



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

T W E N T Y - S E C O N D S E S S I O N

Ottawa, Ont., January 15 - January 25, 1962.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Ottawa, 1962.

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1962-63 ANNUAL REPORT

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OTTAWA, JANUARY 15, 1962.

3 o'clock P.M.

The First Session of the Council for the year 1962, being the Twenty-Second Session of the Council of the Northwest Territories, was convened in Ottawa, at 3 o'clock P.M. on Monday, January 15, 1962.

All members were present.

PRAYERS.

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

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

Mr. Coolican shared with the Commissioner his appreciation for the visit to the Northwest Territories of Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker and Governor General and Madame Vanier last year. He also shared with the Commissioner his sorrow at the death of Mr. Mervyn Hardie, a former Member of Council and Member of Parliament. The text of Mr. Coolican's address is set forth in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 1(a).

In seconding the motion Mr. Gall also expressed his feelings of gratitude for the visit of the Prime Minister and the Governor General to the Northwest Territories, and his sorrow at the passing of the late Mr. Hardie.

Mr. Gall expressed some doubt that the Northwest Territories was prepared to take on additional measures of self-government. He suggested that the transient nature of a large proportion of the population made it difficult to interest them in Territorial affairs, although interest in municipal affairs was increasing. Mr. Gall congratulated the Municipal District of Hay River on being granted a wholly elected Council and Mayor.

Mr. Gall observed that more trappers than usual were active in the area along the north shore of Great Slave Lake. In addition, he said, many Indians were employed by the Department of Public Works on a brush clearing project in connection with the planned extension to the highway system. He noted that the responsible authorities were to be congratulated for so timing this project that it would not interfere with the Indians' spring hunt.

Mr. Gall spoke of an increasing wave of optimism in and around Yellowknife about the future of the Mackenzie District. The completion of the highway to Yellowknife, he suggested, had contributed substantially to this new feeling by ending Yellowknife's relative isolation, and by enabling freight costs to be reduced.

Speaking on the motion Mr. Lang outlined conditions and problems in his constituency. He said that economic conditions had not improved since the Council last met. Fur prices had declined, he said, and because

of this some trappers had been forced to ask for public assistance for the first time. He stressed that more must be done to develop alternative local resources. He spoke highly of the logging and saw-mill operation being conducted by the administration in the Delta, and of the new fur garment industry in Aklavik. The text of Mr. Lang's speech is set forth in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 1(b).

Speaking of his constituency of Mackenzie South Mr. Carey said that he had been approached by several civil servants as well as by members of the general public at Fort Smith about the fluoridation of water in that community. He spoke of the two elements, sodium fluoride and calcium fluorine, which are involved in the fluoridation process. Mr. Carey went on to say that, in his opinion, it was not sensible to fluoridate the water supply when children in the community had free access to soft drinks which were harmful to teeth. He pointed out that tea and other plants contained calcium fluorine and that, therefore, it was unnecessary to add this chemical to the water supply. He thought the people of Fort Smith should have the right to vote on fluoridation.

Mr. Carey said that he was disturbed by the debts being incurred by the Northwest Territories Council. He referred to the three financial bills which are to be placed before the present Session.

The Commissioner drew to the Council's attention the gracious invitation of Their Excellencies the Governor General and Madame Vanier to visit them at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Brown moved: That in view of the invitation from Their Excellencies, the Council waive Rule No. 2 of the Council and adjourn at 5:15 o'clock P.M. to reconvene at 10 o'clock A.M., January 16, 1962.

Mr. Desrochers seconded the motion. Carried.

Mr. Jones spoke on the motion, expressing the hope that the 1960's would see steady progress in the economic development of the Territories, and further advancement towards responsible government. He suggested that the degree and pace of political evolution and of economic development would be greatly affected by the extension of transportation facilities. The text of Mr. Jones' speech is set forth in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 1(c).

Speaking on the motion Mr. Smith suggested that the Administration and the Members of Council might do more to make the people of the Territories aware of the intent, nature and meaning of legislation enacted by the Council. He stressed the importance of providing information to all residents on matters of public interest, and the importance of encouraging residents to make their views known to the Administration and the Council on such matters. The text of Mr. Smith's speech is set forth in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 1(d).

In keeping with the motion passed earlier the Council adjourned at 5:15 o'clock P.M.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1962.

10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Council continued its consideration of the motion on the Commissioner's Opening Address.

Mr. Desrochers spoke on the motion, expressing his surprise that only one resident of the Territories had expressed his view in writing on the proposal to create a new Mackenzie Territory. The full text of Mr. Desrochers' address is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 1(e).

Mr. Goodall spoke in support of the motion. He endorsed the expressions of sympathy that had been made by the Commissioner and members of Council regarding the passing of the late Mervyn Hardie. Mr. Goodall also expressed the appreciation of the people of the North for the visit of Governor General and Madame Vanier and Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker.

Having lived on the frontier for some 50 years, Mr. Goodall described some of the changing conditions during that period. He felt that it was sad to see the old way of life giving way to the new.

Mr. Goodall noted that farming in his area was going out of favour. He noted that people were killing their chickens because they found it cheaper to import chickens and eggs than to pay for the importation of chicken feed. At the present time, he said, it was uneconomical to hire farm labour.

Conditions were, generally speaking, much more favourable in Fort Simpson today than they had been for some time, Mr. Goodall said. He said that Fort Simpson now had an adequate number of street lights, stop signs and other such facilities. The dial telephone system, recently installed, was considered to be a necessity and had been instrumental in saving the life of an infant. It was difficult for residents to understand how they got along without such amenities before, Mr. Goodall said. The residents were looking forward to a further extension of their water stand-pipe system which would be particularly useful to those who live away from the river. Mr. Goodall noted that he had been able to use the local broadcasting station, CFMR, the voice of the Mighty Mackenzie, to inform his constituents of developments in which they were interested. Unfortunately, however, the station only carried his voice a distance of some forty miles, he said.

Mr. Goodall traced the progress in other areas within his constituency and mentioned that at Fort Franklin there was a possibility of a commercial fishery. He suggested that the Indians be permitted by the Department of Fisheries to market fish which is surplus to their requirements and recommended that strong representations be made to the Department of Fisheries in that regard.

Referring, again, to Fort Simpson Mr. Goodall mentioned that there had been a building boom during the past year. Trappers were doing well, he said. One young man went out to his trap lines and in six weeks brought back a catch of furs with a value of approximately \$1,000. He stated that this was not exceptional.

Mr. Goodall said that the economic situation of the Indians could be improved by a return to frugality, and by hard work. He felt that education would be an important factor in bringing about this change of attitude on the part of the Indians. He lauded the educational system in the Northwest Territories as being second to none.

He spoke very highly of the enthusiastic volunteer fire department in Fort Simpson and of the very effective Local Improvement Committee dealing with town planning. He summarized the urgent needs of Fort Simpson under the following headings:

1. Snow removal equipment;
2. Dust control in the summer months;
3. The construction of a one-mile stretch of paved road;
4. A grant to provide for a stockpile of gravel;
5. An Administration Building similar to the one at Inuvik;
6. Further extension of the water stand-pipe system;
7. Elimination of radio interference;
8. The establishment of an Incorporated Local Improvement District for Fort Simpson;
9. The consideration of Fort Simpson as the future capital of the new Territory;
10. The construction of concrete sidewalks to replace the present wooden sidewalks.

Mr. Brown observed that the various addresses made by the members of the Council had dealt with a wide variety of subjects of great importance to the Territories and that anything he could say on these various matters could better be said during discussion by Council sitting in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Brown formally associated himself with the pleasure of the Council and of the people of the Northwest Territories due to the visit of the Governor General and Madame Vanier and the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker. He also joined with the Council members in expressing his sorrow at the passing of the late Mr. Hardie.

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

Public Utility Board

Mr. Brown suggested that the Committee might wish to discuss the possible value of establishing a Board for the control of public utilities.

Mr. Coolican referred to the power situation in Yellowknife and to the difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory arrangement when a contract was negotiated between the Municipal Council and a public utility, particularly with regard to the establishment of rates. Mr. Coolican felt that one solution would be to have an authority established or designated to settle such questions.

Mr. Gall said that in Yellowknife this would require the services of experts and their services could be costly. He wondered whether the Council could establish an authority which would have larger jurisdiction than the Council itself.

Mr. Robertson said that the question had been considered previously but that the need had never been so clearly apparent as in the controversy over the establishment of rates at Yellowknife. In the past, he said, these matters have been left to the Municipal Councils, or to the Administration. Mr. Robertson added that a similar problem was arising in the case of bus and truck franchises which were now being considered in the Yukon Territory.

He said that it might be advisable to establish a Public Utilities Board which would have jurisdiction over such matters in both Territories. A less expensive, and probably equally satisfactory arrangement, he suggested, might be to "rent" the services of one of the provincial Public Utilities Boards, such as the one in Alberta, whenever the occasion arose. Mr. Robertson said that there were definite, technical problems involved in the establishment of a Board, and that a decision could not easily be arrived at.

Mr. Brown stated that the Administration was giving considerable thought to the solution of these problems.

Mr. Robertson agreed with Mr. Gall that the system adopted should not be unnecessarily costly.

Mr. Brown said that an endeavour would be made to have recommendations prepared and submitted for consideration at the next Session of the Council. He stated that some Boards have very wide jurisdictions, and continuing jurisdiction to review operations, rates, etc. He said that the Administration was not certain what type should be established for the Territories. Mr. Robertson mentioned several factors that would have to be considered prior to the establishment of such a Board. As an example, he cited the question of whether the powers of the Board should be to decide, or merely to advise.

The Committee agreed that the question raised by Mr. Coolican with regard to the possible establishment of Public Utilities Boards should be carefully considered by the Administration so that the matter could be placed before the Council again for consideration.

Assistance to Students

Mr. Robertson mentioned that Mr. Coolican had referred to the desirability of establishing scholarships. He suggested that this was a matter to which the Council should give very serious thought. He mentioned that there are a number of children now in school in the Territories who have the ability to proceed to university. He suggested that the economic situation of his family should not be the determining factor in deciding whether or not a promising student receives advanced education. Mr. Robertson mentioned that Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration had a program of financial assistance for Indian students. The Department of Northern Affairs, he said, was anxious to establish a proper program for Eskimo students. These programs, however, would not cover non-Indian and non-Eskimo students, and it would be the responsibility of the Council to decide what should be done to assist them. Mr. Robertson suggested that additional scholarships might not be the most satisfactory solution since those students who win scholarships are not necessarily those who are most in need of financial assistance.

Mr. Smith said that a decision should be reached soon on this important question.

Mr. Gall said that assistance might take the form of interest - free loans to a maximum of \$750 for the first year and perhaps, \$1,000 for subsequent years. He suggested that the total amount required might be in the order of \$10,000. He spoke of the assistance that is given by Alberta and Saskatchewan to those students who require it.

Mr. Lang suggested that a student might find it difficult to repay a loan after graduation. The Chairman pointed out that if money is loaned to students the principal is recovered, in time, and can be used again. He suggested that a revolving loan fund was preferable in many ways to a system of out-right grants. Mr. Gall agreed with the Chairman.

Mr. Smith observed that vocational training must be considered as well as university training. He pointed out that for the exceptional boy or girl who might qualify for university training there are probably a great number of others who should be given technical training to enable them to be gainfully employed in the Territories.

Mr. Jones suggested that in the case of non-Indians and non-Eskimos we have an obligation to build technical institutions that will provide adequate vocational training, or to assist students to go elsewhere to obtain training. He thought we might consider including an item in the estimates to provide for such institutions.

Mr. Robertson said that funds were provided for in the estimates to assist students to obtain technical training outside the Territory.

Following a general review of the situation Mr. Robertson suggested that Education Division of the Administration prepare a paper on the subject for presentation to Council at the July Session. It was moved by Mr. Gall and seconded by Mr. Lang that such a paper be prepared. Council agreed.

General

Mr. Lang suggested that there is quite a difference between the serviced and the unserved areas in Inuvik which tended, unintentionally, to draw a colour line in the community. Those living in the serviced areas, he said, did not always understand the North, and often intended to stay for only two or three years.

He said that there is often a delay of two or three weeks between the time a woodcutter finishes a job and the time he is paid and that this means hardship to many people from the Aklavik area. Under present arrangements, a woodcutter does not receive his cheque until the wood has been delivered in Aklavik. Mr. Lang suggested that there should be some arrangement to pay a woodcutter for the wood which he has cut without waiting until the wood has been hauled to Aklavik.

Administration of Justice

Mr. Lang drew to the Council's attention the fact that the population of Inuvik was now approximately 1,500. He suggested that this relatively large population justified the appointment of a permanent magistrate as well as the creation of a Small Debt Court. The number of offences committed by people whom the authorities did not wish to release from custody while awaiting trial was on the increase, he said. This meant holding the prisoner until the magistrate arrived on his regular rounds. Mr. Lang suggested that this was unfair. He stated that problems arising from intoxication were on the increase at Inuvik, while at Aklavik they had almost totally disappeared. He suggested that the cause of this problem could be traced directly to the fact that natives had to wait for their pay cheques. They must borrow money, and stay in the town until the cheques arrive. To overcome this, Mr. Lang suggested that a fund be established to tide the natives over until their money arrives, and that they be kept occupied in the bush.

Saw-mill and Logging - Aklavik

Mr. Jones expressed the Council's pleasure at hearing Mr. Lang's semi-annual report on conditions in the Delta and stated that the Council wished to help in any way it could. He said that to attempt to arrive at some solution to the problem of development of local resources, the Council should be more informed on the details of the saw-mill operation at Aklavik.

Mr. Robertson stated that the mill is owned by the Department of Northern Affairs and that the logging project is sponsored by the Department to alleviate unemployment in the Delta area.

Mr. Lang commented that there had been a very efficient sawyer at the mill last year, but that he did not like the mill and machinery and had since left. However, before leaving, he had trained an assistant who seemed to be working out quite well.

Mr. Brown added that the mill was not a normal type of saw-mill. It was a small, low-cost machine intended for a pilot project, he said, and it would be difficult to convert it to a use for which it was not intended. If it could be established that there was a need for a proper mill, adequate machinery should be sent in.

The Chairman asked if the prices for lumber previously quoted by Mr. Lang, namely \$100 per 1,000 ft. for lumber produced in the Delta area, against \$150 per 1,000 ft. for lumber imported from the south, justified the setting up of a proper saw-mill.

Mr. Brown stated that he was not in a position to answer this question.

In reply to a question from Mr. Smith as to the kinds of trees in the Delta area, and their size, Mr. Lang informed the Committee that he had measured trees on his trapline up to 26 inches in diameter and up to 85 feet in height. Trees of this size are found on southern exposures with the average tree being 12 inches to 15 inches in diameter and 50 feet high. He added that stands of timber used to be readily accessible from the roads. However, these had all been cut, he said, and it was now necessary to go into the woods to obtain trees of suitable size for cutting. Mr. Lang said that there was sufficient timber available for local needs, but there was hardly enough to support a big saw-mill. The main object was to keep men working in the bush, he said, and thereby to keep relief payments as low as possible.

Mr. Brown reaffirmed what Mr. Lang had said, namely that the logging operation at Aklavik was intended to give indirect relief payments and to keep people busy. It was not intended, necessarily to be an economical operation. He added that it would probably be possible to get a better type of machine, depending on the amount of money available for the relief program.

Mr. Robertson suggested that the logging project was one of the best schemes available, and while it could not stand on its own feet as a straight commercial proposition it was one of the best solutions to the over-population problem in the Delta area.

Relief Programs

Mr. Smith asked Mr. Robertson about the dimensions of the relief problem. Mr. Robertson replied that it was difficult to give a satisfactory answer to this question because people require assistance for varying periods of time. He pointed out that the Delta probably has larger relief payments than other places in the Mackenzie District.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Smith asked to what extent the assistance schemes now in use were able to alleviate hardships.

Mr. Robertson replied that it was not only a question of unemployment but also one of under-employment which often involved only summer work or casual labour. There was no clearcut distinction made in the North between under-employment and unemployment, he said.

Asked by Mr. Robertson to comment, Mr. Merrill, Administrator of the Mackenzie, stated that in the Delta area the population was relatively dense and the local resources were not able to support the population. Therefore, help was needed, and as a result relief projects had been concentrated in that area. He added that these projects were not intended to operate at a profit. He agreed that, generally speaking, there was more of an unemployment problem in the Delta area than elsewhere along the river, although there were some isolated spots worse than the Delta. He cited, as an example, Fort Resolution.

Mr. Smith suggested that one solution to the problem might be the drawing of population away from densely inhabited areas unable to support their inhabitants, by training young people so that they would have a choice of occupations and, therefore, increased mobility. Mr. Smith agreed with Mr. Desrochers that it would be difficult to formulate a policy of removal, but suggested that the establishing of projects such as the saw-mill at Aklavik might encourage surplus population to stay in that area.

In reply to a question from Mr. Gall, Mr. Lang stated that he had been unable to find out the results of the attempt to move some people to the Anderson River area. Mr. Brown stated that three trappers had gone into this area during the current winter. Mr. Carey supported the use of the Anderson River country, stating that there is valuable timber there as well as game and fur. He suggested that a free trader be encouraged to move to the mouth of the Anderson River.

Mr. Coolican voiced his support of Mr. Smith's statement that a retraining program was the best solution to the unemployment problem.

Mr. Carey agreed, but said that the elected Members were concerned with the immediate problem.

Mr. Robertson stated that the Department had enjoyed some success in moving people from over-populated areas which were unable to support them. He cited, as an example, the move of a number of Eskimos from Fort Chimo. The Administration had entered into an arrangement with the Department of National Defence to move a number of families to Churchill, with the understanding that if they were unhappy they could return to Fort Chimo. Approximately two-thirds elected to remain in Churchill, he said, and were doing well. He suggested that if people can be convinced that a move will be to their economic advantage, a resettlement scheme has a good chance of success.

Mr. Gall recalled that a few years ago there was a feeling that the Department of Northern Affairs had "gathered" people into settlements and that those so moved had forgotten their native ways.

Mr. Robertson emphatically stated that no Eskimo or groups of Eskimos have ever been forcibly moved except for two groups from the interior of Keewatin. He said that this had been essentially a rescue operation. He stated that the school hostel program had been designed to enable children to be educated without requiring that their families move into a settlement. Mr. Robertson agreed that there had been

an increasing tendency for people to move from the land to the communities. He suggested that settlements attract people because of the social life they offer, because there is some possibility of employment and because they offer more security to a man and his family.

Mr. Robertson said that the last reason is particularly important in Keewatin where the drastic decline of the caribou herds has meant grave hardship for the people who have traditionally depended upon them for food and clothing.

Mr. Goodall expressed the fear that the Indians in his constituency had lost their initiative, and that they no longer had a proper sense of values. He said that they had been on wage employment for so long that they were quite willing to stay around Fort Simpson on relief rather than go out and earn a living in the bush. He said that the Indians had become "parasites" who see no need to provide for the future.

Mr. Lang suggested that the situation is not as bad as Mr. Goodall believed.

Mr. Jones said that reports which he had received from Aklavik indicated that 90% of able-bodied Indians were out on the traplines at the present time, and that hunting and fishing were good. He further stated that his Branch had made twenty-four advances to Indians to enable them to get out on the traplines.

Mr. Jones said that he had every confidence in the Indian people. He said that they wished to live side-by-side with other Canadians, and that they were looking for understanding, as well as for education, to enable them to do so. Mr. Lang associated himself with Mr. Jones' remarks.

Fur Garment Industry

Mr. Lang said that the fur garment industry could not pay for the required buildings, or the instructor's salary, but otherwise could pay for itself. He said that it is encouraging that women are now taking garments home to complete fine work on them. He reported that a day nursery had been established where married women could leave their children while they worked at the shop. At the present time fifteen women are employed and this number will be doubled in the near future, he said. He stated that the products sell readily.

The Chairman asked if this industry could provide a solution to the employment problem in the Delta.

Mr. Brown replied that garment making skills could not be developed over night, but that the project was proving successful, and that the outlook for the industry was excellent.

The Chairman asked what projects, apart from the saw-mill were available for the male population.

Mr. Robertson stated that the Industrial Division of the Northern Administration Branch had done an imaginative job of initiating projects in various regions. As examples, he listed the sealskin toys and fishing projects in the Ungava Bay area, the sealskin and stone prints at Cape Dorset and soapstone carving at various

centres. He suggested that the Committee might be interested in hearing more about these projects from Mr. Snowden, Chief of the Industrial Division. The Committee agreed.

The Chairman summarized the discussion, stating that the unemployment problem would be kept under continual review by the Council, and that the logging and saw-mill operations in the Delta should be extended as much as possible in order to alleviate unemployment. The Committee agreed.

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 the motion on the Commissioner's Opening Address, Mr. Desrochers in the chair. In attendance were Mr. Mitchell, Assistant Chief of the Industrial Division, Mr. Compton, Community Assistance Officer and Mr. Nichol, Project Officer, Aklavik.

Industrial Division Projects

For the benefit of the Members of the Council Mr. Mitchell outlined the scope and responsibilities of the Industrial Division. The Division, he said, investigated an area with respect to soil conditions, climatic conditions and natural resources. It sends into the area biologists, mammologists and other experts. Proceeding from the recommendations of the experts a project group determines what projects might be developed. In the event that a project proves to be profitable a Co-operative Association may be encouraged to take it over. A project may prove to be uneconomic, but may nevertheless be of considerable value to an area by adding to the income of the inhabitants. In such cases the Welfare Division may become responsible for it.

Mr. Mitchell suggested that the Division's efforts have been particularly successful in the Ungava Bay area. The Chairman asked whether the work of the Division centred around Eskimos only. Mr. Mitchell replied that some Metis and Indians were included in projects, but that Eskimos were primarily involved. In reply to a question by Mr. Lang, Mr. Mitchell stated that the Division would like very much to operate a small tannery in the Delta but that it would cost more than \$10,000 for the machinery alone, and he doubted that this would be economic. Mr. Mitchell also mentioned that in the tanning of hides dangerous chemicals are used and it is considered undesirable to have materials of this sort used without very careful supervision. In reply to a question raised by Mr. Jones, Mr. Mitchell said that some projects initiated by Industrial Division have been turned over to co-operatives, but that it has not yet been possible to have these function completely without supervision. One of the main difficulties, he said, concerned the keeping of proper financial records and the handling of correspondence.

The Chairman suggested that there appeared to be a possibility of employment for an additional fifteen

people in the fur garment industry in the Delta. Mr. Mitchell said that additional women could probably be employed, but that a larger building would first have to be constructed. He added that the Bata Shoe Company had offered to take from 15,000 to 20,000 pairs of slippers per year, but that this quantity could not be produced under existing conditions. The local people, he said, were not yet adjusted to mass production methods.

Mr. Mitchell said that some 22,000 lbs. of Arctic Char were exported from Cambridge Bay. In reply to a question raised by Mr. Carey, Mr. Mitchell said that the average Arctic Char caught for export weighed between three and a half and four pounds. According to the Fisheries Research Board char gain about one pound each year. Mr. Mitchell added that a five and a half inch mesh is used and that, consequently, smaller fish are not caught. In answer to Mr. Lang's enquiry Mr. Mitchell said that 20 pound char had been caught which would indicate a life span of some 20 years.

The Chairman asked whether the Industrial Division was working on plans to help the unemployed in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Mitchell stated that his Division is obliged to work within the budgetary limits and staff limits available. He stated that there are two project officers in the Delta. He stated that no additional staff is planned for this year. He pointed out that fishing and lumbering are seasonal occupations.

The Committee discussed stone carvings at some length. Mr. Mitchell pointed out that Eskimo carvings had been marketed prior to the establishment of the Industrial Division. Most of the carvings are purchased by the Hudson's Bay Company, he said, since that company has stores in most of the settlements where carvings are produced. He estimated that 80% of the carvings produced are sold to the Hudson's Bay Company, which pays the producer approximately 40% of the selling price. Mr. Smith remarked that this was an extremely low mark-up. Mr. Mitchell said that the United States market for carvings is virtually untapped and that there is no reason to believe that over-production will be a problem in the near future. He suggested that the problem of quality is of greater concern.

Mr. Lang asked whether there was any intention of utilizing muskrat meat for human food, and whether hospitals and hostels could use rabbits. Mr. Mitchell replied that there is some demand for muskrat meat in the Delta. He stated that some experimental work had been done and offered to obtain more information for Council. Mr. Mitchell stated that the Department of National Health and Welfare laid down rules regarding dietary requirements in hostels and hospitals, but he did not think there would be any objection to using rabbit meat in institutions.

Mr. Lang asked whether a logging project was contemplated for the spring in the Delta. Mr. Compton replied that evaluation forms had been received from the Delta on the logging phase of the saw-mill project, that the Branch Projects Group had approved the project and that Treasury Board approval was currently being sought. It was expected, he said, that logging would be started quite soon. Mr. Lang stressed that if the project was not approved by the end of January it would lose much of its effect.

Mr. Robertson stated that the Administration would get in touch with the Treasury Board in an effort to speed up approval.

Mr. Compton said that the evaluation forms on the drive phase and the yarding and milling phase of the project had been sent back to Inuvik for additional information. In reply to questions from Mr. Lang, Mr. Compton advised the Committee that the lumber would be measured in board feet, that the loggers would be paid in the bush, and would not have to wait for a cheque until the logs had been hauled to Aklavik as heretofore, that once logs had been scaled in the bush they would be stamped, and would become the property of the project, and that improvements would be made to the mill consisting of a winch and additional motor. In reply to a question from Mr. Robertson, Mr. Compton stated that the total revenue from the project excluding sawdust amounted to \$49,200. The cost of the operation would be \$39,200, giving a \$10,000 surplus.

In reply to a question from Mr. Goodall as to the disposition of the slabs, Mr. Compton stated that they were used mostly as fuel for welfare purposes. Mr. Goodall questioned whether it was legal to sell the slabs.

Mr. Brown reported that the sale of slabs and edgings was legal provided that a royalty of 40 cents a cord was paid to the Crown.

Mr. Gall asked about the quality of the lumber.

Mr. Robertson said that lumber produced in the north is subject to twisting, checks and warping and is good for rough lumber, primarily.

Mr. Gall asked Mr. Mitchell whether in the interests of the tourist industry at Yellowknife the Eskimos could not produce smaller carvings.

Mr. Mitchell replied that the Eskimos like to make big carvings but that since there has been a surplus of such carvings on the market the Eskimos are now tending to make smaller ones.

The Committee thanked Messrs. Mitchell, Nichol and Compton for their advice.

Compulsory Insurance

Mr. Lang drew to the Committee's attention the fact that the Motor Vehicles Ordinance does not provide for compulsory insurance at Inuvik.

Mr. Brown commented that compulsory insurance applied only in the Great Slave Lake area, but that in the case of an accident in other parts of the Territories the person involved could be liable under both civil and criminal law.

Mr. Robertson wondered whether the Ordinance should not be brought up-to-date and suggested the possible revision of the Ordinance to include compulsory insurance at Inuvik.

Mr. Merrill informed the Committee that there were approximately one hundred vehicles in Inuvik.

Mr. Brown pointed out that heretofore there had been principally only Government vehicles and contractors' vehicles. He offered to look into the situation and report back to the Committee.

Mr. Smith suggested that if the Ordinance was to be amended provision should be made for some sort of sliding scale so that other communities could automatically be brought under the compulsory insurance clause as the number of privately owned vehicles in these communities reached a certain level.

Administration of Justice

Mr. Brown stated that the question of the appointment of local magistrates for both the Delta area and the Frobisher Bay area had been raised with the Department of Justice. He said that it was not certain that the amount of court work involved warranted a full-time magistrate. With reference to Small Debt Courts, Mr. Brown stated that there was legislation to provide for such a court but that a suitable person to fill the position had not yet been recommended. He pointed out that there was no provision for remuneration for this office, but a great deal of responsibility.

Mr. Robertson advised the Committee that Mr. Justice Sissons had recommended to the Department of Justice that a judge be appointed for the Eastern Arctic.

The Chairman asked for the wish of the Committee on the question of setting up a Small Debts Court at Inuvik.

Mr. Smith intervened and asked whether it was necessary to have resolutions on all of the points brought up in the main speeches.

The Chairman suggested that this was the appropriate time for elected members to bring matters of interest to their constituents before the Council.

Mr. Robertson drew an analogy to the House of Commons. The Commons does not take a position on every point raised by a member, he said.

Mr. Gall suggested that the Small Debts Court at Yellowknife had at times been ineffective because of the lack of pressure which it was able to exert following a judgment.

Mr. Robertson suggested that since the Minister of Justice, who is the Attorney General for the Northwest Territories, and the Deputy Minister of Justice had recently visited the Territories, and in view of Mr. Justice Sissons' recommendations, the question of the administration of justice in the Northwest Territories was under sufficient review for the present.

General

Mr. Lang asked whether there were any plans to increase the size of the Inuvik school.

Mr. Robertson replied that he was not aware of any such plans. He said that because of the shifting population it was difficult to forecast accurately the amount of school space required.

Mr. Lang asked whether it was intended to construct a swimming pool at Inuvik.

Mr. Robertson said that the cost of such a pool would be most difficult to justify at the present.

Fluoridation of Water - Fort Smith

Mr. Carey said that the people of Fort Smith had requested a plebiscite on the question of the fluoridation of the Fort Smith water supply.

Mr. Robertson expressed surprise at this request. He stated that he and Mr. Brown had been in Fort Smith in July and the subject had not even been mentioned. Furthermore, he stated, he met almost every year with the Local Advisory Council and the issue had never been raised. Mr. Robertson said that he doubted the wisdom of the Council permitting a plebiscite on a quasi-medical matter such as fluoridation. He questioned whether plebiscites on issues such as public health, the pasteurization of milk or the chlorination of water were in the best interests of the people.

Mr. Carey asked if the people did not have a right to decide what went down their children's throats.

Mr. Robertson cautioned that the Council had a responsibility to exercise judgment in permitting people to vote on questions of a medical or scientific nature.

Mr. Smith stated that there was no indication that a large group of people in Fort Smith had indicated a desire for a plebiscite. He urged that the Council should try to convince people that there are others better qualified than themselves to judge on issues such as this.

Mr. Brown informed the Council that in Yellowknife and Hay River a plebiscite on the question of fluoridation had been held. This was their constitutional right as residents of a Municipal District, he said. However, matters of health in other communities in the Northwest Territories are the responsibility of the Northwest Territories Council. He reminded the Committee that in 1957 the Council had decided that it would use fluoridation in the Fort Smith water system. In 1960, the matter again came before the Council and the use of fluorine in all water systems operated by the Territorial Government was approved. He informed the Committee that the Local Advisory Council at Fort Smith is not a legally constituted body and can act only in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner. He questioned whether the Council would wish to ignore its responsibility in this regard and permit a plebiscite to be held.

The Chairman asked if Mr. Carey wished to put a resolution to the Council concerning the fluoridation issue.

Mr. Smith suggested that this matter was being carried too far at the present time and that there was no need for a resolution of this kind. He suggested that Mr. Carey come back to the Council with weightier information if he so desired. At Mr. Carey's request, Mr. Robertson offered to supply him with a letter stating that at no time had the question of fluoridation of the Fort Smith water system been raised with him at any meeting in Fort Smith. In his letter Mr. Robertson offered to give some of the background of the question as outlined by Mr. Brown so that Mr. Carey might be able to pursue the matter with all the pertinent facts at hand.

Mr. Carey raised the question of the freezing of land at Hay River. Mr. Robertson replied that the sale of certain land at Hay River had been stopped to avoid the possibility that the right-of-way for the Pine Point Railway might otherwise be interfered with, and to prevent land from being acquired for speculative purposes. Mr. Robertson reported, subsequently, that the sale of land had not been frozen on Vale Island, where most development takes place, but on the mainland.

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

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

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1962.

10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Council agreed unanimously to alter the sequence 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 tabled the following documents:

- (a) Orders and Regulations issued pursuant to the Ordinances of the Northwest Territories between June 30th, 1961, and December 31st, 1961, inclusive, and not previously tabled. These Orders and Regulations are included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 2;
- (b) Miscellaneous papers and reports pertaining to the business of the Council and not previously tabled. These papers and reports are included in Appendix A as Sessional Papers No. 3 to No. 15.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue its consideration of the motion on the Commissioner's Opening Address, Mr. Desrochers in the chair. In attendance were Mr. A. Stevenson, Acting Administrator of the Arctic, Mr. G. Devitt, Superintendent of Schools for the Eastern Arctic, and Mr. F.J. Neville, Superintendent of Welfare for the Eastern Arctic.

The Eastern Arctic

Mr. Stevenson outlined the functions and responsibilities of his office and the present program of development in the Eastern Arctic.

Mr. Devitt said that five years ago there were about 200 Eskimo children in schools in the Eastern Arctic, whereas today there are over 1,700. The school buildings themselves range from one-room schools to one which has 16 classrooms. An important part of the educational program is the teaching of English, and an endeavour is made to make the educational courses as practical as possible, he said.

Vocational training courses in Southern Canada are given to promising young people, he said. These courses have included hair-dressing for girls, and diesel power plant operating for boys. He said that the goal of the school system in the Arctic is to enable people to support themselves and to function effectively in a rapidly changing environment.

Mr. Neville spoke in general terms of welfare problems in the Arctic. He mentioned the new Child Welfare Ordinance, and described the activities of his staff in dealing with family problems arising from marital discord and budgetary difficulties. He spoke of the part played by field personnel in acting as supervisors under the National Parole Board, and suggested that the amount of time which must be devoted to correctional rehabilitation is increasing. Many Eskimos who receive short sentences are being sent to Rideau Farm, he said, and are visited there by welfare officers who work with them.

Mr. Lang asked how many Eskimos live entirely off the land in the Eastern Arctic.

Mr. Stevenson answered that it was difficult to give an accurate figure because of the seasonal nature of much employment, but he said that a large majority of the Eskimos live off the land. He suggested that a figure of 8,000 Eskimos living off the land would be a close approximation.

In answer to a question raised by Mr. Gall, Mr. Stevenson said that there simply were not enough caribou skins available to provide clothing for all Eskimos. He stated that Eskimos must have alternative kinds of clothing made available to them. Mr. Gall asked what was being done to provide proper clothing for the Eskimos. Mr. Stevenson replied that the Industrial Division had been endeavouring to initiate experiments with suitable synthetic materials. He said that the Hudson's Bay Company has been requested by the Administration to stock suitable items of clothing in its Arctic stores.

Mr. Lang asked whether reindeer skins could be utilized for this purpose. Mr. Stevenson replied that reindeer skins are suitable only for bedding because of the time of year during which the annual slaughter takes place.

Mr. Gall asked whether the emphasis in the educational program was placed on academic or on social training. Mr. Devitt replied that major emphasis was placed on teaching Eskimo children the English language because a knowledge of the language was considered to be essential for a man seeking employment. In all other respects, he said, the education program was being adapted in the most practical manner possible.

The Chairman asked whether any attempt was being made to teach the French language.

Mr. Robertson replied that this possibility had been actively explored with respect to the Department's schools in northern Quebec. He said that for several reasons it had been considered impractical to initiate such a program. He pointed out that mining companies are expected to provide a good deal of employment for Eskimos in northern Quebec in a few years' time, and that they would probably favour a knowledge of English among their employees. He mentioned that the predominant religious body in northern Quebec is the Anglican Church of Canada.

Mr. Gall asked what is being done to protect the Eskimos from the bad influences of the white man.

Mr. Robertson replied that Eskimos have been attracted to larger centres in the Arctic, such as Frobisher Bay, simply because such centres offer more opportunity for employment, education and a more active social life. He said that the Eskimos had not been asked to move to these centres, but had moved of their own volition. There are problems of an inter-cultural nature at many of the larger settlements, he said, and every effort is being made to assist people with such problems. Mr. Lang pointed out that there were bound to be some casualties during the transitional period.

Mr. Lang spoke in warm terms of the winter works program. He said that it was a commendable effort and much to be preferred to any extension of relief programs.

The Chairman asked whether Part 4 of the new Child Welfare Ordinance was satisfactory from the standpoint of application. Mr. Neville stated that he believed the Ordinance to be a progressive piece of legislation. Mr. Robertson said that he had had a discussion with Mr. Justice Sissons about the Child Welfare Ordinance and about a decision by Mr. Justice Sissons relating to it. It was his understanding, he said, that Mr. Justice Sissons was trying to provide, in his judgment, for a transitional problem which could be expected to disappear within a short time.

Mr. Goodall enquired whether the types of crimes committed by the Eskimos were serious ones. Mr. Neville replied that most of the crimes were associated with the abuse of alcohol. Breaking and entering, theft and drunkenness were listed as the most frequent crimes.

Mr. Goodall asked what kind of homes the 1,700 Eskimo pupils came from. Mr. Devitt replied that a large number of pupils come from small frame houses that have been recently built, but that many still come from igloos. Mr. Robertson said that small frame houses are being made available to Eskimos. The cost of these houses, he said, is between \$1,500 and \$4,000, depending on the size. Houses of this sort are subsidized, he said, to the extent of \$1,000, and a loan can be obtained by the purchaser on the balance. Welfare funds are available to provide minimum housing requirements for indigents. Mr. Robertson explained that the housing program was intended to alleviate the very serious health problem in the North, and to have a particularly salutary effect on the infant mortality rate which is approximately ten times that of the national average. Respiratory diseases are highest among those who are obliged to live in igloos, he said. Houses must be kept small in order to make them economical to heat.

Mr. Smith asked how many Eskimos have become teachers. Mr. Devitt replied that no Eskimos have yet done so.

Mr. Smith asked a series of questions relating to the education of children in the Eastern Arctic. Mr. Devitt replied that approximately 150 Eskimo students live in hostels in the Eastern Arctic, of whom 80 are in the Chesterfield Inlet Hostel, and the remainder in cottage hostels in several communities. He said that if there were 15 to 25 children in a community the Department would make every effort to build a school there.

In elaborating on the meaning of a "cottage hostel", Mr. Robertson told the Committee that it is merely a small house, under the supervision of an Eskimo couple. The purpose of cottage hostels is to enable children, whose parents live on the land, to attend school in a neighbouring community.

Mr. Smith asked what percentage of children go to school in the area in which they live. In reply, Mr. Devitt said that out of approximately 1,700 children attending school in the Eastern Arctic only the 80 living at the Chesterfield Inlet Hostel attend a school remote from their homes.

Mr. Coolican asked Mr. Devitt to comment on the statement that the classroom attendance differed from day to day. Mr. Devitt replied that in some locations, and he cited Pagnirtung as an example, children of parents who live on the land in the surrounding country are encouraged to attend school, even for a short period, when their families visit the community for supplies.

Mr. Smith asked for an explanation of the term, foster home. Mr. Neville replied that the purpose of a foster home is to provide care for a child temporarily separated from his parents. Mr. Neville said that the child of a mother who had to be evacuated to a hospital or sanatorium in Southern Canada because of illness is sometimes, at the mother's request, placed in a foster home in or near the community where the hospital is located. Arrangements for the foster home and for visits between mother and child are made with welfare agencies, such as the Children's Aid Society. Mr. Neville

stated that a child is sometimes placed in a foster home in the north if, for example, the mother is hospitalized, the father working and friends and relatives are unable to look after the child.

Mr. Smith enquired as to the nature of arrangements between the Department and the Province of Quebec with respect to the northern part of the province. Mr. Robertson replied that no formal arrangements have been made with Quebec because most of the people living there are Eskimos and therefore the responsibility of the Federal Government.

Mr. Smith requested information about the health of the Eskimos in the Eastern Arctic. Mr. Stevenson replied that this question should properly be answered by a representative of the Department of National Health and Welfare. He said, however, that he believed the health of the Eskimos was improving.

Mr. Smith asked about radio operations in the Eastern Arctic. Mr. Neville replied that the station in Frobisher Bay broadcasts from 7:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. seven days a week, but serves only the local area. Mr. Smith asked whether radio Moscow has any effect on the Eskimo population. Mr. Stevenson replied that he did not think it had any effect.

Mr. Robertson observed that he had listened to broadcasts from Radio Moscow while visiting the Arctic. He said that they were well done.

Mr. Lang commented that Radio Moscow is available to listeners in the Western Arctic as well, although most of the residents listen to the local station or to the station in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Mr. Smith asked how many Eskimos work on the DEW Line. Mr. Stevenson replied that approximately 100 men are permanently employed. In a supplementary question Mr. Smith asked about relations between Eskimos and other employees at DEW Line sites. Mr. Stevenson replied that there had been problems, but that on the whole relations were quite good. He said that three Northern Service Officers are stationed on the DEW Line and are constantly carrying on negotiations in the interests of the Eskimos. He indicated that there has been no pattern to the problems which have arisen. Mr. Robertson confirmed Mr. Stevenson's comments. He said that on the whole excellent co-operation has been received from the Federal Electric Corporation, the civil agency operating the DEW Line.

Mr. Smith asked if there had been any indication among the Eastern Arctic Eskimos of a concern about the possibility of war. Mr. Stevenson replied that no concern of this nature had been expressed to him on any of his visits to the North. Mr. Smith asked what machinery is available to the Eskimos to enable them to voice their opinions on matters which concern them. Mr. Stevenson replied that the Department has been fostering the establishment of Eskimo Councils so that Eskimos might participate in the management of their own affairs. Northern Service Officers encourage Eskimos to

develop Councils, he said, citing Baker Lake as perhaps the best example of a community in which Eskimos participate in local affairs.

Mr. Smith asked what are the most common "beefs" of the Eastern Arctic Eskimos.

Mr. Neville replied that most complaints originate from communities, such as Frobisher Bay, where Eskimos are in close contact with other groups. He said that some complaints come in letters addressed to the Department, while others are made to the field staff. He told the Committee that the Eskimos are most concerned about the fact that they have to go so far for hospital treatment. They would naturally prefer, he said, to be hospitalized in the Arctic. A second complaint which is often heard concerns inadequate housing. Finally, Eskimos often complain that they are unable to obtain wage employment.

Mr. Stevenson commented that there are limitations on the speed with which housing programs can be implemented. Limitations are primarily financial, he said, but, in addition, construction programs in the Arctic are often slowed down by frustrations arising from problems of supply and staff. Mr. Robertson commented that in some years money provided for housing has been left unspent because of a lack of staff to build the houses.

Mr. Smith wondered if some of the money put into relatively sophisticated programs such as dust control and ferry operations in the Western Arctic should not be used to provide housing for Eskimos in the Eastern Arctic. The Chairman observed that it was a question of responsibility; -- the Territorial Government being responsible for programs such as dust control and ferries, and the Federal Government responsible for the provision of housing for Eskimos.

Mr. Smith asked if the Eskimos felt they were second class citizens. Mr. Neville replied that many Eskimos felt they were at a disadvantage but were not aware of the reasons why. He said that they did not conceive of this disadvantage in terms of second class citizenship.

Mr. Robertson made reference to a speech made three years ago by John Ayuar, to the Advisory Committee on Eskimo Affairs, in which an eloquent plea for better education for Eskimos had been made. Mr. Ayuar was convinced that Eskimos could do anything if only they were given the opportunity to receive proper education.

Mr. Gall asked Mr. Jones what arrangements were being made with respect to housing for Indians. Mr. Jones replied that a program similar to the one instituted by the Department of Northern Affairs for Eskimos has been introduced for Indians.

Mr. Coolican asked for information about the significance of liquor in the social evolution of the Eskimo. Mr. Neville replied that in a place like Frobisher Bay where liquor was readily available many Eskimos were drinking. He pointed out to the Committee that Eskimos differed from other primitive races in that alcohol had never been a part of their culture. Having

no empirical knowledge of alcohol, he said, the Eskimos look to the white man to set standards. Mr. Neville suggested that it was a healthy sign that in Frobisher Bay many Eskimos realize that they have a problem with respect to liquor. He stressed that there is no clinical evidence that alcoholism is a problem in Frobisher Bay. He mentioned that a committee on social adjustment is currently studying social problems arising out of the consumption of alcohol. In the final analysis, he suggested, the Eskimos will have to handle the problem themselves. The Administration must assume responsibility for education and for eliminating social inequalities which give rise to problems of alcoholism.

In reply to a question from the Chairman Mr. Neville stated that no legal proceedings had been initiated in the Eastern Arctic under the provisions of the Child Welfare Ordinance, but that several voluntary agreements had been entered into between putative fathers and local representatives of the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

The Chairman thanked Messrs. Stevenson, Neville and Devitt for the contributions they had made to the Committee's understanding of the problems of the Eastern Arctic.

Discharge of Firearms - Fort Smith

Mr. Carey read a letter from the Fort Smith Board of Trade requesting that the discharge of firearms within the boundaries of the community be prohibited by law. The Legal Adviser commented that the prohibition requested would be totally unworkable. He said that if the Dog Ordinance and the Game Ordinance were rigidly enforced no problems should arise. Mr. Brown stated that a similar request had been made previously, and is currently under consideration, but that no solution had yet been found which would be both legally acceptable and practical. He suggested that the passing of a law to remedy the situation in Fort Smith might cause a good deal of trouble in other communities in the Territories. Mr. Brown agreed with the Legal Adviser that the problem at Fort Smith has arisen, primarily, because the applicable Ordinances have not been adequately enforced.

Dog Ordinance

In reply to a question from Mr. Carey, Mr. Robertson said that the Dog Ordinance does not differentiate between sleigh dogs and pet dogs.

Mr. Carey related to the Council the case of a three year old girl who was brutally mauled by two large dogs at Fort Norman last summer. Mr. Robertson commented that the Dog Ordinance had been enacted to eliminate situations of the sort described by Mr. Carey. He said one or more children die every year in the Territories as a result of mauling by dogs. It was awkward, at times, he agreed, that no distinction was made in the Ordinance between work dogs and pets, but the protection of children was the important consideration.

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

3 o'clock P.M.

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

Community Centre - Hay River

Mr. Brown said that the Department had received sketch plans of the proposed community centre at Hay River, and that the Engineering Division had estimated the cost of the building at \$250,000. He said that the proposed centre is one of which any large city might be proud. Under its community centres program, he said, the Territorial Government would be prepared to provide a grant of \$50,000 to Hay River and to make a loan of an additional \$31,250. Since both the grant and the loan are conditional upon a guarantee that the community will raise the balance of the funds required, the Administration has written to Hay River to ask how the additional funds are to be raised, he said.

Killing of Buffalo

A general discussion ensued as a result of an enquiry by Mr. Carey about the reported killing of a large number of buffalo by holders of general hunting licences.

Mr. Brown stated that any holder of a general hunting licence could kill as many buffalo as he required to feed his family, so long as the animals were taken outside Wood Buffalo Park.

Mr. Carey said he had heard that buffalo meat was being sold by hunters.

Mr. Brown advised that section 16 of the Game Ordinance makes it an offence to sell or barter such meat.

Mr. Bryant, Superintendent of Game, stated that the Administration had been aware for some time that some people were killing buffalo in excess of their own needs. He said that in the majority of cases these individuals were Indians who, under the general supervision of Indian Affairs Branch, have been supplying buffalo meat to other Indians who were unable to hunt. Mr. Bryant spoke of the difficulties that confront the Administration when an attempt is made to prove the illegal sale of meat.

Mr. Jones said that Indian Affairs Branch had put in a refrigeration unit at Fort Smith so that game taken during the warm months could be preserved. Mr. Carey stated that the meat to which he referred was going directly to the consumers and did not arrive at the freezer.

School Bus - Fort Smith

Mr. Carey stated that a second school bus is required at Fort Smith. Mr. Merrill, who was in attendance, pointed out that the bus is provided by the

Department of Northern Affairs as a part of their school system. There is no local contribution to the cost of this service. He agreed with Mr. Carey that a second bus would be most useful, and said that the possibility of providing increased service was being considered.

Mr. Carey said that because the school bus must make more than one trip in order to pick up all the children, some children arrive at school before the doors are open.

Mr. Merrill replied that this may have happened on occasion, but that one teacher is expected to arrive at the school each morning in time to meet the children. The Chairman requested information about the total population of Fort Smith, and the number of children attending school in the settlement. Mr. Merrill advised that approximately 1,500 people live in Fort Smith, of whom about 650 are school children.

Roads to Resources

Mr. Carey asked whether the money for "roads to resources" in the provinces and in the Territories came from the same Vote.

Mr. Robertson replied that this was not the case. Federal funds are spent on roads to resources in all parts of the country, he said, but the provinces, unlike the Northwest Territories, also contribute funds for the construction of such roads. Mr. Robertson went on to say that the road through Wood Buffalo Park from Fort Smith would be built on the assumption that Alberta would construct a road from Fort Vermillion to join it.

The Chairman said that he was prepared to join any other members of Council in an appeal to the Alberta Government with respect to the construction of a road from Fort Vermillion.

Mr. Robertson said that preliminary discussions have been held with Ministers of the Government of British Columbia with respect to the construction of the proposed road from Fort Nelson to Fort Simpson. He suggested that the construction of the road will depend to a large extent upon developments in the oil and gas fields in that area.

Future National Parks

Mr. Robertson mentioned that three areas in the Northwest Territories are being considered as possible sites for a new National Park. Included is the Nahanni River valley, an area at the east end of Great Slave Lake and a part of either Baffin Island or Ellesmere Island which provides spectacular mountain scenery.

Mr. Smith said he thought the Nahanni country would be a fabulous tourist area if access to it could be improved.

Public Opinion

Mr. Smith suggested that a greater effort should be made to inform the residents of the Territories about matters which the Council expects to discuss, and to obtain the opinions of residents on controversial questions.

Mr. Gall agreed with Mr. Smith's remarks about the value of an informed public, and suggested that there is a particular need for close contact between the elected members and their constituents. He said that a tape had been prepared by the CBC in Yellowknife recording the views of several residents of Yellowknife and Fort Smith on the subject of the proposed new Territory.

Mr. Brown said that the recording could be played to the Committee during the discussion of the Sessional Paper dealing with the new Territory if the Committee wished.

The Committee agreed.

Mr. Robertson observed that apathy towards public issues is not peculiar to the Northwest Territories. He suggested that normal agencies for the discussion of public affairs, such as newspapers, are much less readily available to residents of the Territories than they are to most southern Canadians. He wondered whether the CBC might agree to broadcast short talks on topical subjects by members of the Administration, and members of Council, over the Northern Service. He suggested, as well, that pamphlets, printed in laymen's language, might be prepared on current issues and distributed widely.

Mr. Smith expressed agreement with this latter proposal and said that there should be basic papers on all such issues which could be used for discussion purposes.

Mr. Jones suggested that information might be distributed by means of "stuffers" placed with old age pension cheques and family allowance cheques.

All members of the Committee were in general agreement with the proposal to increase the amount of information distributed over the CBC Northern Service.

Mr. Robertson commented that although the optimum level had by no means been reached there had been a steady improvement in the amount and quality of information reaching residents during the past three or four years. The establishing of the CBC Northern Service, the publication of the Votes and Proceedings of the Council, and the availability of the magazine "North" had all contributed to this improvement, he said.

Federal Building - Fort Simpson

Mr. Goodall asked whether radio station CFMR would be able to obtain space in any Federal Building which might be built in Fort Simpson. Mr. Goodall indicated that the residents of Fort Simpson believe the construction of such a building to be warranted.

Mr. Robertson informed the Committee that the Departments which would be housed in such a building would be dealing with federal matters and that it was the responsibility of the Department of Public Works to decide whether a new building was required. The Administration agreed to make appropriate inquiries of the Department of Public Works.

Sewage Disposal - Fort Simpson

Mr. Goodall said that the Local Advisory Council had recommended the construction of a sewage treatment plant at Fort Simpson.

Mr. Robertson observed that the Department of National Health and Welfare had approved the present system of sewage disposal by dumping it into the Mackenzie River, because of the relatively small amount involved, and because of the great distance to the next down-stream community.

Local Improvement Districts

Mr. Goodall asked whether Fort Simpson could now be declared an "Improved" Local Improvement District. Mr. Robertson replied that the Administration has been considering the advisability of recommending an intermediary stage between a Local Improvement District and a Municipal District but was not yet able to make specific recommendations to Council.

Employment of Residents of the Territories by the Administration

The Chairman asked whether the Administration had done a study of the employment of residents of the Northwest Territories with particular reference to what might be done to increase the number of residents given employment by the federal departments.

Mr. Robertson replied that in many cases job requirements were such that they could not be met by the local people. Mr. Brown said that Education Division recommended that on-the-job training be provided for three classifications of employees, Typists 1 and 2, Clerks 1 and 2 and Stenographers 1 and 2. On an average, fifteen positions in these categories become vacant each year in the Department of Northern Affairs field offices. It was proposed, he said, to fill as many of these positions as possible with on-the-job trainees, recruited in the Territories.

The Chairman asked if this plan could be extended to other Government Departments. Mr. Brown replied that the plan was being tried on an experimental basis in the Department of Northern Affairs, and that if it proved successful an attempt would be made to extend it to other government departments.

Mr. Carey suggested that reliable married men should be given employment in preference to single men. Mr. Robertson suggested that a general requirement of this sort was impractical. At the present time, he said, government contracts contain a provision which stipulates that local labour must be employed if available.

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1962.

PRAYERS.

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

Having concluded its consideration of the motion, the Committee rose and the Chairman presented the report of the Committee to the Council.

It was moved by Mr. Coolican and seconded by Mr. Gall that the Council express its appreciation to the Commissioner for his Opening Address. The question being put on the motion, it carried unanimously.

Mr. Desrochers' report is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 1 (f).

First Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 1, An Ordinance Respecting a Financial Agreement between the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 3, An Ordinance to Repeal the Illegitimate Children Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 4, An Ordinance to Amend the Legal Profession Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 5, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 6, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 7, An Ordinance to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 8, 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. Smith, Bill 9, An Ordinance Respecting Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st Day of March, 1963, was read the first time.

Second Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 9, An Ordinance Respecting Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st Day of March, 1963, was

read the second time. Discussion on this Bill was set aside pending the arrival of Dr. G.R.B. Case from Yellowknife.

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Coolican, Bill 3, An Ordinance to Repeal the Illegitimate Children Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 4, An Ordinance to Amend the Legal Profession Ordinance, was read the second time.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bills 3 and 4, Mr. Gall in the chair.

Bill 3 - Illegitimate Children Ordinance

Mr. Brown explained that the Illegitimate Children Ordinance had become redundant with the enactment of the Child Welfare Ordinance at the Second Session, 1961.

Bill 3 carried.

Bill 4 - Legal Profession Ordinance

Mr. Brown told the Committee that the purpose of the Bill was to permit legal officers employed by the Government of Canada to practise law in the Territories, in connection with their normal duties, without having to pay the required fees, and conform in other respects to the provisions of the Legal Profession Ordinance. The Committee agreed with Mr. Desrochers that a clause should be inserted in the Amendment to require such legal officers to take the oath prescribed by section 10 of the Ordinance before being allowed to practise in the Territories.

Bill 4 carried, with amendment.

Mr. Gall presented the report of the Committee on Bills 3 and 4. The Committee recommended Bill 3 without amendment and Bill 4 with amendment. The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill 9, An Ordinance Respecting Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st Day of March, 1963, Mr. Coolican in the chair. In attendance were Dr. P.E. Moore, Director, Indian and Northern Health Services, Dr. J.S. Willis, Principal Health Officer, Indian and Northern Health Services and Dr. G.R.B. Case of Yellowknife.

Bill 9 - Appropriation Ordinance, 1962-63

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Moore outlined the progress of the Health Services Plan during the past year, and explained some of the difficulties encountered in securing an adequate number of qualified medical, dental and nursing personnel willing to serve in the Territories. Dr. Willis reviewed the growth of public health services in the Territories during the past ten years.

Dr. Case read a prepared statement to the Committee in which he offered objections to several aspects of the proposed Health Services Plan. While agreeing that the Plan was a good one, basically, Dr. Case suggested that some of its provisions were too elaborate and too expensive. A mining community such as Yellowknife, he said, must be concerned about any proposal which, directly or indirectly, increases the costs of mining operations. The proposed increases in the taxes on fuel oil and gasoline in the Territories, he suggested, were required in order to finance the Health Services Plan. Yellowknife would pay a disproportionate share of the taxes collected in relation to benefits derived, he said. Dr. Case went on to suggest that Indian and Northern Health Services, like the Administration seemed to be primarily interested in the welfare of Indians, Eskimos and civil servants, rather than with the welfare of miners.

Mr. Brown stated that there was no connection between the Health Services Plan and the proposed increases in taxes on fuel oil and gasoline. All taxes go into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, he said, to support all Territorial programs of expenditure. Many new programs, and extensions of existing programs were proposed for the next five years, he said, and these involved substantial increases in expenditures. From these programs the residents of Yellowknife could expect to benefit substantially.

Dr. Case stated that his quarrel was not primarily with the medical aspects of the Plan but with its economic implications for the residents of Yellowknife. He wished to know how much of the tax money to be raised in Yellowknife would be spent in Yellowknife.

Mr. Robertson replied that no figures had been compiled that would enable him to answer Dr. Case. He said that the important question was whether the tax structure was fair to all residents of the Territories. He suggested that it would be a colossal mistake to attempt to relate the tax income and the expenditure for any one community. Such a course would not be fair, nor would it have any value in terms of public policy, he said. It was the Council's function, he declared, to decide what services were required in the Territories, and how these services would be financed.

Dr. Case said that public health services in Ontario were financed and operated by the municipalities. He suggested that municipalities in the Territories should operate their own health plans. He said that his prime object was to know where and how the health dollars were spent.

Mr. Gall asked what would happen if the Mayor and Council of Yellowknife did not wish to participate in the proposed Plan.

Dr. Willis replied that no municipality would be required to participate if it did not wish to do so. He suggested, however, that the Plan offered many benefits. As an example he referred to the provision of medical specialists in such fields as pediatrics and cancer diagnosis.

Mr. Desrochers asked Dr. Case whether, in his opinion, the Plan was adequate from the standpoint of medical services.

Dr. Case replied that he thought the Plan a good one, but that he would prefer to begin on a smaller scale. He declared that it was not necessary to expend \$55,000 in Yellowknife for the construction of a health centre, because suitable accommodation was available in the basement of the town hall.

Dr. Willis replied that if suitable space could be made available in another building in Yellowknife, there would obviously be no need to construct a new health centre. He doubted, however, that the room in the basement of the town hall would be suitable. For the Plan to function properly in Yellowknife, he said, an additional public health nurse would definitely be required, and there would have to be an office which visiting specialists might use, as well as an office for the public health officer.

Dr. Case said that a second public health nurse was not required in Yellowknife.

Dr. Willis replied that he did not think the ratio of one nurse per thousand of population was at all excessive for Yellowknife. He pointed out that the nurses would be expected to service many distant communities, as well as the residents of Yellowknife. The Plan assumed, he said, that the residents of Yellowknife and of other northern communities had a right to medical coverage. The logistics involved in providing this coverage to a small and scattered population made it impossible, he said, to use the same ratio of nurses to population that is used in southern Canada.

In keeping 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 the Appropriation Ordinance, 1962-63, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Dr. Case said that it would be unnecessary to provide Yellowknife with the services of a health educator since the private practitioners, the schools and the public health nurse could provide the residents with all the public health education they required.

Dr. Moore said that the health educator would spend most of his time in smaller communities in the Yellowknife area where the need for health education was greatest.

In reply to a question from Dr. Case, Mr. Robertson said that the Federal Government would pay the fuel oil tax on oil used in Crown-owned housing, thereby making the same contribution to the fuel oil tax as the residents of Yellowknife.

In reply to a question from Mr. Carey, Dr. Willis stressed that the Plan would not discourage either dentists or medical doctors from setting up private practices in the Territories. Dr. Moore said that the Northern Health Service would be quite willing to pay any private practitioner for public health work.

The Committee decided to postpone further consideration of the Appropriation Ordinance, 1962-63.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Moore, Dr. Willis and Dr. Case for their advice and counsel.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Coolican, reported progress.

Second Reading of Bills

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

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 7, An Ordinance to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, was read the second time.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bills 5 and 7, and Sessional Paper No. 15, Mr. Lang in the chair.

Bill 5 - Liquor Ordinance

Mr. Brown explained that the Bill was intended:

- (a) to permit the manufacture and consumption of home-brewed beer;
- (b) to allow the free importation of beer into the Territories, under Class "B" permits;
- (c) to impose a licence fee of \$2.00 per case on beer imported into the Territories for resale in canteens;
- (d) to eliminate the provision for rationing liquor at Aklavik.

The Chairman asked Mr. Jones if he thought the Indian Act would be amended during the current Session of Parliament to remove all restrictions on the use of liquor by Indians not living on reserves.

Mr. Jones said he doubted whether such legislation would be passed.

Mr. Robertson suggested that this fact was relatively unimportant since in many provinces full liquor privileges have been extended to Indians, and in these provinces the provisions of the Indian Act relating to the consumption of alcohol are not enforced.

The Chairman observed that it would be impossible to prevent a person from giving home-brewed beer to a person not resident in the house where the beer had been manufactured.

Mr. Brown replied that it was not the intent of the Ordinance to prevent consumption of home-brewed beer by visitors. Clause 1 of the Bill was amended to clarify this point.

The Legal Adviser reminded the Committee that by taking home-brewed beer away from the place of manufacture, not only would an offence against the Liquor Ordinance be committed, but also an offence against the National Revenue Act.

Mr. Brown strongly advocated against making the Ordinance too permissive because of the probability that abuses would ensue.

Clause 1 - Carried with Amendment.

Clause 2 - Carried.

Clause 3 - Carried.

Liquor Administration - Northwest Territories
(Sessional Paper No. 15)

In introducing discussion on this subject Mr. Robertson reviewed the situation in which consumers of liquor in the Eastern Arctic were placed following the decision of Council at the Second Session, 1961, that spirits consumed by residents of the Territories must be purchased through the Superintendent of Liquor in Yellowknife. He pointed out that while residents of the Frobisher Region were able to purchase spirits through the new Territorial Liquor Store at Frobisher Bay, residents of the Keewatin Region were forced to import spirits through Churchill, Manitoba. Because it was felt that the new regulations would work a hardship on the residents of Keewatin, he said, arrangements had been made to allow them to continue the importation of spirits, under Class "B" permits, without the requirement that orders go through the Superintendent of Liquor. He said, further, that negotiations were underway with the Manitoba Liquor Commission to have the manager of the liquor store at Churchill act as an agent of the Territorial Government for the sale of spirits to residents of Keewatin.

Mr. Robertson added that the Council had always wished to have high standards maintained with respect to the facilities provided by hotels in the Territories which were granted liquor licences. He suggested that in considering the granting of licences to motels, fishing resorts and tourist camps, the question of standards was most important.

Mr. Coolican suggested that there might be a real need for tourist lodges or motels along the Mackenzie Highway, and that setting standards for such establishments too high might tend to discourage prospective operators.

Mr. Brown said that although he could not envisage a large motel on the highway at the present time, he believed the Council had a responsibility to the travelling public to ensure that any motels which were built represent more than a minimum effort.

He suggested that the standards required of fishing camps and tourist lodges in isolated places need not be as high as those on a main highway where the travelling public expects something quite good.

Mr. Brown suggested that by advertising the proposal to grant a licence in a particular area, the best possible type of building could be obtained.

Mr. Coolican said that this procedure might be considered unfair to the person who was first to apply for a building permit.

Mr. Brown maintained that the important consideration is to ensure that the most satisfactory building possible is erected.

Mr. Goodall reported that the Local Advisory Council at Fort Simpson had recommended that a retail liquor store be built in that community, instead of a beer outlet in a makeshift building. Mr. Robertson said that it was highly unlikely that a beer outlet would be permitted in a makeshift building because he doubted that the Council would choose to lower the standards it had previously required.

Mr. Lang reported progress on Bill 5 and Sessional Paper No. 15.

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

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1962.

10 o'clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue its consideration of Bills 5 and 7, and Sessional Paper No. 15, Mr. Lang in the chair.

Liquor Administration - Northwest Territories
(Sessional Paper No. 15) - continued.

The Committee approved proposal (a) of the Sessional Paper, intended to maintain the present high standards required of hotels in larger communities.

The Committee approved the principle embodied in proposal (b) of the Paper, that resort licences be

granted to motels, fishing camps and tourist lodges which meet certain minimum standards. There was general agreement that the number of rooms required for a motel or a resort should be lower than the number required for a hotel. The Committee agreed that the Liquor Ordinance should be amended to provide for the licensing of motels, tourist lodges and fishing camps.

The Committee decided to discuss proposals (c) and (d) of the Paper at greater length at the Second Session, 1962, and requested that a Sessional Paper be prepared for that Session giving the recommendations of the Administration as to the minimum standards that should be required of motels and resorts before resort licences are granted.

Bill 7 - Workmen's Compensation Ordinance

Mr. Brown stated that Bill 7 was intended to tidy up the Amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance passed at the Second Session, 1961.

Mr. Desrochers noted that occasionally contractors, who have not taken out compensation insurance as prescribed by the Ordinance, operate in the Territories for short periods of time. He described the experience of one young man, who sustained a serious injury while working for an employer of this sort, and who had been unable to secure compensation. The employer, he added, had gone into bankruptcy.

Mr. Coolican suggested that the Administration investigate this matter. Mr. Brown agreed to do so.

Bill 7 carried.

Mr. Lang presented the report of the Committee on Bills 5 and 7, which were recommended without amendment, and Sessional Paper No. 15. The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Sessional Paper No. 3, Boundary - Proposed Mackenzie Territory, Sessional Paper No. 4, Public Comments on the Proposed Mackenzie Territory and Sessional Paper No. 5, Government of the Residual Northwest Territories, Mr. Jones in the chair.

The Committee listened to tape recordings prepared by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation at Yellowknife and Fort Smith. Several residents of both communities gave their opinions on various aspects of the proposal to establish the new Mackenzie Territory. The Chairman asked whether members of the Committee cared to comment on the recorded interviews.

Choosing of a Capital - Mackenzie Territory

Mr. Smith suggested that the Council should make a decision on a capital as soon as possible, preferably at the Second Session. He asked for the Administration's views.

Mr. Robertson said that in the paper presented at the last Session, no recommendation had been made on

the choice of a site for a new capital, although he recalled that Fort Simpson and Fort Smith had been discussed as possibilities.

For the benefit of the Committee, Mr. Brown reviewed the discussion which took place at the last session on this question.

Mr. Lang said he would be in favour of leaving the choice of a capital for a considerable time.

Mr. Carey observed that Pine Point would probably become an important settlement within a few years, and should be considered as a possible capital.

Mr. Robertson said he thought the population of Pine Point would be between 1,500 and 2,000. He added that the factor which militated against Pine Point in the view of the Administration was that it would be a one-industry community. He doubted that the capital should become associated with one industry or one company.

Mr. Coolican suggested to the Committee that the choice of a capital would not necessarily involve immediate construction.

Mr. Gall stated that in spite of the fact that much of the future development of the Territories would depend on mining, it was his observation that capitals were most often located at the confluence of rivers. In view of this he proposed Fort Simpson as the logical capital of the new territory.

Mr. Smith said that he presumed the Administration would proceed with a detailed study of the problems involved in establishing a capital at Fort Simpson. He suggested that if the choice of a capital were further delayed, doubts and lack of confidence could arise in the people of the North. As a matter of fact, he said, these doubts were evident already in the views expressed by some people interviewed. Mr. Smith added that the capital of the new territory should be further north than, for example, Fort Smith.

The Chairman expressed the thanks of the Committee to the CBC for making the tape recordings available to Council.

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

3 o'clock P.M.

Mr. Desrochers suggested deferrment not only of the question of where the new capital would be, but also of the proposed establishment of the new territory.

Mr. Robertson suggested that Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation be asked to undertake a site investigation at Fort Simpson to determine whether the island on which the settlement was built was large enough

to accommodate a town of the size that Fort Simpson could be expected to reach in twenty-five years, or so. If the island is found to be too small, or unsuitable for other reasons, it might be advisable to consider moving the settlement to the mainland, he said. He suggested that this report might well be prepared in time to have it available to Council at the next Session. Mr. Robertson added that it might be well to proceed with such a survey even though the Council might decide that it is premature to proceed with the division of the Territories.

Mr. Desrochers suggested that some thought should be given to selecting an entirely new site for the capital, as was done by the Government of Brazil in the building of the new city, Brasilia.

The Committee agreed that Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation should be asked to prepare a report on the suitability of Fort Simpson as a site for the capital.

Boundary - Proposed Mackenzie Territory (Sessional Paper No. 3)

The Chairman explained his views on the proposed eastern boundary for the Mackenzie Territory. He pointed out that the boundary proposed by the Administration cut across the hunting and trapping grounds of the Stoney Rapids Band of Indians. He said it could be awkward for this Band if this hunting and trapping area were subject to the game laws of several governments.

Mr. Robertson cautioned against placing the boundary too far east thereby creating a territory too large to administer effectively. He stated that the reason for choosing the 103rd and 106th meridians was that these approximated the watershed.

Mr. Desrochers asked if there were quartz deposits east of the 106th meridian. Mr. Robertson stated that there were deposits on both sides of this meridian.

Mr. Desrochers asked why the present Mackenzie-Keewatin boundary was not being considered. Mr. Robertson pointed out that if the Mackenzie-Keewatin boundary were chosen as the eastern boundary of the proposed new territory, this would mean that the eastern - most part of the new territory would be almost impossible to reach from the settled areas. He said that once the boundary had been set the territory would develop a new sense of homogeneity. It would then be difficult to reduce its area. He said he could envisage making the territory larger but certainly not smaller.

Mr. Lang recommended the 105th meridian.

Mr. Desrochers raised the question of the Flat River tungsten deposits. Mr. Robertson commented that the Northwest Territories would benefit little from the development at Flat River, because the ore produced is to be shipped to markets through the Yukon Territory. At the same time responsibilities for the new community would have to be shouldered by the Northwest Territories. He drew an analogy with

Uranium City, Saskatchewan, where the lines of communication with Southern Canada go through Alberta, not through Saskatchewan. He suggested that the political and economic lines of any new territory should coincide as much as possible.

Mr. Carey wondered if it made much difference where the boundary was drawn. In his view, if there were future developments in that general area everything would be transported in and out by air.

Mr. Robertson said he believed the determination of the boundary between the two territories to be a most important matter. He pointed out that the Council must consider the whole of the Northwest Territories, not merely the Mackenzie. He suggested that the Council must think about the future development of the residual territory, and must ensure that its choice of a boundary would not adversely affect this future development. He stressed that it must not be assumed that no substantial mineral deposits would be found along the line of a proposed boundary. It is important, he said, to ensure that the boundary is so placed that lines of communications with any future development near the boundary would run through the territory in which the development takes place.

The Committee agreed that the eastern boundary for the proposed new Mackenzie Territory should be the 105th meridian from the 60th parallel north to the Arctic Ocean, extended to include Banks and Victoria Islands.

Mr. Robertson said that a legal definition of the boundary would be prepared by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

The Chairman, Mr. Jones, said that very definite reasons for this decision must be included in the proceedings for the sake of posterity. Referring to what the Commissioner had said respecting the residual area, he said that he supported giving as much consideration as possible to the eastern Arctic. On the question of the inclusion of Banks and Victoria Islands, Mr. Lang stated that the opinion of the residents of these islands was that they should be included in the new territory.

It being 5:45 o'clock P.M., the Chairman moved that it be called 6 o'clock P.M. The question being put on the motion, it was carried unanimously.

In accordance with the motion passed by the Council, the Committee rose at 6 o'clock P.M. and the Chairman, Mr. Jones, reported progress to the Council.

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

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1962.

10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, to continue its consideration of Sessional Papers Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Mr. Jones in the chair.

Government of the Residual Northwest Territories
(Sessional Paper No. 5)

Mr. Robertson introduced the subject by stating that the principle of division of the Territories into two separate entities had been discussed at previous Sessions. He said that the paper under discussion attempted to analyze the problems involved in governing the residual portion of the Northwest Territories. He suggested that the distribution of population in the residual territory was an important factor and should be borne in mind by the Committee during the discussion. He commented that the west coast of Hudson Bay and Baffin Island were the most heavily populated areas, with Baffin Island having about 70% of the total population, and the Queen Elizabeth Islands and the interior of the District of Keewatin supporting very few people.

Mr. Robertson said that one of the most important questions was whether there should be elected members on the Council of the residual territory. He suggested that the Committee should consider two facts:

- (1) the Eskimos do not yet understand the principles of representation, voting, what a Council would be responsible for, or, indeed, what the Northwest Territories Council does at the present time;
- (2) because of the geography of the area, southern Baffin Island is the only portion of the residual territory in which it would be feasible for a candidate to do any effective campaigning.

He traced, briefly, the development of Alberta and Saskatchewan from their status as Territories to their present provincial status, and related the experience of these provinces to the development of responsible government in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Smith commented on the excellence of the Sessional Paper under consideration, pointing out that the unbiased views presented gave the Council an intelligent understanding of the significance of the matter under consideration, and indicated the proper relationship of the civil servant to the Council. The paper outlined all the possibilities open to Council and did not attempt to force a decision, he said.

Members agreed that Mr. Smith's comments should be included in the Proceedings.

Mr. Robertson congratulated Mr. Bartlett who, he said, was largely responsible for the preparation of the paper.

Mr. Gall asked how far the Eskimos had come in the development of their political thinking.

Mr. Robertson replied that the question might best be answered by reference to the Advisory Committee on Eskimo Affairs. He said that until four years ago there had been no Eskimo representation on this Committee. It had been considered desirable that Eskimo delegates attend the Committee meetings, he said, and representation had gradually been achieved. In the majority of cases a simple type of election was held by the Eskimos of a community to select the man who would represent their views on the Committee, he said. He suggested that the meaning of representation was beginning to have some significance in very general terms in some Eskimo communities.

Mr. Gall commented that the good hunter was losing his traditional place among the Eskimo people to the settlement man who tended to be better educated. Mr. Robertson replied, again with reference to the Advisory Committee on Eskimo Affairs, that the Eskimo delegates chosen were very often hunters who stood high in the estimation of their groups. These were not Eskimos from the settlements, he said, and were frequently unable to speak English.

Mr. Brown said he felt it would be a definite retrograde step if the degree of self-government presently achieved in the Northwest Territories were to be denied in the residual territory. He said that the pattern of rights and procedures had been established and that, in his estimation, it would be unthinkable not to provide some degree of self-government.

Mr. Smith said he did not feel there was any question of a need for self-government in the residual territory, but only a question of what form this government should take. The Committee agreed.

Mr. Robertson said he did not feel that the position of Commissioner should, for many years to come, be a full-time commitment as it is in the Yukon Territory and as it will be in the new Mackenzie Territory. He suggested that, initially, the Commissioner should be someone in the Federal Government, someone from within the Civil Service who was close to the Administration. This would be most important, he said, because of the large Federal responsibilities in the residual territory.

Mr. Desrochers suggested that the present Commissioner might well be the Commissioner of the new territory. Mr. Robertson said that this need not necessarily be the case, but emphasized that he should be someone from within the Federal Administration.

Mr. Gall asked who could possibly represent the population of the new territory, since most of the residents are transients.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that many teachers, Hudson's Bay Company managers, and Roman Catholic and Anglican missionaries had been living in the Eastern Arctic for years. He agreed that the number of these individuals was small, but said that the number was growing.

Mr. Desrochers suggested that the non-Eskimo population would be mostly civil servants.

Mr. Robertson agreed that this was so, and added that the non-Eskimos were for the most part identified with powerful groups in the North. He suggested that the most effective representation might be from teachers who, while they were appointed after Civil Service competitions, were not in fact civil servants.

Mr. Lang suggested that caution would be necessary to ensure that residents of the territory who might be appointed to the Council did not find their personal interest or those of their employers conflicting with the best interests of the territory.

Mr. Robertson replied that it should not be assumed that the appointed members would all be non-Eskimos, although he wondered whether there were many Eskimos who, at the present time, would be able to come to grips with the machinery of formal government.

Mr. Smith said that it would be unthinkable to have a Council on which there were no representatives from the territory.

Mr. Coolican asked if this had ever been the case in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Robertson replied that until 1948 this had been the case and that, in his estimation, it had worked very badly. Despite the fact that the civil servants who made up the Council at that time performed their duties honestly, the Council had suffered by not having the views of residents of the Territories.

Mr. Gall and Mr. Goodall reviewed the situation in the Territories prior to the formation of constituencies in the Mackenzie District. Both advised against allowing a similar situation to develop in the residual territory.

The Committee agreed unanimously against the first pattern suggested by the paper, that the Council be wholly appointed at large.

Mr. Robertson said that the basic difference between patterns two and three suggested in the paper was that the third pattern provided for the division of the territory into representation districts at the outset.

Mr. Smith asked if there would be any value in creating representation districts unless it was intended to provide for the election of members from them immediately.

Mr. Coolican cautioned against dividing the territory into representation districts until the future population pattern had become clearer. He pointed out that it would be easier to create districts in the future than to change districts. Mr. Coolican favoured

pattern two providing for a Council appointed at large, but with the provision that some members be appointed from the territory, and the added provision that members be elected from districts as soon as this became practical.

Mr. Robertson agreed that it would be best not to create representation districts except for the purpose of electing members. He suggested that if no division was made it must be presumed that circumstances did not warrant the election of members. Mr. Robertson said he inclined towards pattern two.

Mr. Lang again suggested that any member appointed from the territory should not be connected with commerce because of the possibility of a conflict of interest.

Mr. Brown asked if Mr. Lang wished the Committee to recommend that such a resident be disqualified from being a Member of Council.

Mr. Lang said he did not think this would be necessary but that the question should be taken into consideration at the time of appointment.

Mr. Robertson suggested that no more than three or four members should be appointed or elected from the territory because representation from outside the territory would be essential, for some years to come, as it had been essential on the Northwest Territories Council.

On the question of whether some of the members from the Territory should be elected, Mr. Robertson commented that the only area where an election would be feasible by 1964 would be in south Baffin Island where the distances between communities were not too great and where the highest population density of the Eastern Arctic was centered.

Mr. Gall asked how far political development had progressed in south Baffin Island.

Mr. Robertson replied that Frobisher Bay had become a Local Development Area in 1959 but that no other community had any form of local government.

He added that it was important to remember that if provision were made for elected representation from one section of the territory only, there would undoubtedly be pressure from other sections for equal consideration.

Mr. Gall suggested that there should be no elected representatives at the outset, but that the development of local government should be encouraged with a view to preparing people for elections in the future.

Mr. Robertson asked whether it would be the Committee's wish that there be an instruction to the Administration to work out electoral districts and hold elections within a stated period, say ten years.

Mr. Smith said that the Council's purpose was to assist the development of this portion of the country

and that in view of this responsibility an instruction was in fact implied.

Mr. Gall asked if there would be any objection to using the Eskimo language magazines now distributed in the Territories as vehicles for the dissemination of information on political development. Mr. Robertson said there would be no objection to this.

Mr. Gall questioned whether South Baffin Island was truly representative of the Eastern Arctic area. He suggested that small communities with steady hunting populations were more representative.

In summary, Mr. Robertson said that the southern part of Baffin Island was the only area which was at all ready for an election. He said that if an election were held there it would make for pressure from other areas, -- not from true residents, -- but from transients who were more sophisticated in their political development and who might force the election of members to the detriment of the population as a whole. He added that it would be extremely difficult at the present time for an Eskimo to represent a large part of the new territory.

Mr. Robertson suggested that there should be either seven or nine members on the Council. Five members would be too few, he thought, and eleven would be too many.

Mr. Desrochers observed that if the Council were to have seven members it would seem appropriate that three of the members should be residents of the territory, three appointed regardless of their residence and one additional member who would be the Deputy Commissioner.

The Committee agreed that the Council should be composed of seven members; - three residents, three appointed (some of whom could be residents) and a Deputy Commissioner. It was further agreed that the Deputy Commissioner should have a vote.

Eskimo Representation on the Council

Mr. Desrochers said he agreed with the principle that there should be Eskimo representation on the Council.

Mr. Smith said he would recommend that the proposed Resolution read somewhat as follows:--"that there will always be at least one Eskimo on the Council". He suggested that when the residents of a defined area are granted representation on a body such as a Council, any large, distinct group from among the residents should be certain of representation. Mr. Smith took issue with the statement that it would be difficult to find an Eskimo who could adequately represent his race. He suggested that few members of the House of Commons in Ottawa were completely representative of their constituents. He thought that an Eskimo could be appointed to the Council who would represent the views of his constituents to the same extent as most members of Parliament. Even if an Eskimo Councillor did not

pull his full weight for a time, he said, this situation would be better than not having an Eskimo on the Council at all.

Mr. Smith suggested that if Eskimos, whether they were hunters, fishermen or of any other occupation, were informed of the desirability of appointing one of their race to the Council he had no doubt that a suitable man would be chosen who could properly serve as the representative of his constituents.

Mr. Lang said he agreed with Mr. Smith that it would be desirable to have an Eskimo on the Council. He felt, however, that there would be little value in this unless the man were of some use on the Council.

Mr. Coolican agreed that it would be desirable to have Eskimos on the Council, but he pointed out the danger of reserving a place on the Council for a representative of a special race. He stressed the importance of treating Eskimos fairly, but thought that the reservation of any seats for them would be creating an awkward precedent.

Mr. Desrochers said that the Resolution must be so worded that it could not be interpreted as implying any limitation on the number of Eskimos who might serve on the Council.

Mr. Robertson agreed completely with Mr. Desrochers. He explained that Canadian practice has never provided that any particular class of citizens should be specifically included in appointed or elected groups. Race is not a determinant in matters of this kind, he said. He felt, therefore, that the Council should not introduce this factor in their Resolution, and he expressed the view that the Governor in Council could be relied on to ensure that Eskimos are represented. He added that there could be great difficulty in determining what an Eskimo is.

Mr. Smith said that the Council should not rely on the good sense of other persons, such as the Governor in Council, in matters of this kind. He wondered whether the Committee would consider some mild recommendation to the effect that in making appointments the Governor in Council should give special consideration to the peculiar needs of the Eskimo population.

Mr. Lang expressed his view that it would be highly desirable to have an Eskimo on the Council but if the constitution were to stipulate that one must be on the Council the Eskimos would be placed in a position of inferiority.

Indemnities and Allowances

Mr. Desrochers suggested that some of the appointed members of the Council of the residual territory might well not be civil servants, and that they might be taken away from their normal occupations and their sources of livelihood to serve on the Council. He thought, therefore, that consideration should be given to paying an indemnity to appointed members.

Mr. Robertson thought this suggestion quite correct, but suggested that in some respects it presented a problem. He considered that it would be undesirable to have people seeking appointment to the Council simply because the appointment was financially attractive.

Mr. Smith expressed his concurrence with Mr. Robertson's view. He felt that being on the Council was its own sufficient reward and he proposed, therefore, that it might be well to forego indemnities for appointed members.

Frequency of Council Meetings

Mr. Gall thought it would be highly desirable for the Council to meet quarterly. He suggested that it is most difficult to keep up with changing conditions when the Council meets only twice yearly. Mr. Robertson said that meeting quarterly would be rather difficult for the appointed members.

Mr. Lang observed that quarterly meetings would be desirable but he did not feel that they were entirely practical.

Seat of Government

The Committee agreed unanimously with the recommendation in the paper that the seat of Government for the residual territory be Ottawa.

Name for the Residual Territory

Mr. Robertson suggested that it would be well to consider whether the name of the residual territory should be of Eskimo origin.

Mr. Smith thought that it should be called the Eastern Arctic or the Arctic Territory.

Mr. Coolican suggested that it would be highly desirable to have an Eskimo name. He observed that this was Eskimo country and throughout the balance of Canada there were any number of Indian place names.

It was the opinion of the Committee that an Eskimo name should be selected.

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

3 o'clock P.M.

The Committee continued its consideration of Sessional Paper No. 5, Mr. Jones in the chair.

Mr. G.W. Rowley, Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Northern Development, was in attendance.

Mr. Robertson summed up the previous discussion on the choice of a name for the residual territory. The Arctic was the home of the Eskimos, he said, and as there

were Indian, French and English place names in Canada, he saw no reason why the principle of an Eskimo name should not be accepted.

Mr. Rowley pointed out that it was very difficult to find an Eskimo name which sounds right to southern Canadians. He said that none of the names suggested in the Appendix to the Sessional Paper under discussion was entirely suitable.

Mr. Smith asked whether the Eskimos had a name for the Eastern Arctic. Mr. Rowley replied that there is no generally accepted name because the Eskimos do not conceive of the Eastern Arctic as such. He said that all Eskimos would be able to understand a name, if one were chosen, because the various dialects were mutually intelligible.

Mr. Smith asked whether there might be an Eskimo folk-hero whose name should be perpetuated. Mr. Rowley said there were no Eskimo national heroes. If a person's name were to be selected he felt the most deserving individual was Parry, as he had travelled throughout the Arctic.

The Committee agreed that the selection of a name for the residual territory would be left for consideration at the next Session of Council.

Mr. Jones presented the report of the Committee on Sessional Papers Nos. 3, 4 and 5 which recommended:

1. That a thorough study be made by competent authorities, including the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, into the suitability of Fort Simpson to be the capital of the Mackenzie Territory, and that a report be prepared for consideration by Council at its next Session.
2. That the proposed plan for the creation of the Mackenzie Territory be proceeded with according to schedule.
3. That the eastern boundary of the Mackenzie Territory should be the 105th meridian of longitude, and that Banks Island and Victoria Island should be included in the new Territory.
4. That the Council of the residual territory should be composed of seven members, one of whom would be Deputy Commissioner.
5. That the Council members be appointed at large, except for any elected members, with the additional requirement or understanding that some of the members - say three - would be residents of the territory.
6. That the presence of one or more Eskimos on the Council would be desirable.
7. That it would be highly desirable to have an Eskimo name for the residual territory.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 1, An Ordinance Respecting a Financial Agreement between the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 6, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, was read the second time.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bills 1, 2 and 6, and Sessional Paper No. 14, Mr. Carey in the chair.

Bill 1 - Financial Agreement Ordinance, 1962

Mr. Robertson introduced the Bill by pointing out that at the July, 1961, Session the Council had studied the Proposed Financial Agreement between the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada and had agreed to it in principle. However, at that time, the report had not been approved by the Government of Canada. He said that this approval had now been given and that the Agreement had been changed only slightly from the one reviewed by the Council at Fort Simpson.

Mr. Brown said that apart from a few minor editorial changes there were four changes in substance:

- (1) Funds for "tote trails" under the Development Services vote had been moved from capital to operating so that they would be provided in the general grant. It was not intended that the Territorial Government should borrow for this purpose as Federal assistance was to be given in the form of a grant.
- (2) An increase of \$200,000 over the period under loans to municipalities to provide for the estimated portion of the local share of the cost of construction of a new hospital in Yellowknife. The repayment of loans by Municipal districts item was increased to take into account the additional \$200,000 in loans.
- (3) Revenues under repayment of relief were deleted to recognize the Council's decision to no longer require an indigent receiving relief to sign an undertaking to pay back the relief.
- (4) An increase in the item for hospital construction grants under Health, Capital, to meet anticipated requests for assistance in constructing and altering hospitals in accordance with a survey carried out by officers of the Department of National Health and Welfare. There was a resultant increase in revenues under Health, Capital, indicating the recoverable portion of these grants. Estimated gross expenditures were increased from \$20,000 per year to \$97,280 per year with offsetting revenues of \$46,140 per year.

The Committee proceeded to a detailed study of the Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations.

Part III

Item 1, Education - Agreed to.

Item 2, Health

Mr. Robertson pointed out that if the Financial Agreement were approved the Health Plan would necessarily be approved.

Mr. Brown said that the expenditures contemplated under the Health Plan were provided for in the Agreement.

Mr. Robertson said it was a question of deciding whether to accept the principle of the Health Plan. He pointed out, further, that the cost of operating the Plan would be quite small. He said there had been a great deal of misunderstanding among the residents of Yellowknife concerning the Plan. Its implications had been distorted, he said. There was a feeling that the costs of the Plan had made the fuel oil tax necessary, whereas the increased tax had been proposed because of sharp increases in the costs of education, the administration of justice and the Territorial Hospital Insurance Plan. Mr. Robertson suggested that the Health Plan be approved in principle, and said that any required adjustments could be made during consideration of the Appropriations.

The Committee agreed.

Item 3, Welfare - Agreed to.

Item 4, Territorial Assistance to Municipal Districts and the Development of Other Communities

Mr. Brown explained under what conditions communities could be designated "Development Areas", "Local Improvement Districts" and "Municipal Districts". He said that the Administration was considering the advisability of recommending to the Council the establishment of a fourth level of community government to be called an "Incorporated Local Improvement District".

In reply to a question by Mr. Carey, Mr. Brown said it was not intended that the subsidies proposed for community water and sewer systems would bring the cost of these services, to the residents, below \$150.00 a year for those on a full system, or \$50.00 a year for those on a partial system.

Mr. Coolican asked at what point a community should be expected to assume responsibility for the maintenance of roads within its boundaries. Mr. Robertson replied that this responsibility would be shouldered by a community when it became a Municipal District.

The Committee approved Item 4.

Item 5, Roads - Agreed to.

Item 6, Administration of Justice - Agreed to.

Item 7, Civil Service - Agreed to.

Item 8, Other Recommendations - Agreed to.

Part IV - Recommendations on Revenues

Mr. Gall asked why a poll tax was not levied on residents of such communities as Inuvik and Fort Smith. Mr. Robertson replied that while there was no provision for the levying of any taxes by Local Improvement Districts, he believed that Incorporated Local Improvement Districts should be allowed to levy a poll tax if they wished to.

Mr. Brown reminded the Committee that a poll tax is generally considered to be an uneconomic tax because of the costs of collection.

In reply to a question by Mr. Desrochers, Mr. Brown said that residents of Local Improvement Districts do not pay a poll tax, but they do pay all other taxes such as those on fuel oil and gasoline.

Mr. Desrochers asked who decided that a community should be declared a Local Improvement District. Mr. Robertson replied that the Council made these decisions after obtaining, from the Administration, the necessary information relating to population and other growth statistics.

Mr. Gall expressed his regret that it appeared to be necessary to increase the tax on fuel oil and gasoline. He suggested that the imposition of these additional taxes might tend to discourage the development of the Territories.

The Chairman asked whether the increased tax might be absorbed by the retailers.

Mr. Brown replied that normally taxes of this kind were passed on to the consumer, although it was not necessarily true that commodity prices were increased by an amount equal to the tax.

In reply to a question by Mr. Desrochers, Mr. Gall said that the cost of fuel oil in Hay River was 29½ cents a gallon, and at Fort Smith about 32 cents. This was compared with a price in Edmonton of 18 cents a gallon.

Mr. Robertson stated that the Federal Government, by entering into what could only be described as an extremely generous agreement with the Government of the Northwest Territories, was making it possible for a number of highly desirable programs to be carried out. It was only realistic, he suggested, that the residents of the Territories should realize that they were being asked to pay only a small share of the costs of these programs.

Mr. Brown said that a recent study showed that of \$5,038,000 expended by the Territorial Government during 1961-62, only \$391,000, or 7% of the total, had

been raised by Territorial taxes. It was estimated, he continued, that during the period 1962-67 taxes collected in the Territories would approximate 8% of the total expenditures. These calculations, he added, did not include profits made by the Territorial Liquor System.

Mr. Robertson added that with the establishment of the new road system in the Territories transportation costs were being substantially reduced.

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

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

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1962.

10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

Questions and Returns

Mr. Carey asked why employees of Northern Canada Power Commission do not receive a Northern Allowance.

In his capacity as Chairman of the Northern Canada Power Commission, Mr. Robertson replied that allowances are included in the salary structure. If they were not included, he said, the salaries would be considerably lower and a separate Northern Allowance would have to be paid.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue consideration of Bills 1, 2 and 6, and the Report of the Financial Committee, Mr. Carey in the chair.

Mr. Gall asked when the increased fuel oil tax would become effective.

Mr. Brown replied that the Ordinance would become law when Bill 2 had been approved by Council and signed by the Commissioner. However, the effective date of the tax would be the first of April, 1962.

Mr. Coolican asked why 10 mills was chosen as the proper additional tax rate that should be levied on taxable property in Local Improvement Districts and on taxable property in Municipal Districts not now being taxed for school purposes.

Mr. Brown replied that 10 mills was the rate established in the Yukon Territory for the same purpose several years ago. It had been considered reasonable, he said, to use the same figure.

Mr. Goodall asked whether the tax would affect residents of Fort Simpson.

Mr. Brown replied that it would.

Mr. Goodall commented that taxes must be accepted as a corollary of progress.

At Mr. Desrochers' suggestion, the Committee agreed to delete the word "now" from the recommendation.

The Committee approved Part IV with amendment.

Part V - Recommendations on the Terms of the 1962-67
Financial Agreement

Dr. Willis was invited to sit with the Committee.

Dr. Willis said that the average yearly cost of the Health Plan during the period 1962-67 would be approximately \$22,000, not \$12,000 as indicated previously. He said that this figure could be reduced by not building health centres at Yellowknife and Hay River, but he suggested that failure to build centres in these communities would lead to the making of invidious comparisons. He pointed out that communities such as Fort Simpson and Fort Smith had long histories of adequate health services, because of the acceptance of responsibility by the Federal Government for the health of the high-density Indian populations in and near these communities. The non-Indian residents, he said, "had ridden in on the coat-tails of the health services being provided to the natives by the Federal Government". Yellowknife and Hay River, he said, were relatively backward in their health programs, and the new Health Plan was designed to bring them up to standard.

The Committee approved Part V, and concluded its consideration of the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations.

The Committee returned to a detailed study of Bill 1.

Bill 1 - Financial Agreement Ordinance, 1962, (continued)

Mr. Robertson pointed out that two new agreements would undoubtedly have to be drawn up when the new territories were formed, - one agreement for the Mackenzie Territory and one for the residual territory.

Clauses 1 to 4 - Agreed to.

Clause 5

Mr. Smith asked if the Commissioner would not require the approval of the Council before amending the Financial Agreement.

The Legal Adviser said that the Commissioner would have the power to amend the Agreement if some provision proved to be unworkable. However, he said, the Commissioner could not change anything in the Agreement which was opposed to the provisions of the Ordinance. He said that the clause was a standard one.

Clause 5 - Agreed to.

Clauses 6 to 14 - Agreed to.

Bill 1 carried.

Bill 2 - Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance

Mr. Gall reiterated an earlier statement that he was opposed to collecting additional revenue by means of a tax on fuel oil. He said, however, that he was at a loss to know by what other means the required revenue could be obtained. Mr. Gall stated that he felt the fuel oil tax increases would retard the development of the Territories and might affect exploration work. He said he appreciated what the Federal Government was doing in the Territories. It was only the effect of the tax increase on the further development of the Territories about which he was concerned.

Mr. Robertson said he could not see that the fuel oil tax increases would in any manner affect the rate of exploration. The increased tax would necessarily add to the cost of exploration, he said, but he did not feel that this would retard development.

Mr. Gall stated that the local businessmen in Yellowknife felt that they would be providing too high a proportion of the total revenue collected under the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance.

Mr. Robertson said it was true that a large share of the expected revenue from the increased taxes on fuel oil and gasoline would be paid by the residents of Yellowknife, but only because Yellowknife was the largest single market in the Territories for these products.

Mr. Goodall pointed out that in Yellowknife the residents now have the benefit of roads and that, as a result, freight costs had gone down considerably.

Mr. Gall asked whether civil servants living in Crown-owned housing would pay the increased fuel oil tax.

Mr. Robertson said the Department had been urging the Treasury Board for some time to change the Crown-owned housing regulations so that the occupants of government housing would pay the full cost of heating and other services. He suggested that such an arrangement would likely result in the occupants being more economical in the use of such facilities. At the same time, he said, it would erase the impression that civil servants were not paying their own way.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that at the present time occupants of Crown-owned housing pay up to a certain ceiling towards the cost of services. In the north the cost of heating and of other services had always been above this ceiling, he said. He said Treasury Board must consider all Crown-owned housing in Canada, and was understandably unwilling to complicate the situation by attempting to make separate arrangements for different parts of the country. The Federal Government, he said, did not wish to provide housing for its employees at a rent which was uneconomic, but in many instances this had to be done in order to recruit the kind of men required.

He would prefer, he said, that all civil servants in the Territories pay 100% of the economic rent of the houses they occupy. He suggested, however, that if this were done it would be necessary, in many cases, to increase isolation allowances.

Mr. Robertson noted that civil servants are not the only residents of the Territories who live in subsidized housing. The senior employees of mining companies are often provided with housing, he said, as well as Hudson's Bay Company managers.

The Legal Advisor recommended that a new clause be added to Bill 2 to read as follows: "This Ordinance shall come into force on April 1, 1962".

The Committee approved Bill 2, with amendment.

Interprovincial Truck Transport, Alberta - Northwest Territories - (Sessional Paper No. 14)

Mr. Brown said that the paper contained the results of a study made by the Administration into the effect of regulations made by the Alberta Traffic Board on truckers in the Territories. The study had shown, he said, that Territorial truckers operated at a disadvantage compared to Alberta truckers in several respects, although the advantage lay with Territorial truckers in one respect. The recommendations contained in the paper were intended, he said, to equalize the competitive position of truckers in the Territories vis-a-vis those in Alberta.

The Committee agreed to adopt the recommendations contained in Sessional Paper No. 14.

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

3 o'clock P.M.

Bill 6 - Motor Vehicles Ordinance

Mr. Robertson explained that this Bill was intended to bring licence fees imposed in settled areas accessible by road more in line with similar licence fees paid in the provinces.

Mr. Goodall said that representations had been made to him by a taxi driver in Yellowknife that it should be made mandatory that cab drivers take out public liability insurance in the interests of their passengers. Mr. Brown said the Administration would consider this suggestion when reviewing the entire question of motor vehicle insurance, and would report to Council at the next Session.

Mr. Goodall said he did not agree with the proposed increases in licence fees.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that the proposed schedule of fees still leaves them much lower than in the provinces. He added that the owner, whether of a private

car or a truck, was being heavily subsidized since the costs of roads in the Territories were exceedingly high. He suggested that persons using these roads should contribute more than persons who did not.

Mr. Brown observed that the proposed increases were high when viewed as a percentage of the existing licence fees in the Territories, but were not high when compared with similar fees in the provinces.

Mr. Goodall withdrew his objection.

Mr. Robertson commented that there had been representations to the Federal Government from residents of the Yellowknife area that the names "Yellowknife Highway" and "Vic Ingraham Trail" be given to portions of the Great Slave Highway. He suggested that if the Federal Government acts on these representations reference to the Great Slave Highway in the bill under consideration would be outdated within a short time. He wondered if geographical designations should not be used instead of names in this instance.

Mr. Smith suggested that there should be a quickly imaginable, "magic" name for the highway system in the Territories as this would have great promotional value. He said that the name "Alaska Highway" was an example of what he had in mind.

Mr. Robertson said it had been the original intention that the "Mackenzie Highway" would run along the Mackenzie River. However, now that it appeared the highway would go only to the river, it would seem that the name had lost some of its significance, he said. He suggested that Mr. Smith's point was well taken and that it might be well to take the whole question up with the Federal Government. He suggested that the bill be passed and amended on Third Reading if necessary. The Legal Adviser would be consulted on an acceptable wording for sub-clauses 2 and 6, he said.

Bill 6 agreed to.

The Committee rose, and the Chairman, Mr. Carey, presented the report of the Committee. Bill 2 was recommended with amendment. Bills 1 and 6 were recommended without amendment. The Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations and Sessional Paper No. 14 were also approved.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 8, 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 Bill 8 and to resume consideration of Bill 9, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Because Dr. Willis and Mr. Carter of Northern Health Services were present, the Committee

agreed to pass immediately to consideration of the Health Items in the Appropriation Ordinance, 1962-63.

Bill 9 - Appropriation Ordinance 1962-63

Item 2 - Health

Allotment 201 - Health Services for Indigent Residents

Mr. Brown observed that the increase contemplated in this Allotment resulted from a more effective and widespread application of the Health Plan.

Allotment 201 - Agreed to.

Allotment 202 - Tuberculosis Control

Mr. Brown observed that the incidence of tuberculosis appears to be decreasing in the Territories.

Mr. Desrochers asked why a policy of sending tuberculosis patients to southern sanatoria had been adopted in favour of accommodating such patients in hospitals in the Territories.

Dr. Willis stated that it was necessary to concentrate cases in one spot in order to benefit from the services of specialists such as lung surgeons.

Allotment 202 - Agreed to.

Allotment 203 - Agreed to.

Allotment 204 - Agreed to.

Allotment 205 - Venereal Disease Control

In reply to a question from Mr. Robertson, Dr. Willis stated that the venereal disease situation was improving. He said he was most anxious about the increase of venereal disease among the Eskimo population, particularly at Inuvik, Frobisher Bay and Rankin Inlet. In 1955 venereal disease among the Eskimos was practically unknown, he said. He suggested that the increased incidence was linked to the alcohol problem. He reported that there had been a great improvement in the situation in the Great Slave Lake area.

Allotment 205 - Agreed to.

Allotments 206 to 210 - Agreed to.

Allotment 211 - Territorial share of Northern Health Service

Mr. Gall asked whether it was the Council's intention to include in the Votes and Proceedings the address of Dr. Case to the Council.

Mr. Brown said that it had not been the practice to include speeches made by private individuals, but that summaries of such speeches and of discussions resulting from them were included. He said that to his knowledge private documents had never been included in the Votes and Proceedings.

The Committee agreed that there was no need to deviate from normal practice.

Mr. Gall asked for clarification of Dr. Case's expressed concern that no provision had been made for the accommodation of families who might be evicted from houses declared sub-standard.

Dr. Willis stated that the Public Health Officer must act with discretion in carrying out his duties under the Health Plan. No blitzkrieg was envisioned, he said, against the problem of sub-standard housing. He agreed that no object would be served by turning a family out of a shack before making provision for alternative accommodation. He thought that a first step ought to be to conduct a properly organized survey to establish the dimensions of the problem and to set priorities. The proposed Low-Cost Housing Ordinance, he suggested would do much to enable residents to acquire suitable accommodation.

Allotment 211 - Agreed to.

Item 10 - Capital Account

Allotment 2001 - Territorial share of Northern Health Services

Mr. Gall asked why the Territorial Government should have to bear such a high percentage of the cost of construction of a nursing station at Tuktoyaktuk when there were such a small number of non-Eskimos in the community. Referring to the cost-sharing formula, Dr. Willis said there was an indivisible minimum below which one could not go in taking population groups into account. If a mathematical formula were to be applied in each instance this would become extremely complicated, he said. He suggested that what the Territorial Government loses on the swings it gains on the roundabouts.

Mr. Carey asked what effect the proposed health centre at Hay River would have on the hospital.

Dr. Willis replied that it would be ancillary to the hospital and together with it would form a complex for health operations. He said that the cost could be reduced by putting up a building of minimum standards, but he doubted that the people of Hay River would want this. He felt they would want a building of which they could be proud. He said that if a private dentist could be encouraged to settle in Hay River, some of the cost of the centre could be recovered from him in the form of rent for the use of the dental clinic. He stressed that it was essential to provide office space because young dentists were not willing to tie up capital in northern settlements, but might be willing to rent.

Mr. Smith congratulated Dr. Willis for the way in which he had answered Dr. Case's questions earlier in the Session. He said he thought it was a good idea to bring people such as Dr. Case to Council Sessions and that the practice should be encouraged. Mr. Smith wondered whether the Council should approve the construction of the proposed health centre at Yellowknife when Dr. Case had said that he could put it up for considerably less than the proposed figure. He suggested that the Council might be open to criticism in the Yellowknife area if it proceeded with the centre.

Dr. Willis commented that a medical building invariably costs more per cubic foot than residential buildings. He questioned whether Dr. Case had had any experience in the construction of public health buildings. He said the Department of National Health and Welfare had had many years of experience in the construction of such buildings and he felt that the figures arrived at by the experts in this field were as accurate as could be obtained. He pointed out that tenders would have to be called, and competitive prices sought. He suggested that the government would not wish to erect a building which was below standard.

Mr. Robertson commented that one often hears it said that government buildings cost more than non-government buildings. He suggested that very often the buildings being compared are not truly comparable, that often all factors of construction are not taken into account and that the specifications of buildings are not always considered. Sometimes, he said, contractors add a safety margin when bidding on government jobs because they fear that rigid inspections and enforcement of government standards might increase their costs substantially. He asked Mr. Gall for his opinion of Dr. Case's view that the proposed health centre in Yellowknife was unnecessary.

Mr. Gall replied that the Mayor and the Municipal Council would have to decide on this matter.

Mr. Brown said the Administration would have no objections to using other space in Yellowknife if it were available and suitable. He said there was a possibility that premises being vacated by the liquor store could be remodelled, and that this possibility would be looked into.

Dr. Willis commented that renovations often cost a high percentage of what it would cost to construct a new building. He suggested that by considering the recommendations of the hospital design division of his Department the Territorial Government would be benefitting from many years of experience.

Mr. Robertson suggested that if the Council decided not to establish a health centre in Yellowknife it would be going back on a promise which had been made. This could lead to certain complications, he said.

The Committee agreed to amend Section 11 of Item 10 by replacing the first sentence with - "required to provide for a health centre in the town of Yellowknife".

Mr. Desrochers asked why it should be left to the Administration to decide whether to build a new health centre or to use existing accommodation in Yellowknife, and not in other communities.

Mr. Robertson replied that Yellowknife was the only location where it was expected that suitable facilities might be available.

The Committee approved Allotment 2001 as amended.

Allotment 212 - Agreed to.

Allotment 213 - Hospital Insurance Services

Mr. Coolican asked how the figure of 12% was arrived at in calculating the normal annual increase in hospital costs.

Mr. Brown replied that this estimate took into account an anticipated increase in the number of patients based on expected population increase, in addition to a necessary increase in hospital rates resulting from the raising of standards.

Mr. Robertson commented on the proposed expansion of benefits under the Plan to include chronic care and diagnostic services, and asked what types of hospital care would still not be covered by the Plan.

Mr. Brown replied that mental patients and tuberculosis patients were not covered, nor were some chronic illnesses such as extended hospital care following an acute heart attack.

Allotment 213 - Agreed to.

Allotment 214 - Agreed to.

Allotment 2002 - Hospital Construction Grants

Mr. Robertson asked which of the hospitals for which Territorial grants were proposed under the National Health Grants Program expect to undertake alterations or new construction during 1962.

Mr. Brown replied that no firm agreement had been reached with any of the hospitals concerned, but that it was expected that at least some of them would proceed with alterations or new construction as proposed.

Mr. Robertson suggested it was doubtful that much work would be done this year since in most cases plans still had to be prepared by the hospital authorities and approved by the Administration. He said he would be surprised if more than 10% of the funds provided in the allotment were actually spent.

Dr. Willis said he was very hopeful that a higher percentage of the funds would be spent.

Mr. Goodall questioned the need for a new nurses' residence at Fort Simpson to accommodate twelve nurses.

Dr. Willis said that a few devoted nuns had been working long hours in the hospital at Fort Simpson for years, and stated that the hospital required additional staff. It was difficult, he said, to attract qualified nurses to the Territories unless good accommodation was provided for them.

Mr. Gall asked how the town of Yellowknife could provide its share of the cost of the proposed alterations to the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital, and the proposed nurses residence.

Mr. Brown replied that this question had not been discussed with the municipal authorities, but that much of it could, if desired, be obtained from the Territorial Government by means of a loan.

Mr. Robertson remarked that Yellowknife is in the same position, in this respect, as any other municipality in Canada.

Allotment 2002 - Agreed to.

Bill 8 - Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance
No. 2, 1961-62

Item 1 - Education

Allotment 101A - Agreed to.

Allotment 116A - Agreed to.

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

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

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1962.

10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 10, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow a Sum Not Exceeding \$360,000 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. Brown, seconded by Mr. Carey, Bill 11, An Ordinance to Assist the Construction of Low-Cost Housing in the Northwest Territories, was read the first time.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue discussion on Bills 8 and 9, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Bill 8 - Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance
No. 2, 1961-62 (continued)

Item 1 - Education

Allotment 117A - Loans to School Districts for
Teacher Accommodation

Mr. Gall stated that the problem of providing accommodation for teachers in both the separate school and public school districts in Yellowknife was becoming

acute. The problem was complicated, he said, by the fact that excellent accommodation was provided by the Department of Northern Affairs for teachers in the federal school in Yellowknife. He suggested that the Committee consider the possibility of providing grants to municipalities to assist with the construction of accommodation for teachers.

Mr. Robertson reminded the Committee that in southern Canada, while accommodation might be provided for teachers in some rural districts, in urban areas it was definitely the responsibility of the teacher to find his own accommodation. He emphasized that in discussing the problem in Yellowknife the Committee was not discussing scattered communities where one could not expect housing to exist. He agreed that Yellowknife's problem had been accentuated by the fact that the Federal Government had provided housing in settlements in the Territories. Many of these settlements had since blossomed into full grown communities, he said, and it had proven difficult to break the established trend and require employees to find their own accommodation. He felt that private enterprise should be encouraged to construct accommodation and rent the units on an economic basis. He felt, further, that Government employees should be encouraged to build their own homes. He said that he would like to see a trend away from public owned housing in the Territories. He pointed out that if school districts build their own accommodation for teachers, the buildings would be tax-exempt and therefore of no financial assistance to the municipality, whereas if apartments or houses were privately constructed they would be taxable and the municipality would benefit. In short, Mr. Robertson said he felt that the Territorial Government had gone far enough in providing 100% loans to school districts for housing. He said he was very much against providing grants.

Mr. Carey agreed with what Mr. Robertson had said, and pointed out that the predominance of the Civil Service in Fort Smith was having a detrimental effect on Fort Smith's aspirations to become a municipal district.

Mr. Desrochers asked why the operating grants to school districts could not be increased.

Mr. Robertson said that this was being done and that the operating grants would approximate the national average.

Item 117A - Agreed to.

At Mr. Gall's request, the Committee returned to Allotment 2002 which had been approved previously. Mr. Gall said that the municipality's share of the cost of alterations to Stanton Yellowknife Hospital and the construction of a nurses' residence, would be quite high. He wondered if there was any possibility that the Federal Government might make an additional contribution to this capital cost in view of the fact that Eskimo and Indian patients were treated at the hospital.

Mr. Robertson said that the point which Mr. Gall had raised was worth looking into. The possibility would be studied, he said, and a recommendation made to Northern Health Services that an additional grant be provided if the situation was considered to warrant it.

Mr. Brown referred to a letter which had just been received from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal District of Yellowknife asking if the Territorial Government would lend money to the municipality to enable it to give a grant to Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

The Committee agreed with the principle of lending money to municipalities to enable them to pay their share of the costs of hospital construction programs, and agreed that a study would be made of the possibility of obtaining a grant from the Federal Government in respect of Indian and Eskimo patients accommodated in Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

Item 9 - Capital Account

Allotment 1004A - Agreed to.

Allotment 4007A - Agreed to.

Item 4 - Development Services

Allotment 407 - Tote Trails

Mr. Brown stated that at the July Session, 1961, the Council had approved a policy whereby the Territorial Government would share with resources companies in the costs of construction of tote trails in the Territories. The amounts expended under this program are recoverable from the Federal Government, he said. He pointed out that this item would provide assistance to several mining companies, and that tentative plans had been made to construct tote trails from Yellowknife to Taurcanis and from Discovery to Camlaren. The grants would be paid on the basis of 50% of the direct costs of construction or \$10,000, whichever was the lesser, he said.

Allotment 407 - Agreed to.

Bill 9 - Appropriation Ordinance 1962-63 (continued)

Mr. R.A. Bishop, Assistant Chief of the Education Division was in attendance.

Item 1 - Education

Allotment 101 - Fees for Pupils in Federal Schools

Mr. Brown stated that the substantial increase in this allotment was due to the increased rate of reimbursement in respect of pupils to which the Council had already agreed. Mr. Bishop commented that the increase was also attributable to a higher pupil registration of approximately 100.

Allotment 101 - Agreed to.

Allotment 102 - Maintenance of Pupils at Student Residences

Mr. Call said that he supported this program because it tended to break down racial barriers which might otherwise develop.

Mr. Desrochers asked why the cost of operating the hostel in Yellowknife was higher than for the one in Inuvik.

Mr. Bishop replied that in Yellowknife an older age group of students was being cared for and that this involved higher costs.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that in Inuvik the children were of primary school age for the most part, and slept in dormitories, while the older children in the Yellowknife hostel were accommodated two to a room.

Allotment 102 - Agreed to.

Allotments 103 to 105 - Agreed to.

Allotment 106 - Grants in Aid of Operation of Night Classes for Adults

Mr. Robertson asked if it would be possible to increase the number of night classes held.

In reply, Mr. Bishop said that most of the money from this allotment had been paid, in the past, to the Yellowknife School for basic English classes for New Canadians, and that recovery had been made from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. He said that night classes were held in many schools as part of the adult education program, and no charge was made to those participating. He reviewed the background of this subject, briefly, stating that in 1960, in recognition of the gap which was developing between many children who were being educated and their parents who had not attended school, an adult education specialist had been employed to undertake a study of the situation. This study had not yet been completed, he said. He pointed out that teachers participated in adult education programs as far as possible, but that there was a staff problem in this regard, particularly in smaller centres where the teachers are called upon to perform a variety of functions. In the larger schools, teachers were able to devote more time to adult education, he said. He said that community teachers were expected to participate in the adult education program, but he suggested that there was a limit to the amount of work they should be expected to undertake.

Allotment 106 - Agreed to.

Allotment 107 - Scholarships and Training of Selected Students

Mr. Bishop said that the increase in this allotment resulted from the provision of a second four-year scholarship. He said that up to now, there had been little difficulty in taking care of those who wished to go on to higher education. He suggested, however, that the situation would become graver as the

number of children attending school increased, and as the children advanced through the higher grades. He said that a study of the situation was underway and that a report should be available to the Council at the July, 1962, Session.

Allotment 107 - Agreed to.

Allotments 108 and 109 - Agreed to.

Allotment 110 - Physical Recreation Program

Mr. Robertson said that he had received a letter from Mr. Adderley, of Yellowknife, requesting the Council to take action so that advantage could be taken of whatever assistance might be available from the Federal Government under the new Physical Fitness Program.

Mr. Lang spoke in favour of the new program and said that it would do much for the youth of the North.

Mr. Bishop reviewed the history of the allotment. He said that when it was set up several years ago it provided for many items which were now provided by the schools under various other programs.

Mr. Jones suggested giving thought to the striking of medals for presentation to outstanding amateur athletes each year. He stated that this had been done by Indian Affairs Branch for Indian athletes.

Mr. Goodall spoke of the active interest in hockey in Fort Simpson.

Mr. Gall suggested that any funds provided under the Physical Fitness Program might be used to defray the transportation expenses of teams competing in various communities.

Mr. Desrochers said he thought the money would better be spent to encourage participation in sports at the local level for as many people as possible.

Mr. Robertson observed that money made available under the Physical Fitness Program would probably be related to population figures in various provinces. He thought the amount available to the Territories would probably be quite small, and suggested that the Council should consider the advisability of providing money from Territorial funds.

The Committee recommended that study be given to the question of encouraging participation in amateur sports, initially within local communities.

Allotment 110 - Agreed to.

Allotment 111 - Agreed to.

Allotments 112 and 113 - Grants to Girl Guides and Boy Scouts

Mr. Robertson said that he had been in communication with the National Headquarters of the Girl Guides and the Boy Scouts, and that he hoped the

Guide and Scout programs would be made more effective in the Territories. He suggested to the Committee that any revision or extension of these programs might tend to raise the amount of money required in the future.

Allotments 112 and 113 - Agreed to.

Allotment 114 - Miscellaneous Equipment

Mr. Brown pointed out that this was a new allotment to provide funds to reimburse the Federal Government for the cost of replacing miscellaneous school furnishings and equipment.

Mr. Lang suggested that thought be given to making as much equipment as possible in the Territories in order to use local materials and to give local employment. He suggested that some equipment might be made at the Rehabilitation Centre in Inuvik.

Allotment 114 - Agreed to.

Allotment 115 - Agreed to.

Allotment 1001 - Payment to Federal Government of Territorial Share of Construction and Improvement of Federal Schools and Related Facilities

Mr. Robertson said that schools had been established in almost all settlements in the Territories where they were required, and that a high percentage of the children were now able to receive schooling. Additional classrooms will be required for some schools, he said.

Mr. Bishop said that over 50% of the students in the Territories are in grade three or lower. He added that it usually takes three or four years for a school to assume its proper position in a community.

Mr. Carey asked when the eight classroom addition would be built at Fort Smith.

Mr. Robertson replied that its construction was expected to be undertaken during the summer of 1962.

Mr. Bishop advised the Committee that a root cellar is planned for the school at Fort Simpson in connection with the agricultural program which it is hoped will be developed in that area.

Allotment 1001 - Agreed to.

Allotment 1002 - Agreed to.

Allotment 1003 - Grant to Hay River Separate School District No. 3

Mr. Robertson reminded the Committee of the Council's request at the July, 1961, Session, that the Administration prepare a paper outlining further conditions which should be attached to Territorial grants for construction purposes. The question, he said, had arisen following the award of a contract for the construction of St. Paul's School in Hay River. A paper

had been prepared, he said, and he suggested that the Committee might wish to consider it.

The Committee agreed to consider the paper entitled "Territorial Capital Grants - School Districts and Community Centres". This paper is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 16.

Allotment 1003 - Agreed to.

Allotment 1004 - Agreed to.

Item 3 - Welfare

Mr. W. Rudnicki, Chief, Welfare Division, Mr. J.N. Hefler and Mr. T.D. Stewart, both of the Family Services Section of Welfare Division were in attendance.

Allotments 301 to 304 - Agreed to.

Allotment 305 - Care of Dependent and Delinquent Children

Mr. Desrochers asked whether there had been much occasion to use the new Child Welfare Ordinance.

Mr. Hefler replied that two contribution agreements, five or six protection cases and a number of other items had arisen out of the Child Welfare Ordinance.

Mr. Desrochers asked whether the provisions of the Ordinance were proving to be satisfactory.

Mr. Hefler replied that there had been some initial difficulties with regard to interpretation, but that these had been cleared up satisfactorily.

Mr. Desrochers asked whether the Yellowknife Children's Aid Society would continue to operate in light of the fact that it would no longer receive grants from the municipality.

Mr. Rudnicki replied that he did not know whether or not the Society would continue to operate as a formal Children's Aid Society. In the event that it ceased to operate in a formal capacity, he said, he hoped that it would continue to contribute in an advisory capacity to the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

Mr. Gall said that children were sometimes accepted into foster homes because of financial considerations. He suggested that the accommodation of such children in a proper institution was to be preferred.

Allotment 305 - Agreed to.

Allotments 306 to 308 - Agreed to.

Allotment 309 - Rehabilitation Services

In reply to a question from Mr. Lang, Mr. Rudnicki confirmed that the proposed rehabilitation services were intended to provide for former hospital patients, not for released prisoners.

Allotment 309 - Agreed to.

Allotment 310 - Agreed to.

Item 4 - Development Services

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

Allotment 401 - Maintenance of Resource and Communications Roads

Mr. Gall asked whether any work had been done on the provision of emergency telephones along the highway from Fort Providence to Yellowknife.

Mr. Parker replied that the Canadian National Telecommunications had agreed to provide emergency telephones at forty mile intervals along the highway, but he did not believe work had yet begun. He agreed to ascertain the present status of the project and advise Mr. Gall.

Allotment 401 - Agreed to.

Allotment 402 - Agreed to.

Allotment 403 - Maintenance of Local Roads in Settlements Outside Municipal Districts and Local Improvement Districts

The Committee agreed to consider Sessional Paper No. 6 - Report on Dust Control, while reviewing the appropriate allotment.

Mr. Desrochers suggested that since the report on dust control was of a technical nature members of the Committee ought to approve the recommendations made by the experts who had prepared the report.

Mr. Robertson agreed with Mr. Desrochers, suggesting that no member of the Committee was qualified to dispute the contents of the report.

The Committee asked that a report be presented to Council at the January, 1963, Session, on the results of the dust control programs undertaken.

Allotment 403 - Agreed to.

Allotments 404 to 406 - Agreed to.

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

3 o'clock P.M.

The Committee continued its study of Item 4 - Development Services, Mr. Merrill in attendance.

Allotments 407 and 408 - Agreed to.

Allotment 409 - Water and Sewer Systems

The Committee agreed to consider Sessional Paper No. 13, Water and Sewer Systems in the N.W.T.

Mr. Gall said he strongly endorsed the Financial Committee's recommendation that the existing water and sewer systems at Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Fort McPherson and Inuvik be brought as soon as possible under a uniform policy governing the repayment of capital and operating costs through rates.

Mr. Desrochers questioned the allocation of priorities and referred particularly to the scheduling of systems for Aklavik and Enterprise during 1964-65. He said that Aklavik had a substantial population and that Enterprise was important as a tourist centre.

Mr. Robertson replied that the scheduled priorities were only tentative. Mr. Coolican asked why Rae, Fort Norman and Fort Providence had been selected as the first communities to be serviced.

Mr. Robertson replied that surveys were available for these locations and that health officials had insisted, because of the poor conditions obtaining in these communities, that they be serviced immediately.

Mr. Goodall agreed in principle with the program but informed the Committee that many residents of these communities would be financially unable to pay the anticipated rates.

Mr. Brown said that the rates would be paid either by the householders themselves or out of welfare funds. The recommendations contained in Sessional Paper No. 13 were approved.

Allotment 409 - Agreed to.

Item 10 - Capital Account

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

Mr. Brown tabled maps indicating the proposed community roads construction program. Mr. Robertson asked what the results of the corduroy base road program had been at Aklavik.

Mr. Brown said that available engineering reports indicated that results would probably be good. A complete report could not be made until the roads had been through one spring, he said.

Allotment 4001 - Agreed to.

Allotment 4002 - Construction of Sidewalks in Settlements Outside Municipal Districts and Local Improvement Districts

Mr. Desrochers asked why the sidewalk at Aklavik was estimated to cost \$2.00 per linear ft., while the sidewalk at Inuvik was expected to cost \$4.00 per linear ft.

Mr. Merrill replied that the sidewalk at Inuvik would be wider and of a heavier grade of lumber than the one at Aklavik. He added that construction conditions at Inuvik were more difficult.

Mr. Gall asked whether the lumber for the sidewalks would be supplied by the sawmill at Aklavik.

Mr. Merrill replied in the affirmative.

Allotment 4002 - Agreed to.

Allotment 4003 - Fire Protection in Settlements Outside
Municipal Districts and Local
Improvement Districts

Mr. Lang asked whether any provision had been made for improving the fire fighting facilities at Aklavik.

Mr. Whatmough replied that he had completed his inspection of the Aklavik area in November and would be making a report.

Allotment 4003 - Agreed to.

Allotment 4004 - Construction of Campgrounds and
Picnic Grounds

In reply to a question from Mr. Robertson, Mr. Merrill said that it had been decided to construct a campground at Mile 108 on the Great Slave Highway. Much searching had been done before this location was selected, he said.

Allotment 4004 - Agreed to.

Allotments 4005 to 4007 - Agreed to.

Item 5 - Municipal Affairs

Allotments 501 to 513 - Agreed to.

Item 10 - Capital Account

Mr. P.B. Parker was in attendance.

Allotments 5001 to 5003 - Agreed to.

Allotment 5004 - Grants to Municipal Districts for
Sidewalk Construction

Mr. Brown pointed out that this was a new allotment under the new Financial Agreement. Previously, grants had been made to municipal districts for road construction but not for sidewalk construction.

Allotment 5004 - Agreed to.

Allotments 5005 and 5006 - Agreed to.

Allotment 5007 - Town Planning and Development -
Local Improvement Districts

Mr. Parker informed the Committee that in the frontier subdivision at Fort Smith, the Territorial Government was acting as a subdivider, putting in roads, and other services. He pointed out that revenue received from the sale of lots would be applied against the expenses of subdividing.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that the purpose of the subdivision was to permit families of limited means to erect substandard housing not permitted in the serviced area.

Allotment 5007 - Agreed to.

Allotment 5008 - Grants Toward Community Centres

Mr. Brown said that it had not yet been determined whether the funds contributed by the Federal Government towards the construction of a community centre at Inuvik should be considered as having been put up by the residents of Inuvik for the purpose of determining the amount that should be granted by the Territorial Government.

Allotment 5008 - Agreed to.

Allotments 5009 to 5011 - Agreed to.

At 4:25 o'clock P.M. the Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Coolican, reported progress.

Mr. Brown moved that: notwithstanding Rule 2 of the Council of the Northwest Territories, the Council adjourn at 4:30 o'clock.

Mr. Goodall seconded the motion. Carried.

The Council adjourned at 4:30 o'clock P.M.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1962.

10 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue discussion of Bills 8 and 9, and Sessional Paper No. 9, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Referendum Procedure for Debenture Borrowing by Municipal Districts and School Districts - (Sessional Paper No. 9)

Mr. Brown said that the need for a standard referendum procedure for debenture borrowing by municipal districts and school districts had become apparent as the result of a decision by the Municipality of Yellowknife to pave some of the town's streets. The Council had approved the purchase of debentures from the Municipal District for this purpose, he said, and had committed the necessary funds. The residents of Yellowknife, however, had subsequently rejected the proposal in a referendum. The Administration wanted guidance, he said, as to the proper course of action to take in similar situations in the future. In particular, he said, it should be determined whether it might be preferable to hold the referendum before the Council considered the lending of funds, rather than after.

Mr. Brown suggested that the figure of \$25,000 referred to in the first recommendation of the paper was too low. He thought that \$50,000 would be a more realistic figure.

Mr. Robertson agreed. He felt the Council could safely assume that projects under \$50,000 would be approved by referendum.

Mr. Desrochers suggested that when the Council approved a major program in principle, the funds ought to be appropriated at the same time.

Mr. Robertson thought this would be wise in view of the infrequency of Council Sessions and the shortness of the construction season.

The Committee approved the recommendations in Sessional Paper No. 9, with an amendment changing the figure of \$25,000 in the first recommendation to \$50,000, and with the addition of a clarifying clause to the effect that when a major program is approved by the Council, the necessary funds should be appropriated at the same time.

Mr. Brown reported that the Northwest Territories Fire Marshal had informed him that the volunteer fire brigade at Yellowknife had placed fourth in the National Annual Fire Prevention Contest in the class for towns with a population of 2500 to 4900. The Yellowknife brigade had also placed twenty-third in the national competition in which over 500 fire departments had participated. The Committee agreed that both of these achievements were very commendable.

Item 6 - Wildlife Management

Mr. A.G. Loughrey, Head of the Game Section, Territorial Division, and Mr. J. Bryant were in attendance.

Allotment 601 - Wolf Control Program

Mr. Loughrey reported that the predator control program carried out for the past several years had been successful. He stressed that the program was intended to control the numbers of wolves, not to exterminate them.

Allotment 601 - Agreed to.

Allotment 602 - Canine Disease Control

Mr. Lang suggested that publicity be given to this program by placing posters in post offices and other public places.

Mr. Loughrey said the Administration would take note of this request.

Allotment 602 - Agreed to.

Allotment 603 - Agreed to.

Sport Hunting of Buffalo

Mr. Robertson observed that at the January, 1961, Session the Council had agreed to amend the

Game Ordinance to permit the sport hunting of buffalo with bows and arrows, and that the necessary amendment had been passed at the July, 1961, Session. Since then, Mr. Robertson said, he had received a letter from The Canadian Federation of Humane Societies deploring this provision on the grounds that it might cause undue suffering to buffalo if bows and arrows were used by amateur hunters. In his reply to the Federation he had said that permission to use bows and arrows would be granted only to skilled hunters, and that rigid control over the situation would be maintained. He said that the Federation had apparently not been satisfied with his reply and had passed a resolution, at its annual convention, deploring the action taken by the Territorial Government. The Federation had also written to the Minister of Northern Affairs, he said. Mr. Robertson pointed out that the Administration had studied the situation very carefully and was of the opinion that a heavy bow and arrow in the hands of an expert was just as lethal and as effective as a high-powered rifle.

The Committee agreed that no change in the regulations was required, and that special care should continue to be taken to ensure that rigid controls were maintained.

Mr. Gall said that he had been asked to raise two points by the Yellowknife Fish and Game Association. The Association felt, he said, that long-term white residents should not have to pay a guide fee to non-resident outfitters in order to hunt buffalo. The Association maintained, he said, that this system did not benefit the Territories, since the outfitters took their profits out of the Territories.

Mr. Robertson replied that the implication that the fees did not benefit the local people was incorrect because the guides were residents of the Territories. He said that when the decision was made to require buffalo hunters to employ guides, there was no one in the Territories with sufficient experience or capital to operate as an outfitter. For this reason two outfitters from Alberta had been permitted to establish themselves in the Territories, he said. He added that in many cases guides were required in order to ensure that the meat of buffalo was not wasted. They assisted in the not inconsiderable job of dressing the carcass and packing the meat out, he said.

Mr. Brown said that the reason for requiring guides was threefold. First, to enforce the game laws; second, as a safety factor in case the hunter became lost or injured; third, to ensure that hunting was done in a humane manner.

Mr. Robertson stated that guides must be licensed in order to ensure that they are qualified. He said that if the hunting of buffalo was to attract tourists, the qualifications of the guides must be maintained.

Mr. Brown commented that in the Yukon big-game hunting was carried out in conjunction with outfitters and guides. He said that the country in which hunting took place in the Yukon was rugged and mountainous and it was more for the protection of the

hunter than the enforcement of the game laws that guides were required. He said that in the Northwest Territories it was a requirement that a guide accompany a buffalo hunter, and that the guides be supplied by an outfitter. He stated that outfitters had invested substantial capital in the Territories and that this investment should be protected.

Mr. Lang suggested that if there were no guides, the wastage of meat might be very high.

The Committee recommended that the regulations requiring the employment of guides remain unchanged for at least one year.

Mr. Gall said the Association recommended, further, that the sport hunting of moose and caribou be permitted in the area east of Yellowknife, an area in which no one was hunting. The Association suggested that 25 licences be made available to be bid on by resident hunters. The Association had expressed the view, he said, that the present zoning regulations were completely unrealistic in that they required residents of Yellowknife to travel 200 miles in order to hunt moose. It was suggested that this merely encouraged contempt and disregard for game regulations. The Association also felt strongly, he said, that the Administration ought to ask their opinion, and seek their co-operation before making arbitrary changes in game regulations which affected residents of Yellowknife.

Mr. Lang asked how plentiful moose were east of Yellowknife.

Mr. Bryant replied that no surveys had been made recently but that on the basis of information supplied by the RCMP and others, it appeared that the moose situation had improved over the past five years. He stated that only twenty-one moose had been shot by seventy-nine licence holders during the past season.

Mr. Brown suggested that if only seventy-nine licences had been requested there could not be a serious need to increase the area in which moose hunting was permitted.

Mr. Jones objected to the opening of the area east of Yellowknife to the sport hunting of moose on the basis that the Indian population was growing very rapidly and would be making increasing demands upon the resources. He said that the Indians had been encouraged to go out on the traplines and to take advantage not only of the furs available but also of the food provided by the land.

Mr. Robertson doubted that the twenty-one moose taken was a proper indication of what would happen if the Yellowknife area were opened to local hunters. He said that the amended game laws and licences were available only late in the season, and he suggested that some hunters who had wished to obtain licences may not have been able to do so. He suggested leaving the question open for a year, and doing a study of the moose situation so that the Council would be in a better position to assess the problem. He said he was very much against the auctioning of licences.

Mr. Smith said that the Administration should make every effort to ensure that organizations such as the Yellowknife Fish and Game Association were given an opportunity to express their views. He suggested that if these associations were taken into the confidence of the Administration, much benefit might result from their activities as control agents.

Mr. Bryant mentioned that the Indians living to the east of Yellowknife were, traditionally, caribou hunters. It had taken a good deal of careful work, he said, to convince them that they should obey the game regulations with respect to the hunting of caribou, but he felt that they were now co-operating in the caribou conservation program. Their Chief, he said, had always been opposed to the granting of permission to white hunters to hunt in that area. If this permission were granted, Mr. Bryant felt that the co-operation of the Indians might well be lost.

Mr. Lang said he thought the onus should be on local associations to present their views to the Council, rather than to expect the Council or the Administration to maintain contact with the associations.

Mr. Brown said that the Administration was interested in the views of all associations at all times. He felt that co-operation should be encouraged between the associations and the Administration, and he agreed with Mr. Lang that the associations were in the best position to ensure that their views were made known.

Mr. Carey asked whether any consideration had been given to opening the Nahanni Valley to big game hunting.

Mr. Brown replied that big game hunting was allowed in the area for residents of the Territories.

Mr. Loughrey said that requests had been received from outfitters who wished to take parties of non-resident hunters into the Nahanni country. He suggested that it would be wise to wait until the Administration had an opportunity to assess the effects of hunting pressure by resident sport hunters on the big game in that area.

The Committee agreed to consider Sessional Papers Nos. 7, 10 and 12.

Canadian Fur Production - Imports and Exports -
(Sessional Paper No. 7)

Mr. Robertson said that the United States had placed an embargo on the importation of white fox furs from Russia. It was suspected, he said, that some Russian fur, imported legally to Canada, was being re-exported, illegally, to the United States. The increase in the amount of Russian fur on the world market was a factor in the decline of fur prices, he said.

The Current Status of the Barren Ground Caribou -
(Sessional Paper No. 10)

Mr. Brown said that this paper had been prepared simply to provide information for the Council.

Mr. Lang asked if the paper distinguished between the caribou on the west side of the Mackenzie and those on the barrens.

Mr. Loughrey replied that the information in the paper referred only to the barren-ground caribou.

Mr. Lang said that the caribou west of the Mackenzie River roam into Alaska and according to information he had received their numbers were increasing.

Report on the 1961 Buffalo Sport Hunting Season
(Sessional Paper No. 12)

Mr. Brown said that in addition to the recommendations made in the paper, one other recommendation had been considered, but rejected. This, he said, involved advancing the opening date for the sport hunting of buffalo from the 1st of September to the 15th of August. He suggested that the Committee might wish to consider this possibility.

The Committee agreed that no change in the opening date of the season was required at the present time.

Mr. Gall commended the recommendation that the buffalo licence fee for non-resident aliens should be reduced from \$200 to \$100. There had been criticism from big game hunters that they were being unduly victimized by the larger fee, he said.

Mr. Robertson stated that if the Committee agreed with the recommendation the necessary amendment to the Ordinance would be introduced at the next Session of Council.

The Committee agreed with the recommendations in Sessional Paper No. 12.

Mr. Carey asked if it would be in order for him to write to outfitters in his constituency about the proposed reduction in the buffalo licence fee.

Mr. Robertson suggested that in normal circumstances this would not be good practice, but he thought it only fair to notify the outfitters at an early date, and he agreed, therefore, that Mr. Carey should advise the outfitters.

Serving of Game in Hostels and Other Institutions

Mr. Brown referred to the section of the Game Ordinance which prohibits the possession or consumption of game in hostels and hospitals in the Territories. The Administrator of the Fort Simpson Anglican Hostel had requested that special permission be granted to serve the meat of game, including migratory waterfowl, to children in the hostel provided the meat was received as gifts from the parents or friends of the children, and did not constitute a part of their regular menu or diet. The Administration believed, he said, that it would be unwise to permit the serving of fresh game in institutions. The desire of the children to have some wild meat was recognized, however, he said,

and it was recommended that they be allowed to receive gifts of dry moose meat and waterfowl.

Mr. Gall said that he believed moose to be abundant in the southwestern part of the Territories, and he thought that the serving of moose meat in hostels should be permitted.

Mr. Robertson said that if the serving of moose meat were permitted on the grounds that Indian children enjoy it, it would be difficult to deny caribou meat to Eskimo children on the same grounds. He added that the serving of game in hostels was not necessary from the standpoint of nutrition.

Mr. Lang felt that dry moose meat would be enjoyed by the children even more than would candy. He said that the children in the hostels became homesick, and he thought it would improve their morale if they could receive an occasional treat of dry meat.

Mr. Goodall suggested that it was not like selling moose meat. The parents consider it unreasonable that they cannot send a small piece of dried meat to their children, he said.

Mr. Brown outlined the policy of the Administration in endeavouring to preserve game so that a plentiful supply would be available to the native population. He emphasized that the proposal, if accepted, would involve the serving of dry moose meat and waterfowl as a special treat only, and not as a steady diet.

The Committee agreed that dry moose meat and waterfowl might be served on special occasions in hostels and other institutions.

Item 7 - Administration

Allotment 701 - Agreed to.

Allotment 702 - Miscellaneous Printing

Mr. Gall stated that the Trader's Fur Record Book was considered to be too large, too thick and too unwieldy.

Mr. Lang agreed that the book was precisely as Mr. Gall had described it.

Mr. Brown suggested that Mr. Gall and Mr. Lang discuss the problem with the Administration. He was sure that the complaint could be rectified.

Allotment 702 - Agreed to.

Allotment 703 - Fire Protection Administration

Mr. Goodall asked where it was proposed to hold the Fire Officers Training Course.

Mr. Brown replied that according to information given to him by Mr. Whatmough, the course would be held at Yellowknife.

Allotment 703 - Agreed to.

Allotments 704 to 713 - Agreed to.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Coolican, reported progress to the Council on Bills 8 and 9.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall the Council adjourned at 1 o'clock and agreed to reconvene at 2 o'clock P.M.

2 o'clock P.M.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue discussion of Bills 8 and 9, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

In conjunction with Allotment 713 - Development of Tourism, the Committee agreed to discuss Sessional Paper No. 11. Mr. M.P. McConnell, Head, Tourist Development Section of the Industrial Division was in attendance.

Mr. Desrochers said that he wished to express his appreciation for the high quality of the papers which had been presented to Council. He also commended the work of the staff of the Administration, both in Ottawa and in the field.

Mr. Robertson thanked Mr. Desrochers on behalf of the Administration. He stated that the staff worked hard and effectively, and said it was gratifying to know that their efforts were appreciated.

Tourist Development Program, 1962 (Sessional Paper No. 11)

The Chairman asked how the estimate of the amount of money spent by tourists in the Territories had been calculated. Mr. McConnell replied that it was a rough estimate only, determined by the number of angling licences issued to non-residents, by known transportation costs within the Territories and by the rates charged by fishing camps.

In reply to a question by Mr. Gall, Mr. McConnell said that the operator of Plummer's Camp on Great Bear Lake was flying patrons directly to the camp from Winnipeg. He said that he would prefer to see commercial carriers used to the nearest jumping-off point, and chartered aircraft from there to the camp. He said he did not like to see communities in the Territories by-passed by sportsmen, since by flying directly to the fishing camps they made relatively little financial contribution to the economy of the Territories.

Mr. Smith asked Mr. McConnell for his views on the value of assigning one name to the highway system in the Territories, so that the road and the area it serviced would become better known to the public.

Mr. McConnell agreed that there would be definite advantages to this. He suggested that the highway could be given a semi-official or unofficial name to glamourize it as had been done in other parts

of both Canada and the United States, even though different parts of the highway might bear other official names.

Mr. Smith recommended determining a suitable name soon before other names became accepted in the public mind.

The Committee agreed with this suggestion and recommended that the Administration give urgent thought to the matter.

The Committee approved of the recommendations in the paper.

Allotment 713 - Agreed to.

Allotments 714 and 715 - Agreed to.

Item 8 - Liquor System

Allotment 801 - Agreed to.

Item 10 - Capital Account

Allotment 8001 - Agreed to.

Item 9 - Justice

Allotments 901 to 903 - Agreed to.

Item 11 - Amortization Account

Allotment 9001 - Repayment of Loans from the Government of Canada

Mr. Brown pointed out that this allotment was fully recoverable from the Government of Canada.

Allotment 9001 - Agreed to.

Item 12 - Housing Account

Allotments 9501 and 9502 - Agreed to.

Mr. Coolican presented the report of the Committee on Bills 8 and 9 which were recommended without amendment.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Jones, moved the adoption of a resolution concerning the establishment of new Territories in the North. The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to discuss the Resolution.

Messrs. Gall and Goodall expressed regret at the passing of the name "Northwest Territories". The Committee made a few minor amendments to the draft resolution.

The question being put on the motion, the resolution was adopted unanimously. This resolution is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 17 (copy included in Appendix A).

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 10, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow a Sum Not Exceeding Three Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars From the Government of Canada and to Authorize the Commissioner to enter into an Agreement Relating Thereto, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 11, An Ordinance to Assist the Construction of Low-Cost Housing in the Northwest Territories, was read the second time.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider Bills 10 and 11, Mr. Goodall in the chair.

Bill 10 agreed to.

Bill 11 - Low-Cost Housing Ordinance

Mr. R.A. Jenness, Head of the Area and Community Planning Section, Industrial Division, was in attendance.

Mr. Robertson said that the program assumed by the bill was designed to assist white people and people of mixed blood to obtain better housing in the same way that Indians and Eskimos were now able to obtain it.

Mr. Gall asked how many applications had been received for second mortgages.

The Legal Adviser replied that some applications may have been received but that none had been approved to date.

Mr. Goodall asked what action was proposed to inform residents of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Brown said that pamphlets were being prepared by Industrial Division describing, in simple language, what the bill was designed to do.

Mr. Gall asked whether a person who was a carpenter would be able to obtain a loan and build a house himself.

Mr. Robertson replied that a number of different plans for low-cost houses would be made available to interested persons. Anyone who wished to build a house for himself would be able to choose one of these plans, he said. If an original plan, or a modification of an existing plan was preferred, he said, sketch plans would have to be submitted with the application for a loan.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Mr. Gall asked how the bill would assist a man who already owned a house but who wished to make improvements to the structure.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that home improvement loans could be obtained under the National Housing Act, up to a value of \$4,000. For this reason, he said, provision for home improvement loans had not been made in the bill under discussion.

Mr. Gall asked whether the types of homes envisaged under the bill would be acceptable to a town planning group.

Mr. Brown replied that he did not think the minimum standard of housing provided by the bill would be acceptable in a serviced area, but would certainly be acceptable in an unserviced area.

Mr. Carey said that some people found it difficult to convince a bank that they were entitled to a loan. It had happened, he said, that people who had part of a house constructed had been unable to convince a bank that they were satisfactory financial risks for loans.

Mr. Jenness suggested that if an applicant was turned down by a bank on the grounds that he was an unsatisfactory credit risk the Territorial Government would be exposing itself to an unnecessary hazard if they accepted his application.

Mr. Gall asked what kind of yardstick was used to determine a man's credit rating.

Mr. Jenness said that the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation had assisted the Administration in setting up a suitable yardstick for the measurement of this factor. In general, he said, the annual cost of amortization of a loan plus all taxes and costs of utilities should not exceed 30% of a person's maximum income for the year. He pointed out that an applicant need not have steady employment throughout the year but would be considered on the basis of his yearly earnings.

Mr. Robertson said he thought the loan arrangements were very generous and could not be more so unless it were planned to proceed on a straight welfare basis. He added that the interest rate of 7 3/4% stated in the bill should be reduced to 7 1/2% as a result of a reduction in interest rates charged by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The Committee rose, and the chairman, Mr. Goodall, presented the report of the Committee on Bill 10, which was recommended without amendment, and on Bill 11, which was recommended with one amendment reducing the interest rate.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Sessional Paper No. 8, the Reference for Advice as to the time and place of the next Session of Council, and the question of what precautions might be taken in the Territories against the possibility of nuclear war, Mr. Gall in the chair.

Pine Point Telephone Franchise (Sessional Paper No. 8)

The Committee accepted the recommendation contained in the paper.

Emergency Measures in the Territories

Mr. Lang said it was not unlikely that in the event of nuclear attack on North America the shipment of

supplies from the south to the Territories would be stopped. He said that a few years ago the residents of the Territories would have been able to take care of themselves, but conditions had changed and he believed that 75% of the population of the Delta could not now survive without supplies from the south. The north teemed with food, he said, and all that was actually needed were a few simple tools, fish nets and an ample supply of ammunition. This equipment ought to be gathered, he suggested, and stored in northern communities. He expressed his concern that the hospitals carry only an eight month supply of food. He suggested that they ought to carry a fifteen month supply.

Mr. Robertson said he thought the situation in the north would be much better than in the rest of the country. He doubted very much that the supply of food in Montreal would last eight days.

Mr. Lang pointed out that his reference to an eight month supply of food related only to the late summer when supplies were shipped into the north.

Mr. Gall informed the Committee that Yellowknife had made plans to guard against the possibility of nuclear war. The plans involved the closing down of the mines, he said, and the mobilization of mine employees and of other residents of Yellowknife for the task of obtaining food and fuel. This work would be undertaken on a community basis, he said; and everyone would have specific duties to perform in accordance with their abilities and talents.

Mr. Smith spoke highly of the precautions taken by the residents of Yellowknife. He went on to commend Mr. Lang's suggestion that fishing equipment and ammunition be stock-piled in settlements. Such equipment, he suggested, would not be expensive to maintain as an inventory item and would not require much storage space.

Time and Place of the Next Session of Council

The Committee agreed that the Summer Session should be held at Cape Dorset since the costs of meeting in that settlement did not appear to be out of line. In the event that it proved impossible to reach Cape Dorset, because of ice conditions, the Committee agreed upon Frobisher Bay as an alternate site.

The Committee agreed to hold the next Session on July 30, 1962.

Mr. Gall presented the report of the Committee, which was recommended without amendment.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 12, An Ordinance to Amend the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 12, An Ordinance to Amend the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance, was read the second time. Agreed to.

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 1, An Ordinance Respecting a Financial Agreement between the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada, was read the third time and passed. Bill 1 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 18.

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

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 3, An Ordinance to Repeal the Illegitimate Children Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 3 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 21.

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 4, An Ordinance to Amend the Legal Profession Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 4 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 22.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 5, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 5 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 23.

On a motion by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Brown, Bill 6, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 6 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 26.

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 7, An Ordinance to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance was read the third time and passed. Bill 7 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 28.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 8, 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 8 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 29.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 9, An Ordinance Respecting Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st Day of March, 1963, was read the third time and passed. Bill 9 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 30.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 10, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow a Sum not Exceeding Three Hundred and Sixty 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 10 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 24.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 11, An Ordinance to Assist the Construction of Low-Cost Housing in the Northwest Territories, was read the third time and passed. Bill 11 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 25.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Coolican, Bill 12, An Ordinance to Amend the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 12 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 27.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Jones, Bill 13, An Ordinance to Amend the Fur Export Ordinance was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 13, An Ordinance to Amend the Fur Export Ordinance, was read the second time.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill 13, Mr. Jones in the chair.

Bill 13 - Fur Export Ordinance

Mr. Lang pointed out that it was quite a hardship for trappers to pay the present fur export tax in view of the reduced value of pelts.

Mr. Coolican asked whether the fur export tax rate could not be set as a percentage of the value of a fur to eliminate the need for an amendment to the Ordinance each time it became necessary to change the rate. As an alternative, he suggested that the rate might be varied by regulation.

Mr. Robertson suggested that both possibilities involved difficulties. It is not always possible, administratively, to ascertain the exact selling price of a fur, he said, and this fact makes it impractical to fix the rate of tax as a percentage of the selling price. The second suggestion, he said, would mean taking a tax matter out of the hands of the Council, and he did not think this wise.

Bill 13 agreed to.

Mr. Jones presented the report of the Committee on Bill 13 which was recommended without amendment.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 13, An Ordinance to Amend the Fur Export Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Bill 13 is included in Appendix A as Sessional Paper No. 20.

The Commissioner assented to Bills 1,2,3,4,5, 6,7,8,9,10,11,12 and 13 as passed by the Council.

Prorogation

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

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THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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Game Ordinance to permit the sport hunting of buffalo with bows and arrows, and that the necessary amendment had been passed at the July, 1961, Session. Since then, Mr. Robertson said, he had received a letter from The Canadian Federation of Humane Societies deploring this provision on the grounds that it might cause undue suffering to buffalo if bows and arrows were used by amateur hunters. In his reply to the Federation he had said that permission to use bows and arrows would be granted only to skilled hunters, and that rigid control over the situation would be maintained. He said that the Federation had apparently not been satisfied with his reply and had passed a resolution, at its annual convention, deploring the action taken by the Territorial Government. The Federation had also written to the Minister of Northern Affairs, he said. Mr. Robertson pointed out that the Administration had studied the situation very carefully and was of the opinion that a heavy bow and arrow in the hands of an expert was just as lethal and as effective as a high-powered rifle.

The Committee agreed that no change in the regulations was required, and that special care should continue to be taken to ensure that rigid controls were maintained.

Mr. Gall said that he had been asked to raise two points by the Yellowknife Fish and Game Association. The Association felt, he said, that long-term white residents should not have to pay a guide fee to non-resident outfitters in order to hunt buffalo. The Association maintained, he said, that this system did not benefit the Territories, since the outfitters took their profits out of the Territories.

Mr. Robertson replied that the implication that the fees did not benefit the local people was incorrect because the guides were residents of the Territories. He said that when the decision was made to require buffalo hunters to employ guides, there was no one in the Territories with sufficient experience or capital to operate as an outfitter. For this reason two outfitters from Alberta had been permitted to establish themselves in the Territories, he said. He added that in many cases guides were required in order to ensure that the meat of buffalo was not wasted. They assisted in the not inconsiderable job of dressing the carcass and packing the meat out, he said.

Mr. Brown said that the reason for requiring guides was threefold. First, to enforce the game laws; second, as a safety factor in case the hunter became lost or injured; third, to ensure that hunting was done in a humane manner.

Mr. Robertson stated that guides must be licensed in order to ensure that they are qualified. He said that if the hunting of buffalo was to attract tourists, the qualifications of the guides must be maintained.

Mr. Brown commented that in the Yukon big-game hunting was carried out in conjunction with outfitters and guides. He said that the country in which hunting took place in the Yukon was rugged and mountainous and it was more for the protection of the

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