in Fort Smith in buildings designed for a life of 20 to 25 years so that a move could be made at some future date if desired.

#### Constitution of Council

The Committee agreed that the Commissioner should reside in the Territories. The Committee was also in agreement that there should be a majority of elected members on the new Council, possibly five elected and four appointed. Discussion of the new constituencies was postponed.

Mr. Goodall, Mr. Lang, Mr. Gall and Mr. Carey favoured retaining appointed members on the new Council because they made a valuable contribution through their broad experience and impartiality.

The Committee agreed that as a matter of policy, appointed members should be from outside the territory. If members were appointed from within the territory, their interests might conflict with those of the elected members living in the same constituencies. The residents of particular areas should seek representation through their elected members and anyone wishing to be on the Council was free to run for election.

#### Time-table

The Committee accepted the time-table as proposed in the Sessional Paper, observing that the ceremonies to mark the establishment of the territory could be deferred until the first session of the new Council if the date proposed of April 1, 1964, would make it awkward for people to attend the ceremonies.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Smith, presented the report of the Committee on Sessional Paper No. 8, dealing with the proposed Mackenzie Territory.

The Committee recommended that planning proceed towards the creation of a new Mackenzie Territory along the lines suggested in the Sessional Paper, bearing in mind the following considerations:

- (1) The most favourable boundary appeared to be a modification of the eastern line shown on the map attached to the Sessional Paper. This boundary would include Banks and Victoria Islands in the new territory but south of Clinton it would follow the proposed western and middle lines.
- (2) The Commissioner should reside in the territory.
- (3) The choice of a capital should be left open for the time being. Administration of the territory could be centred in Fort Smith, for the first while at least. At some future time, a decision could be taken on a location to serve both as a capital and as an administrative centre.

- (4) One more elected member should be provided for on the new Council and one less appointed member.
- (5) Appointed members should be retained on the new Council for the first few years at least and they should, as a matter of policy, be appointed from outside the territory.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

#### Second Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Carey, Bill 16, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 17, An Ordinance to Amend the Vocational Training Agreements Ordinance, was read the second time.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider Bills 16 and 17, Mr. Gall in the chair.

#### Bill 16 - Liquor Ordinance

Mr. Brown said a territorial beer store would be opened at Frobisher Bay this summer to serve the town and immediate area. The proposal was that residents of Frobisher Bay and other settlements in the eastern Arctic would now order their liquor supplies in case lot through the Superintendent of Liquor at Yellowknife or his representative.

The opening of the beer store at Frobisher Bay raised a number of questions concerning the sale of beer, wine and spirits in the central and eastern Arctic. These questions were dealt with in Sessional Paper No. 19 and the Bill was based on the recommendations in this paper.

#### Sale of Beer, Wine and Spirits - Central and Eastern Arctic (Sessional Paper No. 19)

Mr. Brown summarized the proposals in the paper as follows:

- (1) In the pricing of beer at the Frobisher Bay store, the Mackenzie District price would be reached in two or three stages. For the first year, it was proposed to charge \$6.50 per case of 24 cans, compared with the price of \$8.40 in the Mackenzie.
- (2) To bring the price of beer in other settlements in the eastern Arctic closer to the price prevailing in the Mackenzie District, the import fee was to be raised from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per case of beer.
- (3) If the prices for liquor at Frobisher Bay were to be brought in line with those in the Mackenzie District, it seemed logical to reduce the licence fee for the one public outlet there from 10% of the purchase price of liquor to 2%, with the minimum set at \$250 rather than \$500. This was the fee charged in the Mackenzie District.

The Commissioner warned that the Council could be subject to a lot of criticism for making these changes because people in the central and eastern Arctic were now able to import beer for less than it would cost them to buy it through the Territorial Liquor System. The Administration thought, however, that the quantity of beer being imported into that part of the Territories under the present arrangements resulted in a substantial loss of revenue to the Territorial Government. Another possible point of contention would be that the Frobisher Bay Liquor Store would not stock spirits and the argument would be raised that since people would have to pay Liquor System prices they should have Liquor System service.

The Commissioner said the decision not to stock liquor in the Frobisher Bay store was made after a survey last March which indicated that consumption of liquor by Eskimos was slight. The officers of the Administration in Frobisher Bay thought if liquor was stocked by the store, consumption would go up considerably among Eskimos. He hoped that, in time, the Eskimos who wished to drink spirits would learn how to use them in moderation so that a wider range of liquor could be stocked at the store.

Mr. Lang asked if the new policy would apply to whites as well as Eskimos. Mr. Brown said yes.

The Committee approved the recommendations in Sessional Paper No. 19 and returned to the Bill.

Bill 16 was carried without amendment.

#### Bill 17 - Vocational Training Agreements Ordinance

Mr. Brown explained that the present Ordinance did not allow the Commissioner to take advantage of increased grants from the Government of Canada under the vocational training assistance program. The Bill would allow the Commissioner to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada to take advantage of the bigger grants now available for vocational training.

Bill 17 was carried without amendment.

The Chairman, Mr. Gall, presented the report of the Committee on Bills 16 and 17, which were recommended without amendment.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider a Reference for Advice on the time and place of the next session, Mr. Desrochers in the chair.

#### Reference for Advice - Time and Place of the Next Session

After discussion, the Committee agreed that the next session of the Council should be held in Ottawa beginning on January 15th, 1962.

The Commissioner said an enquiry had been received from Cape Dorset on whether the Council would consider meeting there in July, 1962. He mentioned this



because, if the Council did decide it wished to meet at Cape Dorset, nearly a year's planning would be necessary.

Mr. Smith said he would prefer to meet in the Mackenzie District next year to gain more knowledge of the area which was being discussed as a possible new territory.

Mr. Goodall pointed out that the present time-table called for little discussion of the Mackenzie Territory during 1962 but fuller discussion in the summer of 1963.

Mr. Lang thought that it would be better to meet in the Eastern Arctic in 1962 and in the Mackenzie when the new territory was being discussed in the summer of 1963.

The Committee agreed on the desirability of meeting in Cape Dorset in the summer of 1962 if arrangements could be made at a reasonable cost. Failing that, the session should be held at Inuvik.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Desrochers, presented the report of the Committee which recommended that the Commissioner be advised that:

- (1) The First Session of the Council for the year 1962 be held in Ottawa commencing January 15;
- (2) The Second Session of the Council for the year 1962 be held at Cape Dorset, or, if this proved too costly, at Inuvik.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

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

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THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1961.

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10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

Third Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 1, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Canadian National Railway Company for the Installation and Operation of a Telephone System in the Local Improvement District of Fort Simpson, was read the third time and passed. Bill 1 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 27 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 2, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Canadian National Railway 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 2 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 28 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 3, An Ordinance to Provide for the Welfare of Children, was read the third time and passed. Bill 3 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 29 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 4, An Ordinance to Amend the Electrical Protection Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 4 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 30 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 5, An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 5 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 31 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 6, An Ordinance to Amend the Hay River Municipal District Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 6 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 32 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Coolican, Bill 7, An Ordinance to Amend the Insurance Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 7 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 33 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 8, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 8 is set forth in Sessional Paper 35 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 9, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow a Sum not Exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Dollars from the Government of Canada and to Authorize the Commissioner to Execute an Agreement Relating Thereto (1961), was read the third time and passed. Bill 9 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 37 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Desrochers, Bill 10, An Ordinance to Promote the Construction of New Houses and to Improve Housing and Living Conditions in the Northwest Territories, was read the third time and passed. Bill 10 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 39 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 11, An Ordinance to Amend the Public Health Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 11 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 40 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Carey, Bill 12, An Ordinance to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 12 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 42 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 13, An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st day of March, 1962, was read the third time and passed. Bill 13 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 43 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Coolican, Bill 14, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow a Sum not Exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars from the Government of Canada and to Authorize the Commissioner to Enter into an Agreement Relating Thereto, was read the third time and passed. Bill 14 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 38 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Carey, Bill 15, An Ordinance to Amend the Judicature Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 15 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 34 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 16, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 16 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 36 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 17, An Ordinance to Amend the Vocational Training Agreements Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 17 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 41 (copy included in Appendix A).

#### Assent

The Commissioner assented to all the Bills passed by the Council.

The Commissioner then asked if there were any other matters the members of the Council wished to raise.

Mr. Jones said he had found this session a particularly successful one. The success had been contributed to by the housekeeping arrangements and he wished to express appreciation for the many kindnesses of Father Lize and the Sisters at the Roman Catholic Hostel and Mr. and Mrs. King and the staff of the Anglican Hostel.

Mr. Smith then addressed the Commissioner as follows:

"Members of your Council desire to express their appreciation of the work of the Administration and the Secretariat both before and during the session. Our appreciation, if I may say so, is both official and personal, and it applies to staff, female and male, present and absent, of this particular community, of the Territories and in the outside.

The quality of the papers and guidance has been of high order and all of the personnel have attended to our requirements with unfailing courtesy and what seemed surely a keen desire to be of help.

I think perhaps, Sir, you will be able to agree with what I have said thus far. You may have opposing views on what I am about to say but this is a democratic body and you will be voted down nine to one.

The members wish to express aloud and in formal session their profound appreciation of the ability, superb judgment and natural tact of their Commissioner. In particular, Sir, we would acknowledge the fact that a main source of what success the Council may claim is your knack of working in easy and equal and, I am sure, genuine friendship with us all without detracting by one least measure from the dignity of the office you fill with such distinction.

I stress, Sir, I have been speaking for all members of Council".

The Commissioner said the remarks of Mr. Smith were genuinely appreciated. One of the principal factor contributing to the success of the Council was the months of work done behind the scenes by members of the Administration and he paid special tribute to the work of the Deputy Commissioner. He also wished to express his appreciation for the devotion, the work and the selflessness of both appointed and elected members. The members had never shown sectionalism and this aided greatly in the work of the Council.

Mr. Brown moved the following motion:

"Members of Council are aware of the arrival at Fort Simpson today of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker and the indication that the Prime Minister will be able to address a joint meeting of members of Council and the people of Fort Simpson.

The most suitable hall for this occasion is the auditorium of the Thomas Simpson School which has, during these last few days, provided this Council with admirable accommodation as a Council Chamber. I feel confident, Mr. Commissioner, that members of Council will wish to facilitate in every way the holding of such a meeting and will wish to make the auditorium available for this purpose.

I, therefore, move, seconded by Mr. Goodall, that this Council do now stand adjourned until 5:30 p.m., this afternoon, at which time it will reconvene in formal session".

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

The Council adjourned at 10:25 o'clock P.M.

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The text of the address by the Commissioner welcoming the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, and Mrs. Diefenbaker is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 44, (copy included in Appendix A).

The text of the address in reply by the Prime Minister is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 45 (copy included in Appendix A).

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5:30 o'clock P.M.

The Council reconvened with the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Brown, presiding in the absence of the Commissioner.

Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Carey, moved a resolution of thanks to the Prime Minister of Canada for his visit and for his address to the Council and to the people of Fort Simpson and region.

The question being put on the motion, it was carried unanimously. The text of the resolution is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 46 (copy included in Appendix A).

#### Prorogation

The Deputy Commissioner declared the Twenty-First Session of the Council of the Northwest Territories prorogued.

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