



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

TWENTY - FIFTH SESSION

Hay River, N.W.T., May 15 - 17, 1963

Inuvik, N.W.T., July 8 - 18, 1963

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Commissioner of the Northwest Territories

R.G. Robertson, Esq.,
Langevin Block,
Ottawa, Ontario. Retired July 12, 1963.

B.G. Sivertz, Esq.,
Kent-Albert Building,
Ottawa, Ontario. Appointed July 12, 1963.

Members of the Council

W.G. Brown, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner of the
Northwest Territories,
Kent-Albert Building,
Ottawa, Ontario. J.W. Goodall, Esq.,
(Mackenzie River),
Fort Simpson,
Northwest Territories.

D.M. Coolican, Esq.,
President,
Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd.,
145 Richmond Road,
Ottawa, Ontario. H.M. Jones, Esq.,
Acting Deputy Minister,
Department of Citizenship
and Immigration,
Citizenship Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

L.A. Desrochers, Esq.,
McCuaig, McCuaig, Desrochers,
Beckingham and McDonald,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries,
502 McLeod Building
Edmonton, Alberta. P.W. Kaeser, Esq.
(Mackenzie South),
Fort Smith,
Northwest Territories.

E.J. Gall, Esq.,
(Mackenzie North),
Yellowknife,
Northwest Territories. K.H. Lang, Esq.,
(Mackenzie Delta),
Aklavik,
Northwest Territories.

I.N. Smith, Esq.,
Editor and Vice-President,
The Journal,
237 Queen Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Legal Adviser

E.R. Olson, Esq.,
Justice Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Secretary

R.L. Kennedy, Esq.,
Kent-Albert Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

HAY RIVER, MAY 15th, 1963

3:00 o'clock P.M.

The Second Session of the Council for 1963, being the Twenty-Fifth Session of the Council of the Northwest Territories, was convened in Hay River, Northwest Territories at 3:00 o'clock P.M., on Wednesday, May 15th, 1963.

All members were present except Mr. H.M. Jones, Mr. D.M. Coolican and Mr. K.H. Lang.

PRAYERS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Brown moved that "for the sittings of this Council today and on May 17th, 1963, the provisions of Standing Order 35 respecting the use of the Mace be suspended".

Mr. Goodall seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

The Commissioner addressed the Council. The Commissioner said:

"It is under very special circumstances - circumstances that are particularly touching - that we meet here.

I think I speak for every member of the Council of the Northwest Territories in saying that our first thoughts and our first words at this session must be words of profound sympathy for the people of Hay River for the tremendous losses that they have suffered. We have had an opportunity today to get some idea of the devastation that the flood has caused. We realize that we see it after a great deal of work has been done - that we see nothing of the worst that was wrought at the time the flood took place. We can only imagine what the feelings must have been as the water rose, the ice rushed down, and life savings, property and the achievements of great human efforts were damaged or totally destroyed. It is something that could not help but be deeply touching to us all.

If our first words and thoughts are of sympathy at these losses, I am equally sure that for every one of us, our second words are of admiration at what the people of Hay River have done. It is perfectly wonderful how everyone in Hay River, regardless of interest, regardless of position, has worked together and, in what amounted almost to a miracle, brought about the evacuation and rescue of all the children and all the people with no loss of life, or even serious injury. I cannot think of anything that speaks more highly for the leadership and the courage that has been shown by the people of Hay River than the record of the past two weeks.

It has really been a tremendous chapter, not only in the North, but in the entire country. You have reached new levels of co-operation and co-operative effort. I think that what you have gone through in the past two weeks should be a source of intense pride to Hay River. I know of no episode in recent years that has been so fully reported, and we express our admiration for the way this whole thing has been handled. I think every Canadian has been proud.

The same applies to Fort Simpson. I am particularly glad that the member from Fort Simpson can be here today. The flood was totally unprecedented. If my information is correct, it never happened before at any time. A flood to raise the level of the Mackenzie so much - one would have thought it impossible with the mighty stream that is there. No loss of life. Complete co-operation. People were evacuated. Everything carried out with a sense of courage and co-operation.

Now both communities have to get back to normal to try to pick up things again.

When we are talking of heroism and of co-operation I do want to speak of the organizations that have joined together in this. It is my distinct impression that in no place did any organization say its responsibility was only this or that. All did what they could. We have seen the result. I do not think there has been since the war an episode in which government departments have worked together as here and in other communities in the Northwest Territories, in Edmonton and in Ottawa. Complete co-operation all along the line. In Yellowknife one had the impression that they were absolutely delighted that they were able to do what they could. Fort Smith the same. It has been a tremendous episode. A tremendous source of pride and realization of the kind of spirit that pervades the North. The kind of spirit that is by no means dead in the North.

While we speak of sympathy for your loss and pride at what you have done, the real reason we are here is not to do these things but to see in what way we, the Council of the Northwest Territories, representatives of the Northwest Territories, can help in repairing the losses and putting the communities back to a situation in which they can carry on successfully.

It is going to be difficult to decide on what basis a policy of compensation should be established and what way rehabilitation should be handled.

The resources of the Northwest Territories are anything but unlimited.

The federal government responded to our appeal when we said that we knew the losses were so great that the Territory could not face them alone, and they have indicated that they will give the same kind of assistance that the federal government has given in other disasters that have occurred in Canada. We had the Winnipeg flood, we had fires in Quebec communities, the flood in the Fraser Valley, floods in New Brunswick. A policy has been worked out for the kind of assistance that the federal government can give in these cases.

The federal formula that has been worked out for disasters does not by any means go all the way toward providing the kind of compensation and assistance that is undoubtedly going to be necessary. In the provinces, it has been for the provincial government in each case to decide what it can and should do beyond the established federal assistance policy. That is the task that is before this Council as it meets in Hay River.

We must decide what we as a "provincial" government are financially able to do and what we can do, when we have seen the need and assessed that need. We have to recognize that there is no magic source of funds. The funds that are at the disposal of this Council are all funds that are raised from the taxpayers. We have a responsibility in relation to them, as well as in relation to the great losses that have been suffered here. These are difficult questions. We decided to have the meeting in Hay River so that we could take decisions on the ground, find out what the real needs are, and assess our policy against the circumstances that we can see around us.

In addition to consideration of the policy of compensation and rehabilitation, there is another question to which we must direct our attention. That is what should be done, particularly in Hay River, to enable residences to be established in a location or under circumstances that will not allow a repetition of the destruction and the danger to life that has occurred this year. We have heard that there is a substantial desire to re-establish at least the houses in an area off

Vale Island where the risk of flooding is not as great as it is here. We will direct our attention to this question after we have received the views of the Mayor and members of the Council and others here, and have consulted with the engineers and others who can give technical advice.

These are the two specific purposes of our meeting. I would accordingly propose for the consideration of the Council that we should not direct our attention to matters outside of these immediate problems. I think these are so urgent that we should not, as we would normally do, consider other matters. There are none as immediate and pressing and as important as the problems that we have in front of us in Hay River.

I would accordingly suggest that we proceed in the most direct and businesslike fashion to consideration of the pressing questions before us."

By unanimous consent, Mr. Desrochers moved that, "In view of the exceptional circumstances of this Session, Wednesday, May 15th and Friday, May 17th, not be regarded as 'opening days' for the purposes of Standing Order 4; that the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of Standing Order 4 be suspended on these days; that Council proceed immediately to the order of business set forth in Section 3, and that the day when the Session is resumed in Inuvik be regarded as the 'opening day' for the purposes of this Standing Order".

Mr. Brown seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

Mr. Desrochers moved that Council go into committee to hear representations from the Mayor and Council of Hay River and to consider other matters arising from the floods. He said in part:

"Mr. Commissioner, I wish to associate myself with the remarks which you have made in tribute to the residents of Hay River and all those who had anything to do with the emergency that was faced by this town and Fort Simpson. As one vitally interested in the affairs of the Northwest Territories, I can assure you that I read the newspapers and the coverage was excellent. The pictures were sickening but I do not think I had any idea of the extent of the damage until we arrived here today. We have seen houses moved two or three hundred yards. We have seen other houses hydraulically lifted and left in a tilted position. All of these images I gathered this morning really brought home the extent of the suffering undergone by the residents of this community.

You have mentioned in your opening remarks that the federal government is going to help in accordance with the established policy. You have mentioned that it is the duty of this Council to consider what help we can give. I can assure you that anything that can be done by this territorial government will have my support. I realize, however, Mr. Commissioner that, as you indicated, the sources of money under our control are limited, and that they are insufficient - woefully insufficient - to correct the wrong that this flood has caused.

I would like to take the opportunity in speaking on this motion to focus some attention on an initiative which you have taken, Mr. Commissioner in creating the Northwest Territories Flood Relief Fund. The people of the Northwest Territories, particularly in the communities that you have mentioned, have done a great deal to comfort those that suffered and to help them. There have been many other communities that have helped, but I think many more can help, and that many more will have to help, if these two communities are to get back on their feet. It is gratifying that this fund has received some very generous donations and I hope that these continue, and I hope that we southern Canadians will partake of the frontier spirit which prevails north of the 60th parallel. Their contributions cannot be too generous nor too numerous."

Mr. Kaeser seconded the motion. He said in part:

"Mr. Commissioner, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the branches of the government for the fine co-operation they have given us. I do not think it would be fair to mention one particular branch because they all worked very closely and efficiently. I would also like to take the opportunity to thank the people of Fort Smith and to express my appreciation to the people of Hay River who stood up so well in these difficult circumstances."

In speaking to the motion, Mr. Brown said that he wished to associate himself with the Commissioner's opening remarks and with the words of appreciation expressed by Mr. Desrochers and Mr. Kaeser. He said that those who were concerned in Ottawa with the flood emergency have a tremendous pride in the way in which the problem had been handled in the two towns of Hay River and Fort Simpson.

Mr. Brown said that the absent members of the Council - Mr. D.M. Coolican, Mr. K.H. Lang and Mr. H.M. Jones had expressed their great regret at not being able to attend this meeting which had been called on very short notice. They had indicated their support for any measures which the Council might feel were desirable to deal with the emergency. In a telegram to the Commissioner, Mr. Lang had mentioned the risk of flooding at Aklavik; Mr. Brown expressed the hope of the Council that the emergencies in Hay River and Fort Simpson would not be repeated in the Delta.

Speaking to the motion, Mr. Smith said in part:

"Mr. Commissioner, I too would wish to associate myself most genuinely with your expressions and those of my Colleagues. I rise not further to postpone our getting down to business - but on the other hand not to rise and say something would seem to me to be most insensitive."

I have been impressed in Yellowknife and Fort Smith, and again here today in talking to the people of the communities, that they all seem to be using the word 'we'. The governments have a tremendous job ahead of them and must bear the brunt of the cost, but it is most impressive to hear the independent attitude. Over and over again I have heard people speak about what 'we' can do for ourselves and not about what 'they' are going to do for us. This is a most encouraging - and typically northern - attitude."

Other members of the Council briefly indicated their full agreement with the views which had been expressed.

The motion carried unanimously.

Council accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, the Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, in the chair.

The Mayor and Council of Hay River were invited to join the Committee at the table. Mayor McBryan read the brief prepared by the Municipal Corporation, which is set forth in Appendix "A" as Sessional Paper No. 10.

In response to a question from Mr. Robertson, Mayor McBryan said that a preliminary survey had been made of the population to see how many householders would be interested in moving to a new location on the mainland. Of those contacted, 97% were in favour of a new location. While this percentage might not hold true if a complete survey of the town were taken, Mayor McBryan said that even before the flood a good many people had wished to move to the mainland where good land was available. On such land it would be practical to build housing similar and in all respects equal to good housing conditions in other parts of the Territories. Soil conditions on Vale Island were not suitable for good economical housing, he said.

Mayor McBryan pointed out that, of course, shipping companies and other industries which depend on the waterfront could not move to a new location.

Mr. Robertson asked about the residents living on the West Channel where the main fishing industry was located.

Mayor McBryan replied that this area had not been affected by the flood and that, as a result, no survey had been taken. Because of the type of boats which were now being adopted, more and more of the fishing companies were using docks situated in the town. He felt that if a new subdivision were developed a good many people from the West Channel would like to move into it.

In response to a question from Mr. Desrochers about sites on the mainland, Mayor McBryan said that there was land immediately south of the new bridge along each side of the Mackenzie Highway. There was also suitable land at Mile Seven where the railway would branch off to Pine Point. Subject to investigation by the engineers, the Mayor thought the most desirable site would probably be immediately south of the bridge where the trailer camp was being established. He thought that conditions below the forest cover would be very good for sewer and water lines.

On the other hand, Mayor McBryan also thought that the site at Mile Seven was worth investigation. This would be a highway and railway junction and some businesses would be established to provide services to the travelling public. This site was close to the bridge over the Hay River and the physical aspects seemed suitable.

Mr. Robertson asked Mr. R.G. McFarlane, Regional Superintendent for the Department of Public Works, to comment on the two sites.

Mr. McFarlane said that a team of specialists from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation were expected that day. He thought that at Mile Two there were probably about 420 acres of suitable land available for development. If one hundred acres were used for a shopping centre there would still be room for 1,200 houses assuming a density of three or four houses per acre. A Public Works drilling crew had arrived to make soil tests and this program would be pushed forward rapidly, he said. Mr. McFarlane's advice was to make a full and speedy investigation before reaching any final decision. He pointed out that there had been no flooding at the Mile Two site.

The Committee discussed with the Municipal Council the implications for Hay River of a separation between the industrial centre on Vale Island and the proposed residential centre on the mainland. It would, for example, be difficult to move the schools; would it be practical to send the children by bus from Mile Two, and would the problems be increased if the subdivision were built at Mile Seven? Councillor McCowan commented that about 400 children would be involved. The consensus was that there was no escape from this problem; the main residential areas simply could not remain on Vale Island. While the problems of division of the municipality would be smaller if the residential area were built at Mile Two, it was agreed that the advice of the engineers would be required before any decision was taken between Mile Two and Mile Seven.

Mr. Goodall asked whether the completion of the bridge and the elimination of the West Channel fill would lessen the risk of flooding.

Mayor McBryan replied that at the height of the flood the fill was so far under water that it probably had little or no effect.

Councillor Deane added that the records of the Roman Catholic Mission at Hay River showed three major floods in the period 1910 - 1940 when, of course, the West Channel fill was not a factor. On one occasion, during this period, the flood waters were reported as being eight feet deep over the Island.

Mr. Desrochers asked whether there would be any problem of people settling on abandoned lots on Vale Island after the main residential area had moved to the mainland.

Mayor McBryan said he thought that this could be handled by a municipal by-law. It would be necessary to make arrangements for low-cost housing on the mainland that would be attractive to the type of person who might otherwise squat on the Island, he said. Some arrangement for the exchange of lots on the Island for other lots in the subdivision seemed indicated.

Mr. Robertson raised the question of water and sewer services in a new subdivision. He said that a consulting engineer's report had indicated that the cost of piped water supply and piped sewage disposal on Vale Island would be prohibitive. While no full engineering study of similar costs on the mainland was available, the engineers had a good deal of experience in this sort of thing, he said, and they had attempted to make a preliminary estimate based on what they knew of the general nature of the land. In very general terms, it appeared that it would cost about \$1,250,000 to subdivide and service 300 lots. If the size of the subdivision were doubled to 600 lots, then the cost would rise to \$1,750,000. On 300 lots, the cost of piped water and sewer services worked out to \$4,000 per lot, which was clearly prohibitively expensive.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that except in the most unusual circumstances the federal government did not contribute to the cost of services in communities. It seemed very doubtful that the municipality or the territorial government could secure substantial federal support for these services in Hay River. It was clear that neither the municipality nor the territorial government could find the necessary funds from their own resources. Mr. Robertson suggested that it might be desirable to think in terms of a staged development towards complete services. This might involve planning a subdivision with lots of the size required for complete services. In order to keep costs down, such lots would normally be quite small. However, in the beginning it would be possible to sell only every second or third lot in the subdivision, and give the householder an easement to use the vacant lot next door for a septic disposal field. When the subdivision filled up and could carry the cost of full piped services, it would then be possible to install the services and sell the lots between. In short, this would be a staged development started with partial services but planned on the basis of total service.

Mr. L.G. Makepeace presented a brief prepared by the Hay River Chamber of Commerce. This brief appears in Appendix "A" as Sessional Paper No. 11. Mr. Makepeace pointed out - and members of Municipal Council agreed - that there was no substantial difference of opinion between the Chamber and the Council on this matter. However, the Chamber felt that it might be useful for the Territorial Council to have a separate expression of the views of the businessmen of Hay River.

Mayor McBryan asked whether the people of Hay River could expect any financial assistance in moving their homes from Vale Island to a new subdivision.

Mr. Robertson replied that once a decision was reached about the new subdivision, it should be possible to have some plan under which a person who occupied a lot on Vale Island could exchange it for a lot in the new subdivision. Certain obligations or payments might be involved and some order of priority in choosing lots would have to be established, he said. He thought that some arrangement for assistance in moving would have to be worked out, since it would be unreasonable to expect the householder and the municipality to bear the whole cost.

Mayor McBryan pointed out the need for some sort of low-cost housing arrangement in the new subdivision for people who were financially unable to maintain their own services.

Mr. Robertson stated that the Northwest Territories Council would give the fullest possible consideration to the needs and wishes of the residents of Hay River as expressed by their representatives.

In thanking those who had met with the Council, Mr. Smith said in part:

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: We have perhaps been asking you a lot of questions about technical, legal and engineering matters which you have had no time to think about. You have been faced with far more important issues. We find these questions very difficult, and I hope you will understand that we have been asking you questions in order to answer questions in our minds. You have obviously thought a great deal about the needs of your community and we are grateful for your advice."

Mr. Robertson concurred in what Mr. Smith had said. He added that it was essential for the Council to have just as much information as they could possibly get. Accordingly, he wished to thank Mayor McBryan and the members of the Council and Mr. Makepeace for their presentations. These had been of tremendous assistance to the Council, he said. They had covered many things that the Council did not know or understand and had provided a great deal more light with which to examine the problems.

Mayor McBryan said he would like to thank the Commissioner and the Council for their prompt arrival in the town of Hay River and for the serious consideration being given to the situation there.

The Committee rose and Mr. Brown reported progress.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Gall, that "notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 2, when Council adjourns this day it stand adjourned until Friday, May 17th at 10:00 a.m."

Carried.

The Council adjourned at 6:00 P.M.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1963

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Brown tabled Sessional Paper No. 1, Report to the Northwest Territories Council on Measures taken to meet the Flood Emergency.

Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, moved that Council now go into Committee to consider the flood emergency and measures relating thereto. Carried unanimously.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, the Commissioner in the chair.

Mr. Robertson suggested that the subjects to be considered fell essentially into three categories - those having to do with the establishment of a new subdivision; the question of flood protection for residences and industrial concerns which would remain on Vale Island; and the question of compensation. He proposed that for convenience the discussion might proceed according to these headings.

Concerning the subdivision, Mr. Robertson said that during the past two days officers of the Department of Public Works and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation had undertaken a preliminary examination of the two sites at Mile 2 and Mile 7. They had reported to him that from their preliminary examinations, Mile 2 would seem to have very distinct advantages, and no disadvantages when compared with Mile 7.

The examination at Mile 2 had consisted of three drill holes, all of which gave encouraging results, he said. The site appeared to consist of twelve to fifteen feet of silty clay, overlying beds of gravel, which in turn overlay clay. Septic disposal fields could be established. An examination on the ground of contours and of the flood levels reached this year indicated that the area did not flood and, on the whole, the technical experts were satisfied that there was no substantial risk of any flooding, he said.

Mr. Robertson said he had been advised that it should be possible to design a subdivision east of the highway and railway line, with room for not less than 300 - 350 houses. It would be possible to establish a plan which would provide for at least two zones - one designed to enable the economical installation of complete servicing when this could be financed, and a second for residents who could not reasonably be expected to meet the costs of full services. This area should therefore be laid out from the beginning as an unserviced area, he suggested.

At Mr. Robertson's suggestion, the Committee invited Mr. George Nordman of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Messrs. R.G. McFarlane and J.E. Savage of the Department of Public Works, and Mr. A.B. Yates of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to join the Committee at the table.

Mr. McFarlane said he concurred in the Commissioner's summary of the advantages of the site at Mile 2. He added that in addition to the drilling, some idea of the strata was provided by barrow pits which had been dug for highway construction. In response to a question from Mr. Gall, Mr. McFarlane said that it would be possible to construct houses with basements.

Mr. Savage added that testing to date indicated no permafrost within construction depths.

In response to a question from Mr. Gall, Mr. Yates said that he estimated it would cost about \$550,000 to install a piped water supply. He emphasized that no detailed cost estimates had been prepared, and that this was simply a general order figure based on experience with similar installations elsewhere. There would obviously be great economies if ground water supplies made it possible for each house to be serviced by its own well. In Mr. Yates' judgement, the odds were against finding sufficient ground water, but it was clearly worthwhile to investigate this possibility.

Mr. Nordman said that as a professional planner he was compelled to advise that it would be preferable to relocate the railway in order to leave more room for the townsite. However, he recognized that this might well be financially impossible or economically unjustifiable. He said that it would be quite possible to design an attractive town in the area east of the highway. This would leave room for expansion both across the road and southwards. In his judgement, unless something very wrong was discovered about the Mile 2 site, the Mile 7 site was not worth further investigation. He ruled it out because of the distance which most people would have to travel to work, the high cost of schools, police, and other municipal services, and the fact that a residential subdivision at Mile 7 would, in effect, amount to a second town.

Mr. Savage added that a review of the highway location surveys and an examination of the tree cover indicated that Mile 7 was not as favourable for construction as Mile 2.

Summarizing the discussion, Mr. Robertson said that the Mile 2 site apparently offered conclusive advantages. This assessment was subject to more drilling which could be completed within a week. Meanwhile, he suggested that C.M.H.C. proceed with the preparation of a plan and with recommendations about how the servicing of the subdivision should be handled.

Mr. Nordman agreed that at this stage the plan should at least provide for future services and commercial facilities.

Mr. Robertson added that the preparation of a survey plan by a Dominion Land Surveyor would have to be put in hand as soon as the C.M.H.C. report was prepared. He emphasized the difficulty of accomplishing all that was required in time to allow construction to proceed this year; there was, however, no real alternative and arrangements would have to be made accordingly.

In response to a comment, Mr. Robertson said that it was important to make every effort to save the trees. At Whitehorse and Inuvik there had been some tendency by contractors to remove the trees since this simplified construction problems, he said. However, to clear the area would be most unwise because the rate of tree growth was slow and the trees provided protection against the wind. In Inuvik the policy of keeping the trees had been carried to the point where no tree could be cut without the consent of the Area Administrator, he said. Riverdale subdivision at Whitehorse was so much more attractive than any other part of the City that the size of the subdivision had been doubled.

Mr. Gall added that during the construction period, Yellowknife had been largely cleared of trees; the present residents of the town regretted this, he said.

In response to a question from Mr. Robertson, Mr. Nordman said he envisaged a road along the river front separated from the river by a group of trees. He thought it was important to save as many trees as possible, especially along the river. Other considerations apart, they provided protection against ice and erosion. The road would be immediately behind the trees with houses looking out over the water, he said. He envisaged an area on the highway set aside for a shopping centre, with zoned residential areas surrounding it on three sides.

The Committee returned to the question of timing, and discussed with Mr. Nordman the possibility of preparing a rough plan or preliminary sketch which would enable residents to get some idea of the layout proposed for the subdivision. After some discussion, the Committee agreed that it would be better to have the final proposal prepared as soon as possible, rather than wasting time on a preliminary outline.

Mr. Nordman undertook to do his utmost to have the plan prepared by June 15th.

Mr. Savage said he would have a survey party on the site within 24 hours after the plan was available in Hay River.

In response to a question from the floor, Mr. Nordman said that he would include a zoned commercial area in his proposal.

Mr. Makepeace, from the floor, reminded the Committee that two years ago the snow came to Hay River on September 17th and stayed.

From the floor, Mr. Deane asked about the construction of roads. Would this be a municipal responsibility, he asked?

Mr. Brown replied that he thought road costs should be chargeable to the lots, perhaps financed originally by the Territorial Government until the lots were sold. A number of questions like this would have to be worked out in the coming weeks, he said.

Mr. Robertson referred to the proposal to provide for the exchange of lots on Vale Island against other lots in the subdivision. Since the Vale Island lots were served with roads the owners should not have to pay again for roads in the subdivision, he thought. He felt that arrangements for this and many other matters would have to be worked out with the municipality. As far as the exchange of lots was concerned, Mr. Robertson stated that in his judgment this privilege should only be open to owners of lots on Vale Island who were actually occupying residences located on the lots. Holders of vacant lots, he suggested, should not enjoy the privilege of taking advantage of whatever arrangements were made. The Committee generally concurred in this view.

Mr. Robertson suggested that the Committee turn to consideration of what would happen on Vale Island itself when the subdivision was established. While many residents might be expected to move to the subdivision, he said others might remain, and, of course, the business and industrial base of the community would necessarily stay at the waterfront. He asked Mr. Yates to comment on the possibility of flood protection for the Island.

Mr. Yates said that a preliminary feasibility study of flood protection had been prepared but had not been carried as far as the design stage. Essentially, he said, there were only two approaches which could give complete protection; one was to control the peak flow of the Hay River by a dam at Hay Lake, the second was to divert the river. The consultants had provisionally estimated the cost of diversion at \$2,100,000. They had not studied in detail the possibility of controlling the peak flow, he said, although the sum of \$1,000,000 had been mentioned in this context. The problem here was complicated by the fact that Hay Lake was in Alberta and that a dam at the outlet of the Lake, while it might avoid flooding in Hay River, would certainly succeed in flooding a significant area of provincial land near the Lake.

Mr. Yates went on to say that other methods would provide only partial protection. They might reduce the danger but they probably would not control a flood of the seriousness experienced this year. When the West Channel bridge was completed, he said, the fill could be removed; this might be of some help but it was most unlikely to provide sufficient relief. Other proposals had been considered, including limited dyking estimated to cost perhaps \$160,000, and a partial diversion of the river which might cost in the order of \$500,000. However, in summary, Mr. Yates advised that he knew of no scheme that could provide full protection for Vale Island at a cost within reach. He felt that it would be worthwhile to have the studies carried further, to see whether partial protection by limited dyking and dredging would be worthwhile.

The meeting then turned to compensation policy. Mr. Robertson noted that the appraisers had been in Hay River for the past ten days or so and would be finished their work shortly. This would give the value of the losses suffered. He outlined the federal formula for disaster relief and pointed out that this implied a heavy burden on the Territorial Government since the Territory would at least have to match the federal contribution on residential real property, and find the money for any compensation paid for industrial or commercial property or for personal effects. The Administration had taken a close look at the financial position of the Territorial Government, he said, and had concluded that the Territory simply could not meet the whole cost from its own resources. The Federal Government had indicated that, within limits, it was prepared to assist the Territorial Government with costs beyond its capacity. The problem facing the Council, accordingly, was to decide on a reasonable territorial compensation policy in the hope and expectation that this would prove acceptable to the federal authorities.

Mr. Robertson added that no compensation arrangement would, in practice, meet all the losses which had been suffered, and all the costs of replacing damaged assets. In this context, the Northwest Territories Flood Relief Fund would be important, he said.

Mr. Desrochers commented that the appraisers had assessed damage on the basis of the depreciated value of the assets involved. This depreciated value was likely to be far lower than replacement costs, he suggested.

The meeting reviewed the paper which had been prepared on provincial flood relief policy in Manitoba and New Brunswick. It was the consensus that neither of these policies was really applicable to the situation in Hay River; in Manitoba the practice of paying only on real property reflected the greater opportunity to save personal effects in circumstances encountered in the province, while the categories used in New Brunswick had no real counterparts in the assets damaged in Hay River. Virtually all the Hay River losses would have been in the New Brunswick "Category A", and there seemed no reasonable basis on which other meaningful categories could be established in Hay River.

The Committee adjourned at 1:00 o'clock P.M.

3:00 o'clock P.M.

The Committee resumed consideration of the payment of compensation for flood damage in Hay River and Fort Simpson.

The Committee considered the losses suffered and costs incurred by the Municipal Corporation of Hay River as a result of the flood. In the view of the Committee, the arrangements for compensation of individuals and businesses should not apply in the same terms to the municipality. Rather, the Committee indicated that the Territorial Government should be prepared to stand behind the municipality for reasonable costs and expenditures arising from the emergency. When the accounts were complete - or nearly so - the Territorial Government should review the financial position of the municipality and recommend to the Council whatever action appeared indicated in the circumstances.

The Committee agreed that compensation credits from any source might be used against the cost of moving a residence to the new subdivision. In this context, the Committee also considered briefly the need for some separate program of assistance to off-set the costs of such a move. It was agreed that this should be left for the consideration of the Administration.

Mr. Desrochers suggested that some time limit should be placed on this assistance, and it was agreed that any arrangements made should extend only to October 1, 1964.

In the same context, Mr. Robertson commented that the national response and sympathy for the needs of the damaged communities could not be called upon a second time. Anyone who chose to continue living on Vale Island should count on neither national nor territorial help if another flood should occur, he said.

The Committee considered a brief report on the special needs of Fort Simpson presented by Mr. Goodall; its conclusions also appear in its report.

The Committee rose and Mr. Brown reported progress to the Council.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 1, An Ordinance Respecting Expenditures for Compensation and Assistance to Residents of Hay River and Fort Simpson, was read the first time. Carried.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 1, An Ordinance Respecting Expenditures for Compensation and Assistance to Residents of Hay River and Fort Simpson was read the second time. Carried.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, the Commissioner in the chair, to resume consideration of the flood emergency and measures related thereto.

The Committee reviewed and approved, with amendments, a draft report of its deliberations.

The Committee rose and Mr. Brown presented the report of the Committee, which appears as Sessional Paper No. 13.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

By unanimous consent, the Council agreed to dispense with the Committee stage on Bill 1.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 1, An Ordinance Respecting Expenditures for Compensation and Assistance to Residents of Hay River and Fort Simpson, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gall, moved "that this Council express its profound admiration to the people of Hay River and Fort Simpson for the strength of character and spirit with which they met the recent floods.

"The forward looking attitude of the two communities as they set about the trying tasks ahead commands Council's warmest respect.

"Council is also most appreciative of the instant and unstinted aid given these communities by their neighbouring people in the North and particularly those of Fort Smith and Yellowknife.

"Council compliments the Commissioner upon his vigorous direction of the emergency measures and requests that he convey Council's compliments as well to all those government servants with the Department of Northern Affairs and other departments who have in noteworthy teamwork assisted the northern people in minimizing to an almost incredible degree the grief and tragedy that threatened so ominously." Carried unanimously.

The Commissioner assented to Bill 1 as passed by the Council.

Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, moved "that when Council adjourn this day it stand adjourned until 3:00 p.m., Monday, July 8th, 1963, at Inuvik". Carried unanimously.

The Council adjourned at 7:15 o'clock P.M.

INUVIK, JULY 8th, 1963

3 o'clock P.M.

The Second Session of the Council for 1963, being the Twenty-Fifth Session of the Council of the Northwest Territories, reconvened in Inuvik, Northwest Territories at 3:00 o'clock p.m., on Monday, July 8th, 1963.

All were present except Mr. Jones.

PRAYERS.

The Commissioner addressed the Council. He said:

Members of the Council of
the Northwest Territories:

It is seven years since this Council first met in Inuvik in the summer of 1956. At that time Inuvik was little more than a construction camp. The site had been chosen in 1954 and work began in 1955. The location on which the Council met is commemorated in the name "Council Crescent" in the residential area just a short distance from here. In 1956 it was simply a part of the quarters of the construction crew; the place of meeting was one of the small "512" houses that have since been sold to local residents.

About the only thing which remains unchanged is the gracious and friendly welcome offered to the Council by those who are living here. I know that all members of the Council will wish to join me in expressing our thanks to all those who, at considerable inconvenience to themselves, are contributing to making our stay a pleasant one.

Although the main construction was completed more than two years ago, I think that it would be a mistake for any of us to regard Inuvik as fully built. As in all living communities, there will always be new needs which must be met.

In the near future, these needs in Inuvik are likely to be for more housing and for more school classrooms. I understand that 40 government houses are to be built this year. More important from the point of view of establishing a settled community with a life of its own are the plans of the Inuit Housing Co-operative to erect 13 houses which will be privately owned by its members. It is I think very important that Inuvik be more than a remote government station, and the construction of good privately owned houses augurs well for the future of this town.

I am sure that anyone who has looked into the problems of building private houses in the far north is impressed with the difficulties. We all know that costs are high. Beyond this, the established procedures for financing housing have largely been developed to reflect the different situation in southern Canada. To help meet this problem, the Government of the Northwest Territories has established supplementary programs for second mortgage loans and, in some circumstances, for the financing of low-cost houses. Beyond this, it seems clear that co-operative arrangements for purchasing and construction can be used to great advantage in some centres, including of course, Inuvik.

Residents of this town will be aware of the plans to establish a scientific research centre here. A \$280,000 contract has been let, and the main building will be erected this summer. The station should be able to open at the end of this year.

The facilities in the station will be sufficient for about eight resident scientists and sixteen visiting scientists at any

one time. The permanent staff will be concerned initially with investigations into wildlife and fish diseases, the rate of fish and wildlife population growth, and other factors affecting the management and utilization of these resources. The visiting scientists will probably be concerned with investigations into food, water, and soil chemistry, arctic botany and archaeology, soil mechanics, cosmic radiation, permafrost, and a host of other subjects.

We have learned a great deal about the north in the past few years, but we need to know a great deal more if Canada is to realize the potential of this part of our country. Inuvik was chosen for this station because of the very wide range of studies which can be undertaken from here. Within a relatively short distance are wooded areas, tundra, mountains, the Delta, and the arctic sea. The new station will be equipped for use either as a base for field studies or as a centre for research in the immediate area of Inuvik.

While the provision of research facilities is, of course, the primary purpose of the station, it is my hope that this establishment and its scientists will also make an important contribution to the town. To the station will come specialists in a great many disciplines both from southern Canada and from other parts of the world. I hope arrangements can be made so that the people of Inuvik can gain from their skills and their experience through seminars, special lectures, discussions, and working alongside them. The presence of the station and its scientists will make this settlement a significant part of the world of learning.

In speaking to the Council, I have several times referred to the growth in the school population of the Territories and the implications which this has for territorial policy in the future. In a sense, our problems arise from the very success of our present federal-territorial education policy. We have an example right here in Inuvik.

The Sir Alexander Mackenzie School, which opened its doors in 1959, was designed for 625 students. Hostel accommodation was provided for 500; it was estimated that the rest of the places would be ample for the children of the residents of the town. Indeed it was suggested to me that the school would not be filled for many years.

Instead the school is already overcrowded. Enrolment was close to 850 during the school year just completed, and it is quite clear that this growth will continue. How many more classrooms are needed in Inuvik will depend in part, of course, on what decisions are taken to enlarge schools in other centres, but it seems apparent that to serve the town and the present hostels, school facilities must be provided for at least 1,000 children. To meet immediate requirements, we will need about eight temporary classrooms next year.

One of the encouraging things about the progress of the Sir Alexander Mackenzie School is the increasing number of children in the higher grades. I understand that there were nine children in Grade XII last year, and 19 each in Grades X and XI. In the first year that it opened - only four years ago - there was no need even to offer classes beyond Grade IX. In Grades V to IX, there are an average of more than 50 students per grade which indicates that the trend to increased numbers in the higher grades will continue. It seems likely that in the future this school will tend to concentrate more on the senior grades, and that schools and other centres will be expanded to accommodate children in Grades I to VI.

I have spoken before to the Council about the very high rate of population growth which we are facing in the Territories and about its implications for our school system. I refer to it again

briefly, since it appears to me so important to take this into account in our planning. The Northern Health Service informs me that the birth rate in the Northwest Territories is amongst the highest in the world. Even when account is taken of the distressingly high infant mortality rates amongst some sections of our population, the rate of natural increase is 34 per thousand which is nearly twice the general Canadian rate of 18. This reflects the young and generally healthy population some of whom must still exist under very difficult living conditions.

I am sorry to have to report an increase in new active cases of tuberculosis during the past year. Attendance at x-ray surveys declines. Considering that there was a 6 per cent increase in this disease across Canada, none of us can afford to forget that tuberculosis used to be known as "captain of the hosts of death". It is hoped that public interest in the free annual chest x-ray program will be reflected in increased attendance in the future.

On the more positive side, the Northern Health Service reports that new nursing stations were opened at Tuk, Spence Bay, Eskimo Point, and Coral Harbour, and a health station was completed at Igloodik. The new health centre at Yellowknife has been completed and the one at Hay River is under construction.

While today is the opening day of our sittings at Inuvik, it is not, of course, the opening day of the summer session of the Council. As members are aware, the serious flood situation at Hay River and Fort Simpson led me to convene the first meetings of our session at Hay River in mid-May. At that time, the Council made the decisions which were necessary to deal with the aftermath of emergency and to provide for compensation to residents whose property had been damaged in the floods. The Council also discussed at length the urgent necessity of opening at Hay River a new subdivision on high ground.

I am pleased to report that arrangements for the payment of compensation were put in hand within days to implement the decisions of the Council. As it turned out, the immediate call on these services was not as great as we had expected. Many people apparently decided, very sensibly, to wait until the new subdivision was opened, so that they could invest their compensation in the re-establishment of their homes there. During the Council session in Hay River, an undertaking was given that plans for the subdivision would be available by June 15th. This deadline was substantially met, and I was able to review the plans in Ottawa by that date. I understand that they arrived in Hay River early in the week of June 17th, and the work necessary to prepare the subdivision on the ground has gone ahead quickly since that time. Ample lots to meet the immediate needs of residents will be available for construction, in time for houses to be moved or built on them before the onset of winter.

Those who have any experience with subdivision planning and development will be aware of the complexity of some of the problems involved, and of the difficulties to be faced when one starts in mid-May to plan a subdivision for occupancy the same year. A pleasant, efficient, and economical townsite depends on the care and skill with which the original plan is drawn. It is difficult and expensive to correct planning mistakes after construction is complete. I think that we have a good plan for the subdivision at Hay River, and I would like to thank the specialists in Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the Department of Public Works for their great efforts, and to compliment them on the plan which they have produced.

Perhaps when seen in perspective even the Hay River flood was not wholly a disaster. At least it demonstrated in the clearest

possible way the unsuitability of Vale Island for a residential community. I suggest that in the future "the year of the flood" will mark not only the time when outstanding competence and courage were demonstrated in Hay River, but also the year when the people moved to a new location which will not only be safe from flood, but also much more economical and attractive than the Island would have been.

Fortunately the flood damage at Fort Simpson was not as serious as had at first been feared, and I understand that the community has largely returned to normal. The arrangements for compensation established at our Hay River meetings will apply, of course, equally to Hay River and Fort Simpson. Unlike Hay River, Fort Simpson has not in the past been subject to periodic flooding. In Fort Simpson, one of the oldest communities in the Northwest Territories, we have records going back to the early years of the last century, and 1963 was the first time on record when an unusual combination of circumstances resulted in a serious flood danger. It seems reasonable to hope that these circumstances will not recur.

During the flood emergencies, there was throughout the Northwest Territories- and indeed throughout Canada - a very great recognition of the courage and competence of the people of the two threatened communities and of those others who were concerned with the evacuation. The evacuations were conducted under difficult circumstances with no loss of life or serious injury. This could only have been accomplished because of the leadership and co-operation of municipal and community officials in the two threatened communities and in Yellowknife and Fort Smith which received those which were evacuated. It required also the co-operation of the military services, the R.C.M.P., and a great many other official agencies, all of whom responded magnificently to the crisis. Finally, it required an unselfish courage and level-headedness among all the residents of Hay River and Fort Simpson. It would be inappropriate to mention any names; it is enough to say that all of these requirements were met. The people of the Northwest Territories have good reason to be proud of what they accomplished last May.

Finally, I would like to turn to another subject which is of immediate concern to this Council. This session faces a certain measure of uncertainty, since the legislation based on our recommendations to establish new Territories in the north has not yet been passed by the Parliament of Canada. As members of the Council are aware, the resolutions which much precede the introduction of the Mackenzie and Nunassiq Bills died on the Order Paper last February. They are at present again on the agenda of the House of Commons, and I know that all members will join me in the hope that Parliament finds it possible to deal with them. The text of the Bills is not available until they receive first reading in the House of Commons; I have arranged that copies be forwarded for members of the Council if this stage is passed while we are still in session.

The courses open to this Council in a number of areas of our responsibility necessarily depend in part on the action taken on the Bills. Certain of the questions which will be considered at our meetings assume that legislation along the lines of the Council's recommendation will be passed as both the present federal government and its predecessor in office indicated that they wished by presenting the legislation as part of their parliamentary programs. The questions that assume passage of the legislation include, for example, the Reference for Advice on the division of the assets of the Northwest Territories between the two new territories. The program of loans for higher education approved in principle by the Council at its January session depends on an extension of the Commissioner's present

authority to lend money, which we understand has been included in the new legislation. If the legislation is not passed at the present session of Parliament, it will not be possible for us to lend or grant the funds intended to be made available to assist students to go to university this year. The term of the present Council will expire on November 7th next, and territorial elections must then be held unless provision is made in federal legislation to extend the term of the Council until the new territories come into being. It would obviously be undesirable to put people to the trouble and cost of carrying through elections in order to have a Council that would operate only a few months. Our deliberations on several other matters of immediate concern will necessarily reflect this uncertainty about the future organization of government in the north.

As members of the Council are aware, the recommendations for the future government of the Northwest Territories which were forwarded to the Government of Canada following the session in January, 1962, reflect careful and prolonged deliberation by the Council. During those discussions, a great deal of consideration was given to the alternatives that appeared to be open. It is not for me to discuss in detail those factors which appeared to carry most weight, and which led the Council to approve its recommendation. I think, however, that several members were impressed by the view, expressed by many residents of the Mackenzie District, that a local seat of government and a resident Commissioner would be to the great advantage of this part of the Territories. Undoubtedly it was because of that feeling that the proposal to divide the Territories was first advanced by one of the elected members.

If this assessment is accurate, and if a local seat of government and capital are important to Mackenzie - as I believe them to be - then it follows that the Territories must be divided. I think that all members of the Council were agreed that it would simply not be practical or acceptable to all residents for a Commissioner living in and coming from one part of the Territories to be responsible for the whole, vast area. A Commissioner resident in Frobisher Bay, for instance, would simply not be acceptable to the people of the Great Slave Lake area. Conversely, it seems reasonable to suggest that a Commissioner living in Fort Smith would not be regarded as adequately close to the people of Baffin Island, nor would he be acceptable to them. Two federal governments have, by proposing legislation, recognized the logic of the Council's position. I am sure I represent the view of the members of the Council in expressing the hope that the legislation may be passed at as early a date as possible in the present session of Parliament.

Members of the Council of the Northwest Territories an exceptionally heavy legislative program will be brought forward for your consideration at this session. Some 30 bills will be placed before you. This number is greater than usual for several reasons. A number of bills reflect the recommendations of the Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation and are designed to modernize and fill in the civil law of the Northwest Territories in accordance with the best current Canadian practice. Other legislation reflects the development of the Territories, and the widening responsibilities of government here. Some bills embody recommendations made by Council to the administration at previous sessions, and the policy decisions which were taken at Hay River and elsewhere. Finally, there are references for advice on detailed questions arising from the proposal to establish new territories in the north.

Ten of the bills have been recommended by the Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation. These include amendments to the Assignment of Book Debts Ordinance, the Bulk Sales Ordinance, the Conditional

Sales Ordinance, the Interpretation Ordinance, the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgements Ordinance, the Trustee Ordinance and the Wills Ordinance. New legislation in this category includes a Corporation Securities Registration Ordinance and a Variation of Trusts Ordinance.

You will be asked to consider three Bills arising out of the decision of Council at the First Session, 1962, that a tax should be imposed on property in municipal districts not already taxed for school purposes. These will include a new Taxation Ordinance and amendments to the Local Improvement District Ordinance and the Municipal District Ordinance. Additional amendments are proposed to the Ordinance last named in order to implement the recommendations of the Council at the First Session, 1963, on the proposal to establish a new level of municipal government in the Territories.

Relatively minor amendments are proposed to the Area Development Ordinance, the Fire Prevention Ordinance, the Fur Export Ordinance, the Legitimation Ordinance and the Jury Ordinance.

The proposed Public Utilities Ordinance would give effect to the Council's earlier decision that a Public Utilities Board should be established.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Agreement Ordinance would give the Commissioner authority to sign an agreement with the Government of Canada which would provide for the policing of the Territories.

The Pine Point Development Ordinance is proposed in order to provide for the orderly development of the new community at Pine Point.

You will be asked to consider the grant of a franchise to Canadian National Railways for the provision of telephone service at Norman Wells, Cambridge Bay and Pine Point.

A new Explosives Use Ordinance has been prepared to provide authority to make proper regulations for the handling and use of explosives.

At the suggestion of our advisers in the Department of National Health and Welfare, new schedules are proposed to the Pharmaceutical Chemists Ordinance.

The Department of Justice has recommended the adoption of an ordinance which would provide for the recording of evidence by sound apparatus.

The floods at Hay River and Fort Simpson have accelerated the need for new housing in these settlements, and an amendment is proposed to the Low Cost Housing Ordinance which would assist residents to provide adequate homes for themselves. A short amendment to the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance has been prepared to reduce the interest rate.

You will be asked to consider several amendments to the Game Ordinance, the Liquor Ordinance and the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, and to review Supplementary Estimates.

Your advice will be sought on a number of other matters of importance to the Northwest Territories. One of the most important of the References which will be laid before you concerns the division of the assets and liabilities of the Northwest Territories between the two proposed new territories. There is also a Reference on heraldic symbols for the new territories.

You will be asked to consider plans for the education of retarded children. Following the recommendations of the Council at the First Session, 1963, papers have been prepared dealing with the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program, the Trappers Assistance Program and Assistance to Small Commercial Fishermen.

Enquiries from residents of the Territories have prompted a paper on possible territorial participation in programs to celebrate the Centennial of Confederation in 1967.

A Reference for Advice on the Development of the Townsite at Pine Point is designed to complement the proposed Pine Point Development Ordinance.

You will be asked to authorize the establishment of a contingency vote in the annual appropriations of the Northwest Territories, or of the Mackenzie Territory.

References for Advice have been prepared on the Sport Hunting of Moose in the Yellowknife area, and on Predator Control and Caribou Conservation.

Finally, you will be asked to recommend a suitable date on which to hold the next session of this Council.

Members of the Council of the Northwest Territories, I trust that our deliberations and our actions may be in the best interests and for the lasting benefit of the people of the Territories, whom it is our privilege to serve.

Mr. Lang moved that the Council express to the Commissioner its appreciation for his Opening Address. Mr. Lang said:

Mr. Commissioner: It gives me great pleasure to welcome the members of the Council to Inuvik, to see for themselves the problems we have here. I am sorry that Colonel Jones was unable to attend this session. When we except the towns in the southern part of the Territories, we have here in the Delta the highest density of population in the whole Northwest Territories with 85% natives. Also, I believe we have the youngest. In Tuktoyaktuk, we have an average age of only 15 years and it is only slightly higher for the rest of the Delta. This means that in a few years we will need many more jobs than we have at present, and we are already sadly in need of employment. This situation calls for energetic measures to be taken and the goodwill and co-operation of all concerned. I sincerely hope that this meeting here at Inuvik will help to remedy this situation. There is no one solution to the problem; it will have to be solved in many little ways, and no opportunity is too small to be overlooked. Everybody's opinion should be listened to; - it will take the best efforts of all of us to make headway.

I shall not go into too many details, but I will outline some possibilities to be discussed at greater length in committee.

I believe a greater use of cordwood for heating purposes would create many jobs and the money paid in wages for cordwood, would be spent locally helping to build up our economy and also helping to cut down relief.

The Industrial Division is conducting a logging operation with a small mill at Aklavik. This helps out a lot and should be continued and possibly enlarged.

Canadian National Telegraphs is going to build a pole telegraph line overland to Inuvik from Simpson. They will be using many thousands

of locally cut poles using local labour in many jobs. We should encourage enterprises that will create employment, possibly by extending some help to them with surplus equipment.

I am also happy to see Mr. McFarlane of the Department of Public Works here for this session. D.P.W. is doing a lot of preliminary surveys and works in the North and it can be of great benefit to co-operate with them. I hope this can be repeated at future meetings.

The fur garment shop at Aklavik is going well. It is now a co-operative enterprise and employs 15-20 women. Similar shops should be started in all the little towns in the Delta. The one at Tuktoyaktuk is also going well.

The co-operative movement is gaining in scope through the efforts of Mrs. Y. Veitch. In Inuvik, Aklavik and McPherson, people are very interested. It is a great step towards the people helping themselves, which really is the ideal solution to any problem.

The much discussed tannery for Aklavik will probably be a reality sometime next fall. Mr. Norman Burgess has spent a great deal of time and effort in conducting tanning experiments with encouraging results. Unfortunately, Mr. Burgess has many other duties and is transferred from the Delta.

It will probably be a good investment to hire an experienced tanner to start operations in Aklavik and also to train a man to take over.

The vocational training program helps a lot by teaching various crafts. A boat and scow building program is going at Good Hope and another is slated to start at Inuvik. This could save a good deal of money for people that can ill afford to spend money on imported canoes.

The Industrial Division is operating a dog meal processing plant at Kendall Island this summer. If this experiment proves to be a success, it may be worthwhile to look into the possibility of hunting for bowhead whale off Baillie Island. This would cut down on imported dog food to a great extent, and it could possibly also be used to help establish a new industry, namely mink ranching. This was tried in the Delta by Mr. L.F. Semmler and others with some success, but was apparently discontinued because cost of feed was too high.

Trapping is a very important source of income and could be helped along by loans to experienced trappers to move to distant trapping grounds. Such loans are available now but at times they are not quite enough for a man to get enough outfit to go.

Finally, we have fishing which is of utmost importance to our people here in the North. Last year, some confusion existed as to the regulations. This has been pretty well ironed out, but to make it easier in the future I would suggest that when the new Territory of Mackenzie starts, fishing should, like game is now, be taken over by the new territorial government.

This was a short outline of our renewable resources. Most of the returns from them will be taken up by the age group from 20 years up, and it will not be enough to keep them going. For the youngsters in our schools and those under 20, we must concentrate on special training to as high a standard as they can cope with. We may eventually have to be prepared to seek openings for some of our youngsters in the provinces, but in the meantime we should concentrate on preparing them to fill civil service positions and technical jobs in the North. Fortunately, we have an excellent education plan that permits a program like that to become reality for youngsters with the necessary ability and perseverance.

An education like that can be likened to placing a very powerful tool in the hands of our young people and if we can succeed in creating in them, along with the knowledge, some unselfish and practical ideals on how to use those abilities to develop our country, then we can go far.

We have a very important matter to consider at this session, namely the proposed division of the Northwest Territories into the Mackenzie Territory in the west and Nunassiatq in the east. We have brought legislation before the Federal Parliament to accomplish this division and I sincerely hope it will be passed in time for this Council to finish the job next January so that elections for the two new territories can take place in April, 1964.

I strongly feel that delay in this matter is unnecessary. It has been talked about and looked into very carefully by two different Councils during the last five years and thoroughly discussed and all parties interested have had full opportunity to criticize and comment on it.

As far as representation for the people in thinly populated Nunassiatq is concerned, they will get two elected and five appointed members for the first three years of the life of their Council. This, it seems to me, is all that conditions there permit at present. It follows exactly the same pattern that the whole N.W.T. went through for a start and their Council will gradually evolve through the years into a fully elected Council.

One matter disturbs me somewhat. If the legislation at present on the agenda of Parliament is not passed by November 7th of this year, it will mean that the present N.W.T. Council will be automatically dissolved. This would create a rather difficult situation in that a new N.W.T. Council would have to be elected for a term of only six months or so, and it would be hard to ask prospective candidates to go to all the expense and trouble of campaigning for such a short time. I sincerely hope this situation can be avoided.

The people here at Inuvik have expressed to me their dissatisfaction with the present open hours of the liquor premises of the Hotel. I hope to discuss this matter in detail later. I only wish to stress and underline the underlying principle of this request. We feel that each community has a character of its own, which is in a sense made up of the outlook on life of the majority, and we strongly feel that in matters like closing hours of liquor premises the view of the citizens should be respected within reasonable limits. I think that this request of the people of Inuvik is reasonable and that enforcement of it will be of great benefit to the town as a whole and especially for the younger generation.

I notice that our old friend the Game Ordinance is on the agenda again. I shall have a few remarks to make when it comes up in committee. I may mention that I received a request from the people at Good Hope that they be permitted to shoot more than five beaver. They claim with some justification that it is not worthwhile to go anywhere for only five beaver. The McPherson people wish to open up the Delta for shooting beaver and, failing that, they want the open season for trapping extended from May 1 to May 20. Also, they want to make lynx snaring legal. This cannot be allowed until our new zoning system gets working. I would suggest that every effort be made to get it worked out and in operation by the fall of 1964.

Another matter that was asked for by all trappers in the Delta is the opening of the hunting of grizzly bear the whole year so that the

holder of a general hunting licence may shoot a grizzly wherever he may come across him in the Delta. This is to protect a trapper's wife and children and dogs when they have to stay in a tent while the trapper is away on his line. This request is reasonable and is long overdue. I shall have more to say about bears in committee later.

I learned with regret while I was at Fort Smith that the anthrax outbreak amongst the buffalo was still active. This is a very dangerous disease and could presumably even spread to our caribou herds. I think every effort should be made to prevent such a disaster. Last year, the Territorial Government spent a large sum of money. Besides that we lost considerable revenue by having to close the buffalo area to big game hunters. I also think that the buffalo is something the whole of Canada should take pride in preserving, and in view of all this, I think we should ask the Federal Government to help out with some of our expenses. Mr. Novakowski of the Canadian Wildlife Service prepared a short paper suggesting that a corral be built and that the Buffalo herd affected be rounded up and inoculated in preference to killing them off. This seems a sensible plan if it is within our financial ability. I would suggest that each member of the Council be supplied with a copy of Mr. Novakowski's paper and that this problem be discussed in committee.

In connection with big game hunting in the Mackenzie Mountains, I was happy to learn that a game survey will be undertaken this summer, which, if favourable, could result in this area being opened up for big game hunters to compensate to some extent for the loss of revenue from the closing of buffalo hunting.

Mr. Commissioner, finally I wish to bring up the motion that the Council express to the Commissioner its appreciation for your Opening Address.

Mr. Coolican seconded the motion of appreciation. He said:

Mr. Commissioner: It is my privilege today to second the resolution proposed by Mr. Lang.

I take this opportunity of referring to the two days' sittings of this session that took place on May 15th and 17th to consider what could be done to deal with the flooding at Fort Simpson and the disastrous inundation of Vale Island at Hay River.

It was unfortunate for me that it was impossible for me to attend those sittings. However, the press and radio reports that reached Ottawa and all parts of Canada made very clear the disastrous nature of what had occurred. My view was that the Council should first of all commit itself to the limit of its resources in helping the victims to re-establish themselves and secondly, the Council should if at all possible, take advantage of the necessity for re-establishment to relocate the victims in a safer, surer place.

I am, therefore, taking this opportunity of endorsing whole-heartedly both the principles on which the Council acted so unanimously and the methods of administration that were adopted.

During the last few days, we have seen what has already been done for temporary accommodation and the progress that has been made towards permanent re-establishment. Most sincerely and with the greatest admiration, I congratulate all concerned. It is an example of what can be done by government working together at all levels - municipal, territorial and federal - in an emergency.

I ask that everything should continue to be done with the same sense of urgency that has already produced results in such an outstanding way.

For the emergency still exists. It will continue until the end of this construction season and until all who can be helped to move into the new subdivision have been established there for the winter.

It is to be hoped that the advantages of the new site will be apparent to the largest possible numbers and that it will be possible to find financial aid for moving expenses that will encourage those who might otherwise not find the relocation either economical or possible.

We have, Mr. Commissioner, more matters to consider at this session than is normally the case in July. I, therefore, propose to make my remarks both brief and limited. There is, however, a subject on which I have spoken on a previous occasion when I was privileged to propose a motion such as the one I am seconding today and which is sufficiently important to be repeated.

Recently I have heard that the Council has been chided for talking about education in the Territories when it might have been better concerned doing something more worthwhile.

There are many things that a territorial government can do and must do. Education is one of them and in my opinion, there is none that is more worthwhile, or more urgent.

For the foreseeable future the principal source of wealth and development in the Territories will be the exploitation of mineral, non-renewable resources. Gainful employment will be found increasingly in mining and exploration, in government and in the services ancillary to both.

These are the places where growth will take place. But it is also true that in all of these fields the place of the unskilled casual labourer is becoming smaller and smaller. The children in the Territories, whatever their race, must be trained and educated so that they can take their places in this development, so that where now a man is brought up from the south, in the future a man will be found here who is trained or trainable for the job.

Opportunities will not always match requirements but eventually with good schooling and training, it is not too much to expect that the young man from the Territories will feel confident that he can find a place in the south.

For the Territories, this is a problem complicated and made more difficult because of the increasing population among those who traditionally live off the land and the inability of the land to support the increased numbers.

As we travel from place to place in this broad land, we can see that we have come a long way in a few years - but we still have a long way to go and it will not be quick. However, I submit Mr. Commissioner, that there is no more important road to be travelled and we should go as fast as we can.

For our own good, we should, we must continue to examine our educational and training programs, we must talk about them to make sure that they continue to be adequate and so that eventually all of our population may be fitted to find a place in the developing economy here or if necessary or desirable in the south.

Progress towards this goal will be reflected in improved conditions in welfare, standards of living and all the areas in which a territorial government operates.

Mr. Commissioner: I take pleasure in seconding the Motion on your Opening Address.

Mr. Goodall spoke on the Motion. He said:

Mr. Commissioner: It is again my privilege to present to you and my colleagues on the Council a report on the state of things in the constituency of the Upper Mackenzie River.

Reports from outlying areas such as Fort Liard, Trout Lake, Nahanni River, Wrigley and Norman indicate that winter returns for fur have been much greater than in recent years and that native hunters and trappers in these areas have been "getting by" - and getting by rather handily. I visited Providence less than a week ago and economic conditions there leave no cause for complaint. The installation of a water intake and water treatment plant there is under process of construction and residents are very happy at the prospect of having water hauled to them at nominal cost, delivered via a standpipe, and soon the unhappy daily drudgery of carrying water with a bucket brigade will be a thing of the past.

With reference to Simpson itself, we are recuperating rapidly from the effects of the flood and, though "scary" enough at the time, the flood will eventually prove to have been a benefit in disguise. Reams of paper have been used telling about the disastrous flood at Hay River and the plans that are being implemented for the rehabilitation of the people there and the establishment of a new townsite for those who wish to move and those who wish to re-establish homes where the hazards of spring flooding will, it is hoped, be practically eliminated. Anyone making his home near any of these northern rivers for any period of years is sooner or later bound to at least come close to having water back up into his home leaving a residue of silt and slime to clean out. Material losses in Fort Simpson were very minor compared to those at Hay River.

April this year turned out to be a spring month and when the floodwaters of the Liard came down on the 30th of April, the Mackenzie was not ready to go. Reports of frogmen earlier in the winter who had been investigating the water intake pipe in front of the water plant indicated that the unusual freeze-up conditions of last fall had resulted in ice fifteen feet thick and the river was frozen to the bottom, rather than floating as is usually the case, so that when the "irresistible force" of the 500 mile long Liard hit the "immovable object" of the mile-wide Mackenzie, the ensuing struggle caused an ice jam, which caused a rise in water of about seven feet above any previous high water break-up mark. This resulted in the flooding of some forty homes on the Indian flat and the homes and establishments at the lower end of town. This resulted in water inundating three-fourths of Simpson Island. Evacuation measures were taken in time, via helicopter. A mill-race of water three-quarters of a mile wide and running through the trees on both sides of the snye, took care of the floodwaters of the Liard so that it was only a question of a week until all danger was passed and the evacuees returned. The vital factor of keeping the town power plant operating was taken care of by filling several hundred sandbags from a stockpile we had and bunking the power plant and shoving it up with a bulldozer. Thus the crisis was passed.

The aftermath is that the Treaty people affected are now living in a tent rehabilitation centre. The homes of the people on the Indian flat are now in process of being moved to a new development on Lot 23 acquired from the R.C. Mission. This will make for a better and more compact town. Electricity will be installed, water mains laid, and provision made for some basic plumbing. New roads are being surveyed, the streets have been broadened, and dust control measures that were introduced recently have initially appeared to be successful. All these things make for a better town, or "village", as Fort Simpson is now designated.

With reference to the new Canadian National Telecommunications project which will eventually link Inuvik with the "outside", - the delivery of the poles is pretty well on schedule as far as Simpson. In spite of the difficulties unavoidable when attempting work of this nature in the summer months some of our boys on sub-contract work have performed prodigies of work both physically and in the handling of equipment to make this result possible.

When talking with Mr. Dixon, who is in charge of this work in the field a month ago, he mentioned that lack of funds handicapped him in the construction of airstrips between Simpson and Norman Wells. He was wondering whether some of the equipment belonging to Northern Affairs, - (and I understand there are acres of it standing idle at Fort Smith), - could be made available for this work. Mr. Dixon feels that to bring this work up to date between the Liard and Norman Wells several airstrips will be needed. He is optimistic about having the line completed to Inuvik in 1964, and that we in Simpson may be able to talk to Edmonton by Christmas, 1963. He emphasizes the need for heavy equipment for construction of airstrips and for use on the land line during the winter months when the muskeg is frozen hard.

Referring to matters of health and welfare, Mr. Commissioner, I would again bring to the attention of the Council and to the Administration the vital need of acquiring a suitable building as an old folks' home. Life expectancy in the Territories has increased at least 15 per cent over what it was a decade ago, and in many instances senior citizens of 85 to 90 years and over require care on an almost full-time basis. I know of a couple of instances where the Medical Superintendent of our local hospital has reluctantly had to admit old ladies who were not actually ill but had no close relations to look after them. The doctor claimed they were welfare cases and bills were presented in this instance to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for these two patients at the rate of \$14.00 a day.

St. Marguerite's Hospital at Fort Simpson, owned and operated by the R.C. Mission and staffed in part by the Grey Nuns of Montreal is in a quandary. It can show a balance sheet which doesn't balance at all to the tune of \$20,000 a year. This deficit budget has been caused primarily by the fact that tubercular cases are no longer maintained at St. Marguerite's Hospital but are shunted out to Charles Camsell Hospital. It seems to me that the R.C. Mission, which pioneered in the field of the residential school at Providence and St. Marguerite's Hospital at Fort Simpson, and whose Grey Nuns have been so instrumental in saving lives over the years, now is taking a beating as both these institutions are now operating at a considerable loss.

Strange indeed that the \$40,000 arena also built by the Church primarily for the use of the R.C. Hostel, is going to have to close next winter owing to the inability of the Mission to pay the costs of upkeep. This is the arena which has been such a boon today when it is recognized that recreation is an essential part of education as well as of our way of life. In so far as the R.C. Mission is offering this arena for sale, and as it is used by the community as a whole, a consensus is that from a moral as well as a use standpoint a formula could be worked out by which the village of Fort Simpson could buy the arena by debenture.

I realize that the coffers of the Territorial Government are depleted due to unforeseen demands and runs on the bank caused by the anthrax outbreak and the Hay River and Fort Simpson floods. I realize that we have been spending money as though, like Alberta, we already had it made, and that it is only due to the Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement that we are able to function at all. I remember very well that 30 years

ago there were three crimes in the N.W.T. that rated capital punishment, and that anyone who did any one of the three following things stuck his neck out, - striking a Hudson's Bay Manager, taking a shot at a policeman or asking for cash.

Even at that I would like to request approximately \$1,500 for an appropriation under the Physical Fitness Program, and that a sum be allocated to the Flat River Recreation Association to assist in the construction of a community hall at Tungsten near the Yukon border in the extreme southwest corner of my constituency.

The Fort Simpson fire brigade is again requesting funds for the purchase of a resuscitator and the Advisory Council to the Area Administrator concurs in the opinion that this is a justifiable expenditure as it is most essential to have in the village in any emergency.

Mr. Commissioner: I wish to add my support to the Motion of Appreciation for your Opening Address.

Mr. Smith spoke on the Motion. He said:

Mr. Commissioner: Several speakers have understandably expressed hope that the Federal legislation relating to the division of the Territories will be passed this session. I share this hope, though we are aware that great as is the Commissioner's power and long as is his reach he cannot move Ottawa unless it wishes. However, there was one sentence in the Commissioner's address to which I would draw attention.

It was this: If the legislation is not passed at the present Session of Parliament, it will not be possible for us to lend or grant the funds intended to be made available to assist students to go to university this year.

I believe we can do better than that. I believe we have made a promise in this matter and that a way must be found by loan or some bookkeeping footwork whereby our commitment will be fulfilled.

May I now venture a few personal observations of one who has never been in Inuvik before.

I came a little earlier than Council and since Friday have been fortunate to see something of the community and meet some of its people. I know first impressions are risky, and I was interested in the humility and wisdom of Mr. Holman who replied to one of my questions this morning with the caution that he had been in the Delta only eight years and so would hesitate to speak with certainty about a matter.

Sir, unfortunately, I am of a profession which has not the patience or wisdom to wait eight years to talk. After seventy-two hours I am moved to comment on the atmosphere of friendliness and co-operation that prevails here. I have watched a dozen ball games; I have been at several church services; I have wandered through the whole of the town and talked freely with many of its people. I have talked with officials and with the North's own people.

Now there is nothing extraordinary in this -- except I should like to confess that somehow I had expected a greater set of lines between races and creeds, and I had expected a more self-conscious awareness in all people that they were participating in some great social or national experiment. I'm on my feet, rather, to say that when one is actually here in the Delta the thing comes into a far more natural focus. Certainly life is different than down South, but it is not some experiment in a test tube. Life is not some plan for tomorrow.

The three races here are getting on with the business and the art of living, not postponing things for some perfect gimmick or solution from Ottawa which they know may not come. I think perhaps this is a useful lesson for us to learn.

Yesterday, Sir, I was privileged to attend a church service for Eskimos. One of the hymns bore the title "The Wise May Bring Their Learning". This was selected as a compliment to this meeting of Council. However, as I heard it sung I mused that in return the Council will do well not to bring too much learning, or at least to leaven it with the realities of life here, with the native spirit and hardihood and simplicity. I hope in this regard particularly that our colleague, Mr. Knut Lang, who knows the Delta and its people will be on the alert to keep us on the trail in our discussions, and that quite aside from our formal sessions the people of Inuvik as a whole will not hesitate to call upon us in the noon hour or at evening time if there are things they would have us know.

In short, our Council will fare better if we invite the Eskimo and Indian and white residents to bring us their learning, and my intervention in this debate is only to urge that our readiness to receive visitors or delegations be made clear to all.

Mr. Commissioner: I wish to add my support to the Motion of Appreciation for your Opening Address.

Mr. Kaeser spoke on the Motion. He said that, in supporting the Motion of Appreciation, he wished to take the opportunity to thank the Council for the speedy action at Hay River. The people of Hay River, he said, wished to thank all levels of government concerned and the people of Canada for the tremendous help that had been given to them. He noted the tremendous change that had taken place in Hay River since the flood. The people of Hay River, he said, were very eager to move ahead, and were looking forward to the development of a town of which all might justifiably be proud.

Mr. Kaeser referred to the Co-operative Union survey of the Great Slave Lake area and to the proposal that assistance be given to small commercial fishermen. He stated that both of these programs were greatly needed.

He was, he said, very interested in the announced interest reduction on N.W.T. housing loans, but at the same time disappointed that so little money had been allotted. Because of this, he said, many problems had been created. He said he would like to see the amount made available to an individual increased from \$7,000 to \$10,000. He pointed out that \$7,000 was an insufficient amount with which to build a truly good house in the N.W.T., although this amount might be adequate in Edmonton.

Mr. Kaeser spoke of the system of northern allowances for government employees. He thought that the policy whereby only prevailing rate employees and classified civil servants were eligible to receive northern allowances from the date of their employment was unfair to casual labourers who could not receive northern allowances until the completion of 90 days' employment. He added that the practice of paying northern allowances for the 90 day period to a casual labourer, immediately following the completion of that 90 day period, in one lump sum, was not a wise one. He explained that frequently the result was a foolish spree; - spending the money on unnecessary items and perhaps excessive drinking, which often resulted in the dismissal of the employee.

Mr. Kaeser recommended the establishment of a National Employment Service office at Fort Smith. He explained that, in his opinion, this organization could maintain records of all available employment within the Territories and could ensure thereby that territorial residents would have the first opportunity to obtain employment in the Territories. He said that such an organization would be able, in cases of social assistance applications, to provide the welfare authorities with up-to-date information regarding job opportunities. He explained further that in many instances employees were being brought in from southern Canada to obtain employment which, in his estimation, should be given to residents of the N.W.T.

Mr. Kaeser stated that it was common practice for contractors to bring in employees from outside at wages which were not sufficient for residents of the Northwest Territories who must support families and maintain homes. He declared that this practice was taking away potential employment from residents and that some form of minimum wage law should be enacted to protect residents of the Territories.

Mr. Kaeser announced that approximately 3,200 tons of freight had been brought into Fort Smith during the winter over the winter road through Wood Buffalo National Park. He emphasized that roads were essential in order to build up the economy of the North and to bring in increased tourist traffic. He urged that funds be made available to complete this road during the year.

He said, further, that the austerity measures taken by the Federal Government in 1962 were most unfair to the civil servants in Fort Smith. The staff was too short-handed to properly carry out the functions which were expected of them, he said. He added that, if all positions on the Fort Smith establishment were filled immediately, the resultant problem would be a housing shortage. Both of these problems, he said, should be corrected as soon as possible.

Mr. Kaeser announced that conditions in Fort Resolution were still very depressed. The people were willing to work, he said, but jobs would have to be created for them.

He took pleasure, he said, in announcing the establishment of a local advisory council at Fort Providence of which three members were Indians. The advisory council had many good ideas for the improvement of conditions in the community.

Mr. Kaeser pointed to inadequacies in the winter works program. He said that too little money was provided, and that the program started too late in the year to produce the maximum possible benefit.

Mr. Kaeser concluded his remarks with a compliment to the Administration at Fort Smith for their excellent work.

Mr. Desrochers spoke on the Motion. He said:

Mr. Commissioner: I also wish to associate myself with the remarks you made about the hospitality of the Inuvik residents. I visited parts of the town this morning and, in addition to being intrigued and impressed by its truly distinctive and attractive layout, I was made to feel at home everywhere in spite of the number and nature of my questions which are always very "outside" in content.

It is most helpful to me, and I am sure to my colleagues, to visit so many towns and settlements of the Territories on the occasion of the summer sittings of this Council. It is indeed gratifying to witness everywhere a great confidence in the development of this vast and

challenging land. What is more gratifying yet is to see the interest in public affairs displayed everywhere. I dare say that the degree of commitment of the residents in these matters and the accessibility of officials create a very healthy atmosphere and one which, to a large degree, offsets the exaggerated disadvantages of administration by remote control. In the more populated areas of our country, the head of government may be very close geographically but the citizen may find it quite inaccessible in practice. It is certainly not everywhere that one can attend a meeting such as the one held at Hay River on Friday last. On that occasion, we saw, for the second time, a municipal council and its electors discuss very openly and very informally with you and the members of this Council the many problems resulting from this spring's disastrous flood. That such a meeting and many others which I have had the pleasure of attending during the last two and one-half years should take place and be so helpful is attributable in a very large measure to your personal influence which permeates all ranks of your administration and, I am sure, the administration of other government departments connected, however remotely, with this land. The Mayor of Yellowknife expressed substantially the same thoughts last Saturday in his well-known style and his tribute to you is more eloquent than any I can make.

I now add my congratulations to those which have already been expressed for the symbolic and distinguished realization which is the Museum of the North at Yellowknife. The idea of its creation, the manner in which the idea became reality and the excellence of the end product are all truly representative of the quality of the Canadian citizen who resides in these parts of our country.

It is interesting indeed, Mr. Commissioner, to note that our northern Canadian citizen is now enjoying greater coverage. Our colleague, Mr. Smith, has in his inimitable way written several articles about the people of the North. The C.B.C., through its Northern Service, has produced very informative and interesting programs for southern Canadians in addition to providing essential and expanding services for northern residents. For many months now, the Edmonton Journal has published many captivating articles written by Mr. Bob Hill under a feature entitled "The Last Frontier". I commend Mr. Hill in particular for his excellent work and for the genuine interest he has created in things relating to the Northwest Territories.

Il existe un côté de l'administration de ce vaste Territoire qui m'inquiète. Il s'agit de la carence de manifestations publiques du caractère biculturel de notre pays. J'admets que le nombre et les dimensions des problèmes administratifs de cette région sont formidables. Par contre, nous sommes les témoins et, jusqu'à un certain point, les artisans d'une évolution politique et constitutionnelle fort importante d'une très grande partie de notre pays. D'autres régions plus âgées souffrent actuellement du fait que l'on n'a pas, il y a plusieurs années, posé des gestes, adopté des attitudes et établi une politique qui reflétaient ce caractère essentiel. Il est difficile de les corriger maintenant. Ici, nous pouvons, non, nous devons tirer profit de ces leçons et agir autrement. Avec la bonne volonté de nos citoyens, leur connaissance pratique d'autres problèmes ethniques, leur accueil général de l'idée que l'unité ne provient pas de l'uniformité et dans l'atmosphère plus encourageante qui règne dans tout le pays aujourd'hui, ce territoire peut devenir le pionnier d'un Canada plus uni. Il y a mille moyens à notre disposition pour produire ce climat dont je parle. Il nous faut les rechercher et avoir la hantise de les faire valoir.

Mr. Commissioner, you have mentioned that the residents of the Territories and those of Canada generally recognized the courage and competence of the people of Hay River and Fort Simpson during the flood.

Indeed, they converted this recognition into a very practical and truly charitable way of life and in many instances at the cost of substantial personal sacrifice. I have in mind particularly the residents of Yellowknife and Fort Smith. The others, and I am proud to say, the majority in this class reside south of the 60th parallel, identified themselves with the flood victims by responding very generously to the appeal you launched for the Northwest Territories Flood Relief Fund. With the substantial take-off given it by the City of Edmonton's donation of \$10,000, the Fund has reached, as of Thursday last, the impressive figure of \$115,000. The Canadian Disaster Fund and the Government of Alberta have made substantial donations. Other communities in the Territories and in the Province of Alberta have also given quite generously. Corporations based throughout Canada - many of them without any contact with the Territories - and individuals from coast to coast have sent contributions ranging in value from \$1.00 to \$10,000. I might add that some corporations suffered very heavy losses and are not eligible for the compensation under the policies adopted by us in the May meeting. In spite of this fact, they have sent some of the most substantial cheques to the Fund.

Mr. Basil Dean, Mr. Laurence Snyder and I accepted your invitation to act as trustees of this Fund. Because we all reside in Edmonton, we have relied and continue to rely heavily on the help of two local committees at Hay River and Fort Simpson. I take this opportunity to thank the members of these committees for having taken on so readily the difficult tasks which the disbursements of the Fund entail. To date, we have sent to Hay River some \$40,000 for the two community accounts. This money is ear-marked for the 20 per cent deficiency in the personal effects category but can, as contemplated in the government compensation scheme, be spent on real property repairs, moves and other improvements.

We will soon settle upon the policies governing disbursement of the balance of the Fund and these will be announced shortly. My co-trustees and I wanted to receive the advice of the members of this Council and the advice of the residents of the two afflicted communities before formulating the policies.

I reserve for the Committee of the Whole the other remarks which I had intended to raise at this time.

I join in the concurrence on the Motion of Appreciation for your Opening Address.

Mr. Gall and Mr. Brown spoke briefly on the Motion, reserving specific observations for the Committee stage of the debate.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Motion of Appreciation to the Commissioner for his Opening Address, Mr. Kaeser in the chair.

Mr. B.G. Sivertz, Director of the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and Mr. R. McFarlane of the Department of Public Works were in attendance.

Mr. Brown suggested that because of the volume of work to be completed during the Session, those items related to Bills or References for Advice should be dealt with in conjunction with the related Bills or References. The Committee agreed.

Vocational Training

Mr. Lang stated that the small boats and skiffs which had been built at Fort McPherson as a vocational training project had proven very useful.

Mr. Goodall said that the carpentry courses provided under vocational training programs appeared to have been the most useful of all the courses. He reminded the Committee that whereas graduates of carpentry training courses had obtained and had continued to hold employment, all knew that many graduates of other courses, such as heavy equipment operating, had had great difficulty in finding and keeping satisfactory employment.

The Chairman mentioned that the presence of many good native carpenters in Fort Smith was evidence of the value of the carpentry courses.

Mr. Lang said that many of the canoes which used to be seen everywhere in the Delta area were now being replaced by the 20 foot scows being built at Fort McPherson. The scows, he pointed out, had the advantage of carrying an equal or greater load, and were not as easily damaged as canvas-covered canoes.

Mr. Desrochers requested a report on the in-service training program of clerks and stenographers in the Civil Service.

The Chairman said that some of the native clerks and stenographers who had received their training and initial experience at Fort Smith were doing a good job and, in fact, that some of them had now obtained employment in Edmonton.

Mr. Sivertz outlined the in-service training program and the method of payment of trainees. He said the majority of cases had been most successful. He explained that graduates of the commercial course at the Sir John Franklin School in Yellowknife were being employed as trainees in the departmental offices at Fort Smith. Unfortunately, he pointed out, lack of experience made it difficult for these people to obtain permanent positions. Mr. Sivertz also referred, in his remarks, to the good work being done by the Yellowknife Vocational Training Committee.

Mr. Coolican asked if it was the practice of the Civil Service in the Northwest Territories to employ only experienced help. He suggested that this matter should be looked into and if at all possible some provision should be made for the employment of trained but inexperienced persons in permanent positions.

Mr. Sivertz explained to the Committee that an application had been made to the Civil Service Commission asking for an easement in this regard, and that the Administration expected to receive a favourable reply.

Mr. Robertson welcomed this development, but warned that many positions would continue to list experience as a basic requirement.

Mr. Gall asked if it would be possible to provide some preferential arrangement to ensure that summer jobs in the Northwest Territories might be reserved, on a priority basis for students resident in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Robertson agreed that this idea had merit.

Mr. Gall, in reply to a question by Mr. Robertson, stated that the placement of vocational students in the mines was going ahead satisfactorily.

Accommodation for Single Trainees

Mr. Gall said that the school teachers in Yellowknife were actively supporting the work of the Vocational Training Committee. He added, however, that suitable accommodation was vitally required to ensure the success of this program. At present, he said, the lack of suitable lodging for young, single people was a hazard to the success of the program.

Mr. Sivertz said that an appeal had been made to both the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. regarding the possible establishment of residences at Inuvik and Yellowknife. These organizations, however, had both replied that they did not have the funds to erect such a building, although they would be prepared to operate institutions once erected. Mr. Sivertz said that investigations were being continued in an effort to find a solution to the problem.

Mr. Goodall suggested that many families must have both the space and the desire to take in boarders.

Mr. Gall replied that, at least in Yellowknife, there was an acute housing shortage and that, in addition, the size of most families in relation to the size of their homes eliminated the possibility of taking in boarders.

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

The Council adjourned at 5:30 o'clock P.M.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1963

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Committee resumed its discussion of the Commissioner's Opening Address.

Vocational Training (continued)

In reply to a question by Mr. Desrochers about the rights of tenants in Crown-owned housing to take boarders, Mr. McFarlane referred to a decision of the Northern Housing Committee. Tenants, he said, might take up to two boarders if these boarders were the responsibility of either the federal or territorial governments, and if their placement was arranged by a duly authorized officer of a federal department.

Mr. Robertson suggested that this was a bureaucratic decision of the worst sort, and urged that Mr. Sivertz look into the matter upon his return to Ottawa. Mr. Robertson thought that if two boarders were allowed, why not more if space were available? The Committee agreed with Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Gall said there was great need for action in this sphere since in Yellowknife tremendous problems had been created by the lack of accommodation for vocational training students.

Mr. Lang commented that hospital facilities in the Territories were not extensive enough to enable a vocational training program in that field.

Mr. Gall asked about the apprenticeship program that had been discussed in previous sessions.

Mr. Robertson replied that he had reviewed a Northern Administration Branch paper prior to the meeting but had decided that it left too many questions unanswered.

Mr. Gall said there was general agreement among northern businessmen about the wisdom of instituting an apprenticeship training program. He hoped that such a program would not be too long delayed.

Mr. Desrochers asked just what categories were involved in the on-the-job training program.

Mr. Sivertz said that programs were available for many categories.

To this, Mr. Gall replied that some categories were automatically excluded because of the accommodation problem. Construction companies maintained accommodation facilities, he said. Merchants, on the other hand, had to rely on outside accommodation. He asked for assurance that the apprenticeship program had not been dropped.

To this, Mr. Robertson replied that the study was still very much active and that he hoped to see some results soon.

Commercial Fishing in the Delta

Mr. Lang said he wanted to clear up the long-standing problem about fishing, peculiar to the Mackenzie Delta, whereby a restriction existed against the sale of Arctic char to the local hostels and hospital.

Mr. Lang said that last year, as a result of the restriction, char was used as dog food. He did not favour export outside the Delta, he said, but he was convinced that the region contained enough char for all local consumption.

The Chairman wondered what arrangement Indian Affairs Branch had made regarding general fisheries in the area. A representative of the Indian Affairs Branch replied that a 15,000 pound quota for domestic use had been assigned to the McPherson area. Also, he said, an arrangement had been made whereby 25,000 pounds of fish might be sold throughout the entire Aklavik Indian Agency.

Mr. Lang pointed out that this arrangement excluded char. He declared that the regulations were extremely confused, and lead to the disastrous situation he had already spoken of whereby char were fed to dogs rather than made available to hostels.

The Chairman suggested to the Committee that the matter be discussed further when a representative of the Department of Fisheries was able to be present. The Committee agreed.

C.B.C. Northern Service

Mr. Robertson said that Mr. Lang had written to him previously expressing the fear that once the line reached Inuvik, the C.B.C. radio station there would become an unmanned satellite station. In discussing the matter with C.B.C. officials, Mr. Robertson found that this would not be the case but that plans were under way to make the Inuvik station the centre of a network of satellite stations throughout the Delta.

Mr. H. Walker, Assistant Director, C.B.C. Northern Service, said that he agreed completely with what Mr. Robertson had said. He was convinced that the line going to Inuvik would provide much better service to C.B.C. listeners. Quality would be improved, he said, and Inuvik would become a program centre in the true sense of the word.

Mr. Lang said he had received many complaints about a recent change in the content of religious broadcasts from the Inuvik station. Most people he had talked to, he said, wanted a change back to the system of services by local clergymen rather than programs originating in southern Canada.

Mr. Smith said that he had been informed that the former type of religious broadcasts would be resumed quite soon.

Mr. Gall said that the feeling in Yellowknife about religious broadcasts was exactly the same. People wished to hear their own pastors, he said, not total strangers.

C.N.T. Landline

Mr. Gall wondered if the C.N.T. right-of-way down the Mackenzie could not be planned so that it might serve a double purpose as a tote trail, thus laying the foundation for a possible truck route in the future.

Mr. Robertson said he had been assured that C.N.T. would keep this in mind when planning the route the line should take.

Mr. Goodall asked if contractors working on the line project were satisfied with the local labour available to them.

Mr. Gall said that although some minor difficulties had been experienced, the situation now seemed to be satisfactory.

Hospital Facilities, Fort Simpson

Mr. Goodall wondered what could be done to assist the Hospital in Fort Simpson.

Mr. Brown said that the mission hospital problem throughout the Territories was basically the same. Facilities had been built in previous years around the then large-scale T.B. requirements. With the reduction of the incidence of this disease, he said, together with the growing practice of sending critical cases south, the end result was that fairly large buildings now stood practically empty. Facilities existed that could neither be justified from an economic standpoint nor from a medical standpoint, he said. Nowhere did the problem meet with easy answers. Study was being given to a suggestion to convert a portion of the hospital at Rae into facilities for chronically ill cases. The Fort Simpson hospital problem was also being studied, he said, but no one had yet suggested a workable solution.

Mr. Robertson said he felt quite strongly that hospital policy should not be dictated by the fact that uneconomic structures existed in the Territories.

Fort Simpson Arena

Mr. Goodall raised the question of aid for the Fort Simpson arena.

Mr. Brown recalled the Council's policy regarding aid for community centres. He said that in the case of the Simpson arena the municipality could not borrow funds to assist in the purchase of the arena because the community was not incorporated. The purpose of the territorial program, he said, was to help in the construction of new facilities. To assist a community society to buy an existing facility would set a dangerous precedent, he said.

Mr. Desrochers pointed out that the main difference in the Simpson case was that the end product already existed.

Mr. Brown replied that there was no indication how the building would be maintained even if an initial contribution were made.

Mr. Goodall recalled that the Fort Simpson Advisory Committee felt quite strongly that aid should be given. He was sure that a community effort would stand behind the future operation of the arena.

Mr. Desrochers suggested that the solution lay in an adaptation of existing policies.

The Committee postponed further discussion of the subject.

Low Cost Housing Program

Mr. Kaeser spoke of delays experienced by people applying for low cost housing loans.

Mr. Jenness explained that although sufficient money was available many complications had been experienced through delays in clarifying ownership of land. In several cases, he said, plans and specifications submitted proved to be inadequate. However, he thought a procedure was now well in hand whereby authority for the granting of loans and paying of cash would be decentralized from Ottawa to Fort Smith.

Mr. Sivertz commented that while it was true that some delays had been experienced, the situation had been rectified and money most certainly was available.

Mr. Gall said that although the program was two years old he still was not very clear how one went about applying for a loan. He felt that the details of the program were still very much confused.

Mr. Robertson said that here again was a case of not having sufficient hands to go around. He suggested that it might have been a mistake to initiate a program which could not be carried out as completely and as quickly as required. He also called attention to the disruptions caused by the priority attention given to aid to the flood-stricken communities of Hay River and Fort Simpson. The price of this priority attention had to be paid somehow, he said.

Northern Allowances

The Chairman said that the payment of northern allowances from the date of employment for prevailing rate employees and classified civil servants, but not for casual labourers until they had been employed for a period of 90 days, created a bad taste in the mouths of those people who were employed for less than 90 days.

Mr. Gall called for a minimum wage scale in the Territories. He said that the system of northern allowances tended to establish a class distinction in the Territories; on the one side the civil servant who received a northern allowance, on the other side the employee of private agencies who did not.

Mr. Robertson explained that, in reality, the subject of northern allowances was a federal matter. He added that technically the allowance in question was not a northern allowance, but rather an isolation allowance. Employees in isolated areas in the provinces as well as in the Territories were recipients of these allowances, he said. Mr. Robertson said that he did not agree with Mr. Gall's suggestion that northern allowances created social distinctions. The salaries of civil servants were raised to the higher levels necessary in isolated communities by the provision of an isolation allowance. In private industry this same level was reached by the payment of higher basic wages, he said. The unfortunate part in the Civil Service, Mr. Robertson said, was that the differential stood out, whereas in the private sector it did not. The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, he said, would like to see the northern allowance raised and the rents charged for Crown-owned housing raised a corresponding amount, to an economic level. Such a change, he said, would provide encouragement for

civil servants to provide their own housing rather than to continue to live under the present system of subsidized Crown-owned housing. The main difficulty he pointed out was, of course, that the Department did not have direct control over such matters.

Mr. Smith reminded the Committee of the compliments that had been paid to the high quality of northern civil servants, and suggested that this quality could not be maintained without the continuation of northern allowances. He suggested that any reduction in northern allowances might easily exclude the highly qualified people who were being attracted to live and work in the North.

Mr. Gall maintained that the Government should pay the total income of a civil servant in salary rather than by the present system of a salary plus northern allowance.

Mr. Robertson said that the nature of the over-all operation of the Civil Service was such that the separation of allowances from salary was absolutely necessary. He explained that it would be impossible to expect employees to work under a system in which the salary for the same classification would fluctuate depending upon his location. He reminded the Council that dedication could only go so far and that remuneration was of interest to everyone.

Crown-Owned Housing

Mr. Desrochers asked for confirmation of his understanding that a local resident in the North did not qualify for occupancy in Crown-owned housing.

Mr. Robertson assured Mr. Desrochers that his understanding was correct. He agreed that this ruling may seem unfair but pointed out that it assumed that, prior to the individual's employment, he had already occupied housing in the community and could, therefore, continue to occupy it. He added that the Crown wished to get out of the housing business. The Territorial Liquor System at the present time, he said, was trying to remove itself from the housing business, and pointed out that the system of supplying housing to all employees could not be perpetuated in the public service of the Mackenzie Territory.

Mr. Desrochers stated that he understood the Commissioner's explanation, but that it appeared to him that this ruling was a disincentive for local people who considered employment in the Civil Service.

Mr. Sivertz referred to an earlier statement of Mr. Robertson's that a clear cash allowance was much more desirable than a hidden subsidy created by an uneconomic rent. The Department, he said, was anxious to encourage civil servants to build their own houses by increasing northern allowances and by correspondingly increasing the rent on Crown-owned housing to an economic level.

Mr. Robertson said he believed that the point which was bothering Mr. Desrochers would likely be removed by the desired changes in the Crown-Owned Housing Regulations.

Mr. Desrochers stated that he would like to see a Motion concerning the desired change in regulations.

Mr. Robertson suggested that perhaps a Resolution would be in order.

Mr. Desrochers gave notice of motion to prepare a Resolution.

Mr. Gall asked if this proposed development would take the North back to the days of the two-year northern civil servant, just when the area was beginning to attract permanent civil servants.

Mr. Robertson replied that he felt the change in the Crown-Owned Housing Regulations would encourage civil servants to go North by enabling them to build their own houses and establish roots within the Territories. He added that, of course, civil servants could not be expected to establish permanent residence and build houses in the more isolated points, such as the northern tip of Baffin Island.

Mr. Sivertz confirmed, in response to a question by the Chairman, that casual labourers were ineligible for northern allowance until they had completed 90 days of employment. He added that the Administration was, at present, seeking to change this regulation consequent upon Mr. Kaeser's representation to the Administration at Fort Smith.

Territorial Minimum Wage

Mr. Gall said that he would like to see the establishment of a minimum wage in the Northwest Territories. At the present time, he said, the Civil Service provided stiff competition for other prospective employers.

Mr. Robertson reminded the Committee that during the sessions held in 1960 at Resolute Bay and in 1961 at Fort Simpson it had been decided that conditions in the Territories vary so greatly that the establishment of a minimum wage was not feasible. Another factor which militated against the establishment of a minimum wage, he said, was the problem of unskilled labourers, - Indians, Eskimos and Metis.

Mr. Gall advised the Committee that all Departments active in the North apparently paid different wages to their employees.

Mr. Robertson said that all Departments were supposed to pay the same rates.

Mr. Brown explained in response to a query by Mr. Gall that there was little relation between established prevailing rates of pay and a minimum wage.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee could make a Resolution with regard to northern allowances.

Mr. Robertson suggested that this perhaps was not a good idea. He said he would prefer to see the matter pursued within the Administration. He reminded the Committee that too many Resolutions would, in all probability, reduce the effect of each and every one of them.

Mr. Ogden, Superintendent of Indian Agencies, Fort Smith, cited an instance in which very low wages were paid in Hay River last year to Indian labourers on a clearing contract. As a result of an enquiry initiated by the Indian Affairs Branch, he said, the C.N.R. had rectified the wrongs that had been done. He replied, in answer to a question from Mr. Gall, that the labourers who had been brought in at one point to replace the Indian labourers were all from the Province of Manitoba.

Mr. Goodall pointed out to the Committee that in some cases it was quite understandable that contractors brought in labour from outside the Territories because he had noticed that the local people had become quite fussy about the types of work that they would accept.

Mr. Gall asked why it was necessary to import labourers from other parts of Canada when there were already large numbers of unemployed in the Territories.

Mr. Brown agreed that there are many problems in the Territories, but suggested that the Committee should not attempt to prohibit Canadians from other parts of the country from obtaining employment in the Territories.

Mr. Robertson stated that government contracts, generally speaking, gave preference to local people if qualified. He added, however, that it was difficult to enforce this provision. If a contractor did not wish to employ local people, he said, it was easy for him to say that the local people were not qualified for the job. He reminded the Committee that many dangers existed in any move that might result in the erection of barriers around individual Provinces or Territories.

The Chairman pointed out that a very real problem existed in the payment of unnecessarily low wages. He agreed with Mr. Gall that the establishment of a minimum wage would help the situation.

Mr. Robertson again warned the Committee of the difficulties surrounding the establishment of a minimum wage in the Territories.

Mr. Brown described to the Committee a survey of wages paid in the Mackenzie District which was completed two or three years ago. At that time, he said, the Council had not been able to come to any firm conclusion. Many factors had to be considered, he said, before any action could be taken. He recommended that the subject be left for consideration by the Council of the new Mackenzie Territory. The Committee agreed.

The Committee adjourned at 1:00 o'clock P.M.

3:00 o'clock P.M.

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

Roads

The Chairman outlined the progress to date on the road south from Fort Smith through Wood Buffalo National Park.

Mr. Robertson said that, as he understood it, the right-of-way was cleared to the fifth meridian and that it would not be difficult to complete this road. However, he said, there would appear to be little advantage in doing so as the Province of Alberta had not completed its portion of the road to the fifth meridian.

The Chairman stated that some progress was being made on the Alberta portion of the road to Wood Buffalo Park. The first 39 miles of the road was under construction, he said, and a contract had been let for the balance of the road.

Mr. McFarlane stated that he understood from the Alberta Department of Public Works that the road to the Park boundary was to be completed.

Mr. Robertson suggested that it should be determined definitely from the Province of Alberta if this road was to be completed. If this proved to be the case, he said, the Department of Northern Affairs should assign a high priority to the completion of the road in the Park.

National Employment Office

The Chairman proposed the establishment of a National Employment Service office at Fort Smith. He explained that such an office would be able to render valuable service to all communities in the Mackenzie District. He added that it could also be used to advantage by the Welfare authorities to determine the availability of employment in the Mackenzie District.

Mr. Brown questioned the actual amount of service which could be provided to the entire Mackenzie District by one office located at Fort Smith.

Mr. Gall, in response to a question by Mr. Brown, outlined the practices used by the mining companies in Yellowknife to obtain skilled employees. He added that unskilled local residents and unskilled transients were frequently placed through the efforts of the Regional Administrator and his staff.

Mr. Brown said he doubted that there was any possibility that the National Employment Service would be prepared to establish an office at Fort Smith because of the comparatively small labour turn-over in the District.

Mr. Gall noted that a National Employment Service office, which had formerly operated in Yellowknife, was closed because of insufficient volume of work and very small labour turn-over.

Mr. Robertson agreed with Mr. Brown that this proposal would probably be turned down for the reasons Mr. Gall had mentioned. He thought there was little possibility of the National Employment Service carrying out this function at the present time because of higher priorities elsewhere. Equally, he thought there was little possibility that the Department of Northern Affairs would be able to take on this duty because of existing staff shortages and excessive workload.

The Chairman agreed to take this matter up with the Board of Trade in Fort Smith. He said he would attempt to interest this organization in carrying out the function of job placement.

Hay River

At the Chairman's suggestion, the Committee agreed to discuss a Brief presented to the Council by the Municipal Corporation of Hay River. (This Brief is included in Appendix "E" as Tabled Document No. 1.)

Mr. Robertson recalled the remarks he had made concerning the Brief at the meeting in Hay River on July 6th between the members of Council and the Hay River Municipal Council. He stressed the fact that territorial funds were in short supply. If territorial funds were used for the purposes outlined in the Brief, he suggested, the Council would expose itself to similar demands from many other areas in the Territories.

Mr. Gall agreed with the Commissioner, but pointed out that the Medical Health Officer had condemned many buildings in Hay River and that something definitely had to be done to house their occupants.

Mr. Desrochers agreed. He pointed out, however, that the rent proposed in the Brief was an uneconomic one and would not meet the cost of the housing proposed.

Mr. Gall agreed that the rent was uneconomic, but asked what alternative there was.

Mr. Robertson stated that he would find it difficult to justify special action for these families in Hay River whose circumstances were no worse than those of many other persons in other settlements in the Territories.

Mr. Coolican observed that the only source of funds for the purpose proposed in the Brief would be a special source, and that funds could not be provided out of taxes.

Mr. Robertson said that he found it difficult to conceive why 28 families at Hay River should have a higher priority than other families in

the Territories who faced similar circumstances. He suggested that this was a welfare and rehabilitation problem rather than one of pure flood assistance. He suggested that these people could perhaps repair their houses and arrange to have them once again declared fit for human habitation.

Mr. Gall agreed that this might be possible, but he pointed out that the occupants would still be living on Vale Island and liable to future flooding.

Mr. Sivertz suggested that the Council might wish to consider housing on a broader basis than the present low cost and welfare housing programs. Perhaps, he said, the organization of a self-help housing program would be more desirable and more successful in the circumstances than the other alternatives.

Mr. Robertson stressed that caution must be used in committing the Territories to additional expenditures. He referred to the paper to be presented later in the session regarding the division of assets and liabilities of the N.W.T., and pointed out that it forecast a three-year deficit for the Mackenzie Territory.

Mr. Gall remarked that many houses in the Territories had been flooded in the past, but once they had been properly cleaned up were as good as they had been before.

Mr. Lang agreed with Mr. Gall, and said that 30 years ago people involved in such a disaster would not receive extensive help from outside but would be expected to help themselves.

Mr. Coolican agreed that there were no funds available for this purpose. He expressed the opinion that the Municipal Council of Hay River had perhaps looked upon these circumstances as a good opportunity to improve local conditions in general.

Mr. Goodall suggested that the Municipal Council might arrange a program to renovate those local houses which were in such a condition that they could not be moved to the new subdivision.

Mr. Robertson agreed with Mr. Goodall, and suggested that a program of renovation of unmovable houses and improvement of the Vale Island area could be carried out by the municipality. He reiterated that caution must be used with respect to the expenditure of territorial funds for the purposes suggested in the Brief.

Mr. Gall agreed with Mr. Robertson. A very realistic view must be taken of this situation, he said.

Mr. Smith agreed. He believed that if flood assistance funds were used to rehabilitate these particular families there was a distinct possibility that an accusation of mismanagement of the funds could be levelled at the Council.

Mr. Robertson referred to the recommendation by the businessmen of Hay River that low-cost housing moneys should be made available immediately for house construction on Vale Island. He said that the C.M.H.C. had refused to grant further loans for construction on Vale Island.

Mr. Coolican observed that the Territorial Government would be acting inconsistently if it continued to grant loans for construction on Vale Island.

Mr. Desrochers added that the territorial housing program was patterned after the C.M.H.C. scheme and that C.M.H.C. acted as adviser to the Administration on housing matters. He asked if the Council could justify contravening the lead established by C.M.H.C.

Mr. Lang stated that the Council should not extend further loans for building on Vale Island, and should encourage people to move as soon as possible to the new subdivision.

Mr. Gall agreed.

Mr. Robertson read a submission prepared by the residents of the trailer court at Hay River asking for payment of flood assistance moneys into bank accounts rather than payment of invoices for rehabilitation purposes. He outlined briefly the discussion in Committee during the sitting in May which had led to the decision that no cash would be made available, and that payments for damage to real property could only be applied to new real property, and could not be used for other purchases. The Committee agreed that no change would be made in the procedures established.

Mr. Desrochers asked what measures were planned for flood control and protection on Vale Island.

The Chairman called upon Mr. McFarlane of Public Works to describe the measures recommended by the consulting firm of Stanley, Grimble & Roblin.

Mr. McFarlane described to the Committee the two principle alternatives which the consultants recommend for flood control on Vale Island. The first would involve dyking of the banks and widening and deepening of the river channel to provide increased flow; the second would involve the construction of a flood control dam upstream from Vale Island.

Mr. McFarlane in discussing these alternatives outlined in some detail their pros and cons. He described the anticipated effectiveness of each proposal in the event of future floods.

Mr. Robertson referred to a letter received from the Municipal District of Hay River suggesting a reduction of two-thirds in the rate of residential property taxes, and an equivalent grant to the municipality from the Territorial Government.

Mr. Robertson stated that he could not see any justification to act upon the recommendations contained in this letter. Any difficulty in the collection of taxes, whether or not it was a result of the flood, was a matter strictly of concern to the municipal district and the residents thereof, he said.

Mr. Smith thought that since a great deal of assistance had already been provided to the residents of Hay River, it would be unreasonable to consider a further grant of the sort suggested.

Mr. Coolican stated that if at the end of the year the Municipal District had been unable to collect taxes owing, they would have to borrow from the Territorial Government to make up the deficit. In this way, he suggested, the resulting financial burden upon the municipality would be spread equally over all ratepayers in the community.

Mr. Robertson referred to a recommendation in the letter that residents of the community should be permitted to use flood assistance payments for the payment of tax arrears. He pointed out that this was not the purpose for which these funds were provided, but one for which they were not intended to be used.

Mr. Desrochers suggested that a procedure might be established whereby a house could be moved to a lot in the new subdivision, and a tax lien on property on Vale Island transferred to the new lot in the subdivision.

Mr. Brown said he believed that such a plan would give rise to a multitude of problems. He thought it would be much better to insist upon payment of taxes prior to the move. No doubt it would be possible in most cases for a resident to obtain a bank loan for this purpose, he said.

The Municipal Council had also asked about financial assistance for moving houses to the new subdivision. Again for Council's information, Mr. Robertson spoke of the submission the Department of Northern Affairs had made to Treasury Board whereby assistance would be provided for sixty per cent of the cost of moving a house, up to a maximum of \$500.

Mr. Gall said that such an arrangement would be quite fair, but he wondered what would happen in the case of the individual who had absolutely no funds to put towards moving.

In reply, Mr. Brown said he felt a line had to be drawn somewhere. The Committee agreed that the limits of the assistance should be clearly set.

The Committee agreed that the Commissioner should prepare a reply to the letter from the Municipal Council giving the views of the Committee on the points raised.

Mr. Robertson observed that an unsolved question in Hay River was the terminal date to be put on the emergency trailer camp. He suggested, however, that this question could be handled by the Administration.

The Committee agreed.

Mr. Desrochers wondered if the Administration could not approach C.M.H.C. and urgently ask them to put people on the site in Hay River in order to expedite procedures to help the relocation of the town.

At Mr. Brown's invitation, Mr. McFarlane answered that in the past his group had assisted C.M.H.C. and that in this instance he would be very happy to do the same. He said he would approach C.M.H.C. in order to make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Gall said he approved of anything that would cut red tape in this matter.

Renewable Resources in the Delta

Mr. Lang urged a study of the bowhead whale situation in the vicinity of Baillie and Banks Islands. This resource had been practically untouched for the last fifty years, he said, and the taking and processing of these whales could provide much needed local employment.

Mr. Brown said that before anything else was done, the Fisheries Department would have to look at the situation to see what the whale population really amounted to.

Mr. Lang spoke briefly of the dog meat processing plant established in the Delta. He felt this plant could be the forerunner of other similar developments elsewhere.

Mr. Sivertz said that the Industrial Division had launched a survey into the dog meat problem and that the present pilot project called for the production of fifty tons. He stressed the necessity of looking closely at the bowhead whale problem before launching any program.

Mr. Lang expressed agreement. He said he thought co-operative development could assist greatly in solving the entire problem. The processing of whales, he said, would tie in with possible expansion of a mink ranching industry in the Delta.

The Committee's view was that the Department of Northern Affairs should look into the entire question in co-operation with the Department of Fisheries.

Mr. Lang then spoke on the local tanning of muskrat hides. He called upon Mr. Burgess, Placement Officer for the Department of Northern Affairs at Inuvik, to speak of what had been accomplished in the Delta.

Mr. Burgess gave a detailed account of the experiment. While work quality was good, he said, costs were still comparatively high. The major difficulty had been the high cost involved in scraping hides, he said, but this had now been solved through new procedures.

In answer to a question about demand, Mr. Burgess said that the Aklavik Fur Garment Project used roughly 12,000 rat hides per year, and the project at Tuktoyaktuk would probably use about 10,000 once it was running properly. In addition, he said, about 4,000 sealskins would be used.

Mr. Lang said that in Aklavik the establishment employed 22 women and was now being transformed into a co-operative with an Eskimo woman in charge. He hoped that many Delta towns would follow this example.

The Chairman asked about the market for the product of the fur garment industry.

Mr. Burgess said that it seemed to him unlimited at the moment.

Mr. Lang confirmed this. He added that in his view the co-operative movement was an extremely important one for the development of the Delta region as a whole.

The Committee expressed gratification about the success of this local industry.

Mr. Robertson suggested that the debate on the Opening Address might be deferred to permit a start on more urgent business. He suggested that the Bills that were being presented on the recommendation of the Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada might well be considered by a small sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Desrochers. To these Bills he thought two others might be added because they were purely of a technical nature.

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

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Lang, that the Council defer further consideration of the Motion on the Commissioner's Opening Address until such time as Council deemed it expedient to do so, and that the Orders of the Day be amended accordingly. Carried.

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1963

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Brown tabled the following documents:

- (a) Orders and Regulations issued pursuant to the Ordinances of the Northwest Territories between January 2nd, 1963 and June 21st, 1963 inclusive, and not previously tabled. These Orders and Regulations are included in Appendix "A" as Sessional Paper No. 2;

- (b) Numerous 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 and Appendix "B" as References for Advice.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, that a special committee made up of Messrs. Desrochers, Coolican, Gall and Kaeser, under the chairmanship of Mr. Desrochers, be formed to study in committee Bills 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 18, 24, 25, 28, 29, and 30, the Committee to regulate its own procedure and set the time and place of its meetings. Carried.

First Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Area Development Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Assignment of Book Debts Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 4, An Ordinance to Amend the Bulk Sales Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 5, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Canadian National Railways Company for the Installation and Operation of a Telephone System or Telephone Systems in the Settlements of Cambridge Bay, Norman Wells and Pine Point, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 6, An Ordinance to Amend the Conditional Sales Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 7, An Ordinance Respecting Registration of Corporation Securities, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, Bill 8, An Ordinance Respecting the Use of Explosives in the Northwest Territories, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Kaeser, seconded by Mr. Desrochers, Bill 9, An Ordinance to Amend the Fire Protection Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 10, An Ordinance to Amend the Fur Export Ordinance, was read the first time.

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

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 12, An Ordinance to Amend the Interpretation Ordinance, was read the first time.

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

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 14, An Ordinance Respecting the Legitimation of Children, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 15, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Kaeser, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 16, An Ordinance to Amend the Local Improvement District Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 17, An Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 18 An Ordinance to Amend the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, Bill 19, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 20, An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal District Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Kaeser, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 21, An Ordinance to Amend the Pharmaceutical Chemists Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Coolican, Bill 22, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to enter into an Agreement with the Government of Canada and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited Respecting the Development of the Settlement of Pine Point, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 23, An Ordinance to Create a Public Utilities Board in the Northwest Territories, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 24, An Ordinance to Amend the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, Bill 25, An Ordinance Respecting the Taking and Recording of Evidence by Sound Recording Apparatus, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 26, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to Enter into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the Services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 27, An Ordinance to Provide for the Imposition and Collection of Taxes on Real Property in the Northwest Territories, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Coolican, Bill 28, An Ordinance to Amend the Trustee Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 29, An Ordinance to Extend the Jurisdiction of the Territorial Court to Approve the Variation of Trusts in the Interests of Beneficiaries and to Sanction Dealings with Trust Property, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 30, An Ordinance to Amend the Wills Ordinance, was read the first time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Coolican, Bill 31, 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 32, An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st day of March, 1964, was read the first time.

Second Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Assignment of Book Debts Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 4, An Ordinance to Amend the Bulk Sales Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 6, An Ordinance to Amend the Conditional Sales Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 7, An Ordinance Respecting Registration of Corporation Securities, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Coolican, Bill 12, An Ordinance to Amend the Interpretation Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 18, An Ordinance to Amend the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 24, An Ordinance to Amend the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 25, An Ordinance Respecting the Taking and Recording of Evidence by Sound Recording Apparatus, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 28, An Ordinance to Amend the Trustee Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, Bill 29, An Ordinance to Extend the Jurisdiction of the Territorial Court to approve the Variation of Trusts in the Interests of the Beneficiaries and to Sanction Dealings with Trust Property, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 30, An Ordinance to Amend the Wills Ordinance, was read the second time.

The Council agreed to refer these Bills to the special Committee on Technical Legislation under the chairmanship of Mr. Desrochers.

The Committee resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider questions relating to the proposed division of the Northwest Territories, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Reference for Advice - Heraldic Symbols for the new Territories

Mr. Robertson recalled that at the January, 1963 session, it had been the Council's view that the Shield and Crest of the Territorial Coat of Arms ought to be divided to provide the basis for two new heraldic symbols; the Mackenzie Territory inheriting the existing Shield, the Nunassiat Territory getting the Crest. He called attention to the fact that all the Council could do at this stage was formulate recommendations which would be considered at a later date by the respective Councils whose duty it would be to decide upon the precise heraldic symbols for the new territories.

Mr. Lang said he thought the N.W.T. Shield should definitely go to the Mackenzie Territory. He added that he liked the Crest shown as No. 3 in the paper.

Mr. Gall wondered about the appropriateness of the white fox symbol.

Mr. Robertson replied that the Shield was already in existence and was relatively well known. Although no symbolism was ever completely satisfactory, he said, in this case he felt that advantages lay in keeping the Shield as it was.

Mr. Lang said he thought the fox was an appropriate symbol, particularly since Banks and Victoria Islands were to be included in the Territory. He disagreed, however, with the arrangement of flowers around the feet of the caribou. He liked the inclusion of the Mountain Avens, he said, but he thought there were too many of them on the Crest.

After discussion the Committee agreed that the Arms shown as No. 3 in the paper were generally acceptable to it as the Arms of the Mackenzie Territory. The Committee agreed with Mr. Lang, however, that the artist should explore ways and means of reducing the extent of the foliage which formed the base for the standing caribou.

The Chairman turned the discussion to the proposed Coats of Arms for the Nunassiat Territory.

Mr. Robertson gave a general explanation of the symbolism, stressing the two main ideas that had been represented - the aurora borealis and the Arctic Archipelago which is one of the largest of the world's archipelagos.

Mr. Lang expressed himself definitely against the use of the Arctic Tern as a symbol. It is a migratory bird, he said, and not distinctly Canadian. He objected also to the three-clawed bear. Bears have four claws, he said.

Mr. Gall said he liked the Arms shown as No. 2 in the paper, but he would prefer, he said, to dispense with the stars. He thought they made the shield look too much like an American flag. He agreed with Mr. Lang that bears always had four claws.

Mr. Robertson suggested that the elimination of the stars would have the serious disadvantage of neglecting to represent the Archipelago which, in fact, was an extremely important aspect of the new Territory.

The Committee agreed to recommend version No. 2, with the proviso that the bear should have four claws.

Mr. Gall reaffirmed his opposition to the use of the stars. He suggested that a different symbol might be found to represent the Archipelago.

Mace for the Nunassiat Territory

The Chairman asked the Committee members if any of them wished to comment upon the proposed design for the Mace of the Nunassiat Territory.

Mr. Robertson suggested that the Committee might first decide what action was to be taken with respect to the manufacture of the Mace. Should a firm be considered to manufacture it, he asked, or should designs merely be sent to a number of manufacturers to obtain estimates of cost? Mr. Robertson thought that it might be somewhat premature to contract now for the manufacture of the Mace. Perhaps it would be more correct to wait until after the division of the Territories, he suggested. Precipitate action, he thought, might appear to be an act in contempt of Parliament.

Mr. Brown informed the Committee that according to Mr. Alan Beddoe, designer of the proposed Mace, Henry Birks and Son Limited, appeared to be the only firm in Canada capable of manufacturing the Mace. Mr. Beddoe had obtained an estimate of approximately \$5,500 from Birks which, together with

Mr. Beddoe's own fee for designing the Mace would involve a total cost of between \$7,000 and \$7,500. Mr. Brown also reminded the Committee that the time element must be considered. The manufacture of a Mace cannot be completed in a short time, he said. He recalled the earlier decision of the Council that the Mace should be ready for presentation at the first session of the Council of the Nunassiaq Territory.

The Chairman suggested that presentation of the Mace at the first session of the Nunassiaq Council was not absolutely necessary.

Mr. Robertson said that if one wished to consider the life of the Northwest Territories Council as dating from the first session at which there were elected members then it had existed for approximately five years from 1951 until January of 1956, during which time it had not had a Mace. He suggested that under the circumstances it might be better to wait until the Act was passed by Parliament, and the establishment of the Nunassiaq Territory became a reality.

Mr. Gall reminded the Committee that this Mace would have to be strongly constructed in order to withstand the rigours of frequent travel to outlying communities.

Mr. Robertson agreed, and stated that the specifications should contain some reference to the strength of the Mace so that there would be no doubt of its ability to withstand travelling in the North. He said that this was an essential point.

Mr. Brown said, in reply to a question by Mr. Gall, that he understood the weight of the Mace for the Nunassiaq Territory would be approximately the same as that of the replica of the Northwest Territories Mace, or possibly a little lighter. Mr. Brown pointed out that it was difficult to manufacture a metal object of considerable strength without at the same time having an object of fairly considerable weight.

The Chairman asked the Committee if they would approve the design now and agree that the Mace would not be manufactured until after the establishment of the Nunassiaq Territory. The Committee agreed.

The Committee agreed to consider the Reference for Advice, Division of Assets and Liabilities between the two New Territories.

Mr. Brown stated that this paper proposed a division of the assets and liabilities of the Northwest Territories based on the responsibilities of the Territorial Government in both parts of the existing Territories. The paper illustrated the relationship which existed between responsibilities and actual expenditures, he said. A study had been conducted during the spring of actual expenditures made in the past two years, he said, and of those forecast in the Five-Year Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement. In addition to that, certain portions of the paper were related to those activities which were not reflected in the Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement because they were programs which had been adopted after the signing of the Agreement.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee now discuss Item E (a) on page 3, Division of the Financial Agreement grants between the two Territories for the balance of the Financial Agreement; 1964-67.

Mr. Robertson complimented Mr. Brown and his staff on the excellent preparation of this paper. He doubted, he said, that the Committee could add much to the analysis which had been prepared. As Mr. Brown had pointed out, he added, the division of assets and liabilities was based upon the division of responsibilities of the Territorial Governments in the new Territories.

The apparent disproportionate division resulted, he said, from the overwhelming Territorial responsibilities in the future Mackenzie Territory. The figures reflected the great disparity between the Territorial responsibilities which would exist in the Nunassiat Territory in relation to those which would exist in the Mackenzie Territory.

Mr. Brown, in response to a question from Mr. Desrochers, stated that the figures of 90.5 and 9.5 per cent were based on actual expenditures in the Northwest Territories, not on a forecast of future expenditures.

Mr. Robertson stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Gall, that expenditures in Arctic Quebec were not and had never been paid out of territorial funds.

The Committee approved the recommendations contained in this section.

Item E (b) Additional expenditures to the new Territories which are directly attributable to the division of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Robertson pointed out to the Committee the small amount of additional expenditure involved for the Mackenzie Territory. On the other hand, he said, the increase in expenditures in the Nunassiat Territory would be relatively large, resulting in the main from the creation of a new Territorial Council.

Mr. Robertson stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Desrochers, that the Commissioner of the Mackenzie Territory would be paid by the Federal Government until such time as there was a public service of the Mackenzie Territory, and until the Commissioner became a part of that service.

Mr. Brown said that an additional grant would not be sought for the Mackenzie Territory because of the small increase in expenditures which was expected. He advised the Committee that the paper and the principle on which it is based had been approved by the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations.

Mr. Robertson informed the Committee that an arithmetic approach had been used to analyze territorial costs and expenditures, both past and present, in order to determine the federal grants which would be required to cover anticipated deficits in the new Territories.

The Committee agreed to the recommendations contained in this section.

Item E (c) Division of the unused portion of the capital loan ceiling at the time of the division of the Territories, between the two new Territories.

Mr. Robertson observed that this particular item was a somewhat odd one in that it was, in fact, a division of what could be borrowed from the Federal Government. It was, he said, a division between the proposed new Territories of the capital investment which, according to the Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement, was to be made in the Territories during the next three years.

Mr. Desrochers remarked that, in other words, the Administration had analyzed the requirements for the next three years, established a ratio between the two new Territories and divided the requirements between them.

Mr. Robertson explained to the Committee that the Territorial share of programs, which were a combined Federal and Territorial responsibility, was based on the actual non-Eskimo portion of the population in the community concerned. He explained further that this ratio between Eskimo and non-Eskimo population varied from place to place and that the share portion varied accordingly.

Mr. Brown cautioned the members of the Committee to remember that the figures contained in this report were an estimate on the basis of known conditions and figures at this time. He explained that at the actual time of the division of the Territories, there could quite conceivably be some changes.

The Committee agreed to the recommendations contained in this section.

Item E (d) Portion of the moneys on deposit in the Northwest Territories Revenue Account at 31 March, 1964, which should be transferred to the Nunassiaq Territory.

Mr. Brown explained that the intention of this section was not to determine the number of dollars which should be transferred, but rather to develop a percentage on which to base a division of the moneys on deposit at March 31, 1964. He pointed out that there were many factors which made it quite impossible at the present time to establish a final figure.

Mr. Robertson stated, in reply to Mr. Desrochers, that both the liquor inventory and cash on hand in the Frobisher Bay Liquor Store would be turned over to the Nunassiaq Territory on April 1, 1964. He pointed out to the Committee that the relationship of the anticipated Frobisher Bay Liquor Store assets as at March 31, 1964, would bear much the same ratio to the total assets of the Territorial Liquor System at that date as would that portion of the moneys on deposit in the Northwest Territories Revenue Account which were to be turned over to the Nunassiaq Territory on that date.

Mr. Brown once again reminded the Committee that these figures were only an estimate and that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to establish final figures at this time.

Mr. Robertson explained to the Committee that the Liquor Store at Frobisher Bay would, of course, follow normal administrative practices up until the turn-over date, and would then turn over whatever was on hand.

The Chairman replied, in answer to a question from Mr. Gall, that he was correct in assuming that the turn-over of liquor assets at Frobisher Bay would take place on the date of the establishment of the Nunassiaq Territory.

The Committee agreed to the recommendations contained in this section.

Item E (e) Portion of the Debts and other Liabilities of the Northwest Territories at the time of the Division of the Territories which should be assumed by the Nunassiaq Territory.

Mr. Robertson pointed out to the Committee that while the Mackenzie Territory would receive a greater share of the income, it must also assume the major portion of the debts and liabilities of the existing Northwest Territories. He added that the figures in the paper were based upon actual debts and liabilities, rather than on estimates.

Mr. Desrochers suggested that in view of the overwhelming debt which was to be assumed by the Mackenzie Territory, some further compensation should be made in the distribution of the cash surplus to compensate for the anticipated deficit.

Mr. Brown stated that federal grants would be obtained to cover the anticipated debt payment.

The Committee agreed to the recommendations contained in this section.

Item E (f) Portion of the Property (Capital Assets) of the Northwest Territories at the time of the Division of the Territories, which should be transferred to the Nunassiaq Territory.

The Committee agreed to the recommendations contained in this section.

Item E (g) Adequacy of the grants recommended in this paper, to meet the revised operating commitments of the new Territories.

Mr. Robertson suggested that the Committee bear in mind that the original grants as set out in the Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement were calculated on the basis of programs which were included within the terms of the Agreement. He added that since then additional programs had been put into operation. This section, he explained, covered the additional requirements necessitated by those programs which had been approved by the Council, and put into operation, but which had not been provided for in the Agreement. These calculations assumed, he said, that the recommendations made in section (a) would be accepted by the Federal Government.

Mr. Brown advised the Committee that the revision of figures contained in the forecast resulted from population fluctuations.

Mr. Robertson said that this forecast was the best estimate of the financial situation as it was expected to be on the date of the division of the Territories. He added, in reply to a question from Mr. Desrochers, that the forecast deficits were not sufficient reason to renegotiate the Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement. He agreed that a close watch would have to be kept on the situation to ensure that the financial operations of the new Territories compared favourably with this forecast.

Mr. Brown said that although the forecasts predicted a deficit for the remaining three years of the present Federal-Territorial Financial 5-Year Agreement, he thought that, at the end of the five years of operation under the Agreement, the new Territories would not be in the red.

The Committee approved the recommendation contained in section (g).

The Committee adjourned at 1:00 o'clock P.M.

3:00 O'clock P.M.

The Committee resumed its consideration of matters dealing with the division of the Northwest Territories, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

The Chairman suggested that, since the Committee had discussed and agreed to all recommendations contained in the paper on the division of assets and liabilities, the discussion might be thrown open on any points members would like to raise in connection with the general question of the division of the Territories.

Mr. Gall wondered about the status of elected members if the bills now on the House of Commons Order Paper were not passed during this session of Parliament.

Mr. Robertson advised the Committee that the bills had received first reading on Monday. The Secretary had sufficient copies of both bills for distribution to members, he said, and he was now checking to see if such distribution would, in fact, be appropriate. He suggested that the Committee might wish to delay detailed discussion of the division of the N.W.T. until copies of the bills could be distributed.

In answer to Mr. Gall's question, he said the bills provided for the extension of the Council's life to cover the period until April 1, 1964.

The Committee discussed in general fashion the implications which failure of Parliament to pass these bills would have.

Mr. Lang declared that there should not be any delay in passing the legislation. He felt that adequate opportunity had been given to all interested parties to express their opinions on the intended move. Moreover, he felt that the planned representation for the Nunassiat Council was quite fair and represented an accurate answer to the population patterns in that new Territory.

Mr. Kaeser wondered if Mr. Eugene Rheaume, Member of Parliament for the Northwest Territories, could be asked to comment on the bills.

Mr. Robertson suggested that it would not be appropriate for a Member of Parliament to speak in this instance. The Committee agreed.

The Chairman suggested that he report progress to the Council, and that the Committee be resumed when copies of the bills were available to the members.

At this point Mr. Robertson suggested that since Mr. McFarlane of the Department of Public Works and Mr. Caldwell of Canadian National Telecommunications were in the audience and would be leaving Inuvik shortly, it might be to the convenience of all concerned if they were asked to comment briefly on the work with which their respective groups were concerned.

Mackenzie Valley Communications System

Mr. Caldwell began by outlining C.N.T.'s plans for the Mackenzie Valley Communications System. He expressed gratitude for the co-operation he had received from the Department of Northern Affairs and from D.P.W. He emphasized that great care was being exerted to have the line follow a route that could logically be developed into a road route. With this in mind mapping of the route was being carried out simultaneously with the line construction. He reported that his schedule called for the line to reach Norman Wells in the spring of 1964, and to reach Inuvik in the spring of 1965. He reminded the Council that climatic conditions made work during the summer months impossible. However, this period of the year was used to cache supplies using the river facilities, he said. He reported that the pole contract for the section between Fort Providence and Norman Wells had been let and that bids for the other sections would be going out that month. He called attention to the clause contained in the pole contracts which required contractors to spend 95% of their labour expenditures within the Territories. He said that so far this had worked out quite satisfactorily.

Mr. Gall asked about the possibility of turning the line right-of-way into a tote trail, and eventually into an all-weather road.

Mr. Caldwell explained that the right-of-way would leave an eighteen-foot clearance to be used as a winter tote road. He said he would strongly urge departments to take advantage of the initial work done by his group.

Mr. Lang asked about the pole requirements.

Mr. Caldwell gave an estimate of over 50,000 poles required for the entire line.

Mr. McFarlane said that a D.P.W. location engineer was working with C.N.T. to ensure that the C.N.T. land-line route had built-in advantages that could be used later when an all-weather road might be constructed. However, he wished to emphasize that the maintenance of a tote trail along the line was mainly the responsibility of the C.N.T. people in order to provide their required maintenance.

Mr. Goodall asked for further clarification of the route followed by the C.N.T. line.

Mr. Caldwell replied that the route was certainly dictated greatly by the economics of the terrain and also, as had been stated before, by the idea of trying to adapt the route selected to future road requirements.

Emergency Telephone Service - Mackenzie Highway

Mr. Caldwell explained what had been done along the Alaska Highway to provide emergency telephone service for motorists. The "clip-on system" which was practical there could not be used on the Mackenzie Highway, he said, because bare wires were essential for it, and because modern construction technique made covered wires, - in use on the Mackenzie Highway, - the only economical medium. He mentioned one possible way of providing the service, - by instituting a rental system of citizens' "band" telephones. This would require pick-up arrangements along the highway at intervals of fifty miles, he said.

Mr. Gall said he was interested in anything that would enhance the safety of the highway. He asked how much a citizens' band would cost.

Mr. Caldwell estimated that a fair rental for the apparatus would be \$30.00 per month per unit.

Mr. Gall asked what action had been taken regarding the erection of signs indicating the possibility of danger in winter travel along the Mackenzie Highway, and recommending travellers to equip themselves appropriately.

Mr. Brown said that the signs were now being devised and would be erected during the summer.

Erosion Surveys

Mr. Lang asked what was being done about the proposed survey of the river bank at Aklavik.

Mr. McFarlane replied that preliminary studies would be under way within three weeks.

Mr. Desrochers asked about river bank protection at Fort Simpson.

Mr. McFarlane said that the recent flood had provided his group with much more information about the problem. The estimates he had at hand showed that rip-rap treatment of 36,000 feet of bank would cost \$250,000. Sheet metal treatment would cost even more. The average erosion rate is two feet per year, he said. He recommended most strongly that a table study be undertaken to see how the river could be forced to work for itself, - to deposit silt, rather than erode. He estimated that such a study would cost \$3,000 and would take three to four months. He said he was convinced that the only way to realize the full potential of northern development was to work with natural resources rather than against them.

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

Second Reading of Bills

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

The Commissioner asked Mr. Smith to take the chair for committee discussion of Bill 15, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, and reminded Council that it had been their wish that all questions dealing with the general subject of liquor should be discussed at this time.

The Chairman gave a brief summary of what had lead up to the present discussion related to hours of sale in licensed premises. He recalled that in January, 1963, Mr. Lang had submitted a petition to Council signed by more than two hundred people which asked that licensed premises should not be allowed to sell beer for off-premises consumption, that a 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. closing be instituted and that final closing should be at 11 p.m. The petition also requested the closing of the liquor store at 6:00 p.m. As a result the Commissioner had issued an Order whereby the 6:00 to 7:00 closing was instituted north of the Arctic Circle, as well as the 11:30 closing hour. This Order was to take effect early in June. However, he said, protests were directed to the Council by the Northwest Territories Hotel Association. A delay was granted to permit further discussion and the original Order was to take effect on July 14th.

The Chairman said he had met with the manager of the Inuvik Hotel whose position was as follows: The manager felt that the earlier night closing would only encourage bootlegging and therefore work against the social problem that the Council seemed to feel existed at Inuvik. He was not particularly disturbed about the 6:00 to 7:00 closing. He felt that great steps could be made in the right direction if all concerned with the liquor business did their utmost to enforce regulations which already existed.

The Chairman then summarized the position of the N.W.T. Hotel Association. The group recalled their long experience and their good record. They conceded that particular areas could have special problems, and felt that some control should be exercised locally, possibly through plebiscite action. As an example, they cited the Frobisher Bay case where both liquor and beer could be obtained only after a three-week waiting period. The Association called attention to the growing tourist trade and suggested that undue stringency in liquor laws could seriously affect this trade. Finally, they wanted to make it abundantly clear that the standards of hotels in the North were intimately linked with the sale of liquor. He said the Secretary of the Association had told him that he objected most strenuously to the idea of the one hour supper closing.

Mr. Lang recalled the great local support which he had received for his position on this question. He conceded that the problem he was concerned with was that of Inuvik and that the problem might well be different elsewhere. He drew a comparison between Inuvik liquor sales and the muskrat harvest, - declaring that the liquor business took in 50% more than the muskrat trade did. This was a situation which should not be tolerated, he said, and he felt most strongly that the people of Inuvik had a right to a say in the matter. He also felt that basic to the problem was the fact that 85% of the Inuvik population was of native stock, and that most of these were dependent upon hard work for their income. Liquor laws should not be so designed as to bring them more problems than they could cope with, he said.

Mr. Coolican asked for clarification of the proper degree of local participation in establishing hours of sale.

Mr. Robertson said it must be borne in mind that hours of sale were a territorial matter. However, he said, the Committee would recall the many discussions they had had where the consensus of opinion was that account should be taken of local conditions in establishing liquor regulations. He spoke of some of the difficulties that went hand in hand with local regulation of liquor practices. Questions such as who would do the deciding and how often were difficult to answer, he said. He recalled that in the provincial sphere such regimentation was always on a province-wide basis. In Ontario, he said, "local option" could determine only whether a locality would be dry or wet. If it voted in favour of liquor outlets, it accepted the province's regulations in this respect. He stressed the need for some stability in liquor regulations so that investment in the hotel sphere could progress in a healthy manner. He reminded the Council that it had been a long established rule that the liquor business should be used in order to provide the Territories with good hotel facilities.

Mr. Coolican noted that the experience of the Provinces was rooted in areas which did not have the isolation problems connected with the North. He felt, therefore, that there was room for some variation from provincial practice.

Mr. Kaeser read a letter from the Hay River Hotel concerning the proposed amendments to closing hours of licensed premises. The letter pointed out that the majority of men in Hay River worked until 6:00 p.m., and that most of them liked to have a drink on the way home from work. The letter added that a 12-bottle case of beer sold in Hay River for \$5.50, and that no local complaints had been made concerning excessive drinking or other abuses. The letter went on to ask that the Hay River Hotel be granted an exemption from the conditions of the proposed change.

Mr. Gall reminded the Committee that the previous Council of the Northwest Territories had granted the right to drink to all the residents of the Territories. The solution to the problem, he said, was not to close down drinking establishments, but to educate the drinkers. In Inuvik, he claimed, 25 to 30 people drink to excess. He said that this was not the time to tighten up the regulations, but rather to put the onus on the barkeepers to help educate the problem people - to use interdiction if necessary. He suggested that the welfare officers could easily determine who was drinking to excess and spending money required for the upkeep of their families on liquor. He continued that a magistrate could, on the basis of recommendations from the welfare authorities, interdict the problem drinkers. He said a one-hour closing at supper time would not prevent a man from leaning against the door until the bar reopened.

Mr. Lang said Mr. Gall's remarks were interesting but contained too many "ifs". He was not recommending a change in the regulations throughout the Territories, he said, but just in that portion of the Territories north of the Arctic Circle. At the present time in Inuvik, he said, native peoples were unable to properly carry out their jobs because they were spending nights staying up too late and drinking too much. He wanted, he said, to enforce the proposed new closing hours in Inuvik as a method of assisting the people to learn how to drink properly.

The Chairman suggested that the regulations might be amended in such a way that the 6:00 to 7:00 closing hour would apply only to that portion of the N.W.T. north of the Arctic Circle. He reminded the Committee that no petition had been received from any organization claiming to represent the residents of Inuvik which asked that the present closing hours remain unchanged. He suggested that much of the difficulty surrounding implementation of the proposed new closing regulation would be removed by dividing the N.W.T. into two areas, one south of the Circle and the other north of it.

Mr. Robertson agreed that this suggestion would certainly ease many of the related problems. He thought the N.W.T. Liquor System had been generally successful. He suggested that to adhere religiously to expressions of local opinion could quite easily open the way to capricious changes of the regulation. He did not believe that this Council now approaching the end of its term in office should make fundamental changes to the System. He added, however, that he did not regard the establishment of a geographical division of the Territories for liquor purposes as a fundamental change.

Mr. Lang reminded the Committee that it was not his opinion alone that there was a liquor problem in Inuvik, but rather the opinion of the 230 persons who had signed the petition submitted in January.

Mr. Gall observed that in Yellowknife petitions were received every day.

Mr. Lang replied that this was not the case in the Delta. People would sign only those petitions in which they fully believed. He added that some of the heavy drinkers of the community had signed the petition in question.

Mr. Goodall reminded the members of the Committee that this was not the first petition dealing with liquor problems which had been received from the people of Inuvik. He remembered a petition which had been received during the construction of Inuvik requesting that no liquor outlet be established until the completion of the construction job.

Mr. Brown said, in reference to Mr. Gall's suggestion that the advice of a welfare officer be obtained, that this was an extremely big subject which could not be confined to any specific area or particular type of related problem. He added that an Interdepartmental Committee had been studying the problem for some time and had not yet been able to reach a decision. It was doubtful, he thought, that one welfare officer would be able to give an opinion which would be acceptable to all and which would not create many additional problems and considerable controversy.

Mr. Gall outlined his understanding of the problem in Inuvik. If his figures were correct, he said, there were approximately 1,000 white status people there, and about 400 native people. The latter had not received any education in the art of social drinking, but indulged in drinking sprees which frequently resulted in excessive spending on liquor and the loss of employment.

Mr. Lang said in reply that Mr. Gall's figures were haywire. He said many natives flew in from surrounding communities to trade furs, and spent their fur receipts on liquor. He said that, in fact, native drinkers represented approximately 60% of the total drinking public in Inuvik.

Mr. Goodall asked why section 26 of the Liquor Ordinance, which provides for interdiction, was not used. He suggested that this might be the solution to the problem in Inuvik.

Mr. Coolican said that the geographic division which had been suggested overcame any of his prior objections to local determination. He added that the enactment of the new regulations would not appear to work any hardship on the local hotel owner. He suggested also that the Committee might recommend the enforcement of section 26 of the Liquor Ordinance.

Mr. Desrochers stated that he could not agree. He was of the opinion that either the Council should single out Inuvik and apply the new regulations to that community alone, or apply them to the entire Northwest Territories. In his opinion, he said, making the dividing line the Arctic Circle was merely playing with words and not facing up to the issue.

Mr. Robertson suggested that there was a very important difference; that reference to the area north of the Circle rather than specifically to the settlement of Inuvik did not suggest any predisposition to accept a local petition. To refer to Inuvik, he said, would be to start on the path toward local determination of the hours of operation of all liquor outlets. Admittedly, he said, at the moment there is no other outlet north of the Circle, but undoubtedly there would be in the future.

On the subject of interdiction, Mr. Robertson stated that the wording of the appropriate section of the Ordinance could not be broadened beyond its present scope, but in spite of this it had never proven successful in the control of heavy drinkers.

Mr. Gall suggested that it did not work because people in the North did not wish to deprive their friends and acquaintances of the privilege of drinking, and were therefore not prepared to assist in their arrest or conviction.

Mr. Brown maintained that excessive drinking was not a problem which could be corrected by legislation. It was just as easy for a man to take beer home at 11:30 p.m., he said, as it would be for him to do so at

1:00 a.m. This was a problem which could not be substantially affected by a mere juggling of hours of sale, he said. Mr. Brown said the Administration fully appreciated the fact that when the right to drink was extended to the native population problems would definitely be encountered. He cited the administrative action that had been taken to solve a real social problem which developed in Frobisher Bay as a result of excessive drinking. He stated that he did not know what measures could be taken at Inuvik to solve a real social problem, if one existed, and that the Committee was deluding itself to think that a change of hours of sale would correct any problem that existed. He referred again to Frobisher Bay and said that in that case the residents of the community had studied the problem and had come up with a proposed solution. He said he would like to see a similar approach used in Inuvik. He proposed that the Council should suggest this type of action to a community association, or the local Administrator, and that once a solution had been agreed upon, that it be enforced by active co-operation between the police, hotel owners, residents and community associations.

Mr. Lang said that he was interested in Mr. Brown's suggestions but could not agree with them. He said the petition had been presented by the townspeople of Inuvik and that the ideas embodied in it would, in their opinion, prove effective. At Frobisher Bay, a suggestion was made by the residents and it worked. He thought the suggestions made by the residents of Inuvik were worth trying, even though perhaps they might not work. Mr. Lang agreed that the Advisory Council should get in touch with the police, community associations and the hotel owners in order to work out supplementary measures to solve the drinking problem in Inuvik. He said he would present a report on the liquor situation in Inuvik at the next session of Council.

Mr. Brown said that in Frobisher Bay the people had presented a practical solution to a problem, whereas the people of Inuvik had merely petitioned for earlier closing hours. In his opinion, he said, this would accomplish nothing.

Mr. Lang said he still could not see that there was any real distinction between the Inuvik situation and the situation which had existed in Frobisher Bay last year.

Mr. Brown said he had just been handed a petition signed by 250 local residents requesting that the existing hours of sale be retained.

Mr. Lang cautioned the Committee against accepting this petition. He stated that an improper method of presenting the petition to Council had been used; that he did not know the people who had signed it; that it might contain the signatures of non-residents, and, that he was very doubtful about the manner in which it had been circulated.

Mr. Brown said the incident tended to support his belief that no action should be taken regarding hours of liquor sale on the basis of a local petition.

Mr. Desrochers observed that the more he listened, the more he found it difficult to arrive at any conclusion. Referring to the Interdepartmental Committee which Mr. Brown had mentioned, he asked the nature of the investigations being conducted by this Committee.

Mr. Robertson stated that the Committee was looking into the social aspects of the problem and measures to control it.

Mr. Desrochers suggested that the Committee perhaps should not pursue the matter further at that time. He thought the Committee might be opening the door for future tampering with liquor regulations. He proposed that persons dispensing liquor should be required to pay more attention to their responsibilities, that perhaps stricter measures should be enacted. He suggested that the matter was becoming extremely confused and should be laid over until a later date in the session.

Mr. Coolican pointed out to the Committee that they were faced with a spontaneous petition, and that they should think a long time before either ignoring or refusing the requests contained in it. Both the Council and the Administration, he said, had been trying to encourage local interest. The petition just received was evidence of the type of local interest which was desired, he said, and should therefore be supported, if possible.

Mr. Gall agreed with Mr. Coolican.

Mr. Desrochers stated that he did not believe the Council should make any change in the existing closing hours of liquor outlets.

The Chairman asked if the Committee would be prepared to support Mr. Brown's suggestion that no action should be taken in this matter on the basis of a local petition.

Mr. Coolican pointed out that the matter had now been under discussion for approximately six months. He thought the Committee should not delay any further. He favoured going ahead with the proposed amendment and including in it the establishment of a geographic division at the Arctic Circle.

Mr. Lang agreed with Mr. Coolican's suggestion, and urged the Committee to be guided by the first petition, presented by permanent residents, rather than by the most recent petition which had probably, in his opinion, been signed by transients.

The Chairman said he agreed completely with Mr. Lang, and approved neither of the nature of the most recent petition, nor of the manner in which it had been handled.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that Section 19 of the Ordinance, the section dealing with the responsibilities of innkeepers, merely stated that an innkeeper was not permitted to supply liquor in a public place to an intoxicated person. He suggested that perhaps a method should be used similar to that used in the Yukon Territory to place a greater degree of responsibility on innkeepers. In the Yukon, he said, it was an offence to allow an intoxicated person to remain on the premises.

Mr. Desrochers thought that similar legislation existed in the Provinces.

Mr. Robertson said this was correct. He added that the present N.W.T. legislation was so phrased that it was difficult to obtain conviction, and that the amount of responsibility placed on an innkeeper was insufficient.

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

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

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1963

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Commissioner said he was extremely happy to advise Council that the Minister of Northern Affairs had announced the appointment of

Mr. B.G. Sivertz as Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, effective at noon on July 12th. He said he felt sure he spoke for the entire Council in expressing satisfaction over this appointment. He recalled Mr. Sivertz' deep humanitarian interests and his wide knowledge of the North. He could think of no one better qualified, he said, to take on the responsibilities of Commissioner.

Speaking as dean of the Council, Mr. Goodall associated himself with the words expressed by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner then called attention to the fact that the Royal Commission on Taxation would meet in Yellowknife July 23 and 24. He recalled that in the past Council had submitted briefs to various Royal Commissions.

Their 1956 brief to the Royal Commission on Economic Prospects had the tangible result of the present railway construction to Pine Point, he said. Another Council brief had resulted in the establishment of the C.B.C. Northern Service.

He suggested that if it was the wish of the Council, a brief could be prepared for the Royal Commission on Taxation which Mr. Sivertz might present. There was a general agreement that the Council should submit a brief.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue discussion of Bill 15, Mr. Smith in the chair.

The Chairman suggested that since Committee members had already expressed their opinions on the points at issue, they should attempt to arrive at a decision. He suggested that one way to solve the impasse would be to call three votes. The first vote would be on a Motion that would let the Commissioner's Order go unchanged. If this were defeated, he proposed a Motion that would make the Commissioner's Order applicable only north of the Arctic Circle. If this were also defeated, he proposed that the Order be amended so as to include only 6:00 to 7:00 closing provision, and this only in the sector north of the Arctic Circle. In any event, he said, there would still be cause to consider the amendment proposed by the Commissioner to the effect that the Ordinance should provide some means to strengthen the responsibility of licensees, vis-a-vis the social aspects of the liquor problem.

Mr. Robertson replied that he was in agreement with the Chairman's views. He suggested that this procedure would not cause undue problems for a new Council if it felt that modifications were in order.

Mr. Lang agreed.

Messrs. Desrochers and Gall expressed the hope that the Committee would not indulge in unnecessary discussion at this point.

Mr. Goodall asked the Chairman to read the original Inuvik petition.

The Chairman summarized the contents of the petition, as well as subsequent events.

Mr. Desrochers urged his colleagues to vote negatively on all three counts for the reasons which he had given yesterday.

Mr. Gall concurred with Mr. Desrochers' view.

Mr. Coolican said that, in his opinion, the recent Inuvik petition, as well as the earlier one, was very responsible, and he felt that what was at stake was the faith local people would have in their direct appeals to Council. He was concerned about this local interest in government which was here demonstrated, and which should be fostered.

Mr. Goodall said he did not see any urgency whatsoever that would warrant the execution of the Commissioner's Order. He was very much concerned about over-regimentation of private enterprise, he said.

Mr. Robertson replied that the liquor business was to some extent unique, and that all legislative bodies had found it proper to institute special regulations concerning it. There was no doubt that the sale of liquor had great social implications, he said, and legislative groups had to take this into account.

Mr. Robertson also pointed out that the original Inuvik petition had not criticized the hotel operator, rather, it had stressed that the ground rules set out for the operation of the liquor business were perhaps too wide, and that some tightening would be beneficial. He suggested that the discussion was not one of basic principles, since indeed regulations already existed. He felt quite strongly that a major element in the solution of the over-all problem would be to broaden the responsibility of the individual licensee. He concluded by saying that there was probably some justification in looking at the problem from a two-region aspect and that the northern region perhaps had peculiarities that warranted special measures.

The Chairman said he was glad that Mr. Robertson had brought out the fact that the petition had not criticized the hotel operators.

Mr. Lang summarized his position. He realized, he said, that Inuvik had a liquor problem and that this could not be solved by legislation alone. The solution lay, he said, in the creation of a healthy public climate. In this context, he felt it would be wrong to completely neglect the original petition which he felt was responsible and demanded Council's attention. At the root of the petition, he said, was the sincere desire of parents to provide a healthy atmosphere for their children.

The Chairman asked for a Motion to the effect that the Commissioner's Order be executed. Since no Motion was forthcoming, the Committee agreed that the Administration should be advised to rescind the Commissioner's Order.

It was moved by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Coolican, that the Commissioner's Order should be executed, but only made applicable north of the Arctic Circle.

The Chairman noted two affirmative votes. Thereupon, Mr. Desrochers wondered if, in fairness to Mr. Lang, a negative vote should not be recorded.

The Chairman asked if Committee members could abstain from voting.

Mr. Robertson replied that since Parliament had recently given an indication of the propriety of abstention, he felt that this would be quite proper. As a result, the Chairman recorded five negative votes. He declared the Motion defeated.

It was moved by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Coolican, that a Commissioner's Order be executed to take effect north of the Arctic Circle, and to provide only that licensed premises be closed between the hours of 6:00 and 7:00 P.M.

The Chairman recorded three affirmative votes, (Mr. Lang, Mr. Coolican, Mr. Brown) and three negative votes, (Mr. Desrochers, Mr. Gall, Mr. Kaeser). Mr. Goodall abstained. The Chairman cast his deciding vote in favour of the Motion, and declared it carried.

Mr. Robertson returned to the proposed amendment dealing with the innkeeper's responsibility. He explained the difficulty in the present Section 19 where the operative term is "supplying liquor". He said that this lead to extreme difficulties in prosecution, and that the problem would be obviated if the operative term was "allowed to be in premises". He thereupon read the draft amendment which had been prepared by the Legal Adviser.

The Committee agreed that the exact wording of the proposed amendment should be discussed when the Bill was reviewed in its proper sequence.

Mr. Smith wondered how the Inuvik community could be made aware of its responsibilities regarding the liquor problem over and beyond the legislative change.

Mr. Robertson spoke briefly of what had been done at Frobisher Bay. He said that the privately initiated effort to conduct meetings and to initiate educational broadcasts seemed to have paid off, and that the present improvement in the situation was due more to this private effort than to the three-week waiting period which had been instituted. He stressed that to be effective such a movement should come from a quarter that was not linked with the official world. He wondered if Mr. Lang might not initiate something along those lines.

Mr. Lang agreed with the need for such a movement and said that he would see what he could do to get one rolling.

Mr. Robertson said there should be some reply to the original petition, and suggested that this should be used as a medium to convey to the community the Council's views about the matter, especially in relation to the community's own responsibilities.

The Committee agreed.

The Chairman suggested that a copy of this reply should go to the various community heads.

The Committee agreed.

Mr. Goodall asked about the liquor situation at Fort Simpson. He understood that local people had requested a beer and wine licence, and were also interested in the establishment of a liquor store.

Mr. Brown replied that this matter had been under discussion for over a year, and that the major difficulty was that no clear recommendation had been forthcoming as to what the community wanted. He said the latest correspondence had dealt with the establishment of a liquor store. He had advised them, he said, that it was doubtful that the Territorial Government would agree to such an additional expense. However, he said, the entire matter was still under study.

The Committee began a clause by clause study of Bill 15.

Bill 15 - Liquor Ordinance

Clauses 1 to 9 - Agreed to.

Clause 10

The Committee agreed to insert the new Clause 10 prepared by the Legal Adviser.

Mr. Brown wondered if the \$300 penalty for summary conviction was high enough, since he felt that magistrates would tend to hand out much lower fines. He suggested a first, second and third conviction system with varying penalties.

The Legal Adviser said that one should not rely too greatly on the extent of penalties but rather on the provision that a licensee being convicted on a regular basis would most surely run the risk of having his licence revoked.

Mr. Robertson stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Gall, that clause 10 applied to the operators of licensed premises, rather than to operators of liquor outlets. He implied, however, that appropriate administrative action should be taken against liquor vendors who either permitted intoxicated persons to remain on their premises or who allowed them to purchase liquor.

The Legal Adviser explained that the expression "apparently under the influence of liquor" had a broader meaning than the words "an intoxicated person", and that it was less difficult to prove this condition.

Clause 10 - Agreed to.

Clause 11

Mr. Brown explained that the purpose of this clause was to provide for the distribution to interdicted persons, all liquor stores and licensees of a copy of the Order of Interdiction.

The Legal Adviser explained, in reply to a question from Mr. Lang, that a magistrate or judge may make an Order of Interdiction, but that a justice of the peace did not have this power. He said anyone might start proceedings for issuance of an Order of Interdiction.

Mr. Gall stated that northern people just do not care to inform on their friends and close acquaintances and that, for this reason, interdiction had never proven to be a satisfactory measure of controlling excessive drinking in the Territories.

Mr. Lang suggested that a procedure be established for automatic interdiction of repeating liquor offenders. He reminded the Committee that at one time interdiction had been automatic on the third conviction for liquor offences within the same year.

Mr. Brown said Mr. Lang had raised an important point which should be very carefully considered. To properly consider it, he said, would require much more information than was available at the time to the Committee. He suggested that a report might be presented at the next session of Council which would describe in detail various types of liquor abuses and the measures which might be taken to control them.

The Chairman added that perhaps in addition to the suggestion made by Mr. Brown, some indication could be obtained from the elected members of Council as to the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of interdiction in their own constituencies.

Clause 11 - Agreed to.

Clause 12 - Agreed to.

Clause 13

Mr. Brown stated that the amendment to this section consisted simply of doubling the existing penalties for bootlegging.

Mr. Robertson pointed out to the Committee that only those penalties which applied to bootlegging had been doubled; - that is, those penalties referring to infractions of Sections 21 or 23 of the Ordinance, and not to violations of Sections 22 or 25.

The Chairman said he felt that a fine of \$200 or imprisonment for four months were unequal penalties. He thought a \$200 fine no great hardship for a professional bootlegger, whereas a careless individual who indulged in amateurish bootlegging would find four months imprisonment, if he were unable to pay the fine, a very real hardship.

The Legal Adviser said this argument was valid if it was assumed that the maximum penalties would be levied or that, if a magistrate decided that a fine of \$100 was in order, then in lieu of the fine he would impose two months' imprisonment. He said, however, that this was not necessarily the way most magistrates operated.

Mr. Lang suggested that the fine for the first offence should be raised to a maximum of \$500.

The Legal Adviser stated that the disadvantage of such a change would be that it would open the door to fines being levied against professional bootleggers, rather than sentencing them to imprisonment and thereby putting them out of operation.

Clause 13 - Agreed to.

Clauses 14 to 16 - Agreed to.

Bill 15 - Agreed to as amended.

Sale of Beer in Licensed Premises
for Off-Premises Consumption

Mr. Desrochers said he understood in January that beer was sold by the Mackenzie Hotel for off-premises consumption at \$14.00 for a 24 bottle case. He asked if this was still so.

Mr. Brown replied that the price had recently been reduced to \$12.00 per case.

Mr. Kaeser said that in Fort Smith the price was \$11.00 a case.

Mr. Brown stated, in response to an enquiry from Mr. Desrochers, that prices of beer for off-premises consumption were filed with the Commissioner's office. This, he thought, constituted some control.

Mr. Desrochers said that he would like to have more information regarding the problems resulting from the sale of beer for off-premises consumption, and in addition a report outlining the prices charged in all communities in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Brown agreed that a paper would be prepared for presentation at the next session of Council outlining the problem, the prices and possible controls which might be instituted in regard to the sale of beer for off-premises consumption.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Smith, presented the report of the Committee to the Council, as follows:

Your Committee recommended that Bill 15 be accepted, as amended by the insertion of a new Clause 10, and the renumbering of subsequent clauses.

Your Committee, by Motion, requested that you issue an Order, to be in effect north of the Arctic Circle, which would provide that licensed premises shall close between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m.

Your Committee requests that the Administration prepare a reply to the petition presented to Council last January which recommended a number of changes to the Liquor Ordinance and its Regulations as they apply to Inuvik. It is requested that copies of this reply be sent to various leaders of the Inuvik community to the end that all may co-operate to achieve a greater understanding and lessening of the problem.

Your Committee requests the preparation of a Sessional Paper for consideration by Council at its next session on the value of the provision for interdiction as a means of controlling various types of liquor abuses.

Your Committee requests the preparation of a Sessional Paper for consideration by Council at its next session on the sale of beer by licensed premises for off-premises consumption, with particular attention to the problems involved in determining prices for this commodity.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

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

Commercial Fishing in the Delta

The Chairman invited Mr. J. Smith of the Department of Fisheries to assist in the discussions.

Mr. Smith confirmed in response to a question from Mr. Lang that \$5.00 commercial fishing licences for residents of the Delta area were available from R.C.M. Police posts, and could also be obtained direct from Ottawa. He said local fishing regulations did allow for catching and disposing of Arctic Char by local sale. He advised the Committee that an Arctic Char quota of 10,000 lbs. had been established for the Delta area, made up of a quota of 5,000 lbs. for Inuvik, and 5,000 lbs. for Aklavik. Mr. Smith stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Brown, that the quotas were established on the basis of the reasonable demand that might be expected in the area for a particular type of fish, and were not necessarily based on a conservation approach; - that is, the amount which could properly be taken without seriously depleting the resources of the area. Mr. Smith said no provision had been made for the export of Arctic Char from the Delta area. All Char caught was expected to be consumed in the Delta area, he said. He said the following quotas had been established for the commercial fishing operation established by the Industrial Division of the Department of Northern Affairs at Kendall Island:

Inconnu	10,000 lbs.
Herring	5,000 lbs.
Fresh Water Herring	80,000 lbs.
White Fish	20,000 lbs.
Beluga Whale	112,000 lbs.

Mr. Smith pointed out that out of a total of 112,000 lbs. of beluga whale allowed, 12,000 had been set aside for sport fishing purposes.

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

The Committee adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

3:00 o'clock P.M.

Mr. Lang asked whether his understanding was correct that Char could now be sold to hostels.

Mr. Smith confirmed this.

Second Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Kaeser, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 16, An Ordinance to Amend the Local Improvement District Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 23, An Ordinance to Create a Public Utilities Board in the Northwest Territories, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 27, An Ordinance to Provide for the Imposition and Collection of Taxes on Real Property in the Northwest Territories, was read the second time.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to discuss Bills 16, 23 and 27, Mr. Desrochers in the chair.

Bill 23 - Public Utilities Ordinance

Mr. Robertson said that an attempt had been made to carry out the Council's wish to provide joint machinery with the Yukon Territory in connection with Utilities Board activities. The Yukon Council had examined the matter, he said, and had concluded that there were not sufficient advantages at this time to warrant their joining with the N.W.T. to form a joint Board. For this reason, he said, Bill 23 was concerned exclusively with the Northwest Territories.

The Committee commenced a detailed study of the Bill.

Clause 2

Mr. Gall wondered if the Bill provided machinery so that the Board could subsequently deal with utility matters in spheres other than that of electricity.

The Chairman felt that the Bill did make such provision.

Clause 2 - Agreed to.

Clause 3

Mr. Robertson spoke of the thinking of the Administration that one resident, an expert, and a member of the Administration should make up the Board. He felt that the Ordinance should not be more specific than it was on that point.

Clause 3 - Agreed to.

Clauses 4 and 5 - Agreed to.

Clause 6

Mr. Robertson said that in the beginning the Board would most certainly be made up of unpaid members since the meagre resources of the Territories did not permit overhead expenses that were not absolutely warranted.

Clause 6 - Agreed to.

Clauses 7 to 9 - Agreed to.

Clause 10

Mr. Gall asked what kind of staff would be involved.

Mr. Robertson replied that, in addition to clerical assistance, the staff might include expert advisers.

The Chairman wondered if the Board could not be given more direct power in the sphere of engaging help.

Mr. Robertson said that one had to take into account the very part-time nature of the Board, at least in its initial stages.

Clause 10 - Agreed to.

Clause 11 - Agreed to.

Clause 12

Mr. Robertson pointed out that the Secretary would not be a full-time employee of the Board, but would be taken from existing staff.

Clause 12 - Agreed to.

Clause 13 - Agreed to.

Clause 14

The Chairman wondered if the additional duties referred to were not too broad.

Mr. Brown said that he thought that this clause was standard in all utilities legislation.

The Legal Adviser added that the power of the clause was limited by the entire context of the statute. He did not feel it was overly broad.

Clause 14 - Agreed to.

Clause 15 - Agreed to.

Clause 16

Mr. Robertson wondered if the Northern Canada Power Commission would be governed by this Ordinance.

Mr. Brown said that it would not.

Clause 16 - Agreed to.

Clause 17

Mr. Gall wondered if there was not an ambiguity since, under the present procedure, a municipality could not grant a franchise without the Commissioner's approval.

Mr. Brown said that this clause would not disturb the present procedure but was essential in order to cover all eventualities.

Clause 17 - Agreed to.

Clause 18

Mr. Gall asked if an existing franchise would have to be resubmitted to the Board for approval.

The Chairman said that this would not be the case unless a complaint made re-examination of the entire question necessary by the Board.

Clause 18 - Agreed to.

Clauses 19 and 20 - Agreed to.

Clause 21

The Chairman wondered if Clause 21 was standard to utilities legislation and, if so, would the Board use the jurisprudence that probably had grown around it.

The Legal Adviser said it was standard utilities legislation. It was his hope, he said, that the Board would take advantage of the established jurisprudence.

Clause 21 - Agreed to.

Clause 22 - Agreed to.

Clause 23

The Chairman asked where the Board's office would be.

Mr. Brown said it would be in Fort Smith.

The Chairman wondered if the information that would be supplied to the Board on an annual basis should not also go to the municipality wherein the utility operated.

Mr. Robertson felt this was a matter the Board could deal with when it set up its procedures.

Clause 23 - Agreed to.

Clause 24

The Committee felt that Clause 24 (a) might lead to over-regimentation of utility accounting and record keeping and, as a result, accepted Mr. Coolican's suggestion that it be amended to read as follows: "Keep such books, records and accounts as afford an intelligent understanding of the conduct of its business;"

Clause 24 - Agreed to as amended.

Clause 25

The Chairman said he was worried about the permissive nature of Clause 25.

The Legal Adviser said he would rather use the word "empowering" than "permissive". He explained that it was the hearing that was important, and that the subsequent action depended on the findings of the hearing. It was therefore not possible to use a "shall" clause that would dictate the subsequent action of the Board.

In reply to the Chairman's rejoinder that there was danger that the Board would shelve complaints, Mr. Robertson said that the final guarantee would, of course, be the integrity of the Board, and that one could assume that they would be acting with the public interest at heart.

Mr. Brown agreed that the Board had to be given some discretion, otherwise it would be overburdened by complaints that would not really warrant its attention.

Mr. Robertson said that one must not go too far in giving arbitrary discretion to the Board although it must be protected against capricious complaints.

Stating again that this was an empowering clause, the Legal Adviser said that in his opinion in order to ensure that the Board would in fact be responsive to public complaints, a specific clause might have to be added. He also wondered if there would not be cause to increase the percentage requirement of residents for filing a complaint with the Board.

Mr. Brown drew an analogy between the Board and a judge who had some discretion in preliminary review of a case. He was very concerned that the Board should not be at the mercy of irresponsible complaints.

The Chairman said in order to expedite business, it would perhaps be better to leave Clause 25 and come back to it once the other Clauses had been dealt with. The Committee agreed.

Clauses 26 to 30 - Agreed to.

Clause 31

Mr. Gall wondered if Clause 31 found its counterpart in provincial legislation.

Mr. Jenness said that the entire Ordinance followed to a large extent the Alberta Ordinance on Public Utilities. In addition, he said, Clause 31 was found in the statutes of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

(The Committee reverted to this item subsequently, as follows:)

The Legal Adviser proposed a third subclause which would give the Board the same power as a court with respect to costs and security for costs.

Mr. Robertson said that he found that Mr. Olson's suggested amendment was brief to the point of failing to convey to the layman a necessary picture of what was involved.

The Legal Adviser replied that a clause spelling out all the implications would be extremely involved.

Mr. Brown wondered if the proposed subclause would provide the Board with power to charge some of its own costs against complainants.

Mr. Olson said it did not since he had not realized that this was intended. Furthermore, he felt that the process of requiring litigants to support the Court harkened back to feudal times.

Mr. Robertson said that, with due respect to the Legal Adviser's historical perceptiveness, the original Reference for Advice dealing with the present legislation recommended that a way be found whereby the Board could determine a possible sharing of its costs among those calling on its services.

Mr. Brown thought that although the wording of the amendment did not comply completely with the recommendations contained in the Reference Paper, it did appear to meet the situation. Therefore, he said, perhaps it would be best to see how it worked out in practice.

Clause 31 - Agreed to, with amendment.

Clause 32 - Agreed to.

Clause 33

The Chairman wondered if Clause 33 was not too broad in the powers it gave to the Board and, in particular, whether the term "utilities" could not be interpreted as meaning items other than electricity.

The Legal Adviser said that the interpretation given to the term in Clause 2 ought to be sufficiently clear.

The Chairman suggested that the term "public utilities" in the Clause be replaced by the term "the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of electricity to or for the public". The Committee agreed.

Clause 33 - Agreed to, with amendment.

Clauses 34 to 37 - Agreed to.

Clause 38

The Chairman suggested that the word "person", might in this instance be given too broad a meaning.

The Legal Adviser stated, in reply to a question from the Chairman, that the word "citizen" would be inappropriate in this case because the Clause was not binding upon every citizen.

Mr. Jenness said, in reply to an enquiry from the Chairman, that the intent of this Clause was that an order of the Board would be binding upon not only a public utility but any individual or company involved in a hearing before the Board.

The Chairman proposed that the words "is directed" be substituted for the word "applies" at the end of this Clause. The Committee agreed.

Clause 38 - Agreed to, with amendment.

Clause 39 - Agreed to.

Clause 40

The Legal Adviser stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Gall, that although the powers conferred upon the Board by this Clause appeared to be extremely broad, and perhaps open to injustices, this was the usual practice in the establishment of administrative tribunals.

The Chairman said that he would like to see the deletion from the Clause of all words following the word "final".

Mr. Robertson said he understood that the wording contained in this section was quite normal practice.

The Chairman said it was his understanding that the legal profession in the past had not objected to this type of wording in the establishment of administrative tribunals, and that many abuses had occurred in tribunals of this kind. He also understood, he said, that the legal profession was now, wherever possible, having this type of legislation rescinded.

The Legal Adviser recommended that the wording not be changed because it was almost standard. It would not prevent a court from intervening, he said, if the established administrative procedure was incorrectly followed, and injustices resulted. He thought that if the Board was to be able to determine rates, and to establish them, some such wording was absolutely essential.

The Chairman agreed. The provision of apparently broad powers to an administrative tribunal was an accepted concept, he said.

Mr. Brown said that, in his opinion, the wording of the Clause merely set out the intention of the Council to establish definitely that the decisions of the Board would be final. He added that the deletion of the latter part of the Clause would certainly suggest that decisions of the Board were not absolutely final.

The Legal Adviser thought that, from the administrative point of view, the wording of the Clause and the powers conferred upon the Board by it, were almost essential.

Mr. Robertson thought that, regardless of the merit or demerit of the Clause, if it was the established pattern, then it should be left in the Ordinance. The danger, he said, was that without it, there might be a suggestion that the usual amount of authority had not been given to the Board.

Clause 40 - Agreed to.

Clause 41

Mr. Jeness said, in reply to a question from the Legal Adviser, that a one-month appeal period was a usual practice in the Provinces.

The Committee agreed that, because of the more difficult problems of communication in the North, the appeal period should be set at two months rather than one.

Clause 41 - Agreed to, with amendment.

Clauses 42 to 47 - Agreed to.

Clause 48

Mr. Brown pointed out to the Committee that the Public Utilities Board would come into existence on a date to be fixed by the Commissioner. He said a sixty-day period would be established within which all public utilities operating in the Territories would be expected to comply with the terms of the Clause. It was important, he said, that they clearly understand the sense or urgency attached to these requirements.

Mr. Brown proposed that the wording of this Clause be altered by eliminating the words "paragraphs (a) and (b) of" in line 4. The Committee agreed.

Mr. Brown said, in reply to a question from Mr. Gall, that a mine supplying power to a community did not appear to come within the terms of this Ordinance.

Mr. Robertson observed that this was a good point because, in many cases, some agency such as a mission, the Hudson's Bay Company, or a mine, not normally recognized as a Public Utility supplied power to a settlement.

The Legal Adviser suggested that the inclusion of the words "operates as a business", included in Section 2 (d) immediately following the word "operates" would resolve this difficulty.

Mr. Brown pointed out that, according to the Bill as it stood, every firm selling power to a community must have a franchise.

Mr. Robertson suggested that perhaps the inclusion of the words "whose primary business is" in Section 2 (d) would provide a solution to the problem. He added that if a mine or other organization which was in addition to its primary purpose selling power to a community was required to comply with the terms of this Ordinance, it was likely that such organizations would refuse to sell their surplus power.

Mr. Robertson advised the Committee that Mr. Caldwell had suggested to him that perhaps the establishment of the primary purpose of an organization would be the best test in this case.

Mr. Coolican reminded the Committee that the supply of power to a community could become a sufficiently substantial part of a company's business to warrant control although it might not be the primary part of the company's business.

The Legal Adviser suggested that the Committee should, in this case, look only at the power portion of a business' operation and what part it is of the whole, and not concern itself with the balance of the business' operation.

The Chairman expressed the gratitude of the Committee to Mr. Gall for raising this point and suggested that it be held over until the following morning.

Clause 48 - Agreed to, with amendment.

Clauses 49 and 50 - Agreed to.

Clause 25 (continued)

Mr. Robertson said that the Board need not hold public hearings if a complaint had already been adjudicated upon and no new information had been brought forward. He added, in reply to a question from the Chairman, that a danger existed here of either frivolous or repetitive and vexatious complaints causing waste of time and money over problems which had previously been considered by the Board. Mr. Robertson confirmed that a public hearing for the purposes of this Clause meant a hearing between a complainant and representatives of the Board held before an adjudicator. He outlined the dangers of 10% or 20% of the residents of a community being able to present repetitive petitions with slight variations about the same general point, and stated that the Board in view of this should be able to determine the right of a complaint to be heard.

The Chairman suggested that a solution to this problem would be to empower the Board to assess costs against the originators of frivolous and repetitive complaints.

Mr. Robertson said that such a provision had been intended but had apparently been deleted in preparation of the Bill.

The Chairman said, in reply to a question from the Legal Adviser, that a "public hearing" for the purposes of Sections 19 and 25 was an open hearing as distinct from a hearing "in camera".

Mr. Brown thought it should be possible for the public to attend open hearings but that only those persons who could demonstrate a right, as a closely related party should be entitled to speak. For instance, he said, the originators of a petition should be entitled to speak but it would be impossible to allow everyone who had signed the petition, as merely interested but not closely related parties, to be heard. The distinction, he claimed, was the difference between those persons having a general interest and those having a special interest.

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

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

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1963

PRAYERS.

10:00 o'clock A.M.

Resolutions

Mr. Desrochers presented two Resolutions dealing with housing in the North.

1. WHEREAS present federal housing regulations limit the use that can be made of government-owned houses to assist in the solution of certain social problems in the Northwest Territories;

NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that the Commissioner make representations on behalf of this Council to the appropriate federal authorities to the end that said regulations be broadened and rendered more flexible in their application to these Territories.

2. WHEREAS this Council recognizes the need for adequate housing for members of the Civil Service residing in the Northwest Territories;

WHEREAS this Council acknowledges that such housing has heretofore been provided just about exclusively by the federal government;

WHEREAS such housing is within the means of civil servants because of housing subsidies and whereas present policies render government-owned housing very attractive and do not tend to promote the construction of houses by civil servants or by private builders;

WHEREAS it is in the interests of these Territories that private enterprise play a larger part in the construction and ownership of housing;

WHEREAS locally-engaged civil servants and others are not now eligible for government-owned housing;

NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that the Commissioner make representations on behalf of this Council to the appropriate federal authorities to the end that they replace present housing subsidies provided for civil servants in these Territories by an allowance to be added to their isolated posts allowance sufficient to permit them to pay an economic rent for their housing whether it be government-owned or privately-owned.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to review the Federal Bills, at that time before Parliament, which would create the new Territories of Mackenzie and Nunassiatq, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

The Committee agreed to consider first the Bill entitled, The Northwest Territories Amendment Act.

Mr. Robertson explained the advantages arising out of a separate Consolidated Revenue Fund for the Territory. The present situation, he said, was that the Northwest Territories had a separate account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and he recalled the disadvantages that this gave rise to, especially in the sphere of liquor administration.

Mr. Smith asked for clarification of Section 25 of the Bill, which provided for an extension to the life of the present N.W.T. Council.

Mr. Robertson gave a brief explanation of why special provision had to be provided for the extension of the present Council which he clarified as meaning the people presently around the table to continue until the new Territory was established and then to continue until such time as elections could be held.

Having examined the proposed legislation in detail, the Committee agreed that the Bill was a good reflection of the Council's previous recommendations on the matter.

The Committee then turned its attention to consideration of the Bill entitled, "The Nunassiq Territory Act".

Mr. Smith asked what was the basis for the power of dissolution given to the Governor in Council.

Mr. Robertson said that in the Parliamentary system, as opposed to the Congressional system, there existed the concept of dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, in the event that circumstances warranted it.

Mr. Brown added that this power of dissolution had a practical use in arranging dates for elections that were convenient to the circumstances.

Mr. Smith asked how this proposed procedure compared with what was done, say, in Ontario.

Mr. Robertson said that the basic difference between Territory and Province was that the Territory had representative government, while a Province had responsible government. He reminded Council that the rationale explaining this difference was, of course, the financial dependence of the Territory on the Federal Government. The dissolution procedure was contained in all territorial legislation, he said. He could imagine, he said, circumstances which would create an impasse between the Commissioner and Council that could only be satisfactorily resolved through dissolution and new elections. It was therefore evident, he thought, that someone must be able to decide when the public good dictated dissolution.

Mr. Smith observed that this meant that appointed members were at the mercy of Ottawa. As an illustration, he suggested that if he himself were highly critical of government activity at large, there could arise a situation where the government in Ottawa would like to see him removed while his Council colleagues would feel otherwise. He wondered, therefore, if members should not be appointed either at the pleasure of the Commissioner in Council or of the Council itself.

Mr. Robertson said he would view this as going from the frying pan into the fire. Under such a system appointed members would find themselves at the mercy of the whims and wishes of a Commissioner, he said. Alternatively, it could lead to a situation where some members of Council were at the mercy of others. He definitely felt that such a procedure would be a retrograde step.

Mr. Robertson observed that the section dealing with the composition of the Council was the only one in which the Bill differed substantially from the recommendations made by Council. He reminded members that Council had felt that, at least in the initial stages, elected members were not called for. The government had felt otherwise about the matter, he said.

Mr. Smith asked why judges from Quebec were not included as "ex officio" judges of the Territorial Court.

The Legal Adviser replied that since territorial civil law followed the common law pattern, it was not practical to have judges steeped and concerned only in civil law acting on territorial business.

Mr. Smith said he had expected this answer, but wondered if there was not a way that could be found around this difficulty. He said that the present general political situation in Canada, using the broad sense of the term, was such that one could anticipate a possible request coming from the Province of Quebec for inclusion.

Mr. Robertson stated that in his opinion the administration of justice was not the place for a political gesture.

Mr. Desrochers pointed out that the sphere of criminal law was by far the one which received most attention in the field of the administration of justice within the Territories. It followed, he said, that since there was no distinction between Quebec and other provinces in this sphere, the matter under review should perhaps be looked at more closely.

Mr. Smith said he did not look upon his suggestion as a "political gesture". He realized the difficulties that had prompted the present solution of the problem. However, he said, he believed something should be done beyond simply asking the Department of Justice to review the matter. He wondered if one should not examine the entire spirit of the Act to see if it provided for a proper social and political involvement of the Province of Quebec in the matter of territorial political development. He believed that the present time was one for positive action and not for simply giving concessions when they were asked for.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that the section of the Act concerning the administration of justice was the only place where any attempt had been made to bring the provincial structure into the territorial picture. He agreed, however, that perhaps there was room for looking at this section in the light of the Council's discussion, and he promised to raise the matter on a level other than purely that of the technical difficulties surrounding the relationship of two systems of law.

Mr. Gall wondered if the large Eskimo population living in Quebec did not provide in itself a reason for trying to associate Quebec in this matter in order to provide for the uniform administration of law to the Eskimos.

Mr. Robertson replied that there was no special administration of law to the Eskimos, but that all citizens were submitted to the system of justice prevalent in their area of residence.

Mr. Smith said that his point would be well taken care of by the suggestion made by the Commissioner. The Committee agreed.

The Committee found itself in general agreement with the terms of the Bill.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Coolican, reported to the Council as follows:

"Your Committee has considered the Reference for Advice on Heraldic Symbols for the new Territories, and reports as follows:

1. With regard to the Coat of Arms for the Mackenzie Territory, it suggests:
 - (a) the present shield of the N.W.T. Coat of Arms.
 - (b) the crest design described in the paper as No. 3, but with the reservation that there is too much weight given to the wreath, and mountain avens, and that the caribou design be reviewed.
2. With regard to the Coat of Arms for the Nunassiat Territory;
 - (a) the shield showing the polar bear rampant, the four-pointed stars and the representation of the aurora borealis, with the reservation that the bear should have four toes.
 - (b) the crest of the present N.W.T. Coat of Arms.

These are, of course, to be considered as recommendations to the new Territories.

With regard to the mace, your Committee approved the design submitted, recommended that commissioning of the manufacture be delayed until the Territorial division is made and that crests be ordered for the mace only after the crest design is decided upon by the new Territory.

Your Committee considered Sessional Paper No. 9, The Division of Assets and Liabilities between the two new Territories.

Your Committee commends Mr. Brown and his staff for the excellence of this paper and agrees with the recommendations made, and the reasons supporting them. Specifically, your Committee approved the recommendations in Sections (a) to (g), inclusive.

Your Committee heard reports from Mr. Caldwell of C.N.T. and Mr. McFarlane of D.P.W. on the progress of the Mackenzie Valley communications project, the line of right-of-way winter road, and river bank conditions at Fort Simpson and Aklavik. Mr. McFarlane reported that a study of the junction of the Liard and the Mackenzie by Professor Blench of the University of Alberta might be useful and estimated the cost of such a study at \$3,000.

Draft Bills pertaining to the division of the Northwest Territories are in accordance with wishes and recommendations of this Council."

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

Mr. Lang moved, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, the following Resolution:

WHEREAS the Council of the Northwest Territories has reviewed the Bill to amend the Northwest Territories Act in order to create the Territory of Mackenzie and the Bill to create the Territory of Nunassiaq, as given first reading in the House of Commons of Canada on July 8, 1963;

AND WHEREAS the Bills embody the provisions requested in the Resolution passed by the Council of the Northwest Territories in its session in Ottawa in January, 1962, after more than two years of consideration and study, and are satisfactory in all respects to the Council;

AND WHEREAS there will be great inconvenience if the Bills are not passed by November 7, 1963, at the latest, with effective date for the establishment of the new Territories from April 1, 1964, as provided in the Bills;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Northwest Territories respectfully expresses its appreciation for the submission of legislation to carry out the action that it has requested in the interests of the progress and development of government in the Territories.

The question was put, and the Resolution agreed to.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, to continue its review of Bills 16, 23 and 27, Mr. Desrochers in the chair.

Bill 23 - Public Utilities Ordinance (continued)

The Chairman recalled that the Committee had ended its previous discussion on the question of what interpretation should be given to the term "public utility" in Clause 2 (d).

To continue the point made previously by Mr. Gall, Mr. Smith wondered where the existing interpretation left a power plant operated by the Hudson's Bay Company, and possibly selling 40% of its power to surrounding interests.

Mr. Brown said that the de facto situation in the North was that where an undertaking only incidentally provided power to interests other than its own, this was done with the idea of service rather than to gain revenue. He felt that if such undertakings were subjected to the review of the Board, the overall result would not be in the best interest of general northern development.

The Legal Adviser explained that the main idea behind the definition as it stood was that of motivation. The plant that did not exist for the prime purpose of supplying and selling electricity was not to be covered.

The Committee agreed that the definition of the term was satisfactory.

Clause 25 (continued)

The Legal Adviser read to the Committee amendments which he had drafted to the Clause which, he thought, would meet the wishes of the Committee as expressed previously. The Committee approved of the Clause as redrafted.

Clause 25 - Agreed to, as amended.

Bill 23 - Agreed to, as amended.

Mr. Brown rose to recommend that the Committee adjourn to consider a most important matter, the imminent departure of Mr. R.G. Robertson, Commissioner of the Northwest Territories since 1953. The Committee agreed.

The Council presented a painting by James Houston to Mr. Robertson. (A record of the addresses made at this time by Mr. Brown, Mr. Smith, Mr. Goodall and Mr. Robertson, is included as Appendix "D" to these Votes and Proceedings.)

The Committee adjourned at 1:00 o'clock P.M.

3:00 o'clock P.M.

The Committee resumed its consideration of Bills 16, 23 and 27, Mr. Desrochers in the chair.

The Chairman said he wished to underline the presence of Mr. Sivertz in his new capacity as Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. He wanted to extend Mr. Sivertz a most hearty welcome, to tell him how delighted the Council was to be able to work with him, and to assure him that he could count on their entire co-operation.

Mr. Sivertz expressed his thanks.

Bill 16 - Local Improvement District Ordinance

The Chairman asked permission of the Committee to bring up certain items dealing with the financing of the school system in the Territories. The Committee agreed.

The Chairman said he had been made aware of three problems. They were:

- (1) Whether there was provision for directing federal grants in lieu of taxes towards the appropriate school boards;

- (2) How the distribution of school taxes collected from non-personal corporations should be made in a locality where only one school district existed. He said he was thinking particularly of Hay River.
- (3) The financial problems of the Yellowknife Separate School Board. While in Yellowknife, he said, the Chairman of the Public School Board had told him of his support of the brief from the Separate School Board.

Brief from the Yellowknife
Separate School Board

Mr. Sivertz thought he might clarify part of the problem by some general comments. Basically, he said, the problem was one of relationship between the municipal authority and the School Boards. The apportionment of funds between the Boards was therefore an internal matter. Both federal and territorial grants were made to the municipal authorities, he said, and he stressed that neither the federal nor the territorial government dealt directly with School Boards. However, in its capacity as adviser to the municipalities, the territorial government could certainly offer its views about how a possible impasse could be solved, he said. He thought the best solution would be one worked out internally.

The Chairman said what concerned him most was that under the present system a municipality could perhaps take more than its share of the federal grant.

Mr. Brown said the entire matter was exceedingly complicated and that not enough time had been available to come up with a definite set of recommendations. He recalled that the federal grants were based not only on the general tax rate, but also on an additional factor determined in respect of a mean school rate. He conceded that there might be some merit in directing the distribution of the grants. However, he said, at the moment he could not see how this might be achieved. He said that one hidden danger was that, since the grants were determined with reference to the general tax rates, a lowering of these could conceivably lower the grants.

The Chairman thought that the measures before the Committee to provide machinery to extend the taxation system, and therefore to involve residents in the responsibility of supporting their school system, would be weakened if measures were not taken to eliminate possible unfair apportionment of grants.

Mr. Coolican said that the municipalities and school boards should be urged to consider their differences and come to a solution.

Mr. Gall said that his acquaintance with the Yellowknife situation convinced him that the school boards were not getting the fairest possible treatment, and should probably have access to more financial resources.

Referring to Mr. Brown's explanation that there had been too little time since receipt of the Brief to give complete consideration to its implications, the Chairman proposed that the problem be reviewed, and that a paper be presented at the next session of Council.

The Committee agreed.

Apportionment of Corporation Taxes

Mr. Brown explained that the present system of assessment of privately-owned corporations for school taxes provided that the taxes be apportioned according to the declaration of the owner. In the case of corporations where the persuasion of the shareholders was not known, he said, there was at present no way of dividing the tax.

Mr. Coolican said his appreciation of the matter was that in the case of corporations the tax was divided in accordance with the ratio of those shareholders who had expressed their opinions as to where their tax money should go.

The Legal Adviser said this was correct. In his opinion, the municipal councils had not taken advantage of the full provision of the law.

Mr. Coolican agreed. He said that, contrary to what the Chairman had assumed, there was no special problem if only one school district existed. He felt that the municipal council should be pushed into some action.

The Chairman summarized the matter, and concluded that perhaps the question of corporation taxes could be included in the study paper already asked for.

Mr. Coolican stressed that one should not let too much time pass, since there was a question of possible unpaid taxes.

The Committee agreed that the paper as requested should be prepared and presented at the next session of Council.

Bill 16 - Local Improvement District Ordinance

Mr. Kaeser said that in previous discussions of the subject there had been mention of a ten-mill rate for property not already taxed for school purposes. He wondered about the present expression, "not exceeding 20 mills".

Mr. Brown replied that this was merely permissive, and was there to allow for future adjustment if required.

Mr. Goodall said he felt quite strongly that this tax should not fall solely on local improvement districts.

Mr. Brown explained that this would not be the case, since Bill 27 would provide for overall coverage. He conceded, however, a difficulty in relation to people living on Crown land. In organized districts, he said, the matter could be settled through grants in lieu of taxes. However, in other cases, the present situation left no recourse but for the Territory to pay, he said.

Mr. Goodall said that for reasons of general northern morale, it would be better to have civil servants billed directly for taxes, rather than have this cost paid for them by the federal government through grants.

Mr. Coolican suggested that the Resolutions presented earlier by Mr. Desrochers regarding housing in northern Canada would do much to solve the problem exposed by Mr. Goodall.

Bill 16 - Agreed to.

Bill 27 - Taxation Ordinance

Mr. Coolican wondered to what extent this Bill would extend the present incidence of taxation.

Mr. Brown explained that the Bill attempted to provide, to the greatest possible extent, a general overall procedure that would extend a municipal district type of taxation throughout the Territories, and which would cover as many land uses as possible.

Clause 2

Mr. Gall asked whether a house built on leased land would be exempted from the tax.

The Legal Adviser said that for the purposes of the Ordinance, house and land could not be separated.

In reply to a question from the Chairman about the exemption of "leasehold interests" in 2 (d), the Legal Adviser said that the exemption was necessary in order to exclude subtenants and lodgers. In effect, he said, there had to be a measure to protect against double assessment.

Mr. Sivertz stressed that the Ordinance would lose much of its value if it did not cover the land uses that were peculiar to the North.

Clause 2 - Agreed to.

Clause 3

Mr. Jenness confirmed for the Committee that the exemptions contained in this section were consistent with legislation in the provinces and the Yukon Territory.

Clause 3 - Agreed to.

Clauses 4 to 6 - Agreed to.

Clause 7

Mr. Jenness stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Gall, that in the case of a fishing camp which had been sublet the tax notice would be directed to the owner of the camp. He added, however, that if the owner could not be located, the tax notice would then be directed to the occupier of the fishing camp.

Clause 7 - Agreed to.

Clauses 8 to 15 - Agreed to.

Clause 16

The Chairman explained that the purpose of subsection (1) of Clause 16 was to provide for the reassessment of property at least every six years.

Mr. Jenness stated, in reply to the Legal Adviser, that the use of the word "unduly" was standard practice in this type of legislation and that it was used in the Yukon Territory Taxation Ordinance.

Clause 16 - Agreed to.

Clauses 17 to 24 - Agreed to.

Clause 25

Mr. Jenness stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Coolican, that this clause entitled a resident to apply for a reassessment of his neighbour's property, and that this type of clause appeared in the legislation of the Yukon Territory and of some of the provinces.

Clause 25 - Agreed to.

Clauses 26 to 28 - Agreed to.

Clause 29

Mr. Jenness stated that the provisions of clause 29, subsection (3), which required that all evidence given before a Court of Revision be given under oath for affirmation, was quite normal practice.

The Chairman said that in his experience not all Courts of Revision required the swearing of witnesses, but he agreed that it was a good idea.

The Legal Adviser stated that he could see no objection to this requirement, although he agreed it was not generally required outside the Territories.

Clause 29 - Agreed to.

Clauses 30 to 35 - Agreed to.

Clause 36

Mr. Jenness advised the Committee that the 15-day appeal period provided for in subsection (1), was usual practice. It was not normal to establish extensive appeal periods, he said.

The Legal Adviser stated that he was generally concerned with the shortness of periods provided in the Bill in relation to such matters as Courts of Revision, appeals, etc. He suggested that the Commissioner should be granted authority to extend all such periods when necessary.

Mr. Brown said that, in his opinion, it would be preferable to follow the normal practices used in the Provinces and to educate the people to these practices. He realized, however, that for some people compliance with the requirements of this clause would not always be possible and that, for this reason, some form of escape clause would be required.

The Chairman said that Alberta had in recent years inserted a clause of the type suggested by Mr. Brown in its legislation.

Mr. Sivertz pointed out to the Committee that the insertion of some form of saving clause would protect the government from criticism for being insensitive to the peculiar problems of certain areas.

The Legal Adviser agreed to the request of the Chairman that he prepare an appropriate clause.

Clause 36, subsections (1), (2) and (3) - Agreed to.

Clause 36, subsection (4)

Mr. Jenness pointed out to the Committee that it was intended, as indicated in Clause 87, that this Ordinance would be brought into force in those areas designated by the Commissioner at a time also to be designated by the Commissioner. He added that there was no alternative to this approach as it was quite impossible to bring the Ordinance into force throughout the Northwest Territories on the same date.

Mr. Coolican observed that the purpose of this Ordinance was to correct any inequity, and that if it was impossible to completely correct it at once, it was better to do the job piecemeal rather than not at all.

Mr. Jenness said that the heart of the problem was the absence of legal surveys, and the heavy demands already being placed on the Surveyor General.

The Legal Adviser suggested the preparation of a schedule to the Ordinance which would provide the dates on which the Ordinance would go into effect in specified areas. He explained that in this way the institution of taxation would be a decision of the Council rather than a decision of the Commissioner as had been previously suggested.

Mr. Brown said he did not see any insurmountable difficulties in this suggestion. Certainly, he said, the Ordinance could not be applied throughout the Territories at once.

Mr. Brown pointed out that assessments were carried out during the summer to be used for taxation purposes the following year. He said it would be impossible to complete the work necessary to provide for taxation in all areas next year. He agreed, however, that this was an urgent matter and that taxation should be instituted in as many areas as possible as soon as possible. He said that, provided an Alberta assessor was available, assessment could be completed in the summer of 1964 so that taxation might be instituted in 1965.

The Chairman said he hoped the assessment of all areas would be completed before the institution of taxation in any area.

Mr. Brown explained what would have to be done before carrying out an assessment, and instituting taxation. He thought it would probably be necessary to complete assessment and institution of taxation in all larger centres before moving on to the smaller ones.

The Legal Adviser suggested that, if it was not intended to levy taxes in 1964, Clause 87 be deleted and a holding clause inserted. He proposed that an amendment be presented to Council in January which would include a schedule, and the date of coming into force, and perhaps a provision for a method of voluntary assessment.

Clause 36, subsections (4) to (9) - Agreed to.

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

The Council adjourned at 6:00 pm.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1963

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue its consideration of Bills 16, 23 and 27, Mr. Desrochers in the chair.

Bill 27 - Taxation Ordinance (continued)

Clauses 37 to 51 - Agreed to.

Clause 52

The Chairman asked if some means would be found to inform the insurance companies of the proposed measures.

Mr. Brown said he felt this would cause no problem.

Clause 52 - Agreed to.

Clauses 53 to 55 - Agreed to.

Clause 56

Mr. Lang wondered if seized goods could still be used. He mentioned, as an example, a canoe.

The Chairman said he thought they could.

The Legal Adviser confirmed this.

Clause 56 - Agreed to.

Clauses 57 and 58 - Agreed to.

Clause 59

Mr. Coolican wondered if, in addition to the means of publication outlined, one should not contemplate an additional measure to broadcast publication by means of radio.

The Legal Adviser said this measure could be introduced readily by means of the Interpretation Ordinance, so as to give publication measures in all Ordinances the flexibility that would permit the use of broadcasting.

Mr. Lang felt that broadcasting would not be a reliable means of publication due to varying local conditions.

Mr. Brown agreed.

Mr. Coolican explained that he contemplated a measure which would be a complement to existing procedures, not a substitute.

Mr. Sivertz felt that anything that could be done to increase the efficiency of publication measures should be studied and implemented if a marked improvement might be gained.

The Committee agreed that the Administration should look into the matter with a view to presenting legislation at a later session if required.

Mr. Gall asked about methods used to distribute profits of a sale.

The Legal Adviser said that such profits were pro-rated to all creditors.

Clause 59 - Agreed to.

Clauses 60 to 67 - Agreed to.

Clause 68

Mr. Sivertz wondered if this provision was not unnecessarily stringent. He cited the hypothetical example of a Territorial employee working in an office in no way connected with taxation, who wished to purchase property at a tax sale. He recalled that the Federal Land Act gave permission to employees to purchase such land if they had the permission of the Governor in Council. He suggested that the following words be added at the end of the clause; - "except with the approval of the Commissioner". The Committee agreed.

Clause 68 - Agreed to, with amendment.

Clause 69 to 86 - Agreed to.

Clause 87

The Legal Adviser said that, consequent to the Committee's instructions, he had prepared a new clause to be called Clause 87, as follows:

"The Commissioner may, upon application therefor, by a person liable to pay a tax, an assessor, or collector, vary the time within which anything required by the Ordinance to be done, may be done."

The Committee was in agreement with this Clause as read.

Clause 88

The Legal Adviser then recommended that the present Clause 87 be renumbered Clause 88, and that it be revised as follows:

"This Ordinance shall come into force on a day to be fixed by order of the Commissioner."

Clause 88 - Agreed to, as revised.

The Chairman said it was apparent that some considerable work still remained to be done before the Ordinance could be put into effect. He wondered if it would not be better to delay giving assent.

Mr. Brown replied that much of this work could be done only if the Ordinance existed.

The Legal Adviser said he would hope that, by the January session, many of the problems would be cleared up, and that a definite date for coming into force could be determined at that time.

Bill 27 - Agreed to.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Desrochers, presented the report of the Committee to the Council, as follows:

"Mr. Commissioner, your Committee has considered Bills 16, 23 and 27. It has found itself completely in agreement with Bill 16 as presented. It is in agreement with Bill 23 with such amendments as have been noted by the Secretary in Section 2, subsection (d), Section 24, subsection (a), Section 25, subsections (2) and (3) with renumbering of subsection (3) to subsection (4) and subsection (4) to subsection (5), Section 31, subsection (3), Section 33, Section 38, Section 41 and Section 48.

Your Committee considered at great length Bill 27 and found itself in agreement with the Bill as presented with amendments as noted by the Secretary in Sections 28, 68, 87 and 88.

Your Committee further recommends that the Administration give study to ways and means to better the mode of publication provided for in all Ordinances. In particular, it suggests that the method of radio broadcasting be studied to be used as a possible complement to the present means of newspaper publication.

Your Committee also recommends that the Administration review and report to Council on the general problems relating to the so-called ten-mill education tax, on the difficulties that seem to be apparent in the collecting of corporation taxes in Hay River in connection with school financing, and also on the points raised in the Brief submitted by the Yellowknife Separate School Board."

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

On a motion by Mr. Kaeser, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 21, An Ordinance to Amend the Pharmaceutical Chemists Ordinance, was read the second time.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill 21, Mr. Gall in the chair.

Bill 21 - Pharmaceutical Chemists Ordinance

Dr. G.C. Butler of the Department of National Health and Welfare was in attendance.

Mr. Brown introduced the Bill which provided for greater control of certain poisonous substances. He explained to the Committee that this amendment was intended to correct certain inadequacies in the existing Ordinance. He added that new schedules recommended by the Chief Medical Officer were included in the Bill.

Bill 21 - Agreed to.

The Chairman invited Dr. Butler to comment upon Sessional Paper No. 7, Report on Health Conditions in the Northwest Territories, 1962, which the Committee agreed to discuss.

Dr. Butler said that the birth rate in the Northwest Territories was 75% higher than the all-Canada birth rate. A breakdown of these figures, he said, produced the information that the Eskimo birth rate was twice the all-Canada rate, whereas the Indian birth rate was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the all-Canada rate. In discussing the death rate, which in the Northwest Territories was also 75% higher than in southern Canada, Dr. Butler pointed out that this statistic is often used to assess the development and standard of living of a region or country. He explained that death rate statistics are usually broken down by age group and that in the group under one year the Eskimo death rate was seven times that of the corresponding age group in white status persons, for Indian persons in this age group, it was four times the white status rate for the corresponding group. He continued that although these figures might seem alarming, they compared favourably with the general pattern in underdeveloped areas and countries. There was, he pointed out, one outstanding difference within this category; - that in southern Canada, 60% of infant deaths occurred in the first month, whereas in the Northwest Territories, 70% of them occurred in the last 11 months of the first year. He explained that death in the first month of life was usually due to prematurity, difficult labour, etc., but that in the remaining months of the first year of life, death was usually due to pneumonia, enteritis and injury which were, in turn, caused by climatic conditions, housing, etc. The death rate in the Territories for persons over two years of age compared quite favourably with the rate for the same group in the remainder of Canada, he said. Dr. Butler pointed out that, in spite of the high death rate, the population of the Northwest Territories was increasing annually at a rate of 3.4%, and that if this rate were maintained, the population of the Territories would double, through natural increment, in approximately 20 years.

Speaking of tuberculosis, Dr. Butler said that 225 new cases had been discovered in the last year. At the moment, he said, tuberculosis was not a big killer but did disrupt homes, and was costly. Each case cost about \$6,000 a year to treat, he said. A breakdown of the number of cases indicated that 2% of the Eskimo population, 1% of the Indian population and .2% of the white status population had contracted the disease in the last year. He noted that since the completion of the Report on Health Conditions, there had been an outbreak of tuberculosis at Eskimo Point and that 80 cases out of a population of approximately 250 had been evacuated for hospitalization. It was believed, he said, that this outbreak of tuberculosis was brought about by a series of virus diseases, mumps, measles and hepatitis, plus the presence of a T.B. carrier in the community. He mentioned that this outbreak had occurred in spite of the fact that there was a resident nurse in Eskimo Point, that the possibility of a T.B. outbreak had been considered, and that the situation was being carefully watched. He stressed that the fight against this disease must continue as it was on the increase in many countries of the world.

Dr. Butler said there had been 306 cases of gonorrhoea in the Mackenzie District in 1962 and, of these, 132 had been reported in Inuvik. He said that 400 cases would probably be much closer to the correct figure for the N.W.T. than the 178 cases mentioned in the Annual Report. On the basis of the figure for the Mackenzie District alone, he concluded that the rate in the Territories was 13 times the all-Canada rate.

Dr. Butler announced that all dental positions in the Territories were now filled. He said, however, that there was a continuing shortage of doctors. He explained to the Committee that a great problem was that single doctors were attracted to the North, but were required by the Crown-owned Housing Regulations to live in single quarters. He said this was an undesirable situation for a man whose work frequently called him out in the middle of the night and who, in single quarters, might frequently be disturbed by neighbours on either side.

Mr. Lang said it was essential that the importance of providing adequate and suitable housing for doctors be recognized. Everything must be done, he said, to ensure that doctors who were willing to work in the North would be content to stay in the North.

The Chairman expressed the thanks of the Committee to Dr. Butler for an enlightening and interesting outline of health conditions.

The Committee adjourned at 1:00 pm.

3:00 o'clock P.M.

The Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Gall resumed its sitting.

Sessional Paper No. 7 - Report on Health
Conditions in the Northwest Territories, 1962 (cont'd)

The Chairman asked Dr. Butler if he would like to comment on the general problem of smoking, especially in relation to its alleged association with lung cancer. He wondered if the schools ought to note the problem, and perhaps take a more positive approach to making students aware of the dangers inherent in smoking.

Dr. Butler said the most recent evidence definitely showed that smoking contributed to lung cancer. He felt there might be room in the school curriculum to point out the dangers of smoking. He called attention to the fact that the Cancer Society provided many film strips and that other agencies were ready to provide additional documentation. Arrangements could be made, he said, for the schools to obtain any of this information material. He agreed that measures ought to be taken to teach young people about the implications of smoking.

The Chairman asked if Dr. Butler thought films explaining venereal diseases should be shown in schools as a general preventative measure.

Dr. Butler said there was room for such measures directed to senior students, but he felt they should be part of a general social hygiene program. Such films had been shown in Inuvik, he said, and he felt that more could be done in this respect. To be effective, he said, such a program would have to have the complete support of the churches, the R.C.M.P., teachers and welfare officers.

Mr. Coolican asked Dr. Butler if he would care to comment on the death rate statistics given in the paper, especially those resulting from injuries.

Dr. Butler said that most of these resulted from burning and suffocation. He stressed that some of these statistics had to be taken with a grain of salt. As an example, he cited the many cases of infant mortality that had been described as due to overlying and were therefore placed in the injuries category. Later, he said, many had been found to result from a virus pneumonia. He knew of at least eight such cases which were misplaced in the present statistics.

Mr. Coolican wondered if there was not a greater need for education in this sphere.

Dr. Butler replied that the general program of action followed by the public health nurses certainly was oriented to educate people along these lines.

Mr. Gall recalled the public health classes that the Council had witnessed at Cambridge Bay, and asked Dr. Butler to comment on this program.

Dr. Butler explained that the basic idea of the program was to provide a measure whereby indigenous people would be in a position to explain basic sanitation and hygiene to their people. These health workers, he said, would stress the requirements of safe water and the processes whereby night soil and garbage could be taken care of. It was intended that they be full-time government employees, he said, with a wage of roughly \$2,400 per annum. They would act as on-site assistants to Public Health Nurses, and it was expected that they would increase the nurses' efficiency considerably.

Health Conditions - Inuvik

Mr. Smith asked Dr. Butler if he would like to comment on the general sanitation conditions prevalent in the western Arctic and, in particular, Inuvik.

Dr. Butler said that, although this was only his first visit to Inuvik, he felt that the two inspections he had made of the area were sufficient to enable him to comment on conditions that certainly seemed quite disturbing. He said he had seen many instances of buckets containing night soil open and standing very close to water supply buckets. He acknowledged the difficulties of organizing an orderly sewage disposal system, particularly where permafrost existed. Still, he said, improvement was possible, and was necessary.

He told the Committee that there were two principles that one had to keep in mind in this connection. First, man is his own worst enemy; he is exceedingly good at transmitting disease to his neighbour and the best vehicle for this transmission is human excreta. The second principle, he said, was one that he had learned through personal experience with many different groups of people. He said there was a general reluctance among all tribes to handle excreta, and this led to the problem prevalent at Inuvik. He said it was wishful thinking to hope that people would carry excreta, especially under the rigorous conditions of winter, to common disposal points if these were at all distant. He said that after careful review of the Inuvik problem he could only conclude that the answer lay in daily collections. Due to the high summer temperatures and the prevalence of insects, he felt it was most urgent to institute action at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Smith said he could only add that what he knew to be Dr. Butler's feelings had been expressed in relatively mild terms. He himself had toured Inuvik and found that the problem was very real. He wished to stress, however, that there was a marked contrast between the inside of shacks, which he had

found surprisingly clean, and the very depressed situation reigning outside. He also called attention to the contrast between the areas which one could only term as miserable, and the sparkling condition of the hospital, and other government facilities. He said it was a source of worry to him to think that on one hand people were brought into contact with first-class conditions in the schools and in the hospital and then had to cope on their domestic fronts with the most fundamental problems of public hygiene in primitive fashions. There was no doubt in his mind, he said, that remedial action was required, and at once.

Mr. Desrochers asked whether the night soil collection problems that Dr. Butler had described in relation to Inuvik were prevalent throughout the Mackenzie District.

Dr. Butler observed that, in general, such problems bore a direct relationship to the size of a community.

In answer to Mr. Desrochers' further question about conditions at Tuktoyaktuk, Dr. Butler said that his rough examination had given him the impression that they were not extremely good.

Mr. Sivertz said that the problem throughout the western Arctic was certainly not as intense as at Inuvik where the very size of the population and the problem of not being able to establish pit privies accentuated the difficulty. He said that general sanitation problems were not the exclusive concern of the Territorial Government. Several of the provinces were even now coping with problems of the same nature, he said. He recalled the great interest prevalent in the more southern parts of the country in respect to water purification and sewage disposal.

Mr. Sivertz said the Administration had begun with the approval of the Council, an overall program whereby sewage disposal and pure water would eventually be provided to communities throughout the North. As a start, he said, action was being taken at Fort Providence, Rae and Inuvik. In the case of Inuvik, he said, water and sewage trucks were on order and would be in operation this year. He hoped, therefore, that some of the problems outlined by Dr. Butler would be eliminated quite shortly.

Mr. Lang said he had received several complaints from Fort McPherson as well as Inuvik regarding garbage disposal. He was happy to hear Mr. Sivertz' explanation of what was being done. In the meantime, he suggested that the local advisory committees should consider what they could do for themselves as an interim measure.

Mr. Smith wondered if, since this was a real health hazard, one could not require the existing Inuvik equipment to work on an accelerated basis until the new equipment arrived. He said that, in his estimation, the Inuvik problem was increased because the so-called tent town was not provided with roads, so that collections were hampered. He felt that proper note should be taken of this problem so that in future such unserved areas should be provided with adequate roads to permit easy access for sanitation purposes.

Recalling the development of Inuvik, Mr. Sivertz explained why the temporary housing area had been permitted. He said that, owing to the transient nature of much of the native population, it was essential that they have an area close to the community where they could establish themselves for those periods of the year when they wished to do so. It had also been felt that their mode of living should be left to their discretion as long as basic health requirements were met, he said.

Mr. Smith said he agreed that a northern community must make provision for such transients. However, he said, if the transients were expected to meet general sanitation requirements, the means must be provided whereby they might do so. He again stressed the need for access roads.

Mr. Sivertz said he was impressed with Mr. Smith's suggestion. He wondered if the tent areas should not take on the aspect of similar ones established in National Parks.

The Chairman recalled that Yellowknife had once been faced with the same problem but that the municipal authorities had taken steps to institute basic sanitary measures. He said that, under present conditions, such measures were the responsibility of the Administration in Inuvik.

Mr. Lang said he agreed with Mr. Sivertz, and would like to emphasize that the temporary housing area was necessary because a segment of the native population lived a yearly pattern of movement based upon prevalent activities. Since these people had few personal resources, he said, it was essential that action be taken so that they could comply with the basic sanitation standards that were asked of them.

Dr. Butler said, in reply to a question from Mr. Desrochers, that measures to provide adequate or better housing could reduce the death rate, but that miracles should not be expected. He pointed out that the ignorance of many Eskimo and Indian mothers was a large problem. He explained that their lack of knowledge of the importance of proper treatment of a common cold quite frequently lead to serious cases of pneumonia. In addition, he said, the mothers often had much more work to do than their counterparts in southern Canada, and more children to look after. Dr. Butler criticized the absence of porches on most northern houses, and explained that this absence resulted in a blast of cold air when the door was opened, lowering the temperature inside the house from perhaps 70° to 20° in a matter of seconds.

Dr. Butler described for the Committee some of the measures which were being taken to provide more adequate medical care for Eskimos still living on the land. He described the Eskimo family packs and the Eskimo medicine chests which contained a supply of medications and instructions for their use written in the Eskimo language. The Eskimo family pack, he said, contained the latest and most effective medications to combat cases of infant pneumonia.

Dr. Butler said, in reply to a question from Mr. Smith, that, theoretically, Eskimos and Indians were expected to pay for medical care if they were capable of doing so. In actual fact, he said, payment was rarely made. He could think of no instance of an Eskimo or Indian being refused medical attention over a question of payment. The Department of National Health and Welfare concerned itself primarily with providing treatment, he said. If payment was desired, the collection of it was usually left to another government department, he said.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Gall, presented the report of the Committee to the Council.

The Committee recommended that Bill 21 be accepted without amendment.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

Second Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 10, An Ordinance to Amend the Fur Export Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, Bill 11, An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance, was read the second time.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bills 10 and 11, Mr. Lang in the chair.

Bill 10 - Fur Export Ordinance

Mr. J.E. Bryant, Superintendent of Game, was in attendance.

Mr. Brown introduced this Bill and explained that it would provide for the free issue of licences to export sealskins from the Northwest Territories. He explained that this legislation was necessary because of difficulties which had arisen where provincial authorities required compliance with the Federal Game Export Act and would not accept sealskins which were not covered by an N.W.T. Fur Export Permit.

The Legal Adviser stated that after much reflection he had been forced to conclude that the Bill had apparently resulted from a misunderstanding of the Federal Game Export Act. He said he was not aware that there had been any suggestion that the controls on the taking, possession, etc., of game in the N.W.T. were ineffective, and, therefore, it seemed unnecessary to establish controls on the export of sealskins. He said the Federal Game Export Act did not insist upon controls, but merely provided for them if the Provinces so desired. He explained to the Committee that the passage of the amendment would be a step back to the old approach as contained in the Ordinance before its major revision in 1960, and would result in the same kind of confusion that existed then.

Mr. Brown said he appreciated the Legal Adviser's views but did not agree with them. He explained that the Bill was the result of complaints and requests received from fur dealers who had refused to accept sealskins without a permit. He added that, in addition, transportation companies had refused to carry sealskins without a permit. Mr. Brown said the Administration's advisers had decided that, because of the interpretation placed by industry and some Provinces on the Federal Game Export Act, the provision for free export permits for sealskins seemed to resolve the problem.

The Legal Adviser said that the Bill was worded in prohibitive terms, and that its purpose could be as easily met by an endorsement on a hunting licence.

Mr. Brown said that it was his understanding that the Bill would provide for the issue of permits to export sealskins. If, however, it did not properly do this, he was completely agreeable to amending the Bill so that it would.

The Committee rose, and the Chairman, Mr. Lang, reported progress to the Council on Bills 10 and 11.

The Council adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1963

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

Motions

Mr. Brown made the following motion:

Mr. Commissioner: It has been a tradition with the Northwest Territories Council when meeting in the Territories to avail themselves of any opportunity to better acquaint themselves with as many northern communities as possible. Consequently, your Council had decided to visit Aklavik and Fort McPherson on Sunday in order to see at first hand the on-site problems in the spheres of road construction, basic sanitation and health services. Weather conditions did not permit this trip to take place and your Council believes it would be most beneficial to proceed with the inspections today. Your Council therefore suggests that you declare this meeting adjourned until 7:30 p.m., at which time Council will reconvene to sit until 10:00 p.m. I do so move.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Gall and carried.

The Council adjourned at 10:15 o'clock A.M.

7:30 o'clock P.M.

Second Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Desrochers, Bill 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Area Development Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 5, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Canadian National Railways Company for the installation and Operation of a Telephone System or Telephone Systems in the Settlements of Cambridge Bay, Norman Wells and Pine Point, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 8, An Ordinance Respecting the Use of Explosives in the Northwest Territories, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Kaeser, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 9, An Ordinance to Amend the Fire Protection Ordinance, was read the second time.

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

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Desrochers, Bill 14, An Ordinance Respecting the Legitimation of Children, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Coolican, Bill 17, An Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 19, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 20, An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal District Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, Bill 22, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Enter into an Agreement with the Government of Canada and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited Respecting the Development of the Settlement of Pine Point, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, Bill 26, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to Enter into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the Services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 31, An Ordinance to Amend the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance, was read the second time.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Coolican, Bill 32, An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, was read the second time.

Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill 5, Mr. Goodall in the chair.

Bill 5 - An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Canadian National Railways Company for the Installation and Operation of a Telephone System or Telephone Systems in the Settlements of Cambridge Bay, Norman Wells and Pine Point.

Mr. Brown recalled that at the January, 1963 Session, this measure had been discussed and the Canadian National Railways Company had been assured that legislation would be introduced in due course.

Mr. Gall said he was very much in favour of the measure because everything possible should be done to encourage the betterment of communications throughout the North.

Mr. Lang echoed these sentiments.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Goodall, stated that the Committee had approved Bill 5 without amendment.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bills 9 and 22, Mr. Kaeser in the chair.

Bill 9 - Fire Protection Ordinance

Mr. Brown explained that the amendment was intended to rectify an omission, and to simplify the role of the R.C.M. Police with respect to the Ordinance.

Bill 9 - Agreed to.

Bill 22 - An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Enter into an Agreement with the Government of Canada and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited Respecting the Development of the Settlement of Pine Point.

The Committee agreed to consider the Reference for Advice on the Development of Pine Point, in connection with the Bill.

Mr. Gall said he was pleased to note that Pine Point would be an open town. Company towns, by their very nature, hindered the proper development of the North, he said.

Mr. Gall asked what the total financial involvement of the Territorial Government would be in the development.

Mr. Jenness said it was not expected that expenditures would be in excess of the \$450,000 mentioned. This amount, he said, would provide for the servicing of 200 lots, which was the initial aim, even though it was envisaged that the development would grow to a greater extent and would probably attain 300 lots. However, he said, the Administration's thinking was that the additional development would be taken care of through local municipal financing, since there was every prospect that Pine Point would attain municipal status very early.

Mr. Gall asked if Mr. Jenness would care to put a date on the attainment of municipal government by Pine Point.

Mr. Jenness replied that this would be intimately linked with the date on which the mine went into full production. He said that company officials hoped such would be the case either in 1966 or 1967. He thought civic development would keep pace. He expected that Pine Point would be a village by 1967 with a population in excess of 1,000.

Mr. Desrochers said he understood that the cost of services would be recouped through the sale of lots. He wondered if the first residents; - that is to say, those taking up the first 200 lots, would be paying completely for those basic items of capital expenditure such as the sewage lagoon, which would remain and form part of a future larger development.

Mr. Jenness replied that the cost of such basic facilities would be prorated.

Mr. Gall asked what measures of local government would be enforced during the interim period.

Mr. Jenness said a fifteen-mile zone had been drawn around the development, and that this was now considered a Development Area. It would, therefore, have an Area Administrator, he said. It was his feeling that the next step would soon be attained; - the area would become a Local Improvement District, and would rapidly develop to become a village.

In reply to a question from Mr. Desrochers, Mr. Jenness explained that, since it was clear that the new town would be one enjoying a high scale of personal income, the Administration had felt it would be proper to apply a subsidy on the operating costs, but not on the capital costs, of the water and sewer system.

Mr. Gall said this reasoning was perhaps correct if applied to mine employees, but wondered how the service trades would fare since their wage structure would not be necessarily different from elsewhere in the Territories.

Mr. Jenness said all the indications were that the town could afford high standards, perhaps much easier than other towns in the North. The standards would result from the barring of marginal individuals who elsewhere formed part and parcel of a community. He did not feel that this was unjustifiable discrimination since the nature of the town development would be quite unique.

Mr. Desrochers wondered if the discrimination would not lie in the fact that Pine Point residents would not enjoy the same scheme of grants that were applicable elsewhere.

Mr. Brown said the capital cost subsidy approved by Council aimed mainly at providing very basic services in areas where none existed whatsoever. Indeed, he said, the subsidy has nowhere been paid on a development similar in extent to that envisaged for Pine Point. He was therefore of the opinion that as long as the 50% subsidy on operating costs was applied no discrimination would exist.

Mr. Gall said that, because of the employment creating powers of mining developments, the Council should do all it could to promote undertakings such as the Pine Point scheme.

Bill 22 - Agreed to, with one minor amendment.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Kaeser, reported the Committee's approval of Bills 9 and 22. The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bills 8 and 19, Mr. Gall in the chair.

Bill 8 - Explosives Use Ordinance

The Committee reviewed each clause, and approved the Bill.

Bill 8 - Agreed to.

Bill 19 - Motor Vehicles Ordinance

Mr. Brown explained that the only present control over taxi drivers was the Business Licence they were required to obtain. He said this was not satisfactory because it did not permit the Administration to exercise enough discretion in determining who should or should not be a taxi driver. He said that, in the general public interest, it was essential that the licensing of taxi drivers be carried out in a fairly rigorous manner.

Mr. Sivertz said that the public expected to be able to have confidence when calling for a taxi. He said the measure before the Council was intended simply to give the Administration power to do the licensing properly.

Mr. Goodall wondered if a taxi driver was obliged to carry insurance covering both himself and his passengers.

Mr. Brown said he was not able to answer immediately, but would advise Mr. Goodall.

Mr. Desrochers asked to what extent automobile insurance and public liability insurance was carried in the Territories.

Mr. Brown explained that the carrying of such insurance was required only in those areas designated by the Commissioner.

Mr. Desrochers asked if Inuvik was in an area where insurance applied.

Mr. Brown replied that it was not. He said it was necessary that Insurance Companies be willing to extend their coverage to remote areas if insurance was to be made compulsory in those areas.

Mr. Smith felt the situation required examination. He said that, even if an area had little traffic, this was small consolation to the individual who suffered as a result of an accident.

Mr. Coolican suggested that the Administration look into the entire matter.

Mr. Gall said he found that Inuvik traffic tended to speed. He was also perturbed about the absence of traffic signs.

Mr. Brown said he understood that speed limit signs would be erected shortly.

Mr. Desrochers suggested that when the Administration looked into the general question of automobile insurance in the Territories, they should also look into the question raised by Mr. Goodall regarding the requirement that taxis carry public liability insurance.

Mr. Brown wondered if this review might concern itself only with larger communities. The Committee agreed.

Bill 19 - Agreed to.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Gall, presented his report to the Council, as follows:

Mr. Commissioner: Your Committee has considered Bill 8, An Ordinance Respecting the Use of Explosives in the Northwest Territories, and finds itself in agreement with the Bill as presented.

Your Committee has also considered Bill 19, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, and agrees with the Bill as presented. However, your Committee would wish to recommend that the Administration study and report on the general question of implementing public liability insurance in connection with the operation of vehicles throughout all the larger communities in the North, and that the Administration also study and report on the feasibility of making the carrying of public liability insurance mandatory on the operators of taxis.

The Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lang, returned to consideration of Bills 10 and 11.

Bill 11 - Game Ordinance (continued)

Mr. Brown tabled revised amendments to the Bill, prepared by the Legal Adviser and asked him to explain them.

The Legal Adviser recommended that the Committee not pass Bill 10 - An Ordinance to Amend the Fur Export Ordinance, and approve Bill 11 subject to the new amendments which he had prepared. He also recommended that the existing Schedule to the Bill be replaced by a revised schedule. He said these changes in Bill 11 would make Bill 10 unnecessary. They would make possible, he said, the issue of slips authorizing the export of sealskins from the Northwest Territories.

The Committee proceeded to a detailed study of Bill 11.

Clauses 1 and 2 - Agreed to.

Clause 3 - Agreed to, as amended.

Clause 4

The Chairman suggested that the fee for a resident Bird of Prey Licence as set out in the schedule be raised to \$50.00 and that provision be made in the schedule to prohibit the use by non-residents of a resident and his licence to obtain birds of prey.

Mr. Brown explained to the Committee that there had been no general exodus from the Territories of these birds but, rather, isolated cases of persons taking the birds with them out of the Territories, or in some cases, exporting birds to purchasers outside the Territories. He reminded the Committee that the establishment of a high licence fee would probably eliminate any payment to the individual Eskimo who caught the birds. The purpose of the fee, he said, was to control the number of birds taken, and to determine where they were being shipped. He explained that offers had been made of from \$100 to \$400 for good falcons. He said, in reply to a question from Mr. Goodall, that the Arctic Islands was the best area in which to obtain these birds.

Mr. Bryant outlined the various methods which were used to capture falcons. He said the number and species of birds to be taken were to be specified in the licence.

The Legal Adviser added that, in addition to this information, the licence would specify the area in which an individual licensee might hunt.

Clause 4 - Agreed to, as amended.

Schedule - Agreed to, as amended.

Bill 11 - Agreed to, as amended.

The Committee agreed not to pass Bill 10.

Reference for Advice -
Trappers Assistance Program

Mr. Bryant stated, in reply to Mr. Gall, that last year's Trappers Assistance Program had been partially successful. Twenty-three loans had been made, he said, and 61% of the total amount loaned had been repaid. Mr. Bryant said he expected more repayment would be forthcoming. He admitted that in the two years in which the program had been in operation the full amount loaned had not been recovered. He said, however, that the program had put people out on the traplines who otherwise would probably have remained in settlements living on social assistance. Another advantage of this program, he stated, was that areas which otherwise would have been untrapped were being trapped, and that otherwise untapped resources were being used. He said he regarded the program as a qualified success which, with slight changes, could be made much more successful. It was his experience, he said, that the small loans were not repaid, whereas the larger ones were.

Mr. Sivertz said he felt that greater publicity should be given to the program and more effort should be made to explain it to all trappers. It was his impression, he said, that the fur industry could produce a much greater income if the unharvested areas were actively trapped, and the furs produced were more carefully handled.

Mr. Bryant agreed that there were no doubt large untrapped areas. He was, however, not ready to say exactly how large they were. It was difficult, he said, to break the bonds of the settlements and to encourage, assist and nudge the trappers out onto the land. He felt that the program helped to do this, but he agreed that more ought to be done. He said, in reply to a question from Mr. Sivertz, that more staff and more research were required. He suggested that a good resource census employing more accurate techniques should be carried out by the Canadian Wildlife Service. He agreed with Mr. Sivertz that education was required to instruct trappers and game management officers in improved and up-to-date methods of trapping, and the treating and handling of pelts.

Mr. Bryant said, in reply to a question from Mr. Gall, that the Anderson River party, which operated under this program, had not been too successful. He pointed out that the amount of money available under the program was insufficient for parties which planned such long distance trips as the one to the Anderson River. In addition, he said, the funds became available so late that the party could not start as early as is advisable for this area. He stated that a good trapper with good equipment ought to do well in the Anderson River area.

Mr. Kaeser recommended that trappers should come in at Christmas time to provide the Game Management authorities with an opportunity to assess the trapping returns up to the end of the year.

The Chairman stated that he could not agree with the practice of coming in from the trapline for Christmas. By doing so, he said, a trapper would miss the peak of the season.

Mr. Kaeser said that February prices for fur were usually much lower than December prices, and that trappers should come in to take advantage of the higher prices.

Mr. Gall agreed with Mr. Kaeser.

Mr. Kaeser recommended that a lot of publicity be given to the program using, if necessary, radio and newspaper advertising. He recommended against a mixture of social assistance and assistance under the trappers program, as was tried unsuccessfully in one settlement last year.

Mr. Bryant confirmed, for Mr. Sivertz that the incident to which Mr. Kaeser referred was a planned co-operative program.

The Committee agreed to the recommendations contained in the paper.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Lang, reported progress on Bills 10 and 11.

The Council adjourned at 10:30 o'clock P.M.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1963

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Desrochers, Chairman of the Special Committee on Legislation, presented the report of his Committee to the Council, as follows:

Mr. Commissioner: Your Committee has considered Bill 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Assignment of Book Debts Ordinance and found itself in agreement with the Bill as it stands. Your Committee has also considered Bill 4, An Ordinance to Amend the Bulk Sales Ordinance, and finds it satisfactory with the provision that "fourteen days", in Section 1, be changed to "one month".

Your Committee also considered Bill 6, An Ordinance to Amend the Conditional Sales Ordinance, and gives it approval provided that the typographical error in Section 1 be corrected, so that reference is made to Section 2 of the Conditional Sales Ordinance, rather than to Section 1 as it stands now.

The Committee studied Bill 7, An Ordinance Respecting Registration of Corporation Securities, and approves it without change. It likewise studied Bill 12, An Ordinance to Amend the Interpretation Ordinance, and approves it without change.

Your Committee reviewed Bill 18, An Ordinance to Amend the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, and approves it provided that Section 3 be amended so that line 3 of paragraph 10 (a), read as follows: "than the English language or the French language, the Maintenance Order or a".

Finally, your Committee considered and gave approval to Bill 24, An Ordinance to Amend the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgements Ordinance;

Bill 25, An Ordinance Respecting the Taking and Recording of Evidence by Sound Recording Apparatus; Bill 28, An Ordinance to Amend the Trustee Ordinance; Bill 29, An Ordinance to Extend the Jurisdiction of the Territorial Court to approve the Variation of Trusts in the Interests of Beneficiaries and to Sanction Dealings with Trust Property, and Bill 30, An Ordinance to Amend the Wills Ordinance.

Third Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Area Development Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 20, An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal District Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Coolican explained that Bills 2 and 20 had received intensive study by members of Council sitting in informal Committee.

Mr. Desrochers said that Council members had considered Bill 26 in informal Committee. On a motion by Mr. Desrochers, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 26, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to Enter into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the Services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was read the third time and passed as amended.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 14, An Ordinance Respecting the Legitimation of Children, was read the third time and passed. Mr. Smith said the members of Council in informal Committee had given detailed study to this Bill.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 17, An Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance was read the third time and passed. In introducing the motion, Mr. Smith said that, while the Council agreed with the Bill as presented, they wished to express the hope that all government agencies sponsoring housing schemes in the North would do their utmost to expedite them, and that concrete steps would be taken to clarify and co-ordinate information on housing in general, and loans in particular, so that residents would be made aware of the extent and scope of the assistance available to them.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 31, An Ordinance to Amend the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance, was read the third time and passed. Prefacing this motion, Mr. Smith said that the Council hoped that the Administration would neglect no action that would facilitate the financing of housing in the North.

Mr. Desrochers moved as follows:

Mr. Commissioner: Council members have given detailed consideration to Bill 13, An Ordinance to Amend the Jury Ordinance, and while they agree that the measure is very desirable in principle, they feel that the views of the Justice officers responsible for the administration of justice within the Territories should be ascertained before further action is taken. Council members are particularly concerned about the problems that might arise over the accommodation for women jurors, and I therefore move that Bill 13 be tabled. The motion was seconded by Mr. Brown and carried.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to resume consideration of Bill 10 and Bill 11, and related papers, Mr. Lang in the chair.

Reference for Advice - Assistance to Small
Commercial Fishermen

Mr. Brown explained that this paper resulted from a request of the Council at the January, 1963 Session, and that the program recommended was of an experimental nature.

Mr. Coolican observed that the success of the recommended program appeared to depend upon the hiring of a Fisheries Development Officer. He asked what hopes there were of having such a man on staff early in 1964.

Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Sivertz said they could not give complete assurance that such a man would be available.

Mr. Coolican said he understood the program was designed to help a person who was neither an Indian nor an Eskimo, and he reminded Council that such people were the direct responsibility of the Council. He thought every effort should be made to provide them with basic programs such as the one outlined here.

Mr. Gall agreed. He said, however, that in his estimation the big question to resolve was whether there existed a market for the fish that would eventually result from the increased commercial fishing.

Mr. Goodall felt that the success of the similar program which the Indian Affairs Branch had instituted provided grounds for optimism about the venture as outlined in the paper. He thought that the marketing could easily be done through the companies already operating on Great Slave Lake.

Mr. Gall wondered how the proposal would work in the Resolution area. He felt there was a need to provide the fishermen with facilities that would enable them to have a degree of independence from the fishing companies. He said it would be essential to have freezing facilities at several points to permit a degree of flexibility in the marketing of fish.

Mr. Sivertz said he agreed with the Committee's general comments that the persons instituting the program would have to explore ways and means of making the venture a commercial success. He stressed the experimental nature of the program as outlined. He explained briefly the procedure whereby companies already in operation bought from local fishermen.

Mr. Coolican spoke of the precarious aspects of the fresh fish movement from Great Slave Lake to the Chicago and New York markets. He told the Committee of a development operated by the Saskatchewan Government whereby fish were frozen on the spot and then rapidly shipped to southern destinations. He said that his brief inspection of that development had shown it to be somewhat uneconomical. However, he wondered if investigations could not be made along such lines. In conclusion, he foresaw that the assistance program would really work only if a Fisheries Development Officer was obtained.

Mr. Kaeser spoke of a similar scheme instituted by the Indian Affairs Branch. He felt that the existing companies would be happy to buy all of the additional fish production. He agreed with Mr. Gall that it would be essential to have a freezer at Resolution to prevent losses in the event that bad weather interfered with regular transportation. However, he felt that the Resolution situation would improve immeasurably when the development at Pine Point made a land link feasible.

Mr. Desrochers wondered if the implementation of the program could not be arranged with the co-operation of the Indian Affairs Branch.

The Chairman said that since the Department of Northern Affairs provided similar assistance to Eskimos, he thought this experience could also be brought to bear on the problem.

Mr. Sivertz answered that the Eskimo fishing schemes were co-operative efforts which had been started through loans from the Eskimo Loan Fund. He agreed that there would be benefit in studying their experiences before implementing a new scheme in the Territories. Regarding co-operation with the Indian Affairs Branch, Mr. Sivertz felt that their governing legislation presented certain obstacles.

Mr. Gall asked if the Indians at Resolution operating under the Indian Affairs Assistance Scheme had sufficient equipment, or if their fishing endeavours were made with company-owned equipment.

Mr. Bryant said that to his knowledge they were not well equipped. Among the Metis, he said, there was scarcely a boat that could be termed sea-worthy.

Mr. Gall said he was perturbed about the duplication of services, and wondered if an all-out effort could not be made to approach the problem on a multi-departmental front. He also wondered if general action should not be taken to set up local co-operatives in order to provide an independent force that could bargain with the fishing companies.

The Chairman suggested that Mr. Gall's observations were not in direct relationship with the object of the papers since the scheme under study was a loan proposal.

Mr. Brown said he tended to feel that the proposals might well lead to a possible expansion of the co-operative idea.

Mr. Sivertz said that he, too, was worried about unnecessary duplication, and said that the general trend was to pool resources in order to solve common problems. However, he did not want to minimize the obstacles of the departmental framework, many of which were rooted in the legislative terms of reference that provided for the very existence of government activity in the North.

Mr. Gall thought that more could be done so that the profit of natural resource development would benefit more directly the actual residents of the Territories. He again mentioned the need for freezing facilities for local commercial fishermen.

He thought the Indian Affairs Branch should be applauded for what they had done. However, he said, problems still remained to be ironed out even in their scheme. He felt that the Territorial Government should push ahead with the proposal as outlined.

Mr. Kaeser wondered if the term "good fisherman", used in paragraph 2, page 2, would not be too restrictive.

Mr. Brown said he felt very strongly that there was need for a basic criteria in allocating public funds. One had to have some justification for choosing one individual over another, he said.

The Committee approved the recommendations contained in the paper.

Reference for Advice - Yellowknife
Moose Survey, 1963

Mr. Brown observed that the paper recommended no change with respect to the hunting of moose in the area east of Yellowknife.

Mr. Bryant added that the surveys had shown the moose population east of the Mackenzie River to be adequate for those holding general hunting licences, but that any extension of more hunting privileges at this time would not be wise.

Mr. Sivertz said he had often wondered if, in terms of real benefit, there would not be merit in extending big game hunting privileges, so that the return to the native population still living in great part off the land would be not only in terms of meat and hides but also in terms of dollars earned in the servicing of hunting parties. He also wondered if more use could not be made of bag or quota limits. He suggested that steps might well be taken to attempt to ascertain the views of the Indian and Eskimo people themselves in relation to the general question of big game hunting. As an illustration, he spoke of the present controls on the hunting of polar bear. The result was, he said, that the net return to the natives did not go beyond the physical product of the carcass.

Mr. Bryant said his experience showed that most people hunting moose in the Territories would be extremely reluctant not to appropriate the meat for themselves. Trophy hunting of moose was the exception, he said. He maintained that experience showed the value of bag or quota limits to be extremely doubtful, since a contingent of eight game officials was required to police an area of over 500,000 square miles. He also pointed out that over-hunting of moose was generally not serious since beyond the general vicinity of settlements the moose seemed to hold their own against hunting pressure. It was also a fact, he said, that it took quite a bit of skill to hunt moose, and such a skill was not overly distributed among territorial residents. However, he agreed that in the case of the polar bear the importance of trophy hunting should not be discounted. He thought there would be merit in giving the proposal further study.

Mr. Sivertz suggested that the Administration should give attention to the problem of over-hunting near the settlements. He believed that moose were probably under-hunted in the more remote areas, such as the Nahanni Valley. He suggested the establishment of moose quotas and the encouragement of hunting in the remote areas.

The Chairman said he believed this was a good idea. He said moose were comparatively plentiful on both sides of the Mackenzie Delta. He referred to the moose cycle, and mentioned the dangers of over-population and the possibility of serious outbreaks of disease, if areas were allowed to become over-populated.

Mr. Sivertz said he did not have in mind the establishment of open seasons in specific areas, but rather the opening up of certain limited areas with small quotas. He recommended that moose licences be issued subject to the employment of native guides. He visualized profit to both guides and local outfitters from such a development.

Mr. Brown advised the Committee that a survey of sport hunting was to be conducted by biologists of the Canadian Wildlife Service and outfitters to determine the sport hunting and outfitting feasibility of certain areas.

Mr. Smith suggested that the requirement that a man must reside in the Northwest Territories for four years before he could qualify for a resident Big Game Licence might act as a deterrent to people who were considering moving to the Territories.

Mr. Brown reminded the Committee that this question had been discussed a year and one-half ago. He pointed out that it was decided to issue Big Game Licences for moose hunting to persons who had resided in the Northwest Territories for not less than four years because of the lack of knowledge of the degree of conservation required to protect this animal. He said the animal was relatively scarce and should be protected for the benefit of native people who depended upon it. The four-year restriction, he explained, was based upon the need for conservation until more information was available on the basis of scientific study.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Brown. He agreed that it was necessary to be sure before making any changes to the existing regulations. He said he believed that the establishment of smaller game zones would allow greater control. He maintained, however, that moose were plentiful in the more remote areas.

Mr. Sivertz agreed that the animal population of the North should still be considered to belong, as it always had, to the native peoples of the North as a basic means of livelihood. However, he said, if this resource could be used to benefit these peoples in terms of added cash income and employment, he thought this would be so much the better.

The Committee agreed to the recommendations contained in the paper.

The Committee also agreed that the possibility of moose hunting in remote areas of the Mackenzie District should be investigated, but that no changes should be made until after the establishment of the Mackenzie Territory.

Reference for Advice - Predator Control and Caribou Conservation

Mr. Brown stated that this paper reviewed the work that had been done in the past in this field and recommended a number of proposals for the continuation of the program.

Mr. Bryant said that the only new item contained in this paper was a request for funds to provide the Territorial portion of a major caribou survey which was to be conducted in 1964-65 in the Bathurst Inlet, Great Bear Lake-Great Slave Lake triangle. It was the wish of the committee organizing this caribou survey, he explained, that they know now if the \$4,700 required from the Territorial Government would be approved in principle. It was assumed, he said, that if approved, it would be included in the 1964-65 Main Appropriations.

Mr. Gall referred to the valuable guidance and advice given to native trappers by the white trappers retained by the Department as predator hunters. He said that he would like to see the few remaining white trappers in the country employed by the Game Management Service as they could give much good advice and guidance to small groups of native peoples, both Indian and Eskimo. He referred in particular to Mr. McCauley, whom he classed as a very valuable person.

Mr. Bryant said he appreciated Mr. Gall's opinion of Mr. McCauley's efforts and agreed with it. He added that in addition to the duties Mr. McCauley carried out for the Game Management Service, he was also an unofficial representative of Northern Health Services.

The Committee agreed to the recommendations contained in this paper.

Game Zones

The Chairman declared that if more efficient game management was to be achieved in the N.W.T., it would be necessary to establish smaller game zones.

Mr. Bryant described the existing situation in which there were 18 conflicting and overlapping zones. He said different zones had been established for different species of animals and that no common boundaries existed. When new game zones were set up, he said, common boundaries would be set up for all species. A draft of the new proposals, he explained to the Committee, had been circulated and discussed with Trappers' Councils who had agreed in principle to the establishment of new game zones. Many details still had to be worked out, he said, the principal one being the definition of boundaries. He felt that the date of the establishment of the Mackenzie Territory would be a satisfactory time to introduce the new game zones.

Mr. Bryant suggested that the Indian and Eskimo trappers should be given a greater opportunity to recommend changes in the Game Regulations which so greatly affected their livelihood. He suggested that, of course, the over-all control would rest with the Council but that within the zones, the residents should be given a voice.

Mr. Brown commended Mr. Bryant on the work he had done to institute a game resources survey. He said he looked forward to the development of a less complicated Game Ordinance and Regulations made thereunder.

The Committee agreed that further investigations of game resources should be carried out.

Anthrax

The Chairman outlined the heavy buffalo losses, and the heavy expenditures which had resulted from the outbreak of anthrax last year. He stressed the dangers of this disease and the possibility of its spread to the caribou herds. The Chairman suggested that, in view of the importance of buffalo to Canada, the Federal Government should assist the Territorial Government in meeting the cost of the anthrax control program. He introduced a report by a Game Officer which reviewed the anthrax situation, and which made specific recommendations.

Mr. Brown described to the Committee the establishment and duties of the Anthrax Committees which had been set up in Ottawa and Fort Smith. He said he would not like to see the Committee adopt any specific proposals without the advice of the Anthrax Committee. He suggested that the report introduced by the Chairman should be considered as one approach, but he felt that the final determination of control measures should be left in the hands of the experts who were now investigating the problem.

The Committee agreed.

Mr. Smith with the approval of the Committee diverged to compliment Mr. Desrochers on the excellent fund drive which had been conducted by the Hay River Flood Relief Fund of which he was a co-trustee.

Mr. Desrochers acknowledged Mr. Smith's thanks, which he said he would pass on to his co-trustees, Mr. Dean and Mr. Snider, who were to be commended, he said, for the excellent work they had done.

The Committee adjourned at 1:00 o'clock P.M.

3:00 O'clock P.M.

The Committee, considering Game matters, resumed its sitting under the chairmanship of Mr. Lang.

Anthrax (continued)

Mr. Desrochers said he felt quite strongly that the buffalo herds were a national asset, and that, therefore, any approach to the anthrax problem should be a joint one, with the Federal Government providing the larger share of funds required.

Mr. Coolican agreed. He said the Territories should do their part, but should look to the Federal Government for substantial help.

Mr. Sivertz thought that the Territorial Government should not shrink from assuming responsibility in this sphere. While he conceded that the buffalo in Wood Buffalo Park were the responsibility of the Federal Government, those buffalo outside the Park must definitely be classed as Territorial game, he said. He felt that help from the Federal Government would be forthcoming if it became apparent that the Territorial Government was really concerned about the problem, but did not have the financial means to carry out proper control measures.

Mr. Brown recalled that the Territorial Government's previous requests for federal help in this sphere had not been successful since the Federal Government had claimed that Territorial finances were such that a greater burden could be shouldered by them. However, he said, the drain on Territorial finances due to the spring floods presented a new set of circumstances. It was possible, he thought, that the Federal Government's attitude would now be changed.

Mr. Smith wondered what precedents there were for asking the Federal Government to help.

Mr. Brown answered that he was not familiar with the overall federal practice in this area. However, he said, in connection with diseases affecting herds, the Department of Agriculture usually established a quarantine area, took steps to eliminate the infected animals, and provided some compensation for the affected owners.

Mr. Smith wondered if the Territorial Government should not approach Ottawa as a matter of right.

Mr. Coolican said that one should look to the way the last request had fared. He recalled that the answer had been that help would be forthcoming if the Territorial Government could establish financial need.

The Chairman suggested that the presence of anthrax among buffalo within the Territories presented a very real danger to those buffalo within the National Park. As a result, he said, it ought to be of vital interest to the Federal Government that proper steps be taken to eliminate the disease.

In answer to Mr. Gall's request, Mr. Bryant explained that there are roughly 12,000 buffalo in the Park and 3,500 outside. He underlined the fact that the anthrax outbreak occurred only among those buffalo outside the Park.

Mr. Desrochers urged the Administration to take vigorous steps to obtain from the Federal Government a very substantial contribution towards the measures taken to eradicate the disease. He said he would go even so far as to recommend that the Federal Government assume the total cost.

Mr. Sivertz reaffirmed his previously stated view that it was reasonable to expect the Territorial Government to assert its sovereignty over those buffalo which clearly were part of the Territorial game resources.

Mr. Smith suggested that the Committee leave it up to the Administration to determine ways and means of obtaining a substantial amount of aid from the Federal Government in connection with the problem.

Mr. Coolican agreed with Mr. Smith. He thought it best to let the Administration play the matter by ear, rather than present the Federal Government with a flat request that it assume all costs.

Mr. Sivertz underlined the magnitude of the problem. He assured Council of his belief that the federal authorities would be sympathetic to their request for financial assistance.

The Chairman concluded that the wish of the Committee was that the Administration take such steps as would be appropriate to secure financial assistance from the Federal Government in respect of the program for combatting anthrax.

Representations from the
Indians of Fort Good Hope

The Chairman said he would like to bring up a request made to him by the Indians of Fort Good Hope. Under existing regulations, he said, a trapper in this area could take no more than five beaver during the season. The trappers maintained, he said, that it was not worth their while to go trapping for this small number of beaver, and wished the quota increased. He agreed with them, he said. He explained the beaver cycle to the Committee, and said his experience had been that intensive hunting actually helped the beaver population by prolonging the cycle.

Mr. Brown asked why the quota had been established in the first place.

Mr. Goodall said this quota was standard for people not having regular traplines.

The Committee agreed that the Administration should look into the question, and report to the Council in January.

Representations from the
Indians of Fort McPherson

The Chairman said the McPherson Indians had requested the opening of the Delta Beaver Sanctuary, or, failing that, a prolongation of the season from May 1st to May 20th. He added that in his opinion their request concerning the lengthening of the season was most reasonable since the Delta climate was such that even the later date still found the pelts in prime condition.

He added that lengthening the season would be most helpful because many of the Delta trappers went caribou hunting during the winter and returned late in the season. With a May 1st terminal date there remained scant time to harvest sufficient beaver, he said.

Mr. Brown said that the matter would be studied and a report prepared for the next session of Council.

Mr. Coolican wondered if there was not a simpler way to go about amending game regulations.

Mr. Brown explained that the difficulty lay in the fact that the Ordinance contained the detailed regulations in its Schedule.

Mr. Coolican said that the present system made it very hard to deal with game in an expeditious manner. He suggested that the Ordinance be amended so as to provide for the enactment of Regulations by the Commissioner, which could then be changed with a fair degree of ease.

The Chairman said that the proposed new zoning arrangements would do much to solve the problem.

Mr. Brown suggested that once the Mackenzie Council was brought into existence it might take steps to review the entire Game Ordinance and probably produce a new version which would embody the latest thinking of the local trappers and hunters and which would also permit a simpler method of amending the Regulations.

Mr. Smith said he supported Mr. Coolican and Mr. Brown in their views. He wished to point out, however, that since the Council's agenda was getting more and more heavy, and since the very nature of Council activities made the trend in this direction seem one that would not diminish, he would

like to suggest a formation of a standing committee on game matters. Through this means, he said, the Council members vitally interested in the question, would maintain their close contact with it while at the same time the Council itself would not be burdened, out of proportion to the other matters with which it had to deal.

The Committee agreed that the Administration should study the problem and report in January.

Grizzly Bear

The Chairman explained the potential danger of grizzlies to anyone whose livelihood depended on hunting and trapping in the Delta or surrounding foothills. He reminded the Committee that the grizzly had no real economic value. He went on to say that the present protection afforded to the bear was the result of a feeling, perhaps based on a degree of sentimentality, that the bear was in danger of extinction and should, therefore, be given absolute protection. He emphasized that in his opinion people were more important than bears. It was not proper, he said, to expect a trapper to leave his wife and children in a tent with the constant danger of possible attack by marauding bears. He proposed therefore that anyone with a general hunting licence should have the right to shoot a bear whenever he sighted one.

Mr. Gall agreed with Mr. Lang. He said he would extend the privilege to anyone whose employment took him on the barren lands.

Mr. Coolican wondered why the grizzly had been protected in the first place.

The Chairman repeated that he felt this was due to misguided conservation. He said that no one hunted the grizzly for pleasure because it was a most dangerous animal.

Mr. Brown said he would like to refer the matter to the Canadian Wildlife Service, since in matters of this kind the Council normally called upon the Service for expert advice. He said there were certain implications which ought to be looked at, especially if there was some danger of the species dying out.

The Chairman felt there was no danger whatsoever of the species being decimated. His experience, he said, was that the bear was in a good position to take care of himself. He stressed that changing the law would simply legalize what had always been done outside the law.

Mr. Sivertz said he had thought that anyone could shoot a bear in order to protect himself or his livelihood.

The Chairman said that this right had never been disputed. He maintained, however, that it should be possible to shoot a bear on sight because of the potential danger which he represented.

Mr. Brown asked how many prosecutions had taken place in connection with the shooting of grizzlies.

The Chairman said that prosecutions were very few because the law was not strictly enforced. He said the present law was a cause of discontent among trappers who felt that the Administration was not truly conscious of the dangers which they encountered in their line of work. He said the measure he proposed was important from the standpoint of general safety. The law as it stood was bad, he said, and as a result lead to general disrespect of the law.

Mr. Smith asked what the value was of a grizzly skin.

Mr. Lang said that such a skin would bring, at the maximum, \$15.00, and that the food value of any except the very young grizzly was slight.

Mr. Sivertz said he was in general agreement with what had been expressed, but would prefer Mr. Brown's recommendation that the matter be referred to the Canadian Wildlife Service for an opinion.

Mr. Goodall stated that he, for one, did not agree to the establishment of an open season on grizzly bears.

Mr. Sivertz said he could not agree with Mr. Goodall because he felt that prospectors and trappers should be able, within the terms of the law, to protect themselves from grizzly bears.

Mr. Brown said he would prefer to hold the matter over until the January session so that the Administration would have an opportunity to examine the proposal, and to discuss it with the Canadian Wildlife Service.

The Committee agreed.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Lang, presented the report of the Committee to the Council, as follows:

Mr. Commissioner: Your Committee does not wish to report Bill 10 - An Ordinance to Amend the Fur Export Ordinance for further consideration.

Your Committee recommended that Bill 11 be accepted as amended.

Your Committee considered a Reference for Advice on the Trappers Assistance Program, agreed to the recommendations in this paper, and recommended that the Administration investigate the game resources of the Northwest Territories, conduct a trapper education program and publicize the program recommended in this paper.

Your Committee considered a Reference for Advice on Financial Assistance to Small Commercial Fishermen, agreed to the recommendations in this paper, and proposed that a Project Officer be assigned to advise participants in this Program. Your Committee proposed, further, that resource surveys be carried out in the areas being fished, and that the advice and co-operation of the Indian Affairs Branch be sought as they were experienced in this field.

Your Committee considered a Reference for Advice on the Yellowknife Moose Survey - 1963, and agreed that no change should be made in the existing regulations governing moose hunting.

Your Committee considered a Reference for Advice on Caribou Conservation and Predator Control, agreed to the recommendations in this paper, and further recommended that the Administration investigate the establishment of smaller game zones and present a report on this question at the January session of Council.

Your Committee reviewed the anthrax situation and agreed to take no further action pending receipt of the recommendations of the Special Committee investigating this question.

Your Committee agreed to defer consideration of the petition from the Fort Good Hope Indians for increased limits on beaver, and an extended season, until the January, 1964 Session of the Council.

Your Committee considered establishment of a grizzly bear season and recommended that the Administration discuss this question with the Canadian Wildlife Service and report to the Council in January.

Your Committee considered a representation from residents of Inuvik for an extension of the duck and goose seasons, and agreed that nothing could be done on this question.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue consideration of the Motion of Appreciation to the Commissioner for his Opening Address, Mr. Kaeser in the chair.

Tuktoyaktuk Wharf

Mr. Lang described the deplorable condition of the wharf at Tuktoyaktuk and proposed that the Council should request the Department of Public Works to carry out the necessary repairs.

Mr. Brown pointed out to the Committee that any action which might be taken by Council was dependent upon the ownership of the wharf.

Mr. Lang suggested that perhaps this wharf was operated jointly by the Department of Public Works and the Hudson's Bay Company.

Mr. Sivertz said it was his understanding that the wharf was operated and maintained by the Department of Public Works.

The Committee agreed that the Chairman should take this matter up with Mr. McFarlane of the Department of Public Works.

Aged and Infirm Persons

Mr. Lang expressed the view that more assistance should be provided for the aged and infirm. He cited the case of a blind person in Inuvik whose wife's earnings were sufficient to eliminate the payment of a Blind Persons Allowance to him. Mr. Lang said this man was most upset by the situation and did not understand the reasons for it.

Mr. Goodall did not think that the financial standing of an individual should affect the payment to him of a Blind Persons Allowance.

Mr. Stewart, Regional Superintendent of Welfare, explained to the Committee that a family whose total income exceeded \$1,980 could not receive any Blind Persons Allowance in respect of either the husband or the wife. If their income was less than \$1,980, the Blind Persons Allowance would equal the difference between their total income and \$1,980. Mr. Stewart said, in reply to a question from Mr. Coolican, that a comparable system was used in the provinces for calculating Blind Persons Allowances, but he was not aware of the rates used.

Mr. Lang reiterated that the Eskimo concerned in this instance could not see the justice of the cancellation of his allowance.

Mr. Stewart said that there was, unfortunately, no alternative, because the Administration was bound by federal regulations.

Mr. Goodall suggested that a possible solution would be to provide less employment for the man's wife, and consequently less income, so that a portion of her husband's allowance could be reinstated, and so that she would then be able to spend some time at home looking after her husband.

Mr. Stewart explained to the Committee the usual procedure for conducting a tribunal to determine the age of an applicant for Old Age Assistance or the Old Age Security Pension.

Mr. Lang stated that, in his opinion, this instance was an example of a great injustice.

Mr. Brown suggested to the Committee that there was a misunderstanding here. He explained that Blind Persons Allowance and Old Age Assistance were a privilege, not a right. They were paid to an individual provided that individual could pass a means test, he said. The total earnings of the family, he said, must not exceed a ceiling which had been established under federal regulations.

Mr. Goodall emphasized the need for an old persons home at Fort Simpson. He stated that a number of old persons who lived in the area were no longer able to properly look after themselves. He suggested the acquisition of an unused building and its renovation for use as an old persons home.

The Chairman asked for a report on the number of old persons homes which were now in operation in the District.

Mr. Brown explained that no definite policy had yet been established for the operation of old persons homes, and that the situation was at present being met on an ad hoc basis in each area. He said he could not emphasize too strongly the importance of using up-to-date buildings for aged and infirm persons. He suggested that the use of old buildings which had been renovated would create a terrible fire hazard, and a hazard to life and limb. The time was fast approaching, he said, when the Council would be called upon to raise funds to provide for these people.

Mr. Sivertz pointed out that, in the past, most old persons lived in their own or in their children's homes, but that in recent years a requirement had grown up for special institutions for them. He felt that this was a good development as it allowed their children to live active and productive lives on their own. He said he did not think that the cost of establishing adequate homes for old persons would be as great as some of the costs created by the non-existence of these institutions. He referred to the old persons home now in operation at Aklavik which, he said, was operating quite successfully with six occupants. This institution, he said, is the first definite effort that had been made by the Department to establish an adequate old persons home.

Mr. Stewart expanded upon the description of the Aklavik old persons home given by Mr. Sivertz. He said it could accommodate 12 persons. He added that one of the difficulties encountered in the operation of this institution was that the people of the area were fiercely independent and resented leaving their homes and moving into an institution.

Mr. Brown described the many ancillary services which were required, and emphasized that there was no cheap way of establishing a proper institution. He agreed with Mr. Gall that the only possible location for an old persons home in the Yellowknife area, at present, was at Rae where an unused wing of the hospital could be set up for this purpose. He thought that this would probably provide sufficient accommodation for ten people without any difficulty at all.

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

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17th, 1963

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue discussion on the Commissioner's Address. Mr. Kaeser in the chair.

Aged and Infirm Persons (continued)

Mr. Gall said that to conclude his remarks concerning residences for elderly people, he would like to stress that such accommodation should be established close to the area where the individuals had lived. In order to be effective, he said, an old people's home had to provide an atmosphere that was known to the residents.

Mr. Lang said that this question should be discussed by Advisory Committees throughout the Territories. He felt that the crux of the matter was that a solution to the problem of caring for elderly people did not lie in establishing central facilities to which the people had to be transferred.

Community Centre - Tungsten

Mr. Goodall said that residents of Tungsten had approached him with a request that a grant be made to them to provide a share of the cost of a curling rink and community hall which they intended to build at a cost of \$22,000.

Mr. Brown said that such an application would have to be made under the Community Development Program, but no funds were at present available for this purpose. Moreover, he said, the Tungsten application raised a question of principle. He understood the community to be restricted to mine employees, and he doubted the wisdom of applying to such a community the policy which had been evolved for communities other than company towns. He felt that it was the responsibility of the mine in conjunction with its employees to set up such recreational facilities as were required.

Mr. Goodall said he agreed in general with Mr. Brown's comments. However, he thought there might be some extenuating circumstances, such as the isolation of the community, and the high cost of development incurred by the mine, which would warrant further review of the request.

Mr. Brown said he was quite prepared to review the matter and to present definite recommendations at the next Council Session.

Mr. Goodall said he would let the individuals concerned know that they should not be too optimistic about the success of their request, but he was happy to note that the matter would be reviewed.

At the Chairman's invitation, Mr. Jenness added that, due to the precariousness of the tungsten market, it was quite possible that the mine would be shut for several years to reopen again later. In such circumstances, he felt that Mr. Brown's case against providing Territorial funds in this instance was strengthened.

Mr. Sivertz said, to round out the Committee's understanding of the problem, that it would be noted that, since the establishment of the mine, very large quantities of tungsten had been dumped on the world market from the only other major source of supply, China. Because of this, he said, the price of tungsten had dropped and the mine found its position a difficult one.

Skating Arena - Fort Simpson (continued)

Mr. Goodall again referred to the skating arena at Fort Simpson, and wondered what could be done to help the community acquire the structure from the R.C. Mission who felt they could no longer continue operating it at a loss.

Mr. Brown said no one would argue that the arena was not a very great asset to the community. However, he said, the present Territorial policy was to provide money for communities to build recreational facilities. The

provision of a grant in the Fort Simpson instance, he said, would not add new facilities, but merely assist in the operation of existing ones. He wished to point out, he said, that if it was not possible for the Mission to operate the arena and make ends meet, it was highly doubtful that the community could do better. He also wished to point out that a Local Improvement District such as Fort Simpson had no legal existence, and could not purchase the arena either directly or through a debenture scheme. He suggested a possible solution in the forming and incorporating of a Society with the special purpose of assuming the operation of the arena. When Fort Simpson acquired village status, the situation would be altered, he said. He suggested, therefore, that the Council might consider reviewing the matter again next year.

In answer to a question from Mr. Coolican, Mr. Goodall said that he did not have any figures on the actual operating costs of the arena.

Mr. Smith said he agreed with Mr. Brown's views, and also wished to point out that there was danger of setting an awkward precedent in this matter. The Territorial Government, he thought, should not get into the position where church groups or other private societies would get the impression that if a venture which they had started did not pay its way, they could pawn it off on the Territorial Government.

Mr. Goodall again stressed the importance of the arena to the community. He said it was used the year round. He was afraid that the Mission would have to close down the structure if financial help was not forthcoming. He was convinced, he said, that some way would be found for the community to step in, and he felt some partiality for the proposal Mr. Brown had outlined whereby a society might be formed to finance the undertaking.

Logging in the Delta

Mr. Lang said he wished the Committee to consider the establishment of a large-scale logging and cordwood industry in the Delta. He recalled that in previous years when the Mission operated a large establishment at Aklavik between 1,200 and 1,400 cords of wood were used annually. This figure was now reduced to slightly under 200 cords per year, he said. He emphasized that during the years of high production, relief was not known in the Delta area. He said he felt most strongly that something should be done to find an economical use for the wood which existed. He recalled that at Old Crow, Good Hope and Franklin, furnaces had been introduced which could burn either oil, coal or wood with slight adaptations.

Mr. Lang spoke of the degrading effects that relief payments had on the individual. He said he was appalled at what was happening in some other communities where existed third generation relief recipients. For this reason, he said, the examination of any wood-producing and consumption project should not neglect the important factor of self-respect. Because of the fact that such a project would provide employment, he said, it would still be economical in the social sense of the word to pay slightly more for wood than for other types of fuel. The establishment of a large-scale wood economy in the Delta would provide dollars that would not go out of the area as was the case with the present purchases of oil, he said. He thought that more could be done to promote logging operations. A first step would be to enlarge the sawmill at Aklavik, he said. With a little encouragement he felt that the Aklavik operation could supply all the rough lumber requirements for the entire area.

Mr. Brown said a paper had been prepared by the Engineering Division which had a bearing on the subject of increased use of wood.

Mr. Lang said the paper was far too complicated to permit intelligent consideration at five minutes' notice. He also reminded the Committee that the paper presented at the last Session had seemed biased, and that the figures contained therein were not correct.

Mr. Brown explained that the engineers had not had sufficient time to prepare a detailed background paper.

Mr. Smith suggested that the paper be tabled, and that Mr. Lang be given the opportunity to raise the matter again later in the session. The Committee agreed.

Parcel Post Rates

Mr. Smith said he wished to raise for his own information, and because he had received a complaint, the question of parcel post rates in the Territories.

Mr. Goodall gave a brief account of the rates and said that the Post Office was aware of the local discontent. He himself had made attempts to have the scale modified; he said. As an example of the anomalies that now existed he cited the fact that it cost more to send a parcel from Fort Smith to Inuvik than to send one from Fort Smith to London, England. The root of the problem, he said, lay in the fact that the Post Office Department was bound by long-term contracts with carriers. He felt that this was an opportune time to discuss the matter since the Post Office would be re-negotiating their present contracts during the summer.

Mr. Smith thought the Council should take steps to make the Post Office aware of their concern over the situation.

Mr. Goodall said one problem was the fact that the Post Office had to carry second-class mail which, of course, included large quantities of magazines at a standard rate.

Mr. Lang mentioned the situation which had existed at Old Crow where the usual route had been via Alaska. For many years, he said, the community had been the only one in Canada that used U.S. stamps. He explained that it had been the former Prime Minister who, once he was made aware of this fact, instituted special arrangements whereby Canadian postal services were established at a special rate.

Mr. Gall recalled the many protests that had been made in connection with the parcel post rates, but he wished to remind the Committee that a subsidy on parcel post would enter directly into the sphere of commercial activity and would possibly provide an element of discrimination against commercial establishments having a capital investment in the Territories. He said the Post Office's main concern was that a reduction in the parcel post rate would lead to abuses whereby individuals would use the service to ship in low-cost groceries.

Mr. Lang explained that mail order houses shipped to Waterways, Alberta, but from there on it was the responsibility of the purchaser to pay the shipping costs of his order.

Mr. Gall added that the Yellowknife Board of Trade had sent a brief to the Post Office in connection with the present re-negotiation of the carrier contract.

Mr. Smith felt that some action should be taken by Council, and that the re-negotiation of the carrier contract should be kept in mind. He appreciated the point made by Mr. Gall that undue interference in the activities of commercial enterprises would be unwise, but he did feel that individuals living in the North required a better arrangement.

Mr. Coolican said he was not opposed to what had been suggested. However, he said, the Committee should realize that they were asking for a subsidy.

Mr. Sivertz felt that if the Council took some action it should not base its protest on the annoying symptoms which had just been discussed, but rather on basic principles. He felt that perhaps the time had come to introduce equalization factors to air rates as they applied to the North. As an example, he said that the distance between Ottawa and Edmonton was roughly the same as that between Edmonton and Inuvik. However, he said, in one case the cost of air freight was double the other. It was his impression that some equalizing factor existed to bring Maritime air rates in line with the general continental rates. He said that the general problem of northern air rates was somewhat akin to the great Canadian debate on railway rates. He thought Council's representations would certainly have a better chance of success if they were linked to basic issues.

Mr. Smith said he found Mr. Sivertz' approach very sound, and wished to add only that such a government subsidy would, in effect, find its justification in the greater knitting together of the Canadian community. He said that this was the reasoning behind the standard letter rate, and since northern communities were all dependent on a few distribution centres such as Edmonton, there was cause to extend this reasoning to the entire sphere of air rates in the North.

Mr. Sivertz added that while it was true that there existed a basis of social responsibility to justify such a subsidy, there was also another important aspect of the problem. As matters stood, he said, all facets of northern communication had a premium attached to them. He said he was strongly of the opinion that if Canada was seriously considering integrating the North as a partner equal in status to the areas contained within the provincial sphere, and wished to no longer consider the northern frontier as a distant colony, measures to reduce communication rates would have a very positive effect.

Mr. Smith wondered how Council might best voice its views on this question.

Mr. Sivertz suggested that the January Session, conceivably the last for the present Council, would be an appropriate time for the elaboration of general principles and recommendations to the Federal Government regarding the development of the North. If the Council wished to move in this direction, he said, a paper on the topic could be prepared for consideration at that time.

Mr. Smith said he agreed, in general, but the problem was that the carrier contracts would be set by January.

Mr. Sivertz suggested that the Committee might proceed with the action proposed for January, but strengthen this with a Resolution to be forwarded to the postal authorities.

It was moved by Mr. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Gall, "that the Committee recommend that the Council make representations to the Minister of Northern Affairs that a reduction be sought in air parcel post rates in the North, which seem now to be close to a prohibitive level, particularly in the far North; and that the Council direct the Administration to prepare a reference paper on the whole subject for the January Session, exploring and setting forth particularly the advantages to all Canada of an air carriage post and freight policy that would reduce the isolation of the North and encourage its development".

Skating Arena - Fort Simpson

Mr. Goodall read to the Committee a letter from the Fort Simpson Arena Committee requesting tax exemption because of their present financial situation and because of the charitable nature of their activities. He presented to the Committee a break-down of the cost of construction and the

method of payment of these costs together with an outline of the operating revenues and expenditures for the first two years of the community arena's operation which had resulted at the end of the second year in a net profit of \$167.27. He pointed out to the Committee that had any allowance been made for depreciation, bearing in mind the need for eventual replacement of this building, the results would have been, instead of profit, a net deficit.

The Committee agreed that the request from the Fort Simpson Arena Committee for tax exemption should be left with the Administration.

Low Cost Housing

The Chairman invited Mr. Lacroix, the Departmental Housing Administrator, to take part in the discussion.

Mr. Lacroix said, in reply to a question from Mr. Gall, that 25 applications for Territorial housing loans had been received from Fort Smith and Hay River and were at present under consideration. He advised the Committee that two of these were now ready for approval by the Commissioner. He agreed with Mr. Gall that the Territorial housing plan in its original form would not meet the need at Yellowknife but stated that the lifting of the \$7,000 ceiling on houses to be constructed, as envisaged in the proposed amendment to the Low Cost Housing Ordinance, would resolve this particular problem. He stated that funds were available, and that loans might be granted up to the revised ceiling. These funds, he explained, could readily be transferred to Fort Smith as required. Local materials, he added, were quite acceptable for construction purposes provided the plans and specifications of the house to be constructed met the required standards. He stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Coolican, that it was not essential that local materials meet C.M.H.C. standards, but that they must meet the Department's requirements. He also said, in reply to a question from Mr. Gall, that he expected the raising of the ceiling would bring in more applications, perhaps 50 or 60, although it would be difficult to estimate how many of these would be approved.

Mr. Gall stressed the need for a better type of house than was previously available for Yellowknife and other communities in the southern portion of the Territories. Mr. Gall pointed out that freight costs resulted in large increases in price at the point of delivery.

Mr. Lacroix said he understood the cost of transporting a three-bedroom home from Edmonton to Inuvik was approximately \$1,600.

Mr. Goodall emphasized the importance of using local materials whenever possible in order to reduce freight costs as well as to provide local employment.

Mr. Lang agreed with Mr. Goodall and recommended that people should consider the possibility of constructing log houses similar to those being built at Fort McPherson. He suggested that these could be built not only in the established communities but also in outlying areas.

Mr. Lacroix stated that loans could be used not only for the construction of conventional houses but also for the construction of log houses in settlements, or in outlying areas provided they were properly designed and met the established requirements.

Mr. Goodall put forward a strong case for log houses. He pointed out that they were practical, cool in summer, warm in winter and currently popular among the Indian people building houses at Fort Simpson.

Mr. Gall added a note of caution by pointing out that costs of local materials were often somewhat higher than outside prices.

Mr. Goodall said that houses being built at Fort Simpson, out of seven inch logs, milled in a very similar manner to the Pan-Abode houses from B.C., cost approximately \$4,000 each. The lumber used in these houses, he explained was brought in from Hay River. Local lumber, he added, was now available at \$75.00 a thousand.

Mr. Coolican expressed the belief that the Committee was concerned only with the question of granting mortgages, not of deciding house types.

Mr. Sivertz said it might be presumptuous for either the Council or the Administration to suggest improvements which could be made in the traditional log house. He suggested, however, that the Department's engineers might design a house to be constructed of logs which would ensure that foundations, doors, windows and roofs were satisfactory and complied with established standards. He thought that drawings should be made for log houses which would contain the required features.

Mr. Gall thought that the proposal put forward by Mr. Sivertz might well result in the development of a new northern style of architecture.

Mr. Lang pointed out that the use of logs or simulated logs was becoming increasingly popular in southern Canada and he could not understand why log construction should not be used in the North.

Representation from the
Children's Aid Society of Yellowknife

Mr. Gall explained to the Committee, when introducing this subject on behalf of the Yellowknife Children's Aid Society, that in Yellowknife, when children were sentenced to a detention home, there was no alternative but to send them to southern Canada. However, he said, the majority of provincial detention homes were unable to provide accommodation for children from outside the provinces. He added that, if a child was placed on probation, there was no probation officer in Yellowknife to provide the necessary supervision. He realized, he said, that this duty was expected to be carried out by the welfare officers, but explained that they did not have the time to fulfil all the other duties that were now expected of them. The result, he said, was that delinquents were often sent home with a warning from a magistrate to keep out of future trouble, but they did not receive the necessary guidance to avoid further trouble. He understood at the January Session that the Administration planned to do something about this situation. He said the people in Yellowknife were very concerned. He said a very definite problem existed which needed attention.

The Committee adjourned at 1:00 o'clock P.M.

3:00 o'clock P.M.

The Committee resumed its consideration of the Commissioner's Address, Mr. Kaeser in the chair.

Representation from the Children's
Aid Society of Yellowknife (continued)

Mr. Gall said the subject of delinquency was of concern to everyone, and one which called for a considerable degree of competence to determine the method which would achieve the best results. He suggested that the Committee call upon Mr. Stewart, Regional Superintendent of Welfare, to comment on the subject.

After giving a brief definition of the terms "probation" and "parole", Mr. Stewart recalled the experience of various provinces where it had become painfully obvious that their corrective institutions were not fulfilling their purpose of correcting offenders. Probation systems were now being, or had been hurriedly established in these provinces. His own view was that if in the Territories the institution was provided first, there might be an unfortunate delay in setting up a probation system. In terms of real benefit, he said, there was no doubt in his mind that the probation system was superior.

Mr. Gall felt that since most of the Yellowknife delinquent cases were the product of impossible home situations, the probation officer might have an extremely difficult time. He wondered if the system Mr. Stewart envisaged would really work.

Mr. Stewart said that such home problems were common in probation work. The essential part of the program, he said, was to create trust in the probation officer on the part of the offender. All dealings with the offender had to be on a basis of perfect honesty, he said. In his own experience, he said, he could recall many gratifying instances of a delinquent developing a "new look" at the relationship of youths with adults through his association with a probation officer.

Mr. Sivertz gave a general report on what was being contemplated with respect to corrective services for the Territories. He assured Mr. Gall that it was the intention to provide early implementation of a probation services program. The plan also called, he said, for a medium security jail and minimum security camps. Mr. Sivertz thought that these camps might well be set up under a forest services scheme, and that both capital and operating costs would remain fairly low. The site for the medium security jail at Yellowknife had been chosen, he said, and plans called for construction to be completed by the end of 1964. However, he said, implementation of the probation program would go ahead forthwith.

Mr. Sivertz called attention to the excellent co-operation that had been received from the R.C.M. Police and the Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice. He stressed that this was a unique opportunity for the Territorial Government to start afresh in the corrections field.

Mr. Gall said he agreed in principle with the plan as outlined by the Commissioner. He asked when Yellowknife could expect to have its probation officer.

Mr. Sivertz said it was primarily a question of selecting the proper person. He added, however, that because of the prenatal state of the Territorial Civil Service and the lack of an Ordinance governing it, one could expect some difficulty in hiring the required individual. He asked Mr. Stewart to comment on the possible time required for filling the vacancy.

Mr. Stewart explained the requirements for the job. He thought that the brand new situation in the North would be an added attraction for persons wishing to initiate probation services in a locale not yet disrupted by antiquated corrective methods.

Mr. Sivertz said he thought that a candidate would probably be secured by the end of the year.

Mr. Gall asked, specifically, if such a man would be stationed in Yellowknife.

Mr. Sivertz replied that, perhaps at the outset, the officer would be in Fort Smith and would delegate his authority for work in Yellowknife.

Mr. Stewart added that such delegation of authority took place in Saskatchewan and other provinces and that it worked out fairly well.

Mr. Sivertz explained that in the later stages of the program the senior probation officer would be in Yellowknife in order to co-operate closely with the Superintendent of the jail. At that time, he said, the officer would be able to give direct attention to Yellowknife's own offenders.

Mr. Gall said he thought it most important that a dedicated probation officer be at Yellowknife. He could see that probation would work, as explained by Mr. Stewart, if the man were close to the problem and able to give it direct supervision. He was not convinced of the effectiveness of supervision by remote control. If this was the only thing available, he said, he would prefer use of a corrective institution.

Mr. Sivertz assured him that everything would be done to implement the program as fast as possible. He asked Mr. Stewart if he could comment on the alleged statistic that the Territories had a higher percentage of juvenile delinquency than elsewhere in Canada.

Mr. Stewart said he had not seen such a statistic, and could not comment upon its merit. However, he said, he could state that most offences committed in the Territories were of a minor nature, and that the majority of offenders were somewhat less hardened than those encountered in the southern part of Canada.

The Chairman said the delinquency problem in Fort Smith seemed to have been solved through a combined effort of dedicated private citizens and the school authorities. The curfew was strictly enforced, he said, and truant officers were employed to check on school absenteeism.

Mr. Goodall said that in Fort Simpson vandalism was certainly on the increase, and he attributed this to the increased population as well as to the lack of wholesome activities for younger people.

Mr. Lang thought the answer to the problem certainly lay in prevention, and he urged that more be done to promote a healthy recreational program. He suggested that delinquency problems affected girls in a more serious manner than boys, and he hoped that something might be done for them.

Mr. Gall said he would tell the Children's Aid Society that their representations had been discussed and that the Territories would soon be in a position to provide probation services. He felt that the ground work done would be extremely useful to the new Mackenzie Council, and that they would be in a good position to extend the program if they so wished.

Workmen's Compensation and Labour Legislation

Mr. Gall spoke about a request he had sent to Council members in March on behalf of Miners' Unions in Yellowknife regarding Workmen's Compensation and labour legislation in general. He said the Administration had given him a very detailed reply and that he was bringing the matter up now for the Committee's general information. He said a most serious problem in this connection was that of silicosis. He explained that the Union wanted workers to be able to choose their own doctor in connection with compensation claims. At present, he said, workmen were obliged to go to the doctor under contract to their employer.

Mr. Coolican suggested that the Union should take this problem up with the companies concerned.

Mr. Brown said the Administration had the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance under constant review and were in receipt of numerous and frequent briefs from the unions. He explained that the difficulty with silicosis was one shared by all provinces. At the moment, he said, a committee was in existence in Toronto trying to find ways and means of setting up an equitable compensation scheme.

Sunday Sport - Yellowknife

Mr. Gall asked about the possibility of introducing commercial Sunday sports. He said he had received many representations about this. He recalled that theatres were open on Sunday.

Mr. Brown said the matter would be noted and referred to the Legal Adviser for his views.

Mr. Kaeser said he presumed that Mr. Gall's proposal dealt with activities after church.

Conditions in the Eastern Arctic

Mr. Smith said that since there was no representation on Council from the eastern part of the Territories he had made it a tradition to ask for a general comment on happenings there. He asked Mr. Sivertz if he would make such a report.

Mr. Sivertz said the general progress of education in the Eastern Arctic was extremely encouraging. There had been some delay in the extension of the school program during the previous year, he said, due to the federal austerity program, however, with a planned acceleration which would result in the building of 26 classrooms per year, it was hoped to reach all Eskimos with the exception of perhaps 5% by 1969. He said that the progress children were making in the schools was remarkably good even though, due to the high percentage of parents still living off the land, absenteeism was sometimes high. He spoke of the difficulties that were being encountered in setting up the program of small residences, but he felt this was to be expected, initially. He stressed that it was a fair degree of responsibility to put on persons to look after eight children in an isolated location far from medical services.

Mr. Sivertz reported on the activities of the Northern Administration Branch's Committee on Social Adjustment, and spoke of the progress being made at Frobisher Bay in respect of the liquor situation. He reported on the Conference of Arctic Co-operatives that had been held during the year, and said it was a good indication that the development of Eskimo integration into the Canadian social structure was now progressing with a degree of self-momentum.

He said mining explorations were going ahead on Baffin Island and in the Queen Elizabeth Islands, and he felt certain that new mining ventures would be made in that area.

He touched on the Administration's hesitation to disrupt the traditional way of life of the Eskimos who still lived in the traditional manner, and said that changes were being engineered by supplementing the old ways with new projects. This work, he said, required patience and preparation, but the results were very good.

He recalled Dr. Butler's report on the devastating outbreak of tuberculosis at Eskimo Point where close to 100 people were afflicted. He said it would certainly require increased vigilance to keep the disease in check.

He said that housing for Eskimos was being built at a steady pace, and that the construction goal was several hundred units a year. He saw much cause for encouragement in the co-operative housing schemes that were now burgeoning.

Mr. Smith thanked Mr. Sivertz for his report on conditions in general in the Eastern Arctic. He asked him if he would like to comment on the anticipated effect of the departure of the United States Air Force Strategic Air Command from Frobisher Bay.

Mr. Sivertz explained that the plans of the Department of Northern Affairs for Frobisher Bay, as the administrative centre of the Eastern Arctic, were made without reference to military operations. He said the Frobisher Bay DEW Line site had been closed approximately three years ago, and that the Strategic Air Command Base had just been closed. Mr. Sivertz said that while the Administration had not expected these events to take place, their long-range plans did not depend for success on the existence of the military installations at Frobisher Bay. He explained that the personnel of the Strategic Air Command Base were all of single status and did not form an integral part of the community.

Mr. Sivertz informed the Committee that the Strategic Air Command Building at Frobisher Bay, by agreement between the United States Government and the Canadian Government would be turned over to the Northern Administration Branch. He explained that this was a large, modern, permanent building containing up-to-date equipment and that it was intended to modify it to suit the Administration's purposes. It would replace parts of stages 2 and 3 of the development of the permanent Frobisher Bay townsite, he said. He added that the contractors were now completing stage 1 of the development of the townsite. The construction planned as part of stages 2 and 3 of this development, which was to be done by the Department of Public Works, would be reduced by the extent that the Strategic Air Command Building could replace planned projects, he said.

Mr. Sivertz said, in reply to a question from Mr. Goodall, that the North Rankin Nickel Mine ceased operation in the fall of 1961 due to exhaustion of the ore body. Some of the Eskimo people, he said, had remained at Rankin Inlet, others had gone to Eskimo Point, Whale Cove, Chesterfield Inlet or Baker Lake. All areas in the Keewatin Region were in straitened circumstances, he said; the problem of a livelihood for the people of Keewatin was a very real one. The Department of Northern Affairs, he said, was at present engaged in a series of resource harvesting projects which it was hoped would improve the situation. He outlined the comparatively careless fashion in which the Eskimos had used their resources of fish, seal, caribou and whale in traditional times, catching them in excessive quantities and wasting them when in abundance. As in other parts of Canada, he said, these natural resources were available in large quantities only during peak periods of short duration. The Administration proposed, he said, to conduct large-scale resource harvesting projects employing the most efficient methods of catching and preserving these resources so that stocks of food could be held in storage for use during the winter months when food shortages often occurred. Mr. Sivertz explained that it was difficult for the Eskimo people to understand this type of resource management, and suggested that they would only be able to do so as a result of extensive education. Rankin Inlet, he thought, was the type of community in which such a large-scale resource harvesting project could be put into operation. Some of the men at Rankin Inlet had requested further mining employment, he said; others had been offered mining employment in northern Quebec by the former mine manager at Rankin Inlet.

Permafrost Cellars

Mr. Coolican said he had been impressed by the permafrost cellar he had seen at Tuktoyaktuk and wondered if similar cellars could be built in other communities in the Arctic.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Hargreave, Area Administrator at Tuktoyaktuk replied that he was sure the basic idea of a permafrost cellar could be applied throughout the Arctic. He said that he, personally, would like to see more interest taken in these cellars by the Engineering Division.

Mr. Lang said this type of cellar had been used in the Delta area for many years. He remembered, he said, some pits he visited a number of years ago on Kendall Island in which dog food, which was still quite usable, had been stored for approximately five years, and in which there were ducks and geese that were perfectly edible although they had been in storage for about one year.

Mr. Hargreave said that the present cellar at Tuktoyaktuk was not suitable for grade A foods. He agreed that this type of storage had been used by the Eskimo people for many years. In his opinion, he said, it could form the basis of a good cold storage unit if it was equipped with a small freezing unit and a ventilator.

Mr. Hargreave said, in reply to a question from Mr. Coolican, that over the last two years the people of Tuktoyaktuk had shown increasing interest in the cellar as a place to store their dog food. He said that they used their own storage pits until filled up, and then used the community one.

Mr. Sivertz suggested that perhaps the use of a fast freezer to supplement permafrost cellars would be a worthwhile idea.

Mr. Gall said he was quite sure that this principle could be applied satisfactorily in the Eastern Arctic and that, with the use of blasting, even more satisfactory cellars could be built in the rock of that area.

Mr. Lang believed that Mr. Hargreave's suggestion of using a supplementary freezing and ventilating unit would produce an ideal permafrost cellar. He explained that the thawing in late September and early October referred to by Mr. Hargreave and Mr. Gall resulted from the heat in the ground at the end of the summer being driven deeper into the ground at freeze-up.

Mr. Hargreave said, in reply to a question from Mr. Coolican, that there were now 20 whales and large quantities of fish in the cellar at Tuktoyaktuk and that the people expected still another run of whitefish.

Employment at Frobisher Bay

Mr. Sivertz said, in reply to a question from Mr. Smith, that the Strategic Air Command Base had provided employment for Eskimos during the construction phase but not during the operational phase. He explained that all goods shipped in and out of Frobisher Bay by the Strategic Air Command had been handled by their own personnel. He added, however, that the DEW Line site during its operation did provide employment for a number of Eskimos.

Citizenship Instruction for Eskimos

Mr. Smith said, with regard to the proposed Nunassiatq Territory, that if the people were not now aware of the significance of the impending division of the Northwest Territories, they should be made aware of the event, of the process by which it would take place, and of its implications for them.

Mr. Sivertz thought this a point well taken. He said it was something the Administration intended to do, although the method had not yet been decided upon. He mentioned some of the problems which had surrounded the extension of the franchise to the Eskimo people in the Eastern Arctic during the previous year. A large proportion of the Eskimo people, he said, had voted in that election and various reports had been received about their reaction to the right to vote. This was, Mr. Sivertz pointed out, their first experience with a process that was by no means universally understood even in southern Canada. At the time the franchise was extended to the Eskimo people, he said, an educational program to explain the voting process to them was considered, but the Administration had been deterred from carrying out this program because of the danger that it might be interpreted as an attempt to influence the Eskimo vote. He suggested that a private agency might undertake such a program, whereas it was vitally important that the Administration stay completely apart from any such activity.

Mr. Smith said he understood the Commissioner's view about the dangers inherent in a scheme of voter education by civil servants. He had thought, he said, of a program to acquaint the Eskimos with the impending political

changes in the Eastern Arctic. He described for the Committee a speech which the former Commissioner had made in Frobisher Bay in 1957, which had immediately been translated into Eskimo. The purpose of the speech, he said, was to explain to the Eskimo people the purpose and function of the Northwest Territories Council which was at that time visiting Frobisher Bay. What had impressed him was the avid interest of the Eskimos, he said. He thought something similar to this might be used now; meetings in different areas of the North to tell people about their government and about the new Nunassiat Territory and the changes that would be taking place in the Arctic. Mr. Smith said he thought that if these steps were taken now, there would be little danger of any accusation that the Administration had attempted to influence the opinions of the Eskimo people.

Mr. Sivertz said he was inspired by Mr. Smith's remarks, and thought perhaps a campaign of electoral instruction could be carried out by some of the more advanced Eskimos, who had acquired a very clear understanding of the electoral process. He thought that this program might be carried out under the auspices of the Indian Eskimo Association, at the request of the Territorial Government.

Mr. Gall said he could not help thinking that it was going to be a difficult job for a white man to go and tell the Eskimos, to whom the country has belonged since time immemorial, that it is now their country.

Mr. Smith thought there would be an opportunity, through the medium of small meetings, to explain how the government of the Nunassiat Territory was to be established, and explain to the people that they might make their wishes and desires known to the government of the Territory.

Mr. Gall said he had opposed the division of the Territories because it also meant the division of an ethnic group. He maintained that integration was essential if the northern peoples were to be assisted to advance to the same level as southern Canadians. The absence of any further opportunity to mix with Indians, Metis and whites as they now could at Akaitcho Hall in Yellowknife, he said, would retard the opportunity for advancement which eastern Eskimos now had.

Mr. Lang said he thought Mr. Gall was overlooking the fact that times had changed considerably in the last 30 years; that the Eskimo today in both the Mackenzie District and the Eastern Arctic was in many cases a very advanced person who understood such things as elections. He added that, in his opinion, Mr. Smith's proposals were excellent.

Aklavik Tanning Project

Mr. Lang informed the Committee that the Indian Agent in the Delta had been experimenting with home tanning techniques. He suggested that the Aklavik Tanning Project should be put into operation under the guidance of an experienced tanner, and presented a copy of Mr. Burgess's report on the pilot project to the Committee. He stated that the samples of tanned skin which he had seen were excellent for an amateur, but were not satisfactory for commercial purposes. He declared that this project was most important to the success of the fur garment industry.

Mr. Goodall agreed that this was a most important project, and that the tanning had been well done for an amateur.

Mr. Gall said that during his visit to the Aklavik Fur Garment Shop, he had seen some very well tanned skins, but had also noticed a number of skins which had been discarded because of improper tanning.

Mr. Sivertz observed that the skins at the Aklavik Fur Garment Shop had all been tanned in southern Canada.

Mr. Gall said this illustrated the importance of proper tanning and the necessity of obtaining a properly-qualified instructor for the project at Aklavik.

The Committee agreed with Mr. Gall's remarks.

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

First Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 33, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Dollars from the Government of Canada for the Development of a new Subdivision at Hay River and to Authorize the Commissioner to enter into an Agreement relating thereto, was read the first time.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 18th, 1963

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

Second Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 33, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to borrow a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Dollars from the Government of Canada for the Development of a new Subdivision at Hay River and to Authorize the Commissioner to Enter into an Agreement relating thereto, was read the second time.

Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to discuss Bill 33, Mr. Kaeser in the chair.

Bill 33 - Hay River Development Loan Agreement Ordinance

Mr. Brown recalled the discussions that had taken place at the Council's meeting in May regarding the Hay River flood problem, and explained that at the time when only rough estimates were available of the cost of the new subdivision, an item of half a million dollars had been placed in the Federal Supplementary Estimates which were then being prepared. These estimates, he said, were now before the House in Ottawa. Bill 33 was designed, simply to authorize the Commissioner to borrow from the amount provided, he said.

Mr. Gall asked if this Bill bore any relation to possible federal grants for the rehabilitation of Hay River.

Mr. Brown said the Bill related, solely, to the borrowing of money from the Federal Government by the Territorial Government for the establishing of the new subdivision at Hay River.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Kaeser, reported to the Council the Committee's approval of Bill 33, as presented.

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

Logging in the Mackenzie Delta (continued)

Mr. Lang reviewed the paper, previously referred to by Mr. Brown entitled, Report on Lumber and By-products in the Mackenzie Delta Area. (set out in Appendix "E" as Tabled Document No. 2).

He said that some of the figures contained in the paper were not realistic and that he could not accept them. In particular, he said, the figure given for the average cost of towing logs per thousand board feet was four times too high.

He said he was in complete agreement with the first recommendation in the paper. He was prepared to accept No. 2, he said, although his personal opinion was that rafting of the logs would be cheaper. In connection with recommendation No. 3, he said that to be worthwhile, the supervision must certainly be qualified. Up until now, he said, such supervision had been lacking. He found recommendation No. 4 to be a very good suggestion, which emphasized the welfare aspect of the entire project. In connection with recommendation No. 5, he suggested that the words "or where required" be added after "Inuvik". Otherwise, he said, he was in complete agreement with both recommendation No. 5 and No. 6. He concluded by saying that the entire project should be looked at in the context of what it would do to alleviate relief payments in the Delta area. He again stressed the nefarious effect which relief had on the self-respect of people who wished to work but were unable to get employment.

Mr. Sivertz said he was in complete agreement with Mr. Lang's views on the ill effects of continued relief payments with no prospect of re-employment. He explained that the logging operations carried out in the Delta up to the present had been initiated by welfare officers as work relief projects. He agreed that the study should be continued to determine if logging could be done on an economical basis. However, he said, rather than see large subsidies used to bolster up an apparently weak economic operation, he would prefer the logging project to continue as it was now as a work relief project.

Mr. Lang said he agreed that the study should continue. However, he wished to say quite emphatically that the system of individual contracts now provided for should continue since this provided supplementary income for trappers who were already tied to their traplines and could cut logs as a side activity. He did not think it pertinent to the general study how much time such men spent on the operation since it was their own time.

Mr. Sivertz agreed that the entire program should be as flexible as possible, even to the extent of loggers being able to tow logs themselves to the mill and being paid for the entire operation.

Mr. Goodall said the project sounded attractive, and should do much to solve the Delta's problems.

Mr. Gall wondered about the market for any lumber produced.

Mr. Lang replied that quite large amounts of lumber were now being shipped into the Delta and that, as far as he could see, there was no worry whatsoever about selling whatever the logging operation could produce.

Mr. Smith said he was very much impressed by the basic objects that underlay Mr. Lang's proposal. His own experience, he said, was that the development of the North was no easy problem, and that it required imagination and the best possible use of all resources available. He felt there was some merit in reducing oil consumption in order to market wood products even if

some increase in costs was involved. He agreed that, in the overall social picture, the operation would certainly be more economical. He wished to support Mr. Lang's contention that the problem should be approached from the standpoint of its social implications as well as its economic considerations.

Operation of Establishments
which Handle Food

Mr. Coolican said it was quite important that the Council take an active interest in the quality of eating and drinking places as well as of producers of foodstuffs in the Territories. He suggested that the Administration present for consideration at the next Council session, a report prepared by the medical health authorities describing the general operation of Regulations governing the establishments in question, and showing in particular how these Regulations were being observed, and what results were achieved.

Mr. Lang agreed that this was a very good idea. He said he was prepared to give it full support.

Mr. Brown said the Administration would be happy to furnish such a report since medical health officers were carrying out a continuing investigation of such premises, and would be pleased to let Council know of the results.

Rocher River School

The Chairman recalled that the Rocher River School had burned down some two years before, and he wondered what plans there might be to provide a new building. Since the loss of the school, he said, the children from Rocher River had been accommodated at Resolution and had attended school there. One unfortunate result of this, he said, had been that many of the children's parents had moved to Resolution in order to be near their children. He quoted figures to show that Rocher River was a better trapping area than Resolution, and was now under-trapped because of the move of families to Resolution. He argued that for the economic health of the area, it would be well to re-establish a school at Rocher River.

Mr. Sivertz said he had no information on the subject, but would be glad to provide it for Mr. Kaeser.

Mr. Lang spoke in favour of the proposal, and said it would be a good idea to provide a log building as this would be one in which the local people would take pride.

Mr. Smith said he felt far too many detailed points were being left for Council to consider again in January. He wondered if there would not be merit in more direct communication between the Administration and members of Council. As an example, he cited Mr. Kaeser's request for information about the Rocher River School. It was his feeling, he said, that it would be more expeditious to have the Administration report directly to Mr. Kaeser on the matter.

Mr. Brown agreed that in the matter of the Rocher River School the Administration would look at the question and report to Mr. Kaeser directly, leaving it open to him to review the matter again at the January session, should he so wish.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Kaeser, presented the report of the Committee to the Council, as follows:

"Mr. Commissioner: The Committee established to consider various points raised in your Address has completed its work and reports as follows:

Your Committee considered the problem of unemployment among older students during the summer months and asks that you write to the National Employment Service so that they may be made aware of the concern of the Council. Your Committee recommends that the National Employment Service be asked to give preference to students from the N.W.T. when arranging summer jobs in the N.W.T.

Your Committee was informed of a recent change in the Crown-Owned Housing Regulations which permits an occupant of such a house in the N.W.T. to take up to two boarders, provided they are persons for whom either the Federal or Territorial Government is financially responsible. Your Committee approves of this development but urges that further steps be taken so that the critical shortage of suitable accommodation, particularly for young persons, in many communities in the N.W.T. may be overcome.

Your Committee discussed in general terms problems of employment and of unemployment in the Territories. The advisability of establishing a minimum wage, by Ordinance, was discussed, and it was agreed that such action would be premature because of the wide variation between wage scales in various parts of the Territories.

The question of the payment of isolation allowances to prevailing rate employees of the Department of Northern Affairs was discussed. We were informed that government regulations prohibit the payment of such an allowance to prevailing rate employees until they have completed three months of continuous employment. Your Committee feels that such a provision is inequitable and endorses the efforts of the Department of Northern Affairs to have the regulations changed to permit the payment of the allowance without regard to length of employment.

Your Committee heard that a resuscitator was required by the Volunteer Fire Brigade in Fort Simpson, and asks the Administration to investigate the feasibility of obtaining one.

Your Committee considered certain revisions to the new subdivision plan for Hay River and approved them.

Your Committee considered representations from the Hay River Municipal Council relating to tax rebates for residents of Hay River and complementary grants from the Territorial Government and decided that no such arrangement should be entertained.

Your Committee considered problems relating to the policy of the Council in respect of the moving of houses from Vale Island to the new subdivision. It was agreed that the policy previously adopted was a fair and reasonable one and should be adhered to.

Your Committee agreed that a reply should go forward to the Municipal Council of Hay River in which the decisions of this Committee in these several respects shall be set out.

Your Committee considered the request from a group of people living in the emergency trailer accommodation at Hay River that compensation for flood damage to their homes and personal possessions should be paid in cash to their bank accounts. It was decided that the policy relating to the payment of compensation should be maintained.

Your Committee discussed the request of the Mayor and Municipal Council of Hay River that new housing be provided for indigent residents of Hay River whose previous houses on Vale Island were extensively damaged or ruined in the flood. Your Committee decided that no special program should be undertaken for these residents of Hay River, apart from the present low-cost housing program, because of the financial situation of the Territories, and because of the almost equally urgent need for low-cost housing in many other communities.

Your Committee agreed that low-cost housing loans should not be made to persons intending to build on Vale Island at Hay River.

Your Committee was advised that work was progressing on the road south from Fort Smith into Wood Buffalo Park. Your Committee was also advised that the Alberta Department of Highways had made some progress on the road which is being built to the boundary of the Park. The Administration is requested to make the necessary representations to the Department of Northern Affairs and to the Alberta Department of Highways to ensure that both sections of this road to Fort Smith are proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

Your Committee considered several questions relating to fishing, whaling, the production of dog food and other matters relating to renewable resources in the N.W.T., with particular reference to the Delta areas.

The Administration is requested to look into the questions raised, in co-operation with the Department of Fisheries, and take appropriate action.

The Administration is requested, further, to investigate the feasibility of mink ranching in the Delta area, and to report to Council at the next session, if possible.

Your Committee recommends that the Administration contact the Department of Public Works in Ottawa with respect to the public wharf at Tuktoyaktuk.

Your Committee considered a request from the Secretary-Treasurer, Flat River Recreation Association, Tungsten, for assistance in the construction of a recreation hall, and recommends that the Administration take this matter under advisement.

Regarding the suggestion that the Territorial Government help the community of Fort Simpson to take over the hockey arena at Fort Simpson, it was felt that the Council required more information on this matter and decided to leave it for examination by the Administration.

Your Committee considered the question of postal rates and air-freight costs in the N.W.T., and approved the following Resolution on a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gall:

"I move that the Committee recommend that Council make representations to the Minister of Northern Affairs that a reduction be sought in air parcel post rates in the North, which seem now to be close to a prohibitive level, particularly in the far North.

"I move further that Council direct the Administration to prepare a reference paper on the whole subject for the January Session, exploring and setting forth particularly the advantages to all Canada of an air carriage post and freight policy that would reduce the isolation of the North and encourage its development."

Your Committee considered representations by the Children's Aid Society of Yellowknife relating to juvenile delinquency and the correction of juvenile delinquents. Your Committee was pleased to learn that the Council's recommendations in the matter of a corrections program are being implemented as rapidly as possible.

Your Committee was advised of several problems raised by Miners' Unions at Yellowknife. It was agreed that the Administration should investigate the problems raised.

Your Committee was advised that there is some pressure in Yellowknife for commercial sport on Sunday. It was agreed that the matter would be referred to the Council's Legal Advisers.

Representations were brought before your Committee in the matter of the sharing of federal grants between school districts and municipal districts. The Administration is requested to study these representations and report to Council.

Your Committee has listened to your report on the economic conditions, health, the success of the co-operatives and the housebuilding programs in the Eastern Arctic and kindred matters pertaining to that area, with great interest.

Your Committee also discussed the possible merits of having the Administration take special steps to inform the people of the Eastern Arctic of the establishment of the Territory of Nunassiaq.

Your Committee considered the proposal to establish a logging operation in the Mackenzie Delta and recommends that the study thereof be continued, bearing in mind the beneficial social implications connected thereto, and wishes to stress the need for qualified supervision of any contemplated operation.

Your Committee felt it would be very useful to have at the next session a report on the health and sanitation standards prevailing in food producing and preparing establishments throughout the Territories, and requests the Administration to prepare such a report.

Your Committee considered several other questions relating to the foregoing about which appropriate notes were taken by the Administration.

Mr. Commissioner: In concluding this report, I should like, if I may, to express our appreciation of the helpful and friendly way you and the Deputy Commissioner have guided us through the very long discussion. You were obliged to take over in mid-stream, so to speak, and we feel you have done so in fine style."

The Commissioner expressed his thanks. The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bill 32, Supplementary Appropriations Ordinance, 1963-64, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Mr. Coolican said that several reference papers would be considered during the consideration of the Supplementary Appropriations, as it appeared to be an appropriate time to do so.

Item 1 - Education

Allotment 108A - Tuition, Maintenance and Transportation
for Handicapped and other Children
Attending Educational Institutions
Outside the Territories.

Mr. Brown explained that the funds requested in this allotment were to pay the cost of educating children of high school standing in the Eastern Arctic at high schools in southern Canada, pending completion of the new high school at Frobisher Bay.

Allotment 108A - Agreed to.

Allotment 116 - Agreed to.

Allotment 117 - Loans to University Students

Mr. Brown introduced a new wording for Allotment 117, as follows:

"Allotment 117 - To Authorize the Commissioner to provide assistance otherwise than by way of outright grants to university students for the furtherance of their education and to determine the form; terms and conditions of such assistance, \$4,600.00."

Allotment 117 - Agreed to as amended.

Allotment 118 - Education of Retarded Children

The Committee agreed to consider the Reference for Advice - Financial Assistance for the Education of Retarded Children, in connection with this Allotment.

Mr. Gall described, briefly, the formation and function of the Yellowknife Association for Retarded Children, and expressed his appreciation of the financial assistance which was contemplated.

Mr. Sivertz said the problem of providing education for retarded children was a difficult one, and one with which the families of such children required the assistance of the government. Experience elsewhere, he said, showed that assistance must not be niggardly if results were to be expected.

Mr. Coolican said that, although he approved of the program, he wished to point out that the Council would be taking on a continuing commitment.

Mr. Gall asked if the Administration could give him any information about the plans of the Yellowknife Public School Board for building a new school.

Mr. Brown explained that the difficulties which had arisen around the choice of a site seemed now to have been resolved, and that the only problem was that of waiting for the architects' drawings.

Allotment 118 - Agreed to.

Item 3 - Welfare

Allotment 301A - Social Assistance

Mr. Brown explained to the Committee that funds were required in this Allotment to take care of a balance carried over from last year, and to cover an anticipated deficit this year. A substantial increase in social assistance payments last year, he said, was caused by increased unemployment which resulted from Federal and Territorial Government cut-backs in construction.

Mr. Brown said, in reply to a question from Mr. Gall, that the impact of the cut-backs in construction was general throughout the District, but had been felt most heavily in specific areas where planned projects had been cancelled. It was his understanding, he said, that the Fort Smith and Great Slave Lake areas had been the hardest hit. He said, in reply to a second question from Mr. Gall, that he believed conditions in the District were gradually moving back to more normal levels.

The Chairman invited Mr. Stewart, the Regional Superintendent of Welfare, to take part in discussions on this subject.

Mr. Stewart said that, in his opinion, the North had been building up over a five-year period and that a levelling off period in construction

had now been reached. Generally, he said, the whole North had attained a better standard of living in recent years. He explained to the Committee that recipients of social assistance were divided into three distinct categories, who received social assistance for the following reasons:

1. Poor health;
2. Dependent children;
3. Unemployed employables.

Mr. Stewart said the persons receiving social assistance because they could not find employment were, of course, the cause of greatest concern. He provided the Committee with figures on the percentage of social assistance recipients in four localities in the District who fell into this category. In the Yellowknife region, he said, 24.2% of recipients were in this group; in the Inuvik region the figure was 40%; in Fort Smith itself 77% were in this group, and in Fort Resolution this group made up 88.5% of all recipients. He said there was wide variation between different settlements. For instance, he said, at Fort Simpson, unemployed employables received only 7% of the total amount of social assistance issued. Mr. Stewart said, in reply to a question from Mr. Smith, that the total of Federal and Territorial Government social assistance in the Inuvik region was expected to amount to approximately \$100,000 this year.

Mr. Stewart said he could see only one bright spot on the scene, - the good health of the people concerned. He said, in reply to a question from Mr. Sivertz, that he did not have any figures which showed the percentage of the entire population of the District which fell into the third category. He was able to reply, however, that at Fort Resolution, 250 persons of all categories had been in receipt of social assistance during the year. He added that, in the Inuvik Region, 902 persons had received social assistance during the year. He pointed out, however, that this was a dangerous and unrealistic figure to use because it included many persons who had received a small amount of assistance for a short period of time. He said there were a large number of people who applied for social assistance to carry them over a short period of difficulty, and who did not find it necessary to apply again during the year. He added, in reply to a question from Mr. Brown, that only six families in the Inuvik region had remained entirely on social assistance during the past year.

Mr. Lang pointed out that neither Indians nor Eskimos received Territorial Government social assistance. Therefore, he said, these figures represented only 15% of the population of the area.

Mr. Stewart said, in reply to a question from Mr. Sivertz, that 20 families of all ethnic groups had remained on continuous social assistance throughout the year.

Mr. Lang advocated strongly that steps be taken to establish equal treatment in the matter of social assistance for all ethnic groups, and that arrangements be made for the Territorial Government to administer an all-encompassing social assistance program.

Mr. Brown pointed out that the Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement did not contemplate or provide for such a proposal. He said he did not think it would be wise to attempt to have the necessary changes made in the Agreement at this time. He pointed out also that many Federal Government policies would have to be amended to provide for an all-encompassing social assistance program administered by the Territorial Government. He suggested that such a plan might be considered when the next Financial Agreement was being negotiated.

Mr. Sivertz said he believed the Glassco Commission had recommended such a united program, and that the Federal Government, on the basis of the Commission's recommendations, might well look into this question.

Mr. Stewart said, in reply to a question from Mr. Smith, that he could not provide any reliable indication of the general trends of social assistance in this region during the last few years because, until last year, inadequate records had been kept.

Mr. Lang suggested that a full report on the economic conditions, and the amount of social assistance being paid in the Mackenzie Delta area, be presented at the January, 1964 session.

Mr. Brown said it would be impossible for the Council to commit the Federal Government to such an undertaking, but that the Administration would provide a full report covering Territorial responsibilities. He pointed out that the Federal Government might well be unable to provide the same type of information which the Administration was prepared to provide because their statistics might be prepared in a different form.

Mr. Sivertz said he felt obliged to point out to the Committee that at the present time there were positions for 14 Welfare Officers in the Mackenzie District, but that, in actual fact, there were only 7 positions filled. In outlining the severe difficulties that the welfare service faced, he pointed out that one result of this distressing shortage of staff was that great areas of necessary work must be left undone, and that perhaps only 50% of the work which welfare officers would normally expect to carry out was being done. He explained that much of the existing welfare staff's time was devoted to administrative work, and that the vitally essential case work, in many instances, had to be left untouched. He said that a report on conditions in the Mackenzie District would be prepared for the January Session of Council, but he warned that, because of staff shortages, the report might not be as complete as might be desired. He said, in reply to a question from Mr. Smith, that the main cause of the shortage of qualified social workers was that authority to fill the vacant positions could not be obtained.

Mr. Gall praised the effort being made by social workers in the Mackenzie District to fulfil their responsibilities, and deplored the fact that a large portion of their time was, of necessity, occupied with preparation of statistical reports and other comparatively unimportant routine functions.

Mr. Lang agreed with Mr. Gall.

Mr. Smith suggested that a Resolution from the Council regarding this situation might be of assistance to the Commissioner in this respect. Mr. Smith suggested that it was much tougher in the North to manoeuvre people to cover staff shortages than it was in the south where this approach had been used since the introduction of austerity to overcome the difficulties faced by certain areas of the Civil Service. He said this fact had been impressed upon him by the number of situations that had come to light during the past two weeks in which staff shortages seemed to be one of the basic problems.

Mr. Sivertz said that if the Council regarded the situation as serious, he would welcome such a Resolution. He explained that certain categories of the Civil Service had been exempted from the restrictions as they were considered to be essential, and the positions could not be allowed to remain vacant. He said, however, that social worker and other welfare positions were not regarded in this light. He added that, in fact, they were not more essential than many other positions. He illustrated this point by describing the complete breakdown of a community which could be expected if the generating plant were allowed to operate over an extended period of time without proper maintenance.

Mr. Goodall said the situation of an unemployed man in the Mackenzie Valley was not bad at all compared to the plight of a similar person in Ottawa or Toronto. He said that, whereas the man in Fort Simpson could still

obtain food and fuel off the land, the unemployed person in a southern city had no alternative but to live purely on social assistance.

Mr. Lang said this might be so in the Mackenzie Valley, but it was certainly not the case in the North.

Mr. Sivertz said he had noted the concern expressed by Council members over the growing dependency of native peoples in the North. He said he had discussed this question with the staff in Inuvik, and intended to try to develop a work-relief program to counteract this dependency. He said it was a difficult problem; that it was necessary to try to encourage and direct these people in their affairs, and at the same time to try to help them lead their own lives.

Allotment 301A - Agreed to.

Item 4 - Development Services

Allotment 405A - Agreed to.

Item 5 - Municipal Affairs

Allotment 508A - Fire Protection in Local
Improvement Districts (Operating)

The Committee agreed to consider the Sessional Paper, - Annual Report of the N.W.T. Fire Marshal, in connection with this Allotment.

Allotment 508A - Agreed to.

Item 6 - Game Management

Allotment 606 - Agreed to.

Item 7 - Administration

Allotment 705A - Agreed to.

The Committee adjourned at 1:00 o'clock P.M.

3:00 o'clock P.M.

The Committee resumed its consideration of Bill 32, Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1963-64, Mr. Coolican in the chair.

Item 7 - Administration (continued)

Allotment 718 - Co-operative Union Survey

The Chairman directed the Committee's attention to the Sessional Paper - Co-operative Union Survey, Great Slave Lake Area, 1963.

Mr. Gall asked if the \$5,000 requested represented the money already spent on the paper which the Committee had before it.

Mr. Brown confirmed that this was so. Commenting upon the report, he suggested that one of its most valuable contributions was the recommendation that the introduction of co-operative schemes in the Great Slave area should not be prematurely rushed, but that a slow, detailed approach was necessary. He outlined the Administration's plans for further discussions on the matter.

Mr. Sivertz reviewed in general terms the benefits that certain provinces had derived from the introduction of co-operatives, and mentioned the confidence the Industrial Division of the Department had in the co-operative method.

Mr. Brown reviewed the conclusions of the report, and stated that the conference recommended in the paper would be held as soon as possible.

Mr. Kaeser said he was quite happy to see that some action was being taken.

Allotment 718 - Agreed to.

Allotment 719 - Agreed to.

Item 8 - Liquor

Allotment 801A - Operation and Maintenance

The Chairman referred the Committee to the Sessional Paper - The Annual Report of the Liquor System.

The Committee accepted the Superintendent's report as submitted. Several Committee members commented upon the general good quality of the reports submitted, of which Mr. McLellan's report, they said, was an illustration.

Allotment 801A - Agreed to.

Item 10 - Capital Account

Allotment 1003A - Agreed to.

Allotment 1005A - Grant to Yellowknife School District No. 1

Mr. Gall recalled the Committee's previous discussion of this subject. He said it was his understanding that, rather than building a junior high school, it was intended to build a new elementary school and use the present school facilities for a high school.

Mr. Brown agreed that this was correct. He suggested that the explanatory note be amended by deleting the words "junior high". The Committee agreed.

Allotment 1005A - Agreed to.

Allotment 5003A - Agreed to.

Allotment 5007A - Grants Toward Community Centres

In connection with the proposed grant to the Municipality of Yellowknife, Mr. Brown explained that a plebiscite held there recently had turned down the proposal to alter and add to the arena. He thought, however, there was a good chance that a new vote would be taken on the question.

Mr. Gall corroborated this, and said he felt sure Council would not make a mistake by leaving the money in.

Allotment 5007A - Agreed to.

Allotment 5008A - Agreed to.

Allotment 5011 - Agreed to.

Allotment 5012 - Agreed to.

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

Mr. Gall commented on the excellence of the Territorial Liquor Store constructed at Inuvik.

Allotment 8001A - Agreed to.

Item 12 - Housing Account

Allotment 9503A - Agreed to.

Allotment 9504 - Agreed to.

Mr. Brown recalled the recommendation by Mr. McFarlane, earlier in the session, that a survey be carried out by an expert from the University of Alberta of the problem of river bank erosion on the Island at Fort Simpson. He proposed the inclusion of a new allotment in the Supplementary Estimates, in the amount of \$3,000, to be called Allotment 717 - Sundries.

Allotment 717 - Agreed to.

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital

Mr. Gall spoke of plans to renovate the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital and read to the Committee a letter he had received from the hospital authorities asking for confirmation that a grant of \$60,000 might be expected from the Territorial Government next year.

Mr. Brown said that, in cases of new hospital construction, grants in the amount of \$2,000 per bed were available from both the Federal and the Territorial Governments. The Yellowknife plan called for renovation of the present facilities, he said, which meant that no additional accommodation would be provided. The Municipality hoped to contribute \$60,000 which they would borrow from the Territorial Government, he said. It was not clear what the Federal and Territorial grants might be since no exact costs were available for the entire project. However, he said, he felt sure that there would remain a substantial balance to be met. He wondered if the Committee would consider giving approval in principle for a special grant to cover the balance. He stressed that the Yellowknife Hospital was the only Territorial hospital operated by a municipality, and he felt that this fact perhaps merited some special consideration.

Mr. Smith wondered if such tentative approval would be enough under the circumstances. He said he would not like to see the Yellowknife people commit themselves to a line of expenditures, and then be left without the support which they might have felt the Council's "in-principle" decision led them to believe they had.

Mr. Sivertz said the Territorial Government could not give the hospital authorities a blank cheque. He agreed with Mr. Brown that the Yellowknife Hospital was a commendable institution and did merit special consideration. However, he felt that the hospital planners could find sufficient support in the Committee's views as expressed.

Mr. Brown suggested that the following paragraph be inserted in the record; - "that the Council was prepared to look favourably upon the request of the Yellowknife Hospital Board for added help and that it would consider providing a special grant towards the balance of cost remaining after the municipal contribution and the payment of the normal federal and territorial grants".

Hay River Subdivision

Mr. Brown informed the Committee of a telegram he had received from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Hay River Municipal Council to the effect that an expert who had studied the proposed new subdivision was of

the opinion that sewer and water services could be provided for 50 lots at a cost of \$75,000. Mr. Brown said that, in his opinion, this statement might have been taken out of context, and his appreciation of the situation led him to believe that the figures were not realistic. He recommended that the Committee should not take any supplementary action as a consequence of the telegram.

Mr. Sivertz said he understood the D.P.W. drilling crew had been optimistic about the underground water potential which they had apparently tapped in recent days. He said his recollection of previous figures made the \$75,000 amount requested seem reasonable if a substantial underground water supply was indeed available. He wondered if it would not be wise for Council to empower the Commissioner to act if circumstances warranted him to do so. He said that to install water services during the initial stages of the laying out of the townsite would provide tremendous economies, and that if there was any possibility of doing so at this time, he felt the Council should take action.

Mr. Brown suggested that this could be arranged by empowering the Commissioner to increase the loan already authorized to the Municipal District of Hay River in Allotment 5011.

Mr. Gall said he appreciated what the Commissioner had said. However, he was inclined to the view expressed by Mr. Brown that the Council should have more advice to go on before acting. He was dubious about the wisdom of relying upon underground water sources. The Committee agreed that a new allotment should be inserted, in the amount of \$75,000, to be known as Allotment 5013 - Contingency Loan for Water and Sewer, Hay River Subdivision.

Anthrax Eradication Program

Mr. Brown read a telegram he had just received from the Superintendent of Game concerning the anthrax situation. It was now clear, he said, that a serious outbreak had again occurred and that funds would be required with which to fight it.

The Committee agreed to the insertion of a new allotment, in the amount of \$50,000, to be known as Allotment 604A - Anthrax Program.

The Chairman advised the Committee that the revised total of the Supplementary Appropriations, with the 5% shortfall in the Operating Account taken into consideration, would be \$737,320.

Reference for Advice - Establishment of a Contingency Vote

Mr. Brown said that such a fund was needed, not to provide a substitute for supplementary appropriations, but rather to enable the Commissioner to meet urgent and unexpected demands. He cited as an example the anthrax situation that had developed very unexpectedly last year and said that it had been the practice of both the Federal Government and the Provinces to use this device. With the present size of the Territorial budget, he said, it was only sound business practice to work on this basis.

The Committee gave its approval to the establishment of a contingency vote in the next main appropriations.

The Committee considered the Sessional Paper, - Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, 1962-63, and approved it.

The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Coolican, presented the report of the Committee to the Council. The Committee's report was as follows:

Mr. Commissioner: Your Committee has studied Bill 32 and recommends its adoption with the insertion of the amount \$737,320 in Clause 2 thereof, and with the following changes in its Schedule:

- (a) The wording of Allotment 117 should be amended to read, "To Authorize the Commissioner to Provide Assistance, otherwise than by way of Outright Grants to University Students for the Furtherance of Their Education and to determine the Form, Terms and Conditions of such Assistance".
- (b) The insertion of Allotment 717A to provide for a bank erosion survey at Fort Simpson, \$3,000.
- (c) The insertion of Allotment 5013 to provide for the establishment of a contingency loan for a water and sewer system in the new subdivision to be loaned to the Municipal District of Hay River at the discretion of the Commissioner, \$75,000.
- (d) The insertion of Allotment 604A to provide additional funds for the continuation of the anthrax eradication program, \$50,000.

Your Committee considered a Reference for Advice entitled, "Establishment of a Contingency Vote", and agreed with the recommendations contained in this paper.

Your Committee considered Sessional Paper No. 8, "Statement of Revenue and Expenditures - 1963-64" and accepted this paper as a factual report on the review.

Your Committee considered the Reference for Advice entitled, "Education of Retarded Children in the Territories" and agreed with the policy expressed.

Your Committee noted and approved Sessional Paper No. 6, "Annual Report - N.W.T. Fire Marshal".

Your Committee considered the recommendations contained in Sessional Paper No. 12, "Co-operative Union Survey - Great Slave Lake Area - 1963" and agreed to the recommendations contained in this paper.

Your Committee noted and accepted Sessional Paper No. 5, "Annual Report - N.W.T. Liquor System".

Your Committee considered and approved the following Resolution:

"The Council's Committee examining Bill No. 32 respecting additional expenditures heard of the difficulties experienced in handling welfare affairs because the personnel establishment of 14 welfare officers was down to 7.

The Committee is aware that in this and many other divisions of the Administration the Federal Government's austerity measures place upon the governing of the North a very real handicap. Committee felt that these austerity measures imposed a burden on Northern Affairs heavier than in the Provinces owing to the size and nature of the area and the relatively small total strength of staffs which does not permit a doubling up of services as perhaps is more easily done in the Provinces.

The Committee recommends that the Council refer this observation to the Minister of Northern Affairs for his presentation and the Treasury Board if he so desires."

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

The Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider several References for Advice and Sessional Papers, Mr. Smith in the chair.

Reference for Advice - Plans for Territorial Participation in National Centennial Programs

The Chairman explained to the Committee that the country was beginning to get ready for the National Centennial celebration in 1967 but was moving very slowly. He suggested that there was no urgency for the Council to take specific or definitive steps at this time, but that the Commissioner and Administration had asked for advice on general proposals.

The essence of the federal scheme, he said, was equal financial participation, and the decision before the Council was what part the citizens of the Territories might take in this celebration. It was likely, he said, in the view of the Administration, that the form of celebration would have to follow the rules established by the Federal Government. Mr. Smith said that, in his own view, it would be a mistake to wait until the establishment of the new Council of the Mackenzie Territory. He thought that a decision should be made as soon as possible as the program would move forward slowly enough, without facing the additional handicap of a late start.

Mr. Gall thought that the first step should be to find out the formula for the grant structure, and to establish a co-ordinating committee made up of representatives from all communities. He thought the Council of the new Mackenzie Territory should make the final decisions in this matter. It was not up to an outgoing Council, he said, to decide on a program which would have to be carried out by a new Council.

The Chairman said he could not see the difference between a program initiated by this Council or by its successor.

Mr. Goodall believed it was time to give thought to the matter, so that the basic planning could be started.

Mr. Kaeser said he would prefer to discuss proposals with his constituents and report back to the Council in January.

Mr. Lang agreed with Mr. Kaeser, and said it was not up to this Council to decide at this time. He felt that the opinions of the residents of the Mackenzie District should be obtained, and passed on to the Council of the Mackenzie Territory.

Mr. Coolican thought perhaps Mr. Gall was suggesting that the Mackenzie Territory Council might have a different approach to the Centennial celebration. He wondered whether a Commissioner's residence, or a Council Chamber would be a Centennial project both appropriate and advantageous to the Territory.

The Chairman agreed that Mr. Kaeser's plan was a good one, but felt that the Territories should indicate willingness to participate in the program and should express interest at this time.

Mr. Coolican observed that it would be necessary to move carefully in getting the preliminary suggestions from the people. They would need to be advised, carefully, of the basic regulations established by the National Committee, he said.

Mr. Sivertz agreed that the Territorial Government should express its interest in participating in the National Centennial Celebrations. He agreed too, that a careful study should be made to determine what was desired by the residents and what was possible for the Administration. Proposals that would appeal to both the Council and to the people should be

devised, he said, but he stressed that time was short for this kind of planning.

Mr. Sivertz emphasized the importance of choosing something both practical and useful to the people for a Centennial project, - the establishment of libraries, rather than domes on buildings or statues in public parks.

The Committee agreed that the Council should express its interest in participating in the National Centennial Program and that every effort should be made to enlist the interest and ideas of the residents of the Territories.

Fitness and Amateur Sport Program

Mr. Brown recalled that at the last session the Administration had agreed to go ahead and recruit a director for this program. He said the Administration had experienced real difficulty in finding a qualified person for this position, but that this had recently been done. The Director would first assess his facilities, and decide where co-ordination or supplementary assistance was required, he said. The paper, he said, outlined the general program which would be undertaken during the summer.

Mr. Kaeser referred to two girls in Fort Smith who were anxious to take a leadership training course in southern Canada and asked if this would be possible under the program.

Mr. Brown replied that the Director would review applications before passing them on for final approval. He said that, as leadership training was an integral part of the program, he felt that the proposal outlined by Mr. Kaeser would be acceptable. He explained, in answer to a question from Mr. Gall, that as he understood it, all applications from Yellowknife would be referred in the first instance to the Yellowknife Fitness and Amateur Sport Committee made up of residents of Yellowknife and a representative from the Municipal Council. This Committee would consider all applications and be responsible for the disbursement of funds made available to it.

In reply to a question from Mr. Gall, Mr. Brown stated that annual expenditures under this program would probably average about \$2.00 for each resident of the Territories and that information had already been distributed outlining the details of the conditions governing the expenditure of funds under the program. He said it was his understanding that transportation expenses would be covered by the program provided they added to the program and advanced the cause of physical fitness and amateur sport in a community. He did not believe, however, that expenses for the transportation of a team to another community for a league game, whatever the sport, would qualify under the program. Mr. Brown explained that all expenses incurred under the program to date had been for the conduct of the survey which was completed last year.

Sessional Paper No. 4 - Annual Report - Workmen's Compensation

Mr. Brown said this report gave a factual statement of the claims and costs of the Workmen's Compensation Administration. He explained that there was nothing particularly new in it; that it revealed no special character or trend.

Mr. Coolican reviewed the accident statistics contained in the report, and reminded the Committee of the reference in the paper on health conditions in the Territories to the number of accidental deaths. He asked what amount was spent on publicity regarding accident prevention.

Mr. Brown said accident prevention publicity was carried out only in respect of the mining industry. He added that insurance companies did some advertising of this type, but he was not aware of the extent of this publicity in the Territories.

Mr. Coolican suggested that perhaps active participation in this field as carried out in the Provinces should be investigated.

Mr. Brown replied that the principal problem was one of distance. The possibility had been considered in the past, he said, and he thought some arrangement might be worked out with the insurance companies.

Mr. Gall reminded the Committee that many firms active in the Territories were exempted from the N.W.T. Workmen's Compensation scheme, as they were covered by provincial schemes.

Mr. Brown confirmed that the statistics in the report covered only those accidents which came within the scope of the Territorial scheme.

Mr. Coolican stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Gall, that the suggestion that the benefits of the Territorial scheme were inferior to those of all provincial schemes was a very broad generalization, at best. He reminded Mr. Gall that the benefits of the Territorial scheme had been increased to bring them in line with the Provinces a year ago.

Mr. Brown agreed that Territorial benefits were equal to or better than those of most Provinces.

The Chairman remarked that a comparison of the total payroll of 1961 with the total payroll of 1962 showed that there had been a slight increase, whereas the total number of employees had dropped slightly.

Mr. Brown said this probably could be accounted for by the fact that Rankin Inlet Nickel Mine had closed during this period, whereas the Tungsten mining operation was in its earliest stages.

Mr. Smith expressed concern that, in view of the forecast expansion of the Northwest Territories, the number of employees in 1962 was less than in 1961.

Mr. Sivertz suggested that the figures were comparable to figures for the remainder of Canada.

Mr. Smith pointed out, however, that the Council was dealing with the Canadian North which was supposed to be expanding at a rapid rate.

Mr. Lang enquired if Mission employees were now included under the protection provided by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

Mr. Brown stated that negotiations were still being carried out with the Compensation Board of Alberta to develop a formula acceptable to all concerned, but that to date no arrangements had been successfully completed.

Mr. Gall enquired about progress being made in negotiations between the education authorities, the Department of Labour and the Mines at Yellowknife to develop a compensation arrangement to provide coverage for apprentices in the mining industry.

Mr. Sivertz said they had not yet resulted in agreement. He explained that the Administration was somewhat reluctant to pay compensation costs in addition to the costs of education, accommodation and other miscellaneous items which were already being provided.

The Committee accepted the report of the Workmen's Compensation Administration.

Time and Place of the Next Session

Mr. Brown said it was the usual practice to hold the January session of Council in Ottawa as close as possible to the first Monday in January. He reminded Council that the January Session last year had been held one week later than usual as a result of a special request from Mr. Lang.

The Committee agreed that the session should begin on Monday, January 13, 1964. The Committee rose and the Chairman, Mr. Smith, presented the report of the Committee to the Council as follows:

Mr. Commissioner: Your Committee

1. recommended that the Council should declare its interest in and should participate in the National Centennial Program, and agreed that it would be desirable to advise the residents of the Territories of the nature of the plans and the amount of the assistance to be provided. The initiative for the program should come from the people. The Committee felt that it would not be desirable to appoint territorial centennial committees and that the elected members of the Council should obtain the views and opinions of the people and their advice for presentation at the next session of Council. The Committee agreed also that proposals should be appropriate and desirable and, if constructed items, should be useful rather than commemorative. The Committee did not wish to commit the Council to any positive steps, but would prefer to leave such decisions for its successor. The Committee would hope that the Administration will assist in the development of the most useful adaption of this program in the Territories;
2. considered the Reference for Advice on the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program and looked forward to an early and successful development of this program;
3. considered Sessional Paper No. 4 - the Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Administration and heard with pleasure that the Territorial compensation scheme is on the average better than many provincial schemes;
4. considered a Reference for Advice, on the time and place for the next session of Council and agreed that the next session will be held in Ottawa on January 13th, 1964.

The Council accepted the report of the Committee.

Third Reading of Bills

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, Bill 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Assignment of Book Debts Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 4, An Ordinance to Amend the Bulk Sales Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 5, The Canadian National Railways Telephone System Franchises Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 6, An Ordinance to Amend the Conditional Sales Ordinance was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 7, The Corporation Securities Registration Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Coolican, Bill 8, The Explosives Use Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Kaeser, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 9, An Ordinance to Amend the Fire Prevention Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Goodall, Bill 11, An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance, was read the third time and passed, as amended.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, Bill 12, An Ordinance to Amend the Interpretation Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 15, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Kaeser, seconded by Mr. Coolican, Bill 16, An Ordinance to Amend the Local Improvement District Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Gall, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 18, An Ordinance to Amend the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 19, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Kaeser, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 21, An Ordinance to Amend the Pharmaceutical Chemists Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, Bill 22, The Pine Point Development Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 23, The Public Utilities Ordinance, was read the third time and passed as amended.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Coolican, Bill 24, An Ordinance to Amend the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 25, An Ordinance Respecting the Recording of Evidence by Sound Recording Apparatus, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Coolican, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 27, The Taxation Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Kaeser, Bill 28, An Ordinance to Amend the Trustee Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Lang, Bill 29, The Variation of Trusts Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 30, An Ordinance to Amend the Wills Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gall, Bill 32, The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1963-64, was read the third time and passed as amended.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Smith, Bill 33, The Hay River Development Loan Agreement Ordinance, was read the third time and passed.

The Commissioner assented to Bills 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 as passed by the Council.

The Commissioner addressed the Council. The Commissioner said:

Members of the Council of the Northwest Territories, the Twenty-Fifth Session of the Council of the Northwest Territories has been an extraordinary one. It met first in May and adjourned until July, which session is now about to be prorogued. The extraordinary conditions at Hay River called for emergency legislation and an informal visit of the Council immediately preceding the final portion of this session. I would like to ask Mr. Brown to review the extraordinary subject which has occupied so much of the time of the Council during this session.

Mr. Brown said in reviewing this situation that immediately following the flood, officers of the Department of Northern Affairs and the Minister of Northern Affairs flew to the area to determine if the emergency was sufficiently serious to warrant government assistance. Having decided that it was, the Council was called into session at Hay River on May 15th and was able to observe the terrible result of the flood and ice damage at Hay River and Fort Simpson.

The Council considered representations from the Municipal District of Hay River and evolved policies to cope with the situation which then existed. First, it was agreed that the cost of evacuation from Hay River and Fort Simpson should be paid in full by the Territorial and Federal Governments.

Second, it was agreed that the Territorial Government should seek Federal assistance to provide a program of compensation to enable the flood victims who had suffered losses to their properties, homes and businesses to re-establish themselves in the two communities. Discussions were held with officials of other provincial governments to determine what kind of rehabilitation program had been available to persons who had suffered similar flood and fire disasters in other parts of Canada. As a result, a formula was adopted by the Territorial Council which offered compensation from public funds against certified appraised losses of residents of both Hay River and Fort Simpson. This formula provided 100% compensation on real property, 80% for household effects, 70% for commercial stocks and 80% for other business losses. Immediate steps were taken to rush appraisers into the two communities to assess damages and to help the local people prepare their individual claims. A special Treasury Office was opened in Hay River to process compensation payments on the spot. By June 15th the appraisal of damages and losses in the two flood ravaged communities was complete, and virtually all claims for compensation had been filed.

At the urgent request also of the Hay River Council, the Territorial and Federal Governments combined immediately to plan and develop a new modern subdivision on the mainland south of Vale Island on ground high enough to escape future floods. It is gratifying to report that much of the clearing, the construction of roads and the staking of lots is already completed, and that property will be available to residents of Hay River next week. Persons there will be able either to exchange their existing residential lots on Vale Island for ones in the new subdivision at no cost to themselves, or they may purchase a lot at the approximate development costs. We are taking up with Treasury Board the possibility of providing some financial assistance to persons moving their homes from Vale Island to the new subdivision.

I should emphasize that the policies the Territorial Government developed, agreed to and carried through involved an initial expenditure of Territorial Government funds although at the time the source of these funds was rather obscure. Since then, all but \$100,000 has been supplied by the Federal Government. An independent Mackenzie flood relief fund has received contributions totalling over \$115,000 donated by Canadians in all parts of the country. It is expected that the trustees of this fund will announce the method and conditions of this disbursement shortly. I must emphasize also the speed and dispatch with which the Federal and Territorial Governments took matters in hand and with which the various agencies took the rebuilding job in hand. I must also congratulate all those persons who willingly and

freely gave their help to the task of restoring the two Northwest Territories settlements. The result to date is a magnificent commentary on their courage and hard work.

The Commissioner thanked Mr. Brown and concluded his remarks, as follows:

Before this Session prorogues, I would like to comment upon Mr. Robertson's relinquishment of the post of Commissioner after ten years, and my arrival as Commissioner. I would like to thank the Council for their acceptance of me in my novitiate.

I would like to commend the press for being attentive, and wise and accurate in their reporting.

I would like to extend to the Superintendents of the two residences my deepest thanks for the welcome which they have extended to all of us who have attended this Council Session and for the excellent manner in which they have provided for us.

I wish to extend my thanks also for the sterling work of the Secretary and his staff during this session, and the great assistance which they have been to all of us.

I would like, finally, to commend the members of this Council for the way that they have borne with me while I was taking up my new duties. I would like to say how much I have appreciated the sacrifices of the elected and appointed members who have donated so freely of their time. All of these men have left businesses to attend Council sessions. In particular, the elected members have now donated five weeks of this year to attend Council sessions.

Prorogation

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